Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." - "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIII.

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Catholic Record

London, Sat., July 12th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Orangemen attended divine service last Sunday. They usually assemble for exercises of this character once a year on the Sunday within the octave of the 12th of July-their carnival time. A considerable procession was formed. The processhers looked gay and happy and gorgeous in yellow, unrelieved by a slon is given thus: single tint of green. Two fife and drum bands played-havoc with the quiet of the Sabbath. The bands were respectively named "Forest City" and "Ahoyagill," the latter term appropriated, we think,

from Stanley's work just published. The papers tell us that " seated in a carriage at the rear of the parade were Past Grand Master for Ontario West W. W. Fitzgerald and His Worship Mayor Taylor." and we must commend the Master of Ceremonies for his exquisite taste in placing these two gentlemen side by side. There was a tremendous fitness in the transaction. THE Memorial Church was the place

assigned for worship, and the Rev. G. B. Sage, B. A., was the orator of the occasion. We had not heard of this rev. gentleman before. The sermon was perhaps his maiden effort, but it was, nevertheless, a great success. The occasion suited the sermon and the sermon suited the occasion. The preacher was full of his subject. It was necessary that he should be so. If he were not so filled no business would he have there. There were many preconcerted passages underlined, wherein a brave and resolute pose had to be adopted and fond and familiar terms flashed over the multitude. There had to be references to "Boyne water," "civil and religious liberty," "open bible" "Papal aggresassumed two roles at one and the same

The right eye of Rev. G. B. Sage, B. A., full of meekness, and looking peace, was turned towards heaven, and the right arm pointed in the same direction, any share of the Jesuits' Estates Fund. and his congregation admonished to The share which would have gone to the cultivate brotherly love. The left Methodist colleges will therefore be eye of Rev. G. B. Sage, B. A., full of fire and war, was turned on his Education among the other Protestant audience, and the left arm thrown out in colleges. accord therewith, urging his misguided auditors to deeds of valor with the ballot

We might here mildly suggest to Rev. G. B. Sage, B A., that at the last election ballot box and gained a glorious victory too. But the worst is to come. Rev.

"They should discard the merchants. physicians and public men who drank at the pool of mammon because of their fear Were Rev. G. B. Sage, B. A., in Ireland,

Mr. Balfour would give him water to drink, dry bread to eat, and a plank bed to lie on, for six months, for having uttered this sentiment. The finale:

"He believed strongly in the granting of special privileges to none. Were the 500,000 Roman Catholics in Oatario to honest Christians, and go forward to do the work of Christian men."

We might remind Rev. G. B. Sage, B. A., that Catholics want no special privileges, that Catholics do not dominate over Protestants, that they have no desire to do so, and, if they had, Protestants would not tolerate such a course; and that prosperity in this Canada of Sage order going about the country sowing the seeds of ill-will amongst the peo- pretation of God's word. The Russian

A DEMONSTRATION was also held in Toronto. Some rogue in the Globe sanctum headed the report "Orangemen at Church," which might lead one to suppose that this was not a frequent occurrence. Rev. W. F. Wilson was the preacher, and we are told that he was "frequently applauded." He vouchsafed the startling statement that "God Save the Queen was a great Protestant prayer, from which we take it the sermon was full of originality, if nothing else. Striking a tragic

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attitude, Rev. Mr. Wilson said :

the humblest, that they held office under Queen Victoria by the grace of God."

We were under the impression that all officers of the crown were appointed in the name of Her Msjeety, and, on assuming office, had to take the oath of allegiance. We may be in error, however, and would respectfully draw the attention of Sir John Macdonald to the subject. If this is not the case we hope he will hasten to make such alterations as will quiet the nerves of this energetic sentinel who is parading the watch towers of Israel, by the grace of-John Wesley. The conclu-

"Tae sermon was closed with an appeal to all Orangemen to exercise coarity towards all men. They were not an aggressive body, and they should be more and more a society of peace,"

Let us relate a little bit of history, Tae time was about two years ago and the place Toronto. A preacher was standing on the sidewalk waiting for a street car. A policeman came up and told him to "move on." The preache protested. The peeler insisted. The preacher still protested, The peeler arrested him, tore his coat and 'run him in," He was brought up before the magistrate and fined. The preacher was an Orangeman. The peeler was an Orangeman. The latter, however, afterwards stated that he thought the preacher was a "d--d priest." The preacher was the Rev. Mr. Wilson & We beg to ask him if he thought, at the time mentioned, the Orangemen formed an "aggressive body."

"It is a sign!ficant fact that in India the graduates of Government colleges are nearly all hostile to the Christian religion. A purely secular training has impaired

The above sentiments, taken from the Canadian Nation, are quite in accordance with the Catholic view. Abolish religion sion," etc., all of which brought down from the schools, and as a necessary conthe house. But Rev. G. B. Sage, B. A., sequence Infilelity will spread. But if the Nation holds such views, is it not very inconsistent to aim at the abolition of re "The Orangemen would be men, Chris-tians and patriots, and would hold the gates of Derry with all Christian strategy.

After dwelling for a short time on the for Equal Rights, but it evidently desires efficacy of brotherly love as a means of advancing the kingdom of God, the speaker said Protestants should fight their enemies with the ballot box."

for Equal Rights, but it evidently desires that Protestants shall have the monopoly of rights, leaving only wrongs for Catholles.

> THE Montreal Methodist Conference has passed a resolution declining to accept divided by the Protestant Council of

THE Presbyterian Review evidently thinks it very witty to violate truth. If its readers are pleased with such witticisms. we presume the Review will furnish them to suit the demand. A recent example is found in its issue of 26th June, where it ndorses the statement of th Dewey, that it is well to have a college like Morrin, "at the seat of a Government G. B. Sage, B. A, is an out and out whose members are nominated from Rome." Mr. George Hay, of Ottawa, delighted the General Assembly of the Presbyterians with wit of the same order. He stated that " If we were as true to our principles as the Roman Catholics are to theirs, there would be no more messages from the Pope in regard to the appoint ment of Government officials." And we are gravely informed that such statements as these were received by the General Assembly with "hearty applause." It ceases to surprise us that such nonsense dominate over her 2,000,000 Protestants? He trusted his hearers would be zealous, approved by such grave and revered signors as constitute the Assembly.

Count l'olstoi, a Russian author of much celebrity, has written some very strange, not to say anti social and anti-Christian, sentences on the subject of matrimony. As translated for the New York Herald, and reprinted in the Toronto would be peace and harmony Globe, Count Tolstol's opinion of Christian marriage, based on misunderstood were there no preachers of the texts of the gospel, only proves the in-order going about the country sow-

Count declares that "Such a thing as Christian marriage never was and never could be. Christ did not marry, nor did He establish marriage, neither did His disciples marry. A Christian cannot view the marriage relation otherwise than as a deviation from the doctrine of Christ—as a sin. This is clearly laid down in Matthew v., 28, and the ceremony of Christian marriage does not alter its character one jot. A Chris-tian, therefore, will never desire marriage, but always avoid it."

THE same doctrine was held by the Manichmans of old, who, blinded by fanaticism, not only practiced celibacy "They wanted a.! office holders to know, from Sir John Ma. consided down to of force their unnatural and demoralizing

provinces that surrounded them. They one, to conspire secretly sgainet the minorravaged all the country south of the Garowne in France, massacred priests and pillaged towns and razed Catholic churches to the ground. A general council was held to take measures for the suppression

of this pestiferous heresy which threatened the peace of Europe. This was the fourth Council of Lateran, in which Manichaeism and its teachings concerning marriage were formally condemned and matrimony solemnly declared of Divine institution.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S anti Christian ideas of marriage did not originate with him. They are almost as old as the Church. They were always abhorred by God fearing mer and women. Their tendencies were always to make for a general state of immorality and the disorganization of society. But Count Tolstoi is one of those modern no Divine teacher to explain, with no helm or compass, what can poor heretics expect but that they be tossed about by every wind on ever widening seas of uncertainty and doubt with rocks dangerous to the very existence of society forever ahead ?

SIGNOR CRISPI does not always find it mooth sailing with the extremists of the Italian Parliament. On the 1st inst. several members accused him of stifling debate, among whom were Signor Imbriani and Riocicttl Garibaldi. The latter resigned his seat, as he would not submit to Signor Crispi's despotism, and great excitement ensued. The protesting members complained that the Government distributed a list of names of those whom it wished to be elected to a Committee on Roman Muncipal affairs. "Such an act," said Deputy Imbriani, "is contrary to parliamentary etiquette." The President, refusing to listen to Signor Imbriani's protest, left the chair, and the sitting was suspended. Half an hour later the President re occupied the chair, but as Signor Imbriani continued his protest and insisted on reading the list of the Committee, as it had been proposed by the Government and distributed by Signor Sprovieri, the Chamber adjourned amid great up

AT E-zeroum, recently, fifty persons were killed in a riot between Turkish coldiers and Armenians. The whole Moslem population joined with the Turk ish soldiers and attacked the British and French Consulates, breaking the windows and wrecking the buildings. The Armenians of the Tarkish Empire number about 3,000,000, of whom about 120,-000 are Catholics and 24,000 Protestants. Protestantism was established among them about sixty five years sgo. The majority are reckoned as of the Greet or rather Oriental Church, but they are independent in matters ecclesiastical, though the patriarch of Constantinople is

their civil head. which has grown to such great dimensions in the United States, that of cheer. ing in the Protestant churches, is also ppinion in the United States has been breeds contempt towards the churches and makes them more like the theatre than the house of God. A case in point occured on the Sunday before last in Toronto, when five hundred Orangemen attended Concord Congregational Church, and were preached to by Rev. Mr. Madill. We can well imagine that he indulged in any quantity of abuse of Catholics, as he would not otherwise gregation, and the cheers were given frequently. His subject was the defence

THE American Protestant Association of the United States recently held a session of three days in Chicago. The Association is said to number 25,000 members. Their deliberations were secret, but it has been announced that the chief topics which were discussed were the Public school question, and nonrestricted education. There would be no end of abuse heaped upon Catholics if Catholic conventions when they are held are not held in private. Every thing is open and above board, because they have no conspiring to transact, but | 000 in money. But our priests are not it is clear that a conspiracy is on foot against some one when the Protestant Sellar may say, and I can assert, without Association holds secret meetings, and it is fear of contradiction, that, on an average, easy to divine that the conspiracy is they remit or neglect to collect at least directed against Catholics in the present case. It is cowardly in a country like the leave a real revenue of not more than United States, where Protestants out- \$400,000 to be divided among nine hun-

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Representative Oates, of Alabams, to prevent altens from owning land in the United States. The bill has already passed the Judiciary Committee, and it will most probably become law. It is stated in the report which accompanies it that the Committee have discovered with reasonable certainty that certain European noblemen, chiefly Englishmen, have acquired the ownership of twenty-one million acres of land within the United States, thus establishing a system of absentee landlordism which is incompatible with the best interests of the country. The foreign landowners who have not been naturalized are to be made incapable of acquiring a title to land, except by leasewriters who parade their independence of hold for a period of five years. Those thought and make a boast of having cut who have already acquired property in loose from the moorings of ecclesiastical the country will be obliged to dispose of authority. With no hand to guide, with it within ten years unless during that period of time they become citizens of the United States. It is the system of absentee landlordism which has wrought so much injury to Ireland, and the Congress is disposed not to permit it to become an institution of the Republic.

> TITHES IN QUEBEC. In a letter written by Mr. Thomas

Conant to the Toronto Globe of Friday, July 4th, it is asserted that : "There are about 5 000 persons in round

numbers in the town of Oshawa. Within its boundaries are ten worshiping bodies. That is, there are that many different congregations, who, at stated times, meet separately for worship. I get it from one of the deacons of these churches that last year one of the churches that last year one of the churches that last year one of the churches raised \$4,400 for religious purposes. But, of course, that would not be a fair assumpption for the rest, although some two or three others would come pretty near that

amount.

"Upon closest inquiry I find that it can safely be taken on an average that every one of these ten worshiping bodies raised \$1,500 each yearly for religious purposes. This is putting it at a very low estimate, and is safely within the mark. Then, ten churches at \$1,500 each per year gives the grand total of \$15,000 raised yearly by 5,000 people for religious purposes. by 5,000 people for religious purposes alone. Or, taking the whole sum, and apportioning it pro rata, it will yield about \$3 per head for every man, woman and child per annum voluntarily given for these purposes, which is indeed more and contribute, but I think this is fully offset by the extremely low estimate of \$1,500 per church or body, for I am quite certain, if the real truth were known, it would be far more than that amount. Some of the churches will not in any way divulge the facts, and of course only the

amount of such contributions can be got at approximately." If so much as \$3 for every man, woman and child is raised for religious purposes in Oshawa, where the parsons, as a rule, receive from \$1 000 to \$1,500 each as salbree thousand to five thou. Ir would appear that the practice sand annually, besides perquisites accruing from marriages, funerals, etc. Notwithstanding these facts and figures, there is a constant cry among the Equal becoming common in Canada. Public Righters and Protestant fanatics generally, that the French-Canadians have directed towards the matter, and the to pay enormous tithes to the most influential journals have said of it, Catholic priests, and that one what is the fact, that such a practice of the principal reasons why the French population goes in such large numbers to Lynn, Falls River and other manufacturing towns in New England is that they are fleeced of all their earnings by the Catholic priests. Tae Toronto Mail repeated this false assumption on more than one occasion, and Rev. Dr. Caven issued a pamphlet on the subject written by one Robert Sellar, editor of the Huntingdon Gleaner in Quebec. have gained the applause of such a con- In reply Hon, Mr. Mercier states in his pamphlet "that a more worthless doou ment never was written." and he proves his assertion by facts and figures as follows: "And what are the revenues and resources of the Catholic clergy, which Mr. Sellar represents as so rich? The tithes alone and a very small amount of perquisities, say about \$100. What does the tithe represent? It is quite easy to calculate it by taking the data furnished by the census of 1881, which can be seen by everybody. At the rate of the twenty-sixth bushel it forms about the following quantities: 58,889 bushels they were to hold a secret meeting, but of wheat, 58,865 barley, 601,310 of oats 142,203 of peas, 55,494 buckwheat, 12,571 of rye. Estimating them at current rates, they would represent above \$500

exacting, notwithstanding what Mr.

20 per cent, of their tithes, which would

convictions upon the Christian cities and number the Catholics by five or six to dred priests doing parish work, or an that the agreement with Germany was hundred dollars for perquisites, which is certainly the highest amount ever received under that head, we have a total of \$550. Would you pretend that this is too much, Mr. Caven ; that Protestant ministers do not receive as much, even

more ?" Little does Hon, Mr. Mercier know of Ontario for the purposes of Protestant worship. Not only do Protestant min-Ontario as in Oshawa, viz., \$3 for every man, woman and child, the amount collected would reach away into the mil-

"Let us not omit to add that our clergy return to the people a grest part of this slender revenue (\$550 per annum) It is, thanks to the generosity of the clergy, that are founded and maintained the numerous institutions of charity, asylums, refuges and hospitals and institutions of public instruction and institutions of public instruction, which are all over our Province. You would be astonished, vince. You would be astonished, you Protestants, at the number of young men belonging to poor families whose education, classical and commercial, is paid for in whole or in part by our good country priests; you would be equally astonished at the number of legacies bequeathed by those good cures (P. P.'s) to our colleges on condition that the interest thereof be employed to meet the cost of the education of poor children. There is not a country in the dren. There is not a country in the world where classical and university ducation costs so little as it does to the Catholics of our Province—where it is so fully within the reach of all, even of the poorest. There is not one serious and sensible man who, knowing our system of education, would refuse to admit that it is solely to our clergy we owe these inestimable advantages."

HELIGOLAND.

The cession of this important island to Germany by the British Government is exciting just now a great deal of disthese purposes, which is indeed into the same of the town attend some of the town churches the town attend some of the town churches always in history the character which the name indicates, that of a tenacious, iron jawed hold-fast upon anything and everything upon which his rapacious fangs had once fastened themselves. Neither all the power of French arms, the threats of Russia, nor the arm of the ferocious Sikhs or Affghans could loosen England's hold upon rich and profitable India. No appeal to justice, to reason or to common humanity can loosen the firm grasp she holds ary, how great must the demand be that is on the liberties and the life springs of made on the citizens of Toronto and the Irish nation. But Germany is a forother cities, where Protestant ministers midable rival of England's power, and now there is danger conflict between German and British interests in Eastern and Central Africa. Zanzibar was lately occupied by Germans and English as friendly traders and explorers, Emin Pasha, representing the Prussian Government and Henry Stanley, the far-famed Eng lish explorer, were received in Zanzibar and hospitably treated by the natives after their perilous adventures among the dusky natives of hitherto unknown regions in the deepest recesses of the Dark Continent. From the glowing ac counts given by Henry Stanley of the wealth and fertility of the soil and of the immense resources of the country within easy reach of Zanzibar, the English Covernment has set its whole soul and mind upon appropriating the rich country of the interior and lording it over Zanzibar and the neighboring islands of Pembo and Maffia. In order to placate the German Emperor Heligoland is given to him, and well may the British nation applaud itself on the bargain, and no doubt it would if John Bull were not the greedy, grabbing fellow he is.

Heligoland is a little island in the North Sea at the mouth of the Elbe, which was taken by British arms from the Danes in 1807. It received its name of Holy Land (Heligoland) from its first mission. ary, St. Wilbord, who, in 807 A. D. preached Christianity to its pagan inhabitants. It has been used as a coaling station and arsenal by the British Government, and was considered almost as valuable to Great Britain in time of European wars as Malta or Gibraltar, but in time of peace till a big majority at its command, but this majority is practically useless, because was absolutely worthless, or rather a bill of expense. Still it commanded a stratone because it shows that parliamentary egic point in the north seas and was a constant menace to Germany in time of peace or war. Lord Saliabury announced in the House of Lords on last Saturday reflection of the popular will.

average of \$450 each. Adding another signed on Tuesday, 1st July, by which this important station, with its inhabitants and fortifications, were all handed over to the German Emperor. He said the agreement made the inhabitants of Heligoland subject to German laws, a special exception being made in the case of those now living who would not be subject to conscription. The Bill passed the enormous sums collected annually in the first reading on Friday last, and the second was fixed for Thursday next. If the Bill be carried in the House of isters receive large salaries, from \$1,000 Lords it must then go to the House to \$5,000 yearly, but they also, as a rule, of Commons, where there is every obtain from six weeks to three months reason to apprehend defeat for leave of absence during the summer sea. the Tory Government. The people son. They are allowed to betake them- will sustain no Government that shows selves, with their wives and families, to cowardice or a willingness to retire from the sea-side or to Europe, and very often a post of vantage so long held as that of their passage is paid and contingent Heligoland. The Liberal party is expenses provided for. If the same already raising the cry that Malta must ratio of money is raised in other parts of | be given up to Italy, Jersey and Guernsey to the French; and what is to prevent Gibraltar from being ceded to Spain? Thus, between the Tory Jingoes, the Gladstonian Liberals and the Home Rulers-ever on the alert for seizing an opportune moment to give Balfourism its coup de grace-the Salisbary Government ship is in presence of one of the most dangerous rocks and

NEARING THE END

shoals it has so far encountered.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FALL.

London, July 5—Since the tremendous blow in the body, delivered to it by the Barrow electors on Wednesday, the poor Torycum Unionist Government has been in such a pitiful condition that for mere mercy's sake its enemies are giv-ing it time to recover breath. The shock of this blow cannot be described to those who study English politics from a distance, Compared with it all other disasters which the Ministry have the bumptions and blatant Caine, having quarrelled with the Unionists and resigned his seat, thought he could impose himself upon the local Liberals on his own terms. He made so much noise and seemed such a terrible fellow in the small area of the House of Commons that the Gladstonian leaders here were all in favor of killing an unlimited number of fatted calves for him, but the local Liberals said no. Their fight with Caine had been too long and bitter to be thus set aside. They insisted on running set aside. They insisted on running their own man, whereupon every politic cian in the United Kingdom made sure that a Tory would win. On the strength of this universal expectation the Ministry began to pick up their spirits and to talk boldly. When the result was announced, and, to the general bewilderment, the Liberal was discovered to lead in the poll, the effect was instantaneous. The Government curled like Bret Harte's philosopher under the application of the philosopher under the application of the red sandstone to his abdomen. Caine flopped on his knees and humbly prayed the Liberals to allow him to return to the fold on their terms instead of his. As for the Liberals and the Irish, they are mustering all their forces to lift the roof of the Parliament house on Monday with wild cheers of triumph when the victori-ous Liberal takes his seat for Barrow. cruel punishment to the disabled and tottering Government. All the legisla tion which the Ministers announced at the beginning of the session must now be abandoned, and to day there is a report that poor Mr. Smith, being unable to stand the strain of tossing these remaining babies to the wolves, has already taken to the Chiltern Hundreds, and will on Monday be announced as elevated to the peerage. A whole cloud of other Ministerial rumors darken the air, but it is difficult to select any as worthier of credence than the rest, Lord Randolph Churchill made a characteristically impudent bid for Mr. Smith's shoes by inviting himself down to Barrow and delivering a long and orthodox Tory harangue, but, unfortunately for him, it was followed by such a prodigious thresh. ing that his name has not been mentioned since. More probably if Mr. Smith does vanish, Mr. Goshen will undertake the task of conducting the panic stricken retreat of the Government forces. Under retreat of the Government lorces. Once him it is likely to become a veritable rout. The Ministers themselves are all at sea as to what to do next. If they try at sea as to what to do next. If they try to save anything out of the wreck and make a rally on any part of their scattered programme it will be the new standing order enabling measures to be passed to a certain stage one session and resumed at that point the following session. At first there was a disposition on the Liberal side to accept this plan, but now Mr. Gladstone has decided to oppose it root and branch, and has the whole compact party at his back in his determination obstimately to dispute every inch of its progress. ately to dispute every inch of its progress.

This would make so prolonged a debate that the routine business of the House would keep the session into the autump, and so there is an expectation to-day that this also will be abandoned. In all this there is a curious political moral. The present Ministry has it is now clearly shown that the country is hostile to it. The exhibition is a welcome

government, so far from degenerating into irresponsible rule by politicians be-

Love Fulfils the Law.

The Genoese Saint Catharine
Once pleaded with our Lord:
"How can I love my neighbor,
O blest Incarnate Word!—
Row can I love my neighbor,
How make his needs my own,
When love, and life, and labor
Are all for Thee alone?"

But sweet a Voice made answer:
"God's love, beloved one,
Embraceth every creature,
Above, beneath the sun;
God's love is Love's perfection,
For God is Charity—
Aud he who loves Me, Catharine,
Loves all things loved by Me!" -FLEANOR C. DONKELLY.

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XLVII. BILLY HEFFERNAN WONDERS WHAT "IS COM ING OVER" NOBAH,

Billy Heffernan had run off over ditches and hedges in a straight line, with his eyes fixed upon the chimney of Phil Lahy's old house, and never stopped till he stood behind Norah's atraw chair. And then Billy Heffernan did stop very suddenly, and made a foolish pretence of having waiked in very slowly and carelessly, and with no object in the world except to pass away the time. The instantaneous change from break neck speed and breathless haste to a lazy lounge, as he moved towards Phil Lahy's shop-board, caused Norah to smile. He took up a piece of chalk and commenced writing the letters of the alphabet in round hand on the lapboard very carefully and deliberately, till he came to the letter g, and then Billy ventured to glance sideways at Norah, titting in her straw chair, with her wasted Billy Heffernan had run off over ditche

ventured to glance sideways at Norah, sitting in her straw chair, with her wasted
hand on the head of the rough terrier.

Now, it occurred, at the last moment
to Billy Hefferman, that to communicate
the joyful news of Mat Donovan's safety
too abruptly to Norah might give her a
shock that would prove injurious to her.

And, in his own way, he set about correcting the mistake he had made. But, as
he glanced at Norah, and saw how calm he glanced at Norab, and saw how calm and collected she was, he thought she must not have heard of the accident to Mat must not have heard of the accident to Mat Donovan at all, and resolved to go on with his writing till her father and mother arrived. To his great surprise, however, before he had got half-way to the end of

the lap-board, Norsh said:
"Well, Billy, wby don't you tell me all about Mat?

He turned quickly round, and to his great astonishment saw not the least symptom of auxiety or agitation about her; but, on the contrary, she seemed as if trying to suppress a smile.
"She knows nothin' about id," thought

Billy Heffernan. "Begor, I'm glad uv id; for I was afeard it might frighten the life out uv her. An' twas well she tuck no notice uv the way I ran in. 'Twas well I didn't tumble up against her, I was in such a pucker to make her mind 'asy

about Mat."
"Billy," said Norah, "why don't you tell me all about what's after happening to Mat Donovan? Nelly was here with me when the report went about that he was killed, and she was terribly fright-

Her apparent indifference about the matter astonished Billy Heffernan beyond

matter astonished Billy Heffernan beyond expression; and he stared at her with open mouth for nearly a minute before he was able to reply.

"He's all right," said Billy at last.

"Oh, yes, I know that," returned Norah quite calmly. "But he was in danger."

Billy Heffernan's astonishment now took a different turn; and, as he looked into her dark eyes and pale, spiritual face, he began, with that proneness to superstition for which he was remarkable, to fancy that he had supernatural knowledge fancy that he had supernatural knowledge of events passing beyond the ken of mere bodily senses. She seemed to know what was passing in his mind, and the covert smile about her lips and in her eyes tended to strengthen Billy Heffernan's half formed suspicion that she must be in communion with those invisible beings of wheen existence in earth and also had the strame. There's some change comin' desperate things, if he add the passing in the strame. There's some change comin' desperate things, if he had the change. ce in earth and air he had I no more doubt than he had of his own. But, notwithstanding the plentitude of his faith in such matters, it is worthy of remark that Billy Heffernan always held out stouly against the "black dog"—which piece of infidelity procured for him the undying enmity of Kit Cummins.
"You're wondering at me, Billy," said Norah, giving the smile full play at last,

and revealing her ivory white teeth; which somehow had the effect of imparting a deeper shade of melancholy to her ok, "You think I'm a witch or some.

"Begor, if you're anything at all id must be somethin' good," he answered,

seriously.
"Well, I was frightened, Billy," said Norah. "Poor, brave, houset Mat Dono-van, that everyone is proud of him and fond of him! But I said to myself that grayers for him. Then I heard the shout, and I knew he was safe. And I said to myself, too, he must be after escaping some danger, or the people wouldn't shout that way. And, Billy," she added, smiling again, "I knew you'd be the first to remember me and to relieve my mind. So when I saw you rushing in I was sure all was right."

all was right.' Billy returned to his chalking and went on carefully till he came to m-which letter was so well executed that he Tell me what happened, Billy," Norah, leaning her head against the back of her chair, as if, after all, she felt weary

and exhausted. Billy told how a high rick, that was higher than the top of the chimney, and, in fact, as far as he could judge, as high as the beech-tree, had fallen while Mat Donovan was "cutting a bench" up near the top of it. And how some thought he was "made bruse of" on the ground; and others that it was only smothered he was by the hay on top of him; while a few asserted positively that Mat was "ripped open" by the sharp hay-knife. But Billy was able to bear witness that he had seen Mat with his own eyes, quite whole, neither pulverised nor embowelled, and to all appearances, having the free use of

good nurse in Nelly to take ears of him."

"So he would," returned Billy Hefferman; "and his mother, too."

"Nelly is very good," continued Norah.
"She's the best-hearted poor thing in the world. And she's very fond of me. She and me were always great friends, Billy."

"Bo ye wor," returned Billy."

"Always."

"And if Mat met with an accidence, he'd have some one to take ears of him," rejoined Norah, as if thinking aloud.

"But, Billy." she continued, "if anything happened you, you'd have no one. And what would you do?"

"I'd take my chance," Billy answered.
"God is good."

"That's true," she replied fervently;
"God is good. But 'the hard for you to feel happy all alone by yourself. And you are going on very well, by all accounts, and getting more comfortable every year."

"I know who I have to thank for that."

every year."
"I know who I have to thank for that,

"What is id?"

"Well, you know what I mean," she answered, as if she wished to avoid being more explicit. "I often think of id this while back, when Nelly Donovan and myself do be talking about old times."

"Norah," said Billy Heffernan, quite agitated, as he hurriedly wiped out the letters he had chalked with such pains on the lenheard. "For Ged's aske don't talk

the lap-board, "for God's sake don't talk to me any more that way. I'm well enough as I am. I want for nothin'. An' if I am lonesome idse'f, 'tis lonesome I'd rather be."

rather be."

Norah smiled. She smiled a little while
before, because she was amused. But this
was a different kind of smile altogether.
Yes; Billy Heffernan's refusal to listen to what she was about proposing to him gave her pleasure. Yet, if he did listen to her advice and followed it, it would have advice and followed it, it would have given her pleasure too—pleasure sweetened by self-sacrifice. She would be glad to see Billy Heffernan and Nelly Donovan happy. Yet she was glad that Billy Heffernan would not listen to her plan for his happiness. Self-sacrifice is sure of its reward either way.

"Well, Billy," said Norah Lahy, "you will remember my words hereafter."

Oh! that "hereafter"—how heavily it fell upon his heart!

His back was still turned to her; and with one elbow on the table, and shading his eyes with his hand, he went on with the chalking again; but instead of carefully formed letters, he covered the board

his eyes with his hand, he went on with the chalking again; but instead of carefully formed letters, he covered the board with mere dots and shapeless figures. He felt almost angry with her. "Sure she has no right," he said to himself, "to be talkin' that way. Don't she know I'd as lief be dead as the way I do be when id comes into my head?" And Billy, held the lapboard near his eyes—for it was now nearly dark—and seemed to be trying to to decipher the hieroglyphics he had traced upon it. "I don't know what's comin' over her this while back," he continued, glancing stealthily at Norah; tinued, glancing stealthily at Norah "every wan used to be remarkin' tha over her I'm afeared, or she wouldn't be

over her I'm afeared, or she wouldn't be goin' on this way."

'He was interrupted in his reflections by the entrance of Hanor Laby, who—rather to the surprise of Billy—was immediately followed by her husband.

"Wisha, is id there you are, Billy?" exclaimed Honor. "Mat is afther axin' where you ware, are you ware, are you ware, are you ware are you ware and you ware you

where you wor; an' not wan uv us could tell him. We wor all wondherin' what happened you."

'I ran down to tell Norah, whin I see

he wasn't hurt. I thought she might be

"Well, well." returned Honor, as if she felt quite ashamed of herself, "see how not wan uv us ever thought uv that. An' sure I might 'asy know her mind 'd be throubled; an' for all I never thought uv id." She knelt down as she spoke, and id." She knelt down as she spoke, and arranged Norah's shawl more comfortably about her shoulders. "We had no right," as she pinned the shawl, "to run away an' lave you by yourse'f. But I got such a start thinkin' poor Mat was killed, that I didn't know what I was doln'. An' sure on'y the mercy uv God 'tis killed he'd he."

Phil had flung himself in a chair in an almost gasping condition after his exertions. He fixed a severe glance on his wife, and even on his daughter, and then shook his head and looked into the fire. shock his head and looked into the fire. There was no sign, not the shadow of a symptom of a "little nourishment," and Phil Lahy seemed to have made up his mind that all Christian charity had vanished from the world, and that there was nothing left for him but to be resigned. And he was resigned! He did not complain in the least. No murmur would have reason below. mind, and only thought, as a patriot and philanthropist, of the grievances of his

fellow-men.
"Billy," said be, addressing himself to Billy Heffernan, who had turned round and now stood with his back to the shop-board, resting against it, "these are quare

to all appearances, having the free use of his lungs.

"I'm very glad he's not hurt," said Norah. "But if he was," she added thoughtfully after a pause, "he'd have a fact is I'm not in the betther uv id." times.

"How so ?" Billy asked again.

"How so?" Billy asked again.
"I was never a man of extreme views,"
returned Phil. "I admire some of the
extreme party for their genius, and I
never took part in the cry against them.
But I'm a man of moderate views, and
always was. Old Phil Morris and I could
never agree on some points. But, Billy,
'tis enough to knock moderation out of
any man to talk to a crawler! You
heard the conversation I had with that
man sitting at this fire?"

"I remember," replied Billy Heffernac.
"An' Mat remarked as we wor goin'
home, that all he was worth in the world
was sunk in his little spot—that he hadn't

home, that all he was worth in the world was sunk in his little spot—that he hadn't a penny; on'y as fast as he'd have id lettin' id all go in dhrainin' an' buildin'."

"Well, that same Tom Hogan calls me over an' I passin'. 'Phil,' says he, 'I couldn't heip laughin' a while ago when I thought uv you. Faith, a person 'd think,' says he, 'that you knew what they wor goin' to do.' 'What do you mane, Tom?' says J—speakin' as civil as I could to him, because Norsh here begged uv me not to be severe on every year."

"I know who I have to thank for that," he replied.

"Who?" she asked in surprise.

"Yourse'f, Norah," returned B:lly Heffernan, leaning on his elbow upon the shop board and proceeding with his chalking. "You know what I was before you made me take the pledge; and that's what I couldn't do for the priest himse'f. An' I know I'd never be able to keep id on'y for you prayin' for me, as you said you would. I do be wonderin' now at myse'f. I can hardly b'lieve I'm the same unfortunate Billy Heffernan that every wan used to have compassion for, whin I see the respect they all have for makes answer. "Darby is afther given are now. Begor, I think sometimes 'its humbuggin' me they do be, the way they talk to me an' ax my advice about this or that, when I think how the smallest child in the place used to have a laugh at me before."

"Well, if I gave you a good advice at that time, Billy, sure you ought to listen to another good advice from me now?"
"What is id?"

"What is id?"

"What is id?"

"I know What I mean," she in the place were on him, since the way he began thrembilin' when I spoke about risin' his rent from him, since the way he began thrembilin' to see the way he began thrembilin' to see thirty-eight to forty-eight t shillin's an acre, Phil,' says he, 'to make id the even money. A couple uv pounds a year won't make much difference. But whin Darby walked in an' spoke uv another rise, begor, I thought of what you wor sayin' to me last night. An' wasn't dhroll,' he says, laughin', 'that your words come to pass all at wance?' 'Tom,' says I, 'I have nothin' to eay to you.' 'Darby tould me,' says the wife, 'that Mr. Pender was sorry, but that he couldn't heip id whin the ordher came down from the landlord.' But 'tisn't Tom Hogan that's throublin' me." con-Tom Hogan that's throublin' me," con-tinued Phil, after a pause; "but I fear we're goin' to have some bad work in the "What bad work, Phil?" his wife asked

in alarm.
"Well, that blessed bird," he returned "that came in to light the lamp t'other n'ght—honest Darby—and Wat Corcoran wor overheard makin' some remarks to wor overheard makin' some remarks to day about bein' near stirrin' times about here. An' we all know what that manes. Mat Donovan is likely to lose his little garden, too. An' that's a bad sign. An' there's poor Mick Brien that they beg-oared. Kept him hangin' on expectin' there's poor Mick Brien that they beg-gared. Kept him hangin' on expectin' they'd give him a little epot somewhere, if 'twas on'y a skirt uv the bog, till every penny he had was gone uv whatever thrifis he was able to make by sellin' the few things he had left afther bein' turned out uv the nice little farm that his people lived in for hundreds uv years. Well, Manyles Keynny any him a con-little out uv the nice little farm that his people lived in for hundreds uv years. Well, Maurice Kearney gave him a couple uv bundles uv straw to cover the roof over his wife an' childher. An' just when he had id finished the guardian angels come to tell him he muetgo out; that the cabin is to be pulled down, as such cabins can't be allowed on the property any longer. I'm tould he's out uv his mind. The wife is thought to be in a decline, an' two ny

the total nesset twins mind. Ine wise is thought to be in a decline, an' two uv the childher have the faver. An' the thought uv the poorhouse sets him mad."

At these last few words the tears began to fall ellently from Norah's eyes; and desperate things, if he had the chance "So you see, Billy," said Phil Laby, "that thinkin' of such things is enough to

make any man violent."
"'Tie thrue!" replied Billy Heffernan

almost fiercely.
"I of'en think uv Mick Brien's wffe," Honor observed, as if she were thinking aloud, while, with her chin on her hand and her elbow resting on the shopt she gazed at the moon through the branches of the beech-tree. "She was sich a good charitable woman. 'Tis too good she was. Of'en Father M'Mshon said

she was. Of'en Father M'Mahon said 'twas a pity she wan't as rich as Damer."
"'Tis many a piggin of milk she made me dhriok," said Billy Heffernan, "when I'd be paisin' comin' from Clo'mel. Au' Mick brought home my ould coat that I put about him the last night I was passin.' I'd rather he'd keep id," added Billy, "for the divil a much harm a wettin' ever done me. But Mick wouldn't be satisfied. An' whin he was comin' for the straw to Misther Kearney's, he brought home the Misther Kearney's, he brought home the coat. Onld Phil Morris gave him the lend uv his ass to brin' the straw. An' sure if he kem to me for the mule I'd give her to him an' welcome. But he anve he thought I might be on the road any he thought I might be on the road.

An' he knew Phil Morris's ass was idle."

"Were you talking to Bessy Morris
since she came home?" Norsh asked,
after an interval of silence. "She ran in since she came home?" Norsh asked, after an interval of silence. "She ran in to see me, but she had no time to delay."
"She was at the weddin'," returned Billy; "an' I called—An' I met her above the Bush"—he broke off—"this mornin', as she was comin' to Misther Kearney's to make a dhress for Miss Marv."

Mary."
Norah raised her eyes quickly when plain in the least. No murmur would ever escape his lips. He was never a man for complaining." And in a spirit of resignation and self abnegation, Phil Laby dismissed all thought of his own sufferings from his mied, and only thought, as a patriot and sufferings from his mied, and only thought, as a patriot and suffering from his mied, and only thought, as a patriot and suffering from his mied, and liked her pretty well; though the pretty well; though a suffering from his mied, and liked her pretty well; though the pretty well in the pretty well. she never did warm to her so much as to Nelly Donovan and one or two more of

her schoolfellows. She saw how much superior to them all Bessy was in many respects; but, in spite of her cleverness and winning ways Norah could not help thinking that Bessy Morris wanted heart. She often accused herself of being usjust, but she could not reason herself out of this impression. Many little instances of selfishness on Bessy's

Bessy's love of conquest and admiration that tended most to prejudice Norah Laby against her.

And now on observing Billy Heffernan's embarrassment, she thought Bessy might have been trying the power of her fascination upon him too. It was but the thought of a moment, dismissed almost as soon as formed. But Norah did say to herself, after a moment's reflection, that she "would not like it."

Billy Heffernan's embarrassment, however, was simply caused by remembering

ever, was simply caused by remembering his resolution to say nothing about the

his resolution to say nothing about the dragoon.

"I think," Phil Lahy observed, "I ought to take a walk up to see Mat."

"Give him time to be done his supper, at any rate," returned his wife.

"Very well," he rejoined. "But what I'm afraid uv is that this fall may come against him in throwing the cledge wish the captain. I'll advise Mat not to venture. 'Tis too serious a matter. And—and," added Phily Lahy, in a dignified way, "a man should not forget his duty to the public. That's Mat's weak point. He can't be got to see that he's a public character. The people at large are concerned. The credit people at large are concerned. The credit of Kuocknagow is at stake. So I must explain this to Mat. The captain, too, though a good fellow, is an aristocrat. That fact cannot be lost sight of. So I must explain matters to Mat. An', if he is not in condition, he's bound to decline throwing the aledge with Captain French on the preent occasion."

on the preent occasion.".

"Do you think there's any danger he might be bet?" Billy Heffernan asked, with a blinding of terror and incredulity in his lock. in his look.
"There's no knowin', Billy," returned

"There's no knowin', Billy," returned Phil, "A man 'd want to be careful upon important occasions; particularly when the public are—are—the fact is, said Phil, at a loss for a word, "I must have a talk with Mat."

"Begor," returned Billy Heffernan, "you're afther makin' me someway uncess." Good avanin' to ve."

easy. Good evenin' to ye."

"Good evenin', Billy," returned Phil
Lahy, benevolently. "Don't let anything
I'm after sayin' prey on your mind. Let
us hope for the best."

"I'll never b'lieve," returned Billy
Heffernan, stopping before he reached the
shop door, "I'll never b'lieve the man was
ever born that's able to bate Mat at the
sledge."

sledge."
"You are right, Billy—unless he does himself injustice—an' what I want to pre-vent is that. You know yourse'f Mat is a

"Very well," he replied. "I'll take a walk down before I go to bad." And as Billy, after lighting one of his antediluvian tapeos, sat down upon his antediluvian block, to repair Kit's harness, he felt so oppressed and nervous, thinking of the strange change he had noticed in Norah Lahy, and of the possibility of Captain French beating Mat Donovan at the sledge, that he heartily wished for the long summer days, when he could stretch upon a bank in the lonesome bog and listen to the whistle of the plover.

TO BE CONTINUED.

INGERSOLL AND THE VIVISEC.

Bob Ingersoll goes into paroxysm of indignant eloquence over the brutality and wickedness of the vivisectionists. "Never," he writes, "can I be the friend of one who vivisects his fellow creatures. I do not wish to touch his hand." Revolting and horrible as are the practices of vivisection, what are they, after all, to the deliberate destruction of the faith and souls of human beings? numan beings?

his happiness than the comfort or even the life of his body? "The wretches who commit these infamous crimes pretend that they are working for the good of man, that they are actuated by philanthropy, and that their pity for the sufferings of the human racedrives out all their pity for the author of the author

pity for the animals."

Bob and professional infidels of his lik cannot even make a pretense of serving humanity or of promoting any serving humanity or of promoting any worthy cause when they practice for money and notoriety the irrational and unscientific soul vivisection, by which they uproot and destroy what is vital to the present happiness and future welfare

If it is shocking to see dumb creatures tortured, how much more so should not it be to witness the spectacle of fellow-men divested of that spiritual faith and hope so essential to the peace of mind and true solace of reasonable and reasoning beings.

beings.

Ingersoll's intense sympathy for his "feliow-creatures," the victims of vivisection, partakes very much of the sham sentimentality with which he replaces the nobler emotions arising from religious

faith and feeling.

In nothing does the arrant humbuggery of Ingersollian humanity disclose itself more plainly than in the over-wrought diction, in which the grandilo quent Bob scores the monsters who, under the pretense of scientific investi-gation, torture the "living, quivering gation, torture the "livin flesh" of dogs and rabbits.

The man who publicly proclaims his disbellef in the existence of God, the only possible source of pity and mercy and sympathy, cuts rather an awkward figure en he undertakes to pose as the em podiment of these virtues.—Baltimor Mirror.

Distrustfal People Make an exception in favor of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Its known virtues as a cure for diarrhoes, dysendery, cholera morbus and all bowel complaints cause all who use it to regard it as the cause all who use it to regard it as the most reliable and effectual remedy obtain-

CONSCIENCE NECESSARILY IM-PLIES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

Naturalists tell us that from a single bone they can reconstruct the whole frame of the animal to which it belonged. Bo, from the existence of conscience in the human soul we can logically deduce the necessity of the Church. We mean of course the foundation principles and essential features of the Church. What is conscience? It is very properly styled the voice of God in the human soul. It is that faculty or sentiment of the soul which commends us when we do right, and reproves us when we do wrong. In fact, it is that within us which indicates that there is a right and a wrong in our actions and admonishes us that we should N. Y. Catholic Review. that there is a right and a wrong in our actions and admonishes us that we should do the right and avoid the wrong. Here it must be carefully noted that this inward faculty or sense does not teach us what is right and what is wrong; men's conscientious convictions differ according to the light they have. That does not militate against the existence of conscience itself. It only shows that our Creator has implanted within us a class and unmatable. planted within us a clear and unmistak-able indication that He wishes us to do some things and to avoid others. We believe indeed that the existence of this moral faculty in man is one of the best evidences of the existence of an intelligent and moral Creator. But this is not the point at which we are now aiming. We take for granted that God made us and our first position is that this faculty of consequence—this moral nature—this his moral nature—this his moral nature—this his moral nature—this his moral nature—this nature—th

science—this moral nature with which He has endowed us—though it does not instruct us as to what His will is, yet shows us distinctly that it is His will that we should do some things and avoid others. But how are we to determine what the will of God is? How shall we know what to do and what not to do? We may admit here, that enlightened reason dictates certain great general principles of ethics, but it does not furnish a sufficient guide for the conduct of life in all its varied relations, and especially does it not gives us that information in regard to the great end of our existence and the means of attaining that end which is absolutely essential to the perfection of our nature and our highest happiness in this world. Left to the light of reason we are all in the dark on the great and important to do and what not to do? We may adthe dark on the great and important questions which continually sgitate the questions which continuity system the minds of thinking men in regard to their final destiny. We are conscious of aspirations and longings for something higher, purer, better than anything that this world can afford; at the same vent is that. You know yourse'f Mat is a soft soart of a fellow; and requires a friend to advise him. Are you goin' up that way yourse'f?"

"No," Billy replied. "I have to mend the mule's breechin', an' to fill the load, as I'm to be on the road to night."

"Billy," said Mrs. Lahy, "maybe you'd take a walk down again, as I want a box uv candles an' a few other things that I'm nearly out uv."

"Very well," he replied. "I'll take a walk down before I go to bed." And as Billy, after lighting one of his antediluvian tapeos, sat down upon his antediluvian block, to repair Kit's harness, he felt so bank and the said and tapeos, sat down upon his antediluvian block, to repair Kit's harness, he felt so manner that we shall not be left in doubt. manner that we shall not be left in doubt. But that can only be done by a special

revelation.

We believe that God has given us such revelation. But revelation is couched a revelation. But revelation is couched in human language and human language is naturally ambiguous. Questions are continually arising as to what the meaning of the revelation is. How shall that meaning be determined without an interpreter? It certainly cannot be left to individual interpretation for in that the preter? It certainly cannot be left to individual interpretation, for in that case the revelation would be made to speak as

many languages as there were interpreters.

No, God's truth is one, and in order to ascertain the mind of God there must be an interpreter endowed with the prerogative of speaking in the name of God. In
a word, there must be a tribunal somewhere to which doubtful questions and
disputes may be referred with the infallible certainty that the decision will be in
accordance with the will of God. It needs no argument to prove that no such If Mc. Ingersoll is so deeply moved by the torture inflicted upon dumb brutes, how happens it that he takes such delight in destroying in man, the most valuable of all animals, what is far more vital to be the hardest terms of all animals, what is far more vital to be the hardest terms of the state of t be thought that an infallible tribunal for be thought that an infallible tribunal for interpreting the will of God be improbable, we reply there is no more inherent improbability in such a supposition than that God would inspire men to give us a revelation. On the contrary, as it is absolutely impossible for men to agree upon the meaning of the revelation that God has given us without an infall. upon the meaning of the revelation that God has given us without an infallible tribunal of interpretation, it is manifestly quite probable, to say the least, that He would give us such a tribunal. Catholics claim that He has given us such a tribunal in the Catholic Church, and they give good and substantial reasons for their claim over and above the general proclaim over and above the a priori pro-bability arising out of the necessity of it. And they are the only body in the world that does make the claim. Therefore, the Catholic Church is the fulfilment, the Ostholic Church is the fulfilment, the completion and the true exponent of the revelation of God, the only fitting and satisfactory expression of the aspirations satisfactory expression of the aspirations of our nature, and our only safe guide through the labyrinth and mysteries of our being with which we are surrounded

MYSTERIES IN RELIGION.

Pittsburg Catholic There is a disposition, existing in the

There is a disposition, existing in the minds of men who plume themselves upon being learned philosophers, and full of wisdom beyond their fellow men, to reject all mysteries in religion, as being beyond reason, and incomprehensible—therefore not to be believed. The trend of too great a portion of modern thought, outside of Catholicity, is unmistakably in the same direction.

For a long period it was usual, and to be looked for, to hear the Socialan and

Latitudinarian profess and promulgate auch views. But it is certainly startling to now find so many, hitherto professing a strong belief in Revelation, going nearer and nearer to the holding of similar views of religion. Take one mystery, alone—that of the Incarnation. Protestants, with cause all who use it to regard it as the most reliable and effectual remedy obtain able.

A BURN OR CUT Will heal quickly and leave less scarif Victoria Carbolic Salve is applied at once.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywheres

that of the Incarnation. Protestants, with but rare exceptions, have ever held to a DESTROY THE WORMS OF they may destroy the children. Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and expel all kinds of worms.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pills in use.

disbelieved with the rest, and they will have little better than no religion at all. The Catholic religion has ever professed, and by virtue of the Divine Commission and by virtue of the Divine Commission given to her ever will profess and propose to our belief the sublime and awful truths of revelation with all its mysteries, although no created capacity can comprehend, no human imagination penetrate them. So far from weakening the faith of any enlightened Christian the circumstance of the existence of mysteries ought rather to strengthen and edify the Christian.

rather to strengthen and edify the Christian.

In things even of the natural order do we not find almost every object a mystery to the human understanding? So much is this the case, that if we are to believe only what we fully understand, we should believe little or nothing at all. The firmament, the earth, the sea—life, death; yes, the merest grain of sand we tread upon; the growth of vegetables, grain and fruit are all objects incomprehensible to our weakness of intellect.

Shall we, then, weak and little as we find ouuselves to be, pretend to measure the ways of God; His nature and attributes; the extent of His omnipotence or the wisdom and plan of His designs? On the contrary—unable to explain and

On the contrary—unable to explain and understand many things of earth—our manifest duty is to reflect with humility upon our absolute littleness, and, without presuming to require of God an account of His inscrutable ordinances, imply to believe, be thankful and adore

IDOLATRY AND IDIOCY.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER THINKS

Catholic Columbian.

A reverence gentleman belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Baltimore declined to vote the other day for the revision of the Confession of Fatth. The revision includes the elimination of the stupid and offensive falsehood characterizing Roman Catholics as idolaters. The reverend gentleman declined to accede to this rather tardy and wholly unsolicited this rather tardy and wholly unsolicited act of common sense, common courtesy and inadequate reparation. He said he had seen a Roman Catholic standing uncovered before a statue of the Virgin. Catholics also expressed homage for pictures and effigies of the saints. He was not going to stultify himself; they are idelaters. He voted no.

Had this reverend gentleman a mother? We must suppose he had. Was she worthy of his love and homage? Assurelly. Has he any portrait of her in his house? It is to be hoped he is so fortunate. When he stands before it, does

house? It is to be hoped he is so for-tunate. When he stands before it, does he put his hat on—assuming that he is habitually uncovered in his house—and crush it down despitefully upon his eyes? Certainly he does; for if he stand before the portreit of his mother uncovered, is he not guilty of idolatry? Does he re-member the appropriate of his mother. member the anniversary of his mother's death, be he so unhappy as to have lost her? When the day of sad remembrance comes as the years roll by, does he place fresh flowers in a vase before her picture? Certainly not; would he be critise of deatern? would he be guilty of idolatry? Does he take his children to gazs upon her sweet face and with his own tears flowing, hid them keep forever in honor the mem-ory of her who bore their father? Monstrous thought! Would he not thereby

be guilty of idolatry?

Did he not, when returning from her burial, stand before her portrait and with Cowper cry, "Oh that those lips had language?"

To him that would be blasphemy as well as idolatry.

Not his the heart the poet breathed:

"The meek intelligence of those dear eyes (Blessed be the art that can immortalize,—
The art that baffl's Time's tyrannic claim To quench it) here shines on me still the same."

He must hold that Cowper was an idolater; and, to be consistent, he must deprive his own children of any effigy of

their mother or of himself lest they, too, shall fall into idolatry. gentleman when he rambles through the beautiful city in which his lot is cast, is sbocked to find statues and monumental piles in its public places. He must gaze with horror upon collections of art of which Baltimore contains one of the finest in the country. What an idolater is which Battimore contains one of the lines; is in the country. What an idolater is ree that together famous pictures, exquisite marfalit, it accepts the achievements of painter and it to to the does not not push his hat down over the accepts he accept his galleries, he is a contained to the country of the country his paleries, he is a contained to the country his paleries, he is a contained to the country of the country of

his eyes when he enters his galleries, he is

his eyes when he enters his galleries, he is guilty of idolatry.

Or does our reverend friend discriminate? Is it idolatry to stand uncovered before the Cross of Christ but becoming and dutiful to bow before a statue of Washington or of the Apollo-Belvidere? Is idolatry to bend the knee at the shrine of the broken-hearted Virgin who missanlous beneated. raise the heart to her and to God the Father who chose her for such grief? But is it not only becoming a gentleman to remove the hat when approaching a Venus de Medicl? When Rubens painted a Descent from the Cross, did he know it would be idolatry to permit it to fill the soul with thoughts of pity, of prayer, of humiliation, and only correct. prayer, of humiliation, and only correct and becoming deportment to fall into rapture before his incongruous mythologi-cal composition? Shall we turn iconoclasts only when the saints are involved and set up in niches and parks only pagan

deities or modern instances? It is greatly to the credit of the Presby-terians of Baltimore that a majority of them voted that in their judgment Roman Catholica are activities. Catholics are not idiots, that they do not worship images, and are not, therefore, Idolatera ?

A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

New Every Morning.

Every day is a fresh beginning. Every morn is the world made new: Ye who are weary of sorrow and suffering, Here is a beautiful hope for you. A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over, The tasks are done and the tears are shed; Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover. Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days,
which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and
their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful
night.

Let them go, since we cannot re-live them, Cannot undo and hardly atone; God, in his mercy, receive, forgive them: Only the new days are our own, To-day is ours, and to-day alone. Here are the skies all burnished brightly, Here is the spent earth, all reborn: Here are the tired limbs, springing lightly To face the sun and to share with the morn In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning:
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And, puzzles forcasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again.

DO WE HATE ENGLAND?

because we do hate her.

Now, if one may be so bold as to differ with the energetic Professor, we may as well say at once that Americans do not "hate" England. If we do not love her with passionate devotion, that is another matter. Kissing goes by favor. If we matter. Kissing goes by favor. If we land is a sensation that we are never again likely to experience. If we were inclined "hate" England. If we do not love her with passionate devotion, that is another matter. Kissing goes by favor. If we were guilty of indulging a blind and baseless hatred toward our kin beyond sea, then should we be open to the reproach of being in that degree both unchristian and uncivilized; but if by "hatred" is meant merely an absence of yearning affection, then our reply is that love is not constrained. It goeth where it listeth, and is accountable to no man. If our family is accountable to no man. If our family has had, at times, differences of opinion with the family across the street, and has now and again dreamed that that family did not cherish the most ardent and undid not cherish the most ardent and unselfish affection for us, it is of no use for
the opposite house to send over a heated
and impetuous champion to thump on
our front door and cry out, "Why in
thunder don't you love us?" Our
answer is, "Either it may be a mere freak
on our part, or it may be because you are
not very lovable."
But when Professor Smith proceeds to

But when Professor Smith proceeds to defend all of England's actions toward us, and, incidentally, all of England's actions toward the rest of the world, he exhibits an artless Erittle effontery which moves our mirth rather than our resentment He proposes, at this late day, to teach us history all over again. That he is the schoolmaster, and that we are to be the pupils, is evident, and it seems almost in decent for us to snicker; but we cannot help it, for we know that Master must be included. pupils, is evident, and it seems almost in decent for us to snicker; but we cannot help it, for we know that Master must be joking, in his quiet yet side-splitting manner. And what he says is so funny! He tells us that our war for independence was foolish and unjust, that "the British Government was not tyrannical," and that "George III. was perfectly courteous and generous." We had imagined that every English historian of repute, from Macaulay to Froude, admitted that the British Government was very tyrannical in its treatment of the colonies, and that the "Four Georges" were sensual, from Macaulay to Froude, admitted that the British Government was very tyranni cal in its treatment of the colonies, and that the "Four Georges" were sensual, pig-headed and arrogantly domineering. Professor Smith says that he hopes some time to see "a readable history of the American Revolution." We have long had what we considered such; and we have read them, too! Probably the Professor means "readable" from the British point of view. The world will await the

point of view. The world will await the work with curiosity, as also a "readable" history of the Chinese Opium War, and of the Conquest of India. Perhaps we shall even in time have readable histories of Judes and Tameriane.

Coming along down the line with this amusing apologist, we learn that we were wrong and England right (as usual) in the war of 1812. As for England's attitude during our civil war, it was a model of guilelessness, virtue and good-fellowship. In the first place, we were wrong in not permitting the South to selze the national property and bombard the national forts without a protest. Professor Smith says: "Two groups of States, radically different in social structure, had long been yoked together in ill-assorted. radically different in social structure, had long been yoked together in ill-assorted and uneasy union. At last they fell apart." How innocent and agreeable it sounds! And how brutal the North was to object to so easy and natural a falling apart? If any section of the British Empire desires to "fail apart," the loving mother country is only too glad to bid it an affectionate God-speed. To be sure, when we "fell apart" from Great Britain, it took a long series of arguments, from Lexington to Yorktown, to convince the fond parent that a separation was judicious. When Northern india, over which Britian had the same moral right that a strong vulture has over a disover which Britian had the same moral right that a strong vulture has over a discrepit sheep undertook to "fall apart," Eugland marked her loving solicitude by lashing the luckless Sepoys to the muzzles of cannon and wafting them in shreds out over the plains of Patna. Let India and Ireland setze arms to-day and try to "fall apart" from England, using the same arguments that were used at Fort Sumter. These arguments might in the end prevail; but the Shannon and the Ganges would first run crim-

son to the sea.

For a wonder, Professor Smith admits that the British Government was "technically responsible" for the "Alabama" cally responsible "for the "Alabama" an extraordinary interest.

The Cathedral of Carlow, Ireland, has just been made." it was made at a time when Eagland felt it was made at a time when Eagland felt it to be strongly advisable to make ample atonement, without haggling about the terms. As long as we were locked in the terrible embrace of the South, Great Britain viewed the ravages of the "Alabama" with a resignation bordering on the strong as we were locked in the been borne by the parish priests of the Britain viewed the ravages of the "Alabama" with a resignation bordering on the strong as we were locked in the been borne by the parish priests of the Britain viewed the ravages of the "Alabama" with a resignation bordering on the strong as we were locked in the second year of its existence.

The Cathedral of Carlow, Ireland, has just been made," in the form of a memorial altar to the late Most Rev. Dr. Catholic college, Austin, Texas. It is ably conducted and full of interesting the parish priests of the discovery the parish priests of the been alumni of the institution. It appears in handsome dress, and is now in the second year of its existence.

of a chance to feel rather more affection towards her than is now possible. Of course, so long as her characteristics are what they are, she must expect to be regarded with the sentiments which those characteristics naturally and properly arouse. We may admire her military prowess without at all admiring her record in the Punjab and the Sudan. We may admit that she is strong and rich, and yet consider her disgustingly greedy, overbearing and merciless. If she has ever had any other motto than that might makes right, the most microscopic examination of her career of aggression and bloodshed falls to reveal it. We might wish that she had never forced opium upon China; that English prison ships had not left a name imperishable while the history of human infamy endures. We might wish that Eogland had not insisted on her full tale of taxes from starving Ireland at the time when this country was fitting out AN AMERICAN ANSWER TO PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

EDITOR OF THE Pilot—In the May number of the North-American Review, Professor Goldwin Smith makes a violent, one might almost say a bullying, demand that Americans shall love England at tonce and fondly, whether they feel so inclined or not. To win us to this state of affection, he accuses us in a dozen or so pages of hating the mother country, and tells us that we are stupid and prejudiced because we do hate her.

Now, if one may be so bold as to differ Now, if one may be so bold as to differ the freedom of conscience, found no response in the great heart of Scotland. Scotchmen are logical. They look facts and things in the face. They judge by recoput.

Still, though these things may explain why our affection for England is not more lively, they by no means tend to show that lively, they by no means tend to show that the form of conscience, found no response in the great heart of Scotland. Scotchmen are logical. They look facts and things in the face. They judge by recoput.

Still, though these things may explain why our affection for England is not more lively, they by no means tend to show that lively, they by no means tend to show that it active and unceasing solicitude.

likely to experience. If we were inclined to feel any strongly antagonistic sentiment towards some of her actions, the sentiment would be that of contempt. As it is, we are chiefly amused.

is, we are chiefly amused.

The strange turnings of the wheel of fate are, beyond a doubt, in process to avenge us of the petty wrongs which our fond parent has done us. We need lift no finger, we need speak no word; we need not even emile. The avenging fox of Jealousy is gnawing with ever sharper and sharper tooth at the vitals of our sturdy British brethren; a hundred tokens show it from year to year. Our wealth, our marvellous progress, our serene improcessibility tends of the wheel of fate are, beyond a doubt, in processible to the strange function religion. Its presence is a standing protest sgainst State interference or control in religion. Its presence is a standing protest sgainst State interference or control in religion. Its presence is a standing protest sgainst State interference or control in religion. The prescheding from the civil power—owe, as ecclesiastic, no duty to the State.

These presence is a standing protest sgainst State interference or control in religion. The prescheding from the civil power—owe, as ecclesiastic, no duty to the State.

These primary facts are of a character to attract the sympathy of Scotchmen.

That is the first step gained. Ourlouity is awakened, and the Scotch, in religion.

The support of its own flock.

Its presence is a standing protest sgainst State interference or control in religion.

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Its presence is a standing protest sgainst State interference or control in religion.

Its presence is a standing protest sgainst state interference or control in religion. our marvellous progress, our serene im-pregnability, tend more and more every year to weigh upon our gental coustns like lead. As long as we were in our back woods era, English travelers could revile us to their hearts' content. Our language, our manners, our race characteristics were our manners, our race characteristics were all fearfully excorlated. We suffered keenly under the lash, and were meanly afraid that we deserved it. Butthe last fifty years have changed all that forever. It is, we believe, true that intelligent and cul-tured Americans to-day care less for the opinions of our British cousins than the cousins care for ours. We are altogether too sure of ourselves and our position to

"you are really part of us, don't you know." Our Uncle Pumblechook is beginning to foudle us with melting fer-vor. Let the work of amity go on, nor let us too churilably inquire how far he is influenced by the glitter of our success. We surely bear England no malice. British gold finds our mines and breweries We surely bear England no malice. British gold finds our mines and breweries and ranches very attractive investment. We treat her sons kindly when they come to our shores. We even give our daughters to some very malodorous members of her better class. And we have forever passed the stage where we are to be put out by the British stare. Englishmen are much more anxious that we should be impressed by them than we are that they should be impressed by us. We can look the British lion in the face without emotion, and can even smile careleesly at some of the more ridiculous fotbles of that thin skinned beast. His fangs are pulled, as far as we are concerned; and we do not cherish hatred because we once felt them in our flesh. At present we feel amiable enough toward him, though we could respect him much more if he could abandon his predatory slaughter of helpless barbarians. Perhaps in time we may even be able to return the caresses that Uncle Pumblechook is so warmly pressing upon us.

pressing upon us. ARTHUR MARK CUMMINGS.

A touching and very rare ceremony took place recently in the city of Coutances the Bishop of that diocese installed on the same day as Cures of two neighboring parishes the twin brothers and priests, Rev. Henri and Rev. Auguste Tollemer. These two installations occurring on the same day and in the same curring on the same day and in the same city, one in the morning and the other in the evening, and their subjects two priests who since their birth at the same hour have never been separated, excited an extraordinary interest.

complacency. When Rebellion lay cruebed in the dust, and the United States of America, with dripping sword, and with blood at fighting heat, turned to England and said, "Now please explain," Britain was suddenly seized with a conviction of her sins. Her "technical responsibility" impressed her as it never had before. She paid us what we demanded, without stopping to ask for a bill of particulars. Yes, the "Alabama" is one of the things in England's record that have been atoned for.

We feel certain that Americans as a people are far from hating England. Moreover, most Americane would be glad of a chance to feel rather more affection towards her than is now possible. Of curse, so long as her characteristic are

works are seen of all men. Its spirit of charity is recognized in its care of the sick, its active and unceasing solicitude for the poor, in its zeal for the public welfare. The Catholic Church appeals, likewise, to the people of Scotland by its reliance on the voluntary principle, on the support of its own flock.

Its presence is a standing protest against

inquiries into the teaching of the Catholic Church. They are a sermon-loving people; priests and monks in Scotland people; priests and monks in Scotland are zealous preachers, ever ready to give an account of the faith which is in them. Scotch Protestants come into Catholic churches to listen to the preachers; they

churches to listen to the preachers; they sometimes stay to pray.

Catholics want no more than to be listened to, to be known, to be judged by the doctrines which they teach. This to day is the Church's mission in Scotland to those outside its pale. For them who rejoice to be within the fold, the teachers of the Gospel in Scotland work with truly Apostolic zeal in administering the sacraments, in reclaim. ministering the sacraments, in reclaiming sinners, in giving religious education to the children of the poor. Their work prospers. The seed is sown in good soil. We have not space to record the manifold external evidence of the progress which Catholiciam is making to describe the control of the progress which Catholiciam is making to describe the catholiciam is making to describe the catholiciam is making to describe the catholic c gress which Catholicism is making to day

New churches are built, new missions are founded, schools and colleges have not only makes us laugh and think involuntarily of Mr. Lowell's striking simile of "a shorttailed built in fly-time."

Nowadays Englishmen are far more prone to cultivate us than they used to be. We hear from them frequently that we are only an offshoot of British stock.

This fact was not so prominently urged by them at the time when they found "Sam Slick" such delightful reading. We learn with modest diffidence that "some state of the series are once more at their old work in Scotland. We may mention as an illustration the work of the Benedictines at Fort Augustus. To the fine monastration they have added a glorious cheese, which we have added a glorious cheese. New churches are built, new missions glorious church, which is to be opened in September. The lofty tower and spire, which is to be one hundred and fifty feet in height, looking from its lofty inence over lakes and islands, will be eminence over lakes and islands, will be to all who pass, year by year, through the magnificent highway a beacon of light, and a standing evidence of the growth of Catholicism in Scotland.

DID NOT REJECT THE FAITH.

That was a striking and remarkable reply which Cardinal Manning gave the other day to the reporter who asked him the question: "Do you expect England will ever again be Catholic?" The Cardinal answered:

"I know no example in Christian history in which a whole records hadrone to the control of the control

"I know no example in Christian history in which a whole people having once been robbed of faith have ever returned to it as a whole. The return of Arian nations, as Lombardy and Spain, to Catholic unity is no example. But I have an unchangeable hope that both Christianity and the Catholic Faith, which is its perperfection, will continue to spread in definitely among the English; because they never rejected the faith, but were robbed of it and have been born innocently into a state of privation."

unchangeable hope that both Christianity and the Catholic Faith, which is its per perfection, will continue to spread in definitely among the English; because they never rejected the faith, but were robbed of it and have been born innocently into a state of privation."

This view of the case is certainly borne out by the fact of history. The English masses at the time of the so-called Reformation did not reject the Catholic faith. They were not consulted on the matter. They were robbed of their churches and monasteries, which were selzed and confiscated by the tyrant, King Henry, and they were deprived of all the material means for the exercise of their religion. Without churches, without clergy, without the Sacraments, without clergy, without the Sacraments, without opportunities of instruction, how was it possible for the people to retain the Faith! Their children and their children's children have undoubtedly, as the Cardinal puts it, "been born innocently into a state of privation.—Irish World.

The College Echo is a quarterly paper issued by the students of St. Edward's Catholic college, Austin, Texas. It is ably conducted and full of interesting a reading, especially for those who have been alumni of the institution. It appears in handsome dress, and is now in the second year of its existence.

CONSUMPTION

N its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
with the best effect in my practice.
This wonderful preparation once saved
my life. I had a constant cough, night
sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh,
and given up by my physician. One
bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured
me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton,
Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill.
The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. So'd by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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W. H. COMSTOCK.

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July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

(FROM THE MONTH OF JULY)

3134 PRIZES LIST OF PRIZES 1 Prize worth \$15,000 \$15,000 or WORTH - \$52,740.00 5,000 5,000 00 2,500 . . . 2,500.00 1,250 . . . 1,250.00 2 Prizes " CAPITAL PRIZE 25 5,000.00 15 4,500.00 WORTH - \$15,000 00 300

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

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LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless

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

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

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

-LORD BACON.

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

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

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Cured of Gravel.

CHARAGKE, N.C., July 20, 1888.

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

WM. JACKSON.

After 25 Years.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,

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

Yours, &c., Celia Joinson.

Disease of the Kidneys.

Disease of the kidneys.

CPARER GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July 8, 1883.

W. H. COMSTOCK:

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

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

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

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., July 12th, 1890.

THE VICTORY IN STORE.

The precarious condition in which the Salisbury Government now finds itself is seen by the narrow majorities obtained on several measures of the greatest importance, besides its withdrawal of the Landlords' Compensation Bill. The party are quite mutinous, for, as they find the time of the general election close at hand. they dread the vergict of their constit. uents, inasmuch as it is absolutely certain that the elections will go against them. The majorities have recently reached such low figures as 32, 39, 33 and 29, and now there is new evidence of the rapidity with which they are losing prestige in the election which took place on the 2nd inst. at Barrow.in. Furness. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of W. S. Caine, a Liberal-Unionist, who wished to test the feeling of his constituency regarding the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill relating to the compensation of publicans, and who resigned just before the clauses referred to were dropped by the Government. The vote was as follows: Duncan (Gladstonian) 1,994; Wainright (Conservative) 1,862; Caine (Liberal-Unionist) 1,280. In 1886 Caine was elected by a vote of 3,212 against 1,882 for Ainsworth (Home Ruler). It will be remarked that the Liberals gained 112 votes since 1886, while the united vote of the Conservative and Unionist candidates was 80 less than Mr. Caine's vote in 1886. All this will make the mutineers more uncon. trollable than ever.

The contest in Barrow in Furness was carried on with much bitterness, and, owing to the very large Conservative majority which has hitherto been obtained, it was expected by the Conservatives that they would have elected Mr. Wainright, especially as Lord Hartington went to the trouble of sending a telegram advising the Unionists to support him, as Mr. Wainright was a reliable supporter of the Government, whereas Mr. Caine had resigned to test the seat on the question of his opposition to the licensing clauses of the Government Bill above mentioned. The result of the contest is so much the stated very plainly the purpose he had in more annoying to the Conserva- view, and his sentiments are evidently in tives as they cannot claim a moral victory even, inasmuch as both Mr. said: "To him the thought was a beautias Governmental opponents. Is is even asserted positively that Mr. Caine had stated his intention to return to the Gladstonian party if he were elected. It is certain too that a considerable Home Rule vote was cast for Mr. Caine owing to the support which His Eminence Cardinal Manning gave him. The Cardi. nal wrote a letter to Mr. Caine in which he states that he does not take part in politics, and has never done so; but the issue in that contest he regarded as one of public morals, and therefore he felt that Mr. Caine ought to be sustained, He therefore wished him God speed in the cause of which he was the champion. Under such circumstances Mr. Duncan's success is much greater than the mere inspection of the figures would indicate. Yet as the Liberals had put forward their own candidate, instead of supporting Mr. Caine, the like of which is so often done in constituencies where a party feels itself weak, Mr. Caine's success was not expected. The Liberals made a bold stroke to have a thoroughgoing Liberal elected, and were success.

Mr. Gladstone took the side of Mr. Duncan, and wrote to the Liberal electors strongly urging them to support him. It is not surprising that their party should regard the result as a great victory achieved, and a sure index that success indicates, too, that the Liberal Unionis s are bound to the Conservatives by very slender ties, when even Lord Hartington's into line, even by the exertion of all His Lordship's influence, which might be supposed to be paramount with his own adherents.

victory. The Daily News claims it to be lovers of fair-play among Protestants, against Infidelity.

the greatest L'beral victory since the general election. The Chronicle points to the fact that the votes given to Mr. Caine were specifically requested and given as a condemnation of the Government, and adds that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is imperative under such circumstances. The Standard (Conservative) says that it was the division of votes caused by Mr. Caine which gave a Separatist the seat, and adds : "Better a Separatist than a wavering Unionist." It propheties, in continuation, that "the anomaly of a Separatist occupying a Unionist seat will right itself at the proper time."

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Presbyterian General Assembly usted itself very much about the internal management of the Catholic Church. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal, was, as a matter of course, a leading spirit in the expression of the opinion that Catholic matters would be much better attended to if they were managed by Presbyterian ministers, and in his report to the Assembly on French Evangelization he stated that there is a most significant—that is to say, a most commendable-movement among French-Canadian Catholics to bring about this happy state of affairs. Of course we are all perfectly aware that Dr. McVicar's theory is purely imaginative, but it is highly instructive as to what Presbyterians would bring about if they had the power. Among the demands which he makes, hiding them under the assertion that Catholics are agliating for them, we find the following : "The inspection of all monastic and conventual institutions and the compulsion of the Sulpician Seminary and other enormously wealthy ecclesiastical corporations to render an account of the expenditure of revenues received for certain specific purposes." Why does he not demand the inspection of the family concerns of Presbyterian ministers also? We have no reason to believe that they are more honestly and morally managed than the monasteries and convents, and they may be as fit a subject for Government inspection as the latter. And as regards annual reports from the Sulpician Fathers, it may be just as advisable to have an account from the Presbyterian College, which has Dr. McVicar for its principal, as from the Sulpician community. When will these Presbyterian divines who constitute the General Assembly learn to mind their own business !

Dr. McLiren also moved, and the motion was unanimously adopted, that the Committee on Civil and Religious Rights, as appointed last year, be re-appointed "to consider what practical action may be required to be taken by this Church in concert with other Protestant Churches to resist the aggressions of Ultramontaniem."

When it is duly considered that the aggressiveness is all on the part of the Presbyterian Assembly and the other Ministerial Associations which have declared their intention to deprive Catholics of the right to educate their children in accordance with their religious convictions, the impudence of this resolution

will be apparent. The Rev. D. J. Macdonell, of Toronto. accord with those of the Assembly. He ul and inspiring one, that the Protestant and Roman Catholic parents should sit day by day, side by side, saying the same prayers and repeating the same

passages of Scripture." The object of all this is very apparent. The purpose of the Committee styled the Committee on Civil and Religious Rights is to force on Catholics such a plan of religious teaching as will suit Presbyterians, and this is called the vindication of Civil and Religious Rights. Presbyterians are to decide what manner of religious teaching is to be imparted to Catholic children. They may as well make up their minds that such a method of impart. ing religious instruction will not be acceptable to Catholics; and as the Assembly calls for the union of Protestant Churches in order to force their plans upon us, our resistance must be all the more vigorous.

It is our desire to let the Protestant Churches settle for themselves the kind of religious teaching they will impart to Protestant children, and if they decide that they will give no such instruction at all, or the least possible modicum of religious teaching, they may have their own way : but that is not the way we wish Catholic children to be educated, and we must assert, as we have always done in the past, our right to educate Catholic children in Catholic doctrine.

Principal Grant made the statement that the battle for and against religious educa awaits them at the general election. It tion will not be fought in a hurry, but that the questions involved will be the great questions of the next ten years. If we are to be threatened with a ten years' supposed followers could not be brought agitation against freedom of religious education, we must on our side also buckle on our armor. We have fought our battle in the past, and we must not give up natural rights without a vigorous contest in the The London journals of every stripe future. Catholics will not be left alone in te ognize the full force of Mr. Duncan's the contest, but we shall be aided by all lie Church is the only real bulwark

With the prospect before us of a vigorous seault upon the rights which belong to us by the laws of nature, it is some encouragement to know that even in the General Assembly there are not wanting clergymen who will be willing to accord justice through the fear that if Catholics in Ontario are treated unjustly, the Protestants of Onebec will meet with treatment of the same kind. Such were the sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, and they prevalled to the extent that no more definite resolution was passed than the very vague one that we have stated above, which is to the purpose that some steps are to be taken to resist Ultramentane aggression.

It is not frem any affection for Cathelies that the Assembly deferred taking a more decided course than they have adopted, but from the fear lest they might inflict as heavy a blow upon their own institutions if they took more positive action.

PRESBYTERIANS DRIFTING INTO INFIDELITY.

The election of Dr. Dods by the Gen. eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland to a Professorable in the Edinburgh University was regarded as a victory for the Infidel party in the Church. The Professor's views in regard to the inspiration of the Bible, and the divinity of Christ, were known to be lax, and his appointment to the Professorship was regarded as an indication that the Free Church is drifting rapidly towards Infidelity. This has been made still more

Giles' Church that "we must not too hastily conclude that even a belief in Christian." This statement was made use of by the Unitarians as an admission that the divinity of Christ is not an essential doctrine of Christianity. The Doctor, however, on being called to account for doctrine. In reference to the Bible the mistakes and immoralities.

The case was brought before the Asembly at its recent session, and though the Assembly decided that the Scriptures are "all given by inspiration of God to be the rule of faith and life," by declaring that there is no ground for instituting a process against Dr. Dods as teaching what s at variance with the standards of the Church, permission is given to teach that there are mistakes in the Bible, and that it is immoral in some places. One of the speakers, the Rev. John McEwan, of Edinburgh, said "they as a Church, for the first time would be committing them. selves to a doctrine of Scripture which had never been heard of in that Church except once when it was condemned. What the Assembly was now going to decide was that a man in their church might henceforth hold that he gave up the absolute infallibility of God's word as it came from the hands of prophets and inspired Apostles."

The motion which was adopted was presented by Dr. Adam. It asserts the belief of the Church in the doctrine of the atonement made by Christ, and in the Divinity of our Lord, and the fact of His Resurrection, but it was evident that the intention of the mover was to give liberty to doubt portions of the Scripture, and the speakers expressed the greatest indignation because the Professor's utterances were not strongly condemned. The Rev. Mr. Macaskill said he had a message from the Highlands to the Assembly. He said the Assembly might shield their Professors, but let the least insult be given to the Holy Word of God and they might bid good bye to the Highlands. In the Highlands they would never submit to a mutilated Gospel. And if any of his brethren from North of the Grampians gave a vote that day for any of those motions that did not fully and absolutely conserve the Word of God, and the dignity and the glory of the Lord, they would have to find some nock South of the Grampians, for their usefulness in the North would end with their vote."

Notwithstanding the strong protests of Rev. Mr. Macaskill and others, the motion of Dr. Adam was adopted by a majority of eighty-three, three hundred and fifty-seven voting for it. The motion declares that Dr. Dod's writings afford no grounds for instituting a process against him. It asserts, however, that the use of the words "mistakes and immoralities," as applied "to describe recognized difficulties in the Scriptures, is utterly unwarranted and fitted to give grave offence." Thus at the same time the Professor is declared to be innocent of offence, yet his language is very decidedly condemned. This certainly seems not to be very consistent, but another motion which completely exonerated the Professor was lost, though two hundred and seventy-four members of the Assembly voted for it.

The result of the debate ought to convince any candid thinker that the Cathc-

PRINCE BISMARCK'S CANDI- but as regards Germany, the position of

The cable informs us that Prince Bis marck has consented to be a candidate for Keleerstaten, in the German Reichsteg. There is certainly nothing derogatory to the Prince, nor would there be to any one, whatever his standing in the community might be, to be a member of an Assembly representing the wishes of the people. It shows at least that he repreents the desires and aspirations of a portion of the people, and it is certain that Prince Bismarck does this, and more. The circumstances of Germany show that he retired from the power which the Chancellorship of the Empire gave him because he was at discord with the Kalser on some questions of importance. Many conjectures have been given to the world on the reason for which the lately-omnipotent Chancellor has ceased to be, virtually, the ruler of the German Em-

The public have good reason to think that the cause of the Iron Chancellor's retirement is to be found in the autocratic manner in which he dealt with the people of Germany. The will of the people is not to be set aside with impunity in modern government, though in former days kings especially held to the theory of their divine right to wield the sword as they thought proper; and they wielded it too frequently, not for the benefit of the people committed to their charge, but for the attainment of their own purposes, which were frequently unlawful, and as frequently injurious to the best interests

clear by the recent action of the Assembly.

Declarate Dads stated in a sermon in St.

In spite of the statements which are flippantly repeated by Protestants, that the Catholic Church has been the foe to Christ's divinity is essential to be a true | the liberty of the people, we find her in her whole history maintaining the rights of the people against tyrants everywhere. It was so in Germany when Bismarck inflicted upon the Church the Infamors Kulturkampf which was a congeries of his language, expressed his belief in the laws which attacked the liberty of the people in its most sacred spot. These Professor also declared that it contains laws took away the liberty of the Church to teach her doctrines, for by diminishing the number of priests, thousands of parishes were left without pastors, thousands of schools without teachers, and millions of children without adequate instruction.

It was this iniquity which gave rise to the Catholic party in the Reichsteg. The noble Herr Windthorst threw himself into the fight for liberty, and, beginning with but a small number of followers in the Parliament of the Empire, the number was gradually increased, until now, with a hundred and forty-one members of the Parliament, he occupies the position of being the leader of the largest and most compact body in that House. He is able to proclaim the terms on which the Government can be carried on successfully. and those terms are that the Church may sgain be made free, that her revenues, of which she has been unjustly deprived, be restored to her, that the religious orders. her most successful missionaries and teachers be restored, and that Catholic schools be permitted to teach Catholic dostrine without obstruction.

The pretence on which the restriction of the Kulturkampf were imposed was that the Church interfered with the authority of the Emperor. Such a pretext is most shallow and unfounded. She always taught in Germany, as well as in Government, and the sphere to which her teachings extend is purely in the spiritual order. How can such teachings interfers with the authority of a Government which rules justly? It was pretended that the doctrine of the Infallibility of the Pope transferred Sovereignty to a foreign potentate. Even in England so noble a mind as that of Mr. Gladstone held the same opinion, and in his famous book entitled Vaticanism, he sounded the note of alarm, stating that the doctrine in question cannot be held by a loyal subject in any country.

Mr. Gladstone has seen his error, and, like a true man and statesman, has acknowledged it. It was proved to him by such eminent theologians as Cardinals Manning and Newman that the authority of the Pope is expressly confined to the spiritual order, to the definition of religlous truth, and he more than once acknowledged that he was convinced. There is now no more resolute advocate for religious liberty than Mr. Gladstone, for even when he so strenuously attacked the Catholic doctrine, he did so under the impression that he was maintaining the autonomy of nations against aggression of

the most dangerous kind. We have stated that the Church favors the liberty of the subject, and we may be asked : "How can this be if she maintains the authority of Kings ?" We answer that the Church states the true extent of the authority of kings, and gives the nature of the obedience which a subject owes to his ruler. When the ruler becomes a despot, and rules against the certain general good of the people, obedience ceases to be obligatory. It is for this reason that we find Cardinal of the Church at the heal of the barons who wrested from King John

the great charter of English liberties. We do not propose to enter upon a dis-

the Church, and the rights of the Pope have been partially acknowledged already by the repeal of many of the obnoxious laws which were made against her. Prince Bismarck, we suppose, will be elected to the Reicheteg by the constituency for which he is offering himself, and he will, no doubt, be soon at the head of a numerous party in that assemblage. What course he will then pursue it is hard to divine. His past career does not give very strong ground for the hope that he and his party will be friends of unrestricted religious, or even of civil, liberty. Yet, considering the great change which has certainly come over him, as evinced by the relaxation of the Falk laws, leads us to believe that he has seen that the Catholic Church is now the best friend that the Empire has, and the only power which can cope with the glant enemy, socialism, which is now threatening the peace of the country. Should this be so, he who has been such a. persecutor cannot well help being found among the ranks of those who will advocate the restoration of her freedom. In this case it is very certain that the day of freedom is near at hand If, however, he persist in being a persecutor, he will find in Herr Windthorst a foe worthy of his steel. The Emperor is certainly in favor of freedom of con-

standpoint. The Catholics form considerably over one-third of the population of the Empire, and it is surely not a wise policy to keep so large a percentage of the people in a state of discontent by persecuting measures. Besides, gratitude to the Catholics who helped to fight the battles of the Enpire, and who contributed so largely to the success of the German arms during her huge war, should be exhibited by grant ing them the largest measures of relief. They are as loyal to their country as any class of the population, and perhaps more so. It would be a very graceful manner to manifest gratitude to them if the Emperor William and the old implacable foe to the Church were to unite with Herr Windthorst in order to grant her reason.

science, though he may not go in that

direction to the full extent of the demands

There are, however, strong reasons why

of the Catholic party in the Reichstag.

the full liberty asked for should be

granted, even looking from the Imperial

BIGOTRY IN BOSTON.

able demands.

Notwithstanding the fact that half the copulation of Boston is Catholic, the Boston School Board has been guilty of the great injustice of adopting two his tories as text-books which are filled with slanders against the Catholic Church. Only two members of the Board out of nineteen present at the meeting voted against the injustice-Judge Fallon, a Catholic, and Mr. Swasey, a respectable and liberal Protestant. The books were adopted by a vote of seventeen to two. Thus the Boston Public schools have been thoroughly Protestantized. Is it surprising that under such circumstances the Catholics should be opposed to sending their children to the Public schools in which such injustice is inflicted on them?

The special slander to which Judge Fallon entered a strong protest was the frequently repeated statement which others, if he had confined his work to the mears anew in Myers' and Sheldon's anti-Catholic histories, that Galileo was persecuted by the Pope for teaching the Oppernican system of astronomy.

The simple truth in regard to Galileo is that he made the Copernican system a theological dogma, at a time when certainly it was not even demonstrated as an astronomical theory. This course was considered by the inquisition as fraught with great danger to religion, and though ne was not forbidden to teach and defend the system on philosophical and mathematical grounds, he was certainly prohibited from teaching it as a fact theologically demonstrable from Holy Scrip-

The Copernican system was taught by Copernicus himself in Rome as early as 1545. The book which Copernicus published, making known his grand discovery, was printed with the sanction of the Pope himself, and was dedicated to him by special permission. The cost of the publication was at that period no small sum, and it was printed at the expense of a Cardinal of the Church, which certainly would not have been done if the theory were regarded as heretical.

By means of the telescope, which was discovered by Galileo, that great astronomer was able to throw new light upon the theory of Copernicus, but it is certainly not the duty of the Church to accept at once an unproved scientific theory as a religious dogma. It was, on the contrary, her duty rather to prevent that a theory which was at the most only probable should not be made a dogma of faith.

Copernicus was himself a Catholic priest. and he taught in Rome with the greatest liberty the theory which owes its existence to him a hundred years before the alleged persecution of Galileo. But Gali. leo was not persecuted; he was simply quisition on this particular subject here, prosecuted, and was condemned, not for sponsor,

teaching the Copernican system, but for insisting on teaching it as a religious dogma, which, being even to-day a merely scientific theory, does not belong to the domain of religion any more than a pro-

blem of geometry.

The office of the Church is to teach norality and make good citizens. She has never claimed to be the teacher of science, though individual Popes and prelates have been in every age patrons of learning. Miss Sheldon, the authoress of one of the histories which have been adopted in Boston, makes the untrue statement that Gallleo's offence consisted in teaching that Galileo proved the revolution of the earth around the sun, which was against the astronomical teaching of the Church, and that he was persecuted on this account. The fact is that he was really not punished at all. He was summoned to Rome to answer to the charge of teaching an erroneous theological doctrine, and was condemned, not for astronomical, but for theological, teaching, and the Pope's generosity enabled him to travel with all the commodiousness which the means at the Pope's disposal could furnish to him. The distance from Florence to Rome is only about one hundred and forty miles, and the Pope himself. through respect for his recognized talents. furnished a carriage for his conveyance. His prison house was for a few days the home of the chief inquisitors, where, it may be supposed, he was furnished with all the conveniences which could make him com. fortable, and from that residence he was transferred to the Tuscan ambassador's palace, and thence to the palace of the Archbishop of Slenna, and once more to his own villa.

It is not usual for sovereigns to submit o disrespectful treatment from their subjects, and as Pope Urban was Suzerain of luscany, a disrespectful and satirical pamphlet, published against him by Galileo, gave great offence and made his treatment more severe than it would otherwise have been. Tae Pope had likewise been to him a personal friend and patron, and this rendered his ingratitude all the more glaring.

It is not denied that Galileo was placed under a mild punishment, but that it was very mild must be conceded, and that it was very justly inflicted must be acknowl. edged when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration.

Judge Fallon made before the school committee a most able and spirited vindication of the course he followed in opposing the adoption of books of history which offered glaring insults to half the population of the city. He said in his speech before the Board :

"How would our Protestant brethren "How would our Protestant breturen feel if the Catholics, having the power, should attempt to put into the Public schools a history which would teach in substance that in the year 1787 the Protestant portion of the community having control of the Commonwealth of Massachu. setts was so bigoted, so opposed to religious liberty, as to invoke the power of the Courts in restraint of religious freedom by the prosecution of the Rev. Mr. Davis?"

The Rev. Mr. Davis was a Catholic priest, who was prosecuted for preaching on Boston Common in violation of the city ordinances, and who was incarcerated in the jail on account of so doing. Yet his case could scarcely be regarded as a persecution for conscience sake, for undoubtedly every freedom to preach the gospel was conceded to him, as to all

Mr. Swasey followed Judge Fallon, and maintained that it is unfair to force such books as the Sheldon and Myers histories upon the Catholic children in attendance at the schools. He stated that already seven hundred children had been driven from the schools by the anti-Catholic course followed by the majority of the Board.

Mr. Swasey said there was one statement in the Sheldon text book, that during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella there were tens of thousands of persons put to death because of heresy, which was not true, and that every recognized Pro-testant authority now admitted that this was not true. Deaths had been caused by the civil authorities, but never by the Catholic Church.

Catholic Church.

Mr. Swasey further argued that it was better that this committee respect the consciences of more than one-half the population of our city than that any particular Protestant doctrine should be taught.

"This attempt," said he, "to force down the throats of children these slieged dishonest facts is wrong and opposed to the religious principle of our community. The people who are back of this movement will live to rue their action." Judge Fallon warned the Board that the

Catholics of Boston would not submit to the outrage inflicted on them, and that they would provide other means at whatever cost, for the education of their chil-

"Certainly I state it as a fact, not as a menace, we shall not suffer those little ones whom God has given us to be brought up in hatred towards what we hold best and dearest in this world—the sacred rights of religion and conscience."

Mile. Janine Dumas, second daughter of the celebrated Freethinker and novelist, Alexandre Dumas, has become a Catholic. She was received into the Church at Strasburg, having been led to embrace the Catholic religion by witnessing the pious and exemplary death of a dear friend.
Princess Mathilda Buonaparte was her

The Mail is constantly hospitals, lunatic asylumestitutions are placed in ch

orders in Quebec. Th Council recently asked for grant for a civic hospital, a plains that they were adv cler to put the institut of a religious order, as i conducted with more e religious orders conduct more economically than l they not be placed in char stated by Mr. Mercier I Mr. Sellar, of the Hun that there are three insar Province, two of which a of nuns and one under that of Beauport. Th patient at Beauport is whereas at the two asylu the nuns the cost is re and \$80 per patient. A pertinently says:

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> EQUAL RIC Among the matters

which have been raised lic schools in the French capital has been made that religious instructi Catholic children out catechism. It has not that any effort was me testants to learn it, cr Catholic religious exe end to end of Ontario denounced the Romish may be that by mistake law on the subject, wh nished to the trustees in in a language they can t a religious instruction school hours; but ce scarcely a fault about noise should be made religious hate excited, the sections had only (or at most very few Pro ing the schools, which always the case. The ship inflicted on or inj testants. In most cas catechism was taught hours.

A case has just been attention of the Minis in which real hardship a considerable number dren, but we have not se nals which were so nois Catholic aggression, as their love for Equal Rig ciations of this Protesta

The following are the In the Township of I of Frontenac, as nearly tain, over one-fourth attending school section The school law ordain shall be required to ren room during religious wided the parents or In the present case th not required to remain they were required weather to stay in the premises outside, so the turn into the school re eral dismissal. The course was that "it was able, and dangerous to children to wait outsid and that it was not the law to require this."

The following addit are given by the Empire "The teacher had a Department, not writte but by a clerk, stating t to require the pupi after the reading of th cises, for the general further contended that ing exercises of the sc d with by dismissal it was unfair to allow so home earlier than other appeared as complaina and made several chi teacher regarding his t olic pupils. Mr. W. teacher, gave testimon; that his only motive we the whole school."

A number of witness on the matter by Dr. appointed by the Mini to investigate the case included the trustees, parents of several p tremselves who were soveral rater ayers.

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THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN QUEBEC.

The Mail is constantly complaining that hospitals, lunatic asylums and similar institutions are placed in charge of religious orders in Quebec. The Quebec City Council recently asked for a Government grant for a civic hospital, and the Mail com plains that they were advised by Mr. Mercler to put the institution under charge of a religious order, as it would then he conducted with more economy. If the religious orders conduct such institutions more economically than laics, why should they not be placed in charge ? It is a fact, stated by Mr. Mercier in his answer to Mr. Sellar, of the Huntingdon Gleaner, that there are three insane asylums in the Province, two of which are under the care of nuns and one under laymen, namely that of Beauport. The cost of each patient at Beauport is \$132 annually, whereas at the two asylums under care of the nuns the cost is respectively \$100, and \$80 per patient. Mr. Mercler very pertinently says:

ear Do not these figures give me the right to assert that even from a material or pecuniary point of view the religious orders which have the care of these benevoden upon the Catholic people, but a real benefit to it, a means of relieving it from heavy taxation? In a Christian country there must be means adopted in one way or another to provide for the wants of the sick, the infirm, the orphans, the poor, and of the thousands of unfortunate creatures who, if not helped by somebody, would necessarily drag on a wretched existence or perish in the public streets. This is one of the first duties of society. In other countries this is provided for by taxation by the State or municipalities. In the Province of Quebec Catholics are free from these taxes, because their religious orders provide for these wants, and gratuitously, with the exception of the small allowance voted by the Legisla-

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Among the matters of complaint which have been raised against the Public schools in the French sections great capital has been made out of the fact that religious instruction was given to in Malta." Catholic children out of the Catholic catechism. It has not been pretended that any effort was made to force Protestants to learn it, or to join in any Catholic religious exercises, yet from end to end of Ontario platform orators denounced the Romish aggression. It may be that by mistaken notions of the law on the subject, which was not furnished to the trustees in these localities in a language they can understand, such a religious instruction was given during school hours; but certainly this was scarcely a fault about which so much noise should be made and so much religious hate excited, especially when the sections had only Catholic children, or at most very few Protestants, attendingithe schools, which we believe was always the case. There was no hard- lic subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. ship inflicted on or injury done to Protestants. In most cases, however, the catechism was taught out of school

A case has just been brought to the attention of the Minister of Education in which real hardship was inflicted on a considerable number of Catholic children, but we have not seen in those journals which were so noisy in denouncing Catholic aggression, and in professing their love for Equal Rights, any denunciations of this Protestant aggression.

The following are the facts of the case In the Township of Pittsburg, County of Frontenac, as nearly as we can ascertain, over one-fourth of the children attending school section 12 are Catholics. The school law ordains that no pupil shall be required to remain in the school room during religious exercises, prowided the parents or guardians object. In the present case the children were not required to remain in the room, but they were required in all kinds of weather to stay in the porch or on the premises outside, so that they should return into the school room for the general dismissal. The objection to this course was that "it was cruel, unreasonable, and dangerous to health to ask the children to wait outside in bad weather, and that it was not the intention of the law to require this."

The following additional particulars are given by the *Empire*:

"The teacher had a letter from the Department, not written by the Minister, but by a clerk, stating that he had a right to require the pupils to assemble, after the reading of the religious exercises, for the general dismissal, and he further contended that the regular closing exercises of the school were inter-fered with by dismissal by parts, and that it was unfair to allow some pupils to go home earlier than others. Fatner Quinn appeared as complainant in the matter, and made several charges against the teacher regarding his treatment of Cath olic pupils. Mr. W. D. Staples, the teacher, gave testimony, and contended that his only motive was for the good of the whole school."

A number of witnesses were examined on the matter by Dr. Spankie who was appointed by the Minister of Education to investigate the cases. The witnesses included the trustees, the teacher, the parents of several pupils, the pupils minor importance, a satisfactory agreetremselves who were concerned, and ment was also arrived at. soveral rater ayers.

It will be remarked that the teacher defends his conduct, so that it is evident that he refused redress. The evidence taken has been submitted to the Hon. Minister of Education, who will, we are confident, decide justly, and will protect of denunciation of such a grievance, But we believe that there is not a Catholic teacher in the Province who would thus endeavor to punish his or her Protestant pupils in such a manner, at least after attention had been called to the fact that it were a serious grievance, nor would any Catholic trustees uphold the teacher in so doing.

THE CHURCH IN MALTA.

Inasmuch as Malta, like Canada, is a British colony, the cordial relations between the Church to the State there will be a subject deeply interesting to our readers. The recent negotiations which have taken place between the Holy Father and Sir L. Simmons throw great light on this subject. They are published in a Parliamentary report submitted by the Government to the House of Commons in May. They regard certain civil and religious questions which had arisen in Malta and Gozo and were terminated by a farewell interview which the latter had with the Pope on the 7th of April. Sir L Simmons was sent on this mission in the capacity of "Eavoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Holiness the Pope." The instructions received August, 1889, were:

1st. To endeavor to secure the appoint ment of high clerical functionaries who would be friendly to Great Britain, and

3rd. To provide for the clergy in Malta so that they may be in the most conveni-ent manner educated in English, and in-structed in the conditions under which

the island is governed.

4th. To restrict the admission of Italian and other foreign ecclesiastics to religious foundations and monasteries.
5th. To arrange for the administration of the cathedral and other churches on the

island. 6th. To restrict burials in country churches.

In the first interview between the British Envoy and His Holiness, the Pope assured Sir L. Simmons that he attached great importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with the English Government; and dwelt upon the reciprocal advantages which may be expected from these relations with respect to the Catho-

In regard to the appointment of Bishops, the Holy Father reserved his full rights and liberty of action as he shall deem opportune, but he agreed to give notice to the British Government before

The Envoy in return declared "that Her Majesty's Government has no desire to curtail the rights of the Pope and his liberty of action in respect of nomina tions to vacant Sees of Malta and Gozo," expressing, at the same time, his satisfaction at the assurance of the Holy See that it will not appoint to these positions an ecclesiastic unacceptable to the people under his charge.

Oa the question of Maltese marriages it was agreed that in all cases where one or both of the parties are Catholics, the marriages must be contracted according to the form prescribed by the Holy Council of Trent, otherwise they are to be not valid. As regards non-Catholics. it is not to be held necessary that this form be followed. Sir L. Simmons engaged, on behalf of the Government, that legislation to this effect would be introduced into the island.

The Holy Father sgreed to promote the study of English among clerical students, and to cause English to be used in the teaching of geography, history, arithmetic and mathematics. He also engaged that as far as possible the rector of the seminary at Malta should be a British subject, and when reasonably available, of Maltese origin. He agreed also to place some English Fathers and masters at once in the seminaries if the Local Government would supply funds for the purpose. To enable His Holiness to carry out these proposals, it was stipulated and agreed to by the British Envoy that certain ecclesiastical benefices, presen tation to which is claimed by the English Government, should be surrendered to the Pope, that the revenues might be applied for the education of young clergymen.

excercised sovereignty on the Island By treachery or weakness the Grand Master of the Knights allowed Buona parte to take possession of the Island while on his way to Egypt, and afterthe children from so petty a piece of wards the French were driven out by tyranny. Certainly if the like had an English expedition. It was to occurred where Protestants were the have been restored to the Knights, but sufferers we would have had, during the the English Government has retained recent election campaign, a great deal the sovereignty. By the recent agreement the Church gains substantially by the restoration of a number of benefices which of right belonged to her. . Owing to the great influence exercised by the Bishops, the Government desired a large

In a recent article by Goldwin Smith. entitled " American Hatred of England," that writer makes the statement that if there were no Irish-Americans on this continent, England would be regarded with so much affection that the people of the United States would be ready to embrace England's cause in any quarrel which would arise. This assertion has given rise to a series of articles in the North American Review, in which numerous causes are stated for the dislike towards England which it cannot be denied exists among the people of the United States to such an extent that any meafrom Lord Sallsbury under date 1st sure which is looked upon as an act of hostility to England becomes at once

most popular. The writer of one of the articles recalls who would support in all proper ways to mind the fact that for a long period the reasonable directions of the Local the only grave difficulties which the to mind the fact that for a long period Government.

2nd. To so fix the manner in which effect should be given to the decisions of the Holy See in regard to marriages, as to "remove all questions as to the full validity of marriages properly contracted in Malta."

United States have had with any nation have been with England, and there is no doubt that such difficulties naturally tend to create an ill-feeling which is more easily excited than allayed. Whether it has true or false, the people of the United States are generally under the impression that it has been constantly the aim of England to overreach them in all the difficulties which have arisen between the two countries. It was certainly believed that at the time of the American war, the general desire of the people of England was to witness the disruption of the States, and this opinion served to increase the dislike which was of no new growth. The troubles which have arisen from time to time in regard to fisheries have also tended to keep alive a feeling of hostility, though it cannot be denied that the Irish element in the United States is naturally hostile to England, from which country Ireland has suffered so much during seven centuries, and especially during the last three hundred years. With so large an element entertaining a deeprooted hostility, it is not much to be wondered at that the leaven has been at work, and that hostility to England is a characteristic of all the political parties notice to the British Government before official nomination, and to assure himself of the concurrence of the Government in his nomination, not by official correspondence, but by strictly private and confidential verbal communications when the Government itself may furnish the means and the occasion.

In the political parties of an the pointeau parties of some individual. Four of them have been donated, it is true, by persons resident in Kingston in memory of their hostility would soon disappear. Sootland is already practically one country with England, and if Irish grievances were redressed with the good will of the England, and if the grievances were redressed with the good will of the English a true frateralty would arise English a true fraternity would arise between the two nations. But this cannot be expected till Ireland be subjected to a different treatment from that which has hitherto been accorded to her. We may reasonably expect that under the changed circumstances which Mr. Gladstone has pledged himself to inaugurate Irlsh hostility to England will soon disappear, and the good result will extend to the Irish in the United States. If for no other reason than to gain the good will of Americans it

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

Rule.

would be profitable to grant Ireland Home

The Right Rev. Bishop Keane, rector of the new Catholic University at Wash ington, D. C., lectured to the students of Notre Dame University on Sunday, his subject being "Christian Patriotism." He stated authoritatively the position of the Catholic Church in its relations to the State. He said :

"An American, while he loves God more, should not love his country less. In England, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Englishmen, like Lord Howard, had not hesitated to take up arms in defence of their country against a Catholic power that threatened their motherland. In olden times the States of Europe were obliged in self-defeared of Europe were obliged in self-defence to maintain union in religion. That con dition of affairs has passed away. Toleration is the watchword of American citizens, Catholic and non-Catholic. Catholics believe in the motto: 'Union Oatholics believe in the motto: Union in Essentials, Tolerance in non-Essentials, Charity to All.? Catholics are not opposed to State schools, but to un-Caristian State schools. Americans, who are at least as keen as the English and Christian State schools. The Bishop then advised the students to be politicians, to vote from their convictions, On the other points, which are of minor importance, a satisfactory agreement was also arrived at.

Malta belonged formerly to the minor its duty to Christianity is duty to their country."

Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who ON THE CREDIT OF FAITH. THE VOLUNTARY DONATIONS TO-WARDS A FINE STRUCTURE.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL TO BE FURTHER ENLARGED BY THE ERECTION OF ARCH BISHOP CLEARY'S MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT A COST OF THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS-THE ADVANCEMENT ALREADY MADE. At High Mass, in St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday last, Rev. Father Twohey addressed the congregation on the subject of faith, strongly manifested in its power of developing ecclesiastical works for the honor of our Divine Lord in the city and archdiocese of Kingston. He had him-self, since his return, after an absence of four years, distinctly noticed in his inter-Bishops, the Government desired a large voice in their selection. This the Holy Father declined to grant, but the agreement he made, while preserving to the Church full liberty, will assure the spiritual welfare of the people.

Hitherto the Canon law was the law by which the validity of marrisges was decided.

AMERICAN HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

ENGLAND. equally with the Archbishop regarded the project as one of great magnitude, and he had heard the Archbishop confi dently proclaim that it was God's work and God would provide means of accomplishing it, adding that whatever the cost might be they might securely cal culate on twenty live per cent. at least being paid on credit of faith, that is, by voluntary donations of pious worshippers, voluntary donations of pious worshippers, apart from the engagements assumed by the congregation in business form, he, the preacher, was somewhat startled by the novelty of the doctrine, and found it d flicult to realize how this large Catho-lic idea would come to be verified. "But," said the speaker, "you and I are witnesses to day of the success beyond all our expectations of many ligious projects undertaken in ful-ness of faith and entire reliance on God to carry out the designs inspired by Him for His own honor and glory. Certainly it did concern God's bonor, and most particularly the honor of Our Lord Jesus Christ, whose house and home this cathedral is, the dwelling place of His Majesty in the tabernacle, the temple of His dally oblation of the great sacrifice of the New Testament, according to the ritual of Melchisedech, His audience chamber for gracious reception of the vows and prayers of His peo-ple, the central source of all His sacramen

tal graces that flow out upon the living tal graces that flow out upon the living and the dying for their peace and consolation of soul and their everlasting happiness should receive a fitting form before the eyes of men and a decent front, suggestive of the high purpose of the edifice and the honor due to Him, whose royal palace and holy temple it is. Look around this church to day and around this church to - day and see how thoroughly it has been transformed within the past few years. Its spaclous windows, sixteen in number, have been filled with stained glass, representing in artistic beauty and exquisite expression more than one hun-dred scriptural events forming an historical series illustrative of the whole order of God's providence in the redemption of

of God's providence in the redemption of mankind. They are the most ornamental decoration to be found in any city on this side of the Atlantic. They are instructive to every observer, whether learned or unlearned in scriptural lore. They edify whilst they instruct. They are an open Bible comprehending the old and new testaments. And all this has been done on the credit of faith. These windows have cost more than \$10,000, not a cent of which has been demanded of cent of which has been demanded of you as a congregation; each window here

look at the sanctuary—remember what it was two years ago; how stunted and deformed the cathedral appeared in-teriorly by the concealment of thirty feet of each aisle behind the alters of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, the hidden space having been used as vestries. Now the church, internally, has assumed its natural proportions; the aisles have obtained their just length by vestries. the removal of the altars back to the main wall; the wooden structure in the sanctuary has been replaced by an ornamental screen; the side chapels have been bu'lt up from the floor to the groined roof, and up from the floor to the groined roof, and four of the stained glass windows, previously concealed have been brought into view from every part of the church. This work has been effected at a cost exceeding \$6,000, not a cent of which has been demanded of you. Moreover, you have seen within this year St. Joseph's alter supplemented by a reredos of exquisite beauty in carved oak; statues also of St. Aun and of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary have been purchased and will soon be Mary have been purchased and will soon be erected; groups, too, of most devotional and highly artistic character, representing the dead Saviour in His mother's arms at the dead Saviour in His mother's arms at one side of the church, and the holy family, Jesus, Mary and Joseph, at the other side, in life-size statues of stone material, to be procured from the eminent firm of Meyer & Co., Munich, Bavaria, have been ordered by Mr. Steachy and Mr. Hickey, of this city, the cost of all, with the last named works will be \$2.500. with the last-named works, will be \$2 800 Thus a sum of money amounting to \$18,800 has already been bestowed on this cathedral within the past seven years by voluntary donations, apart altogether from the Sunday offerings of the faithful for the exterior completion of the edifice. Have we not reason to believe in the prophetic assurance of the Archbishop and to derive great encouragement there from in our future efforts, since not only 25 per cent, but much more has been derived from the gener-osity of faith in individual members of the congregation? In addition to all this I have now to give you a piece of information of the most agreeable kind, confirming the religious anticipations and predictions of the Archbishop made to you six years ago. On Saturday he signed a contract for the building of a

capel in connection with the cathedral.

It will serve for the purpose of a synod hall for the bishops and clergy of the province whensoever synodswill take place in the new province; also for a chapter house and hall of conference for cflicial in the new province; also for a chapter house and hall of conference for cficial assemblies of the Archbishop and his clergy; it will also serve, and this chiefly concerns the Catholics of this city, for a morning chapel during the winter season of each year. It will be architecturally a thing of beauty; it will be provided with an altar and requisites for the Holy Sacrifice, and with four confessionals. It will likewise serve for the purpose of a vestry, which you know is absolutely needed at present; it will be both useful and ornamental, and you, Catholics of Kingston, will derive chief benefit from it. By means of it, moreover, the immense cost of heating this cathedral throughout each winter, which amounts to nearly \$700, will be reduced purpose of a vestry, which you know is absolutely needed at present; it will be both useful and ornamental, and you, Catholics of Kingston, will derive chief benefit from it. By means of it, moreover, the immense cost of heating this cathedral throughout each winter, which amounts to nearly \$700, will be reduced to a comparatively small sum. Now this new building will be erected at a cost of \$13 000 by the Archblshop, without any demand being made upon you. It further illustrates the power of faith in promoting ecclesiastical works. You are aware that when our Holy Father the Pope in the Papal consistory, 30th Dec., 1889, pre Papal consistory, 30th Dec., 1889, pre-conized the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary as the first Archbishop of Kingston and Metropolitan of the newly formed Province of Kingston, the clergy of the diocese met together to consider how they should fittingly record to posterity their appreciation of the high dignity, so long desired, and now by Archbishop Cleary's desired, and now by Archbishop Cleary's influence with the Holy See, so happily conferred, and they unanimously agreed that the clergy and people of this diocese should provide means of erectleg some permanent memorial of their gratitude to the Holy See and their illustrious Archbishop for the great honor bestowed upon this diocese, its clergy and people. Accordingly they resolved that a sum of \$10,000 at least should be raised, the clergy themselves giving by their donations an example of munificent generosity; that the city of Kingston be asked to subscribe \$2,000, the other \$8,000 to come from the pastors and people of the outside missions; that and people of the outside missions; that this sum of \$10,000 shall be presented to the first Archbishop of Kingston, on the day of the solemn celebration of his reday of the solemn celebration of his re-ception of the pallium in St. Mary's Cathe dral, in presence of the assembled prelates and clergy of this and the adjacent Provinces, with liberty to apply this money to any purpose he may deem suitable for commemoration of the elevation of Kingston diocese and its Bl-hop to the metropolitan dignity. It has pleased the Archbishop to determine its application to the construction of the work for which he signed the construction to the construction of the work for which he signed the construction to the construction of the work for which he signed the construct parts of the time and the construction of the work of of th signed the contract yesterday, that is, a building in connection with St. Mary's cathedral, massive, graceful, sufficiently specious to serve for diocesan purposes of synod hall and chapter-house, and at the same time to be a morning chapel for the Catholics of Kingston throughout the wintermonths of every year. You therefore will derive chief advantage from this new building, and to your city it will add a new feature of beauty, which all classes of propole with the Catholic and the contraction of the contract people, whether Catholies or non Catholies, will appreciate and admire as an artistic ornament of the good old Limestone City. Of the \$10,000 raised for bresentation, you have contributed \$2,000 and the clergy

any charge upon the corporate congrega-tion and without a single cent deducted from the Sunday offering made by you for the external completion of the cathe-dral."—Kingston Whig, July 3. FROM BARRIE. ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN ST. JOSEPH'S Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 24th last a bold attempt was made to burn down the beautiful Convent of St. Joseph, recently erected on Mulcaeof St. Joseph, recently erected on Mulcas-ter street, directly opposite the Catholic church. The fire was first discovered by a woman who was passing, who immedi-ately went into the church, where the usual daily Mass was being concluded, and gave the alarm. Some men present immediately rushed across to the convent, and, on going to the besement, discovered smoke issuing from a closet under the stairs. The fire was extinguished when it was discovered that some sheets and other articles from the laundry had been thoroughly saturated with coal oil, which was but too handy for the scoundrals. A hole was made in the plaster and the sheet stuffed in to cause the fire to spread up through the walls. At first it was thought that this was the only place where the fire was started, but the continued smell of smoke called for further investigation, when it was dis-covered that fire was set in three other places, one in the pantry and two in the cellar. The fire had made considerable progress in the pantry, as it consumed the drawers and shelving, and the wains cotting was badly damaged, besides destroying the provisions, etc. In one part of the cellar a hole was made in the wall to allow the flames to spread to the upper part of the house and was stuffed full of inflammable material saturated with coal oil. The fourth attempt was made to start the fire in a cupboard in the cellar. It was extinguished with very little trouble. In a short time, very little trouble. In a short time, however, were it not for the providential discovery, the flames would have spread. A great loss would have fell upon the Catholics of Barrie and the good Sisters of St. Leach would have been desired. of St. Joseph would have been deprived of their home. The fiends in human shape who made this bold and dastardly shape who made this bold and dastardly attempt effected an entrance through a cellar window, the Sitters being at Mass, and no one in the house except a young lady who was practicing on the piano in the music-room. Although the matter has been placed in the hands of detectives, no clue, as yet has been found to room to the whole.

as yet, has been found to point out who the incendaries are. The matter has not been ventilated to any great extent in the public press. So far as we can see, it was only noticed in the local papers, and, very

have contributed \$2,000 and the clergy and people of the outside missions \$8,000. But it is all a voluntary and personal effering from each. It is an expression of faith in the divine hierachy. Added to the sums mentioned above as denoted for the stained glass windows, statuary and other internal decorations of St. Mary's cathedral it raises the figure of voluntary donations of faith offering to about \$32,000, given freely to this cathedral church within the last six years without any charge upon the corporate congrega-

strange, no reward has as yet been offered for the discovery of the guilty parties. Protestants as well as Catholics are horri-fied that such an act should occur in their parties in Toronto with being at least the indirect cause of the above assault. Concluding with something like the fol-lowing, "for surely if it is no harm to shoot a Jesuit in the streets of Toronto, one may with impunity throw stones at an Archbishop," or, as we may now add, "burn down a convent."

Considerable repairs have been made on the deanery since the advent of the Very Rev. Dean Cassidy. The house has been renovated and painted, both inside and out. Scaffolding is now being erected around the church preparatory to coating the outside walls with Portland cement to be blocked in imitation of stone.

The C. W. B. A. Line of gravitating control of the control

The C. M. B. A. Is in a flourishing condition here, and the members are all enthusiasts in the good work. A grand union excursion of the Barrie, Penetanguishene and Orilla branches took place on Wednesday, 9th fast, to Geneva park, per steamer Enterprise. A large number of members and their friends were present from the above places. A number of prizes were given to the victors in the various athletic games. Altogether it was a most successful and enjoyable affair, and quite a sum was realized. L.K.

A monster pilgrimage visited the shrine A monster pilgrimage visited the shrine of Our Lady of Pontmain, France, on the last day of May. Thirty parishes of Main and Normandy united, and the result was a pilgrimage of ten thousand persons. The Bishop of Laval, Mgr. Clered, delivered a powerful discourse, placed his bishoptic under the protection of Our Lady of Pontmain, and yound to hasten Lady of Pontmain, and vowed to hasten the completion and the consecration of her basilica. Communions were numerous, and the order among these thousands

WANTED.

SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private nouse, by one who has occupied that position for years Best of references, address K. M. P., care CATHOLIC RECORD office.

TEACHER WANTED.

The Court want I by the court of the court o

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Evening, July 19th and Matinee at 2 p. m.

LIBERATI'S GRAND MILITARY BAND

60 Artists under the Direc-

tion of R. Voelckel. SOLOISTS - Helen Parepps, Soprana; Annie Runell, Contralta; Felix Bour, Obce; Liberati, Cornet. Prices, 25c, 51c and 75c. Plan opens Wednesday, July 16th. Seats ordered by mail promptly filled.

COAL & WOOD CONTRACTS

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner, at this Department, will be received until Noon on

MONDAY, JULY 21st. 1890. for Coal and Wood for the undermentioned

TORONTO.	Hard Coal, tons of 2,000 pounds.	Soft Coal, tons of 2 000 pounds.	Hard Wood, cords of 128 cubic ft.	Soft Wood, cords
Government House, about Parliament and Depart'mtl	230	40	12	
Buildings, about	380	130	40	1
Education Dept., about school of Practical Science.	325	40	34	3
School of Practical Science. Soft wood charcoal, about	70	2		
2) bbls Osgoode Hall, about	450	70	36	• • • •
OTTAWA.				
Normal School, about	200		40	2

Department of Public Works, Toronto, July 5th, 1890.

t, not as a those little us to be s what we world—the onscience. daughter a Catholic, ch at Stras. abrace the

the pious ear friend. e was he

A Woman's Story. Ay, 'twas thirty years ago—
all the garden was aglow;
Buddy Hollyhocks, red roses,
Marigold and salvis posice.
Stately sunflow'rs, humble pansies—
"Heartsease true as little Nam's is,"
Quoth my Lover, speaking low.
In the orchard thrilled a robin.
Ah me! how my heart was throbbin',
Those long happy years ago!

Well, the tale's been often told;
Two things, pure love and pure gold,
Do not wane with passing fashlen,
Life's cold without human passion.
Pick me that blue pansy yonder—
Thoughts for pansles, say you?—fonder
Grow our hearts as we wax old,
Haply, as the rough path steepens,
And our feet leg, true love deepens—
Just because the tale's retold.

-LADY LINDSAY in English Illustrat

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

DYSPEPSIA.

An exchange says: "Ex-Congress-man W. L. Scott has tried butter-milk that has been heated to boil-ing point without boiling, and then per-mitted to cool, and enthusiastically recom-

HOME TRAINING Obedience of domestic life is a great discipline of humility, plety and self content. A good son will make a good priest, and a good daughter will make a good nun. A disobedient son will hardly make an obedient priest, and an unloving daughter will hardly make a Sister of Charity. A good home is a great novitiate.

—Cardinal Manning.

FIVE THOUSAND YEARS OLD. A will, five thousand years old, has recently been discovered in Egypt. By it
an Egyptian of the upper class named
Sekiab leaves his property to his brother,
a priest of Osiris. Accompanying the will
is a document by which Sekiab recommends his daughter to the care of an
uncle, and makes certain stipulations
on her behalf. Both these manuscripts
are drawn in in strictly legal form and on her behalf. Both these manuscripts are drawn up in strictly legal form, and the second document shows that Egyptisn women had the power of administering their own fortunes and could dispose of them at their own pleasure.

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

One of New York's most prominent citizens went slumming with his wife and sister a few evenings since. Young Captain McLaughlin's precinct and especially the lodging houses were visited. "What do you think was the most touching sight to me that night?" he saked in Delmonico's last evening, and then he told how in a ward in one of the cheap lodging houses for women, on cots adjoining, was a girl of say twenty years and on the other was an old woman, almost weird in her was an old woman, almost weird in her squalid haggardness.

equalid haggardness.

The girl was salesp with her throat and bosom partly exposed. As soon as the old woman saw the visitors in the ward she reached over the cot of the younger woman and drew the wretched overlid over the exposed bosom and throat.

"That wretched old woman, in that tender act, showed the love of a true mother for a daughter, and they were total stranger." a daughter, and they were total strangers,' concluded the gentleman.—N. Y. Sun.

THE GERMAN WOMAN'S MODESTY. THE GERMAN WOMAN'S MODESTY.

The German woman is apt to be modest in regard to her own attainments, which are by no means so small as is often represented. Between the ages of eight and eighteen a stately procession of knowledge is marched before her.

In fact, except for the dead languages and higher mathematics, she has during this time about the same mental food as her brothers, and frequently the same

her brothers, and frequently the same masters and professors. In history, art and modern languages she is beyond rather than behind the American girl of

the same age.
After marriage the household drudge, so often cited in sketches of German life, exists of course (is she wholly unknown in America?), but the companionably, charming and elegant woman also. She knows English, not as we pretend to know foreign languages, but speaks them fluently: she is musical, has always lived proportion as the character is shallow that in an art atmosphere, dresses well, entertains satisfactorily, and takes her part in discussions of questions of the

But she is not mentally ambitious, no conscious of the slighest intellectual responsibility, writes Bianche Willis Howard. She is passive, timid, conventional to the verge of cowardice—above all, overshadowed by the appallingly prodigious learning of the German man.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BRUNO AFFAIR.

The fact of the burning at the stake of the renegade Glordano Bruno is of doubtful authenticity, as his contemporaries do ful authenticity, as his contemporaries do not mention the affair nor appear to know anything about the matter. Fully a century later do we find any reference to his alleged death at the stake, and this is evidently of a later date than appears in the context of a letter written from Rome, and is, in fact, the only evidence on which is based the recent towards and under anti-Christian. recent feverish and undue anti Christian demonstration by infidel Protestants and Radical papers. The alleged epistolary testimony, says Desouits, professor of philosophy at the Lyceum of Versallies, is a "Lettre de Gaspard Schopp, a sou ami Konrad Bittenhausen, Rome, 1600," and certainly more recent than supposed. Further, the silence maintained throughout Europe for one hundred years upon a subject that should have created at least subject that should have created at least sensation or notoriety, is prima face that no such event as the burning of Bruno took place. Thirdly, that of all inquisitorial tribunals, that at Rome was admitted even by its greatest enemies and adversaries to have proceeded in all cases with the most discretionary liberality and elements where corroral nonlament was clemency where corporal punishment was meted out. The truth is most likely that Bruno was directed to be placed in some

reprehensible nature is, to all intents and purposes, the groundwork of the revolu-tion inaugurated by the Italian Free-masonry and their continental brethren.

IF GIRLS ONLY KNEW.

As the days shorten and the long winter evenings set in, girls are on the look out for some employment, and the thoughts of the holidays bring with them a remembrance of some male friends whom they of the holidays bring with them a remembrance of some male friends whom they seem to think should receive some token of regard. So they set to work to design, paint or embroider some little ornamental and probably useless device. The rooms of the young men to-day are as fanciful as any girl's, and here and there, peeping out of unexpected corners, one sees gifts from various girl friends, in the forms of tidies, splaahers, begt, hangings and all varieties of elaborate fancy work.

Gifts of this kind, though often given carelessly, and soon quite forgotten, throw girls into a peculiar light. A man receiving them has his vanity touched, and immediately begins to think that he has made a "mash." Again a girl can never tell how her present may be regarded, whether as valuable or as nearly rubbish or entirely so. If the fair fingers, as they handle the silks and ribbons form ing those pretty little nothings, could have

as they handle the silks and ribbons forming those pretty little nothings, could have dreamed that they would be thrown aside as trash, I am sure they would never have been given to that fascinating gentleman. And even if now lost sight of would girls enjoy seeing their souvenirs growing more and more soiled and disesteemed, and commented upon by the owners and their gay companions as they sit and smoke and draw pictures of the donors.

Some men have such an insatiate desire Some men have such an installate desire to own things which girls have used or made they steal handkerchiefs and gloves for instance. But those who feel compli-mented by the theft should remember that the same blandishments were used to

with their discretion and many chivalry. By keeping them at a distance, girls will prevent the opportunity of bragging about them. Embroidery will not keep the memory of a girl fresh in the mind, and It is far better to be a friend of yesterday than to be remembered only as the subject of a laughable anecdote, scarcely compil-

IN THE HOME.

In these modern days, says the New York Tribuns, when the strange "notion prevails in the mob's mind that every-body can be uppermost," and the ideal condition of man and woman is to join in condition of man and woman is to join in the scramble and make an effort to be first in either an intellectual or moneyed way, it is not strange that the religious life of the household is in danger. With-out this life in the home, without a con-tinual moral training from the house-mother in unselfish Caristian living, all other acquirements of the family are mother in unselfish Christian living, all other acquirements of the family are as dry, worthless stubble. When children begin to know that all they receive and all that they learn are but as trusts given them from Heaven to make some less fortunate one of God's children better and happler, and so advance the Kingdom of Heaven, they begin to be reverential, useful individuals. It is this feeling of reverence, rather than intellectual shrewdness or sharpness, that intellectual shrewdness or sharpness, that should be cultivated in a child's character; for, as disobedience, however small, is the for, as disobedience, however small, is the first and foremost sin a child can be guilty of, so want of reverence is a primal want. All knowledge without reverence for God and God's creatures and world is but as sounding brass or a tinking cymbal. Great men have always possessed this feeling, whether they were great as poets, artists or artisans; whether as true children they acknowledge God, or in the blindness of their hearts have called that which they reverenced Nature. Only fools this feeling is absent. It was because this sense of reverence is essential to a wise person that it is repeatedly written in Scripture that the "fear of God is the oeginning of knowledge and wisdom." beginning of knowledge and wisdom." It is certainly a shallow, foolish person, who can feel no awe for the infinite mysteries with which he is wrapt from birth to death; and the greater he is the more powerful his fear of God is, if he has lived a pure, good life. If he has lived a selfish, worldy life, he is continually trying to throw off this feeling by attempting to decay the invested and the world by a souble. deceive himself and the world by a sophis-tic chain of reasoning. The value of systematic home training can not be estimated. Such training can not be relega-ted to the Sunday school any more than a man who goes to church on Sunday can consider his moral and relig ious duties at an end for the week. Children brought up in a home where syste-matic religious observance is a part of the matic religious observance is a part of the daily life, and a practical religious life is the life of those who train them for the duties before them, are prepared with shield and weapon to meet the world. As one of our wisest and greatest essayists

Cold, cough, coffin is what philosophers term "a logical sequence." One is very liable to follow the other; but by curing the cold with a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cough will be stopped and the coffia not needed—just at present.

has written: "Let every dawn of morn-ing be to you as the beginning of life and every setting sun be to you as its close

-then let every one of these short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing

done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourself."

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: "was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia fo meted out. The truth is most likely that Bruno was directed to be placed in some convent for pentiential purposes.

It is scarcely necessary to say that whether Bruno was burned or not it makes no arbitrary difference to those of his lik who erected a monument to him on Pentecost, as it serves their purposes to create a furore and stir up an anti-Catholic feeling the sequel of which no one can forsee. Those who venerate his memory are, like Bruno, apostles and slaves of vice and rebels against regularly contituted authority and social law.

Anything partaking of a statule and

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union and Times. A Boston clergymen who studied theology under Prof. Fisher at Yale thus tells in the Christian Union how that gentleman once dealt with the vulgar indulgence calumny: "At length he declared, in once deait with the vigar interests calumny: "At length he declared, in words which I took down stenographically from his lips—his splendld indignation and scornful emphasis those who heard him can never forget: 'The statement that the Roman Catholic Church has ever taught that the forgiveness of sins can be bought with money is an atroclous slander." In these days when the Church slander. In these days when the Church and her teachings are so persistently mis represented in hostile pulpit, press, lecture hall and school room, it is refreshing to hear these words from so distinguished a doctor in Protestant Israel.

that the same blandishments were used to get a throphy from other girls, as soon the offering will be with the mess of others only regarded with jeers.

It is much safer not to present anything to any cavalier. Girls will keep their self respect and dignity better so. Young men have their heads turned so easily by any attention, and their tongues run off with their discretion and manly chivalry. He will be the feets admitted; and it is not likely that its alrewd professors, when once they it is shrewd professors, when once they fects admitted; and it is not likely that its shrewd professors, when once they take their proper position in the Church, will permit the majority of the highest honors to remain in the hands of any particular race. We shall yet see on the glorious Papal throne a series of Pontiffs whose Irish blood will have all the smoothness and mellowness of American cultivation and Italian training. cultivation and Italian training.

We have ever thought little of those political schemes directed towards the annexation of Canada, or any other territory, to the United States. It has been our opinion that these countries outside can do more for themselves and us in their own way, than by becoming members of the Union. With regard to the Province of Ontario one circumstance has done much to alter that opinion. One of the finest cities on the continent is Toronto, Ontario's capital. It is enter-prising, well placed, a great educational centre, and destined to greatness. But it is the home of the religious and political

and publiclate, who testified to his tran. Browson, Hutirgt scendant virtues as a Christian and as heroic souls, who left Protestantism, and a citizen. Said Mr. Stead: "No words became humble but staunch Catholics, felt, that I can use can give more than a faint and inadequate impression of the inexhaustible kindness which the Gardinal has shown not merely to me but to other of my friends who needed it even more, of the ready sympathy, of the resourceful counsel which were ever at their command. London would be a different city to me if the Cardinal were not at Westminster keeping vigilant and loving watch, in true Oromwellian spirit, over the interests of the empire and the welfare of the common people. Since my father died there has been no man who has been so good to me, so helpful, so loying and so true as Cardinal Manning. And as he has been to me, so he has been to a great multitude which no man can number of obscure, unknown, despised and broken hearts are now and contact the difference in the spiritual immediately, the differenc that I can use can give more than a faint immediately, the difference in the spiritual and inadequate impression of the inexnumber of obscure, unknown, despised and broken hearted men and women, to whom in their darkest hour of misery whom in their darkest hour of misery and despair he has appeared as a blessed minister of love and hope." This in Conservative England, which has an established Church, of which the reigning sovereign is the head. If Cardinal Manning lived in free America he would be assailed, vilified, traduced, misrepresented and maligned by the Music Hall fanatics and their breed throughout the country. Let us be thankful that English Protestants have enough decency to recognize merit even in a religious opponent, who was once of their communirecognize merit even in a religious op-ponent, who was once of their commun-ion and who saw his duty and his salva-tion elsewhere. And let us hope that a similar spirit of tolerance will develop in the United States, under which the Fultons, Cooks, Bradburys and Moxoms will be sent to the oblivion which their hisotre merits.

sented to him, "for," said he, "I want to die as a priest ought to die—without money and without debts." The Cardinal has a magnanimous heart, and he sees that the truest Christian is the person that lives and dies as nearly like Christ as possible. And for a priest to hoard money, while the poor suffer and the missions are in need, is not in accord with the directions given by Christ to his Apostles, that they should have

neither purse nor scrip and should have no thought for the morrow—for the altar will always provide sufficient support for the good priest.

the good priest.

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Normal, Ill., who we suppose is a colored man, says that if Archbishop Ireland is an exponent of the feelings of Catholics towards the negroes, then their sentiments towards the Church will be changed. We assure our Christian brother that the Archbishop of St. Paul does truly represent the Catholic body, as a whole, in his good will towards the colored people, and that the prejudice that violates charity and denies the brotherhood of man is condemned by the Church. In that Ark, the eight millions of African Americans will find a safe shelter. It is the Church founded by Christ, preached by the Apostles, by Christ, preached by the Apostles, and sustained by the Holy Ghost from century to century for the salvation of all races in all parts of the world.

hear these words from so distinguished a doctor in Protestant Israel.

Ingersoil was in Rochester last Monday night and held a little social at his rooms in Powers Hotel. The Post Express, speaking of the affair, says: He deteat Gladstone in spite of the fact that the Grand Old Man has disestablished one church and my disestablish two others. By the way, the next reporter that puts five questions to Colonel Ingersoil should make this one of them: "Why don't you answer Father Lambert?" We would advise the reporter never to breathe Father Lambert's name is enough to bring darkness and wrath to the face of the "orator of I laughter and applause." There are some questions that had better never be asked of some people in this world. The foregoing is one of them.

New York Catholic Review.

Of the two hundred and fifty-three popes all but fifty-nine have been of the tallan nation, a high honor to a noble race and one they merited until istely. Westward the course of empire takes ite way, and we suspect that now when Italy is in its decadence the church will look in time to America and an English-speaking in atton for its head. The gossip over Cardinal Gibbons as Head of the Church, though absurd under the circumstances, is a very good indication of a current of feeling setting in. The soundest, freel-et, most vigorous Christian faith of the copalisas of New York have just organ-ized a community to be known as the Brothers of Nazareth. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity, whose Lenten ser-mons some years ago showed a decided leaning toward Catholic practices, preached the inauguration sermon. The community consists of six Brothers. If the spirit of Nazareth pervades it, we shall hear of conversions amongst its members. Religious communities of Anglicans in England have sometimes entered the Church in a body, chaplain angicans in England have sometimes entered the Church in a body, chaplain and all. The Rev. Luke Rivington, a comparatively recent convert, was one of those Anglican friers.

London Universe The strongest language used in the de-bate on Monday on the autocracy in Ire-land, fell from the mouth of a Conserva-tive, Commander Bethel, of Holderness. He stated in round, frank, sailor style that the system of "shadowing" in use by the Irish Constabulary was, without any blasphemous construction, "simply damnable." That irrepressible chatter-box, T. W. Russell, the teetotal renegade, intruded one of his speeches in the same discussion, but he is not worth burning in

crank. Goldwin Smith, most enduring of talkers, does most of his clatter there; in no city of the world are Orangemen more numerous, vulgar, ignorant and aggrees unume, converted priests rud men like Senator Blair and Justin Fulton. Every abomination which America in shame has east out is at a premium in the fair but unfortunate city. Annexation in this case would work a radical cure, in ways unnecessary to specify, the chief being that rather than live under the American flag a majority of the Orangemen would go to Belfast, where they would not be welcome.

Boston Republic.

Boston Republic.

Boston Republic.

In the Review of Reviews, Mr. Stead, formerly editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, pays a graceful tribute to Cardinal Manning on the occasion of his jublies. It may be remarked here that his Eminence received abundant praise from Protastant journals and publiclats, who testified to his trans.

Hattershould a discussion, but he is not worth burning in effigy.

The venerable and patriotic Bishop of Cloyne, the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, is the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, is the Times for Ilbel. It is an annoyance to a prelate to be dragged away all this distance from his dicesse in the autumn of his life, but it is his duty to himself and his order, and in the interests of his people, whom he loves, and personal convenience has to be sacrificed. The case is in the hands of His Lordship's nephew, Mr. Patrick O'Hes, ex-M. P. for West Donegal, and the counsel engaged are Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., and Arthur O'Connor, M. P., and Dr. Cummins, M P. Poor old Times! It has to pay the penalty for its rashness. Talking of Dr. McCarthy, it was he who christened william O'Brien, and administered him his Frist Communion.

Pittaburg Catholic.

Newman, Manning, Faber, Lucas, Browney Hattlewish and District Bishop of Congression of the Pall Mall Gazette, pays a graceful tribute to Cardinal Manning on the occasion of his jublies. It may be remarked here that his Eminence received a bundant praise from Protastant journals and publiclets,

EXPOSITION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

The canons of Ecclesiastical discipline state that the Blessed Sacrament is not to be publicly exposed except for grave reasons and with the permission of the Ordinary. By universal sanction and reasons and with the permission of the Ordinary. By universal sanction and local statute certain days are set apart in every diocese, on which the Blessed Sacrament may be publicly exposed, provided there is a sufficiently large gathering of the faithful, and nothing wanting to perform the sacred function with due solemnity as regards liturgical chant, light, incense, vestments, servers, and whatever else is prescribed by the rubrics of the Ritual. In the United States solemn exposition of the Blessed the United States, under which the Fultons, Cooks, Bradburys and Moxoms will be sent to the oblivion which their bigotry merits.

Catholic Columbian.

Cardinal Manning told a deputation bringing him gifts for his Jubilee that he intended to give away everything presented to him, "for," said he, "I want to die as a priest ought to die—without money and without debts," The Cardinal has a magnanimous heart, and he sees that the truest Christian is the person that lives and dies as nearly like Christ as nossible.

And for the Ritual. In the United States solemn exposition of the Blessed Sacrament is permitted in every church and in the oratories of Religious, on all feasts of double rite I. and II. class, even though they are not holy-days of obligation; during the octave of Corpus (Christi; twice every week in Lent; on each day during the time of a mission; on the feast of the Sacrad Heart; during the Forty Hours' devotion; every day during the month of October in conjunction with the Rosary devotions ordered by the present Sovereign Pontiff: finally

Sovereign Pontiff and the Sacred Congregations by which pastors of churches are warned against the too-frequent public exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament, less the account of the Most Blessed Sacrament, but the account of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and the sacrament of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and the sacrament of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and the sacrament of the s lest the reverence due to the Sacred Mys-tery be thus lessened instead of being in-creased.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER LAMONT. The following address, together with a purse of \$205, was recently presented to Rev. Father Lamont, by his friends in the parish of Irishtown:

To the Eev. Father Lamont, assistant pastor to Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Irishtown: DEAR FATHER—We have learned that it DEAR FATHER—We have learned that it is your intention to take a short vacation and cease from your labors to recuperate your declining health. After an unusually long life of zealous and active service in your holy vocation, fifteen years of which have been spent in our midst, there can be no question of the vast amount of spiritual good accomplished through your ministration. You have uncomplainingly borne the burden of toil incidental to the office of a good priest. How often have we sat burden of toil incidental to the office of a good priest. How often have we satedified and enraptured while you gave eloquent utterence to your vast fund of theological knowledge, and with what promptitude you discharged all your duties whilst able! But now the fact that the infirmities of age are weighing heavily upon you makes it all the more necessary that you should in this sultry season refrain for a time from all active work and enjoy your in the sultry season refrain for a time from all active work and enjoy your holidays to the best possible advantage. We will not prolong this address further than to say that the entire parish is in sympathy with its spirit, because in you they recognize the good shepherd, solici tous for the salvation of all committed to tous for the salvation of all committed to your care; and as we know you are not possessed of much of the worldly wealth, which mankind erroneously look upon as the chief source of happiness, the Very Reverend Dean and his parishioners offer for your acceptance this small sum to assist you during your journey, our only regret being that it is so insignificant, entirely short of our wishes and most certainly inadequate to your wants. Accept it, Father, small though it be, as the free-will offering from sincere well wishers and abiding friends.

free-will offering from sincere well wishers and abiding friends.

James Murpby, P. P., Dean; Timothy Carroll, J. J. McKenna, Bernard Connell, Thomas Ryan, John Ryan, Daniel Manly, James Evans, John M. Iver, William T. Cassidy, James Kale, Patrick Maloney, Hugh Dunn, George K. Holland, Conrad J. Eckert, William Doyle, Peter O'Sullivan John Rurns. van, John Burns.
Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 1890.

Strictly True

In every respect and attested by the testi-mony of thousands that Putnam's Painless mony of thousands that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a sure and painless cure Corn Extractor is a sure and painless cure for corns. The claim that it is just as good made by those endeavoring to palm off imitations for the genuine only proves the superiority of "Putnam's" Use only Put-nam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. What Say They?

In popularity increasing. In reliabity the standard. In merit the first. In fact, the best remedy for all summer complaints, diarrhea, dysentery cramps, colic, cholera infantum, etc., is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All medicine dealers sell it.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

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Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec.
22 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 36th Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890. At 2 o'clock p. m.

"THE FRASER HOUSE," PORT STANLEY.

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

W. FRASER, Proprietor.

W. FRASER, Proprietor.



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

RAPIDE PLAT DIVISION.

NOTICE TO COTRACTORS.

NOTIOE TO COTRACTORS.

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

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender, the actual signatures of the fall name, the nature of the compation and further, an accepted chaque on a chartered bank in Canada for the sum of \$3,000 must accompany the tender or section No. 1, and an accepted chaque on a chartered bank in Canada, for the sum of \$2,000 for each of the other sections.

The respective accepted cheques must be

Canada, for the sum of \$2,000 for each of the other sections.

The respective accepted cheques must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals and will be forfeited if the party tenderity declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. BRADLEY.

Begartment of Railways and Canals, Secretary.

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

Wholesale and Retail Grecer

importer > wines & liquors

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

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HOUSEHCT D REMEDY.

MUUSEHC*- U REMEDY.
http://doi.org/10.0016/10.

Sold by all druggists.

F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors, Hamilton.

THE KEY TO HEACTH. BULDOCK ELOOD

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

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

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MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS

Measured are to Set for her to Passed, the roy Spoken, all th Ended. Now t For her journ For her span o Spent beneat

JULY 12, 18

Funeral !

CHOP

She was so sw So fair on ea No praises we Can show he How, from he! To her last And life's fo! She brought flowers to dearth.

And her soft en Ah me! ah Were the ligh The blue-ripi
Give me tears, all ye
of a singer,
For her hall filled mea
For the pleasant pai
not linger,
Mighty art the
On Death!
We gaze upon

Mighty art the
On Death!
We gaze upon
In thy mejest,
And marvel, with be
At the long straight lit
Which turneth the e
With a hopeless divit
Furrowing straight if
flower
And the tender blade
Gave to life in the he

Measured are Set for her to Passed, the ro Spoken, all -Cornhill Magazine. FIVE-MINUT

FOR EARLY BY THE PAUL Preached in their Ch Apostle, Fifty-nint avenue, New York New York Ca

FIFTH SUNDAY A having compassion or lovers of the bro modest, humble." (The great thing m between all. There piness without that peace to all. Peace in the State, peace in the family is what week to secure. We unless we are, first, Now the Church, t circles or sets of so taken separately, h together by certain if each one has not p there cannot be per That man is at per rest, having for this self. Let each one of

God that surpasseth is the peace of the tr How is each one By getting a the our holy religion and in our minds a firm up to its principles, We have the mind tells us, Christ is Go teacher of Christ, tre into our minds the and intelligence of called to have given Christ. If all but se at peace with God, at peace in their ow

then possess the pes

man then peace will

But my dear browhich we are now to

I have said that peace in himself, standing. In order in himself, each mand strive with him For this peace is the as a reward upon gain a complete vic the seven capital s lust, anger, glutte This spirit each one knows that he me ruined. Again, the He will be compass men as brethren, modest and humble will be a good an friend of God, a hol Remember, there that if we desire si peace of God, each thorough knowledge

and particularly a each one must hav to follow all it req car calling in life; interior life and ga spirit of the seven love, that is born i all of one mind an all virtues to give as well as to our o Honest This is eminently Nerviline, and gree honest remedy, for powerful, the pure

pain subduing remicience. It is ho claims to do. It is best in the world. cents to try it, and any drug store. N neuralgia, pain in pains are prompt Nerviline A Canad The season of g cholera morbus, di plaints prevail. A ler's Extract of W

kept in the house been the most relia Mrs. E. H. H. Warran Co N. Y. troubled with ast to sit up night af has taken two b Eolectric Oil, and strongly recomme nt among he MALARIAL FEVE

Measured are the paces
Set for her to walk,
Passed, the rows of faces,
Spoken, all the talk.

Ended. Now thanksgiving For her journey done,

For her journey done, For her span of living, Spent beneath the sun.

She was so sweet and tender,
So fair on earth,
No praises we could lend her
Can show her worth,
How, from her birth
To her leat sun's setting
And life's forgettirg,
She brought flowers to deserts and plenty
dearth.

learth.
Aud her soft eyes' glances,
Ah me! ah me!
Were the light that enhances
The blue-rippled sea.

And the tender blade that a timely shower Gave to life in the hour of its death.

Measured are the paces Set for her to walk, Passed, the rows of faces, Spoken, all the talk.

Ended. Now thanksgiving For her journey done, For her span of living, Spent beneath the sun.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

our calling in life; each one must lead the interior life and gain that victory over the splitt of the seven capital sins called self-

love, that is born in us. Then shall we be all of one mind and filled sufficiently with

all virtues to give peace to all around us as well as to our own souls.

Honest and True,

Honest and True.

This is eminently the case with Polson's Nerviline, and great pain cure. It is an honest remedy, for it contains the most powerful, the purest, and most certain pain subduing remedies known to medical cience. It is honest, for it does all it claims to do. It is honest, because it is the best in the world. It only cost 10 or 25 cents to try it, and you can buy a bottle at any drug store. Nerviline cures tootbache, neuralgia, pain in the back and side. All pains are promptly relieved by Polson's Nerviline.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms o

drinks is the time when the work to his cholera morbus, diarrhoa, and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warran Co N. Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

Nerviline.
A Canadian Favorite.

-Cornhill Magazine

R HOUSE, ANLEY.

2, 1890,

SUMMER HOTEL of the hands of Mr. is conducted to for 19 to see the set of the set of the set of the see the set of the see the

ER, Proprietor.



DIVISION.

OTRACTORS. ornactors.

S addressed to the endorsed "Tender for lis," will be received arrival of the eastern Wednesday, the 2rd the construction of a t Morrisburg and the ement of the Rapide will be divided into out a mile in length, together with plans the respective works, ar Wednesday, the 9th this office, and at the Office, Morrisburg, of tender can be ob-

here must be attached ual signatures of the of the occupation and niber of the tame, and, heque on a chartered sum of \$5,000 must for section No. 1, and a chartered bank in f \$2,000 for each of the

pted cheques must be Miaister of Railways e forfeited if the party ntering into contract tes and on the terms buttled. The cheques surned to the respectors are not accepted. Des not, however, bind yest or any tender, der.

der.

der.

A. P. BRADLEY.

Ays and Canals, ?

ays and Canals, une, 1890.

WATT

ines & liquors and fancy groceries is 7, and the finest brands hand Just received, tof White Fish. Tront heads off and inspected,

& 12 MARKET SQ. HONE 415.

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Funeral March. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. CHOPIN

THE WARMEST REGION ON EARTH. There are many very warm spots in the torrid zone, but Bohrin, by the Gulf of Persia, seems to be, so far as tempera-ture goes, absolutely without a rival. For forty consecutive days in July and ture goes, absolutely without a rival. For forty consecutive days in July and August last year, which was by no means an exceptional season, the thermometer was known to fall lower than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, night or day, and often ran up as high as 128 degrees in the afternoon. Nature, as if to make the spot as intolerable to human beings as possible, has banished all water from the rocks of the locality; at least none has ever been procured by digging to depths of nearly 500 feet, and the numerous pits or dry wells in the neighborhood show how thoroughly the upper stratum has been tapped. In spite of these apparently insuperable obstacles, however, mankind has contrived to flourish and multiply in this region to an amazing extent, and the necessary fresh drinking water which the land has refused to yield is obtained from the bottom of the Gulf of Persia, where, at a distance of more than a mile from the shore, innumerable copious springs burst forth. Tears! The blue-rippled sea.

The singer,

Give me tears, all ye sounds, for the death of a singer,

For her half-filled measure of years.

For the pleasant paths where she might not linger.

Mighty art thou,

On Death!

We gaze upon thee

In thy majesty,

And marvel, with bated breath,

At the long straight line of thy plow,

Which turneth the earth in her season.

With a hopeless divine unreason,

Furrowing straight through stubble and flower

And the tender blade that a timely assertion.

AN ASS ON THE BENCH. An ASS ON THE BENCH.

An action was brought against the owner
of a wagon, which, by the reckless driving of
the wagoner, had forced a donkey against
the wall and there pressed the poor creature
to death. Compensation, was, therefore,
sought by its proprietor for the loss of the
animal and its services.

This trial caused much mirth. The
principal witness for the plaintiff was the

nervous and confused in his evidence, which he gave with eyes upon the ground. He was several times reprimanded by the judge for not looking in the faces of those by whom he was interrogated, and was desired to hold up his head.

The poor fellow's embarrassment increased upon every reproof, and the opposing counsel (who had a powerful cast in his eye) was peculiarly severe with him, repeating the judge's injunction several times, saying— "And in fine be ye all of one mind, having compassion one with another, being lovers of the brotherhood, merciful, modest, humble." (1 Peter, iii. 8.)

The great thing men need in order to secure happiness is perfect agreement between all. There can be no perfect happiness without that harmony that secures peace to all. Peace in the Church, peace in the State, peace is social life; peace in the family is what we need and what we seek to secure. We cannot secure this unless we are, first, "all of one mind."

Now the Church, the State, the different circles or sets of society, and the family are all made up of individuals, of people taken separately, but drawn and held together by certain feelings, ideas and wants common to each other. Therefore if each one has not peace in his own mind, there cannot be peace in all together.

eral times, saying—
"Hold up your head, witness; look
up! Why don't you look up, I say?
Can't you look as I do?"
"Nay, sir," replied the countryman,
with perfect simplicity, "I cant—you
squint."
The poor harassed witness was next
asked by the supporting counsel. Serveant

The poor harassed witness was next asked by the supporting counsel, Sergeant Cockle, to describe the local situations of the several parties concerned—their relative positions at the time of the accident and death of the poor donkey; where the wagon was, and where the unfortunate animal stood, etc.

At last, summoning up his courage, he hesitatingly hearn—

if each one has not peace in his own mind, there cannot be peace in all together. That man is at peace whose mind is at rest, having for this reason peace in himself. Let each one of all men be like this man then peace will prevail.

But my dear brethren, this peace, of which we are now taking, is the peace of God that surpasseth all understanding. It is the peace of the truly Christian soul.

How is each one of us to secure this peace?

"Very well," observed the judge; "proceed."

"Very well," said Sergeant Cockle.

"Ay, you are the wall," repeated the witness; and then changing his position in the court to another spot, he added, "and now, I am the wagon."

"Very well," observed the judge; "proceed." peace?

By getting a thorough knowledge of our holy religion and of its spirit, having in our minds a firm determination to live

in our minds a firm determination to live up to its principles, laws and requirements. We have the mind of Christ, the Apostle tells us, Christ is God. The Church is the teacher of Christ, transferring by teaching, into our minds the knowledge, wisdom and intelligence of God. All men are called to have given to them the mind of Christ. If all but seek to possess the mind of Christ, all would be then of one mind, at peace with God, with one another and at peace in their own souls, for they would ceed."
"Yee," he repeated, "I am the wagon,"
and with a low bow, added, "your lordship's the ass!" This evidence, though perhaps not quite satisfactory to the judge, was conclusive.

ANECDOTES OF FAMOUS PAINTERS. Turner, the great landscape painter, was as fond of money as he was of art, and did not hesitate to resort to a mean act to at peace with God, with one another and at peace in their own souls, for they would then possess the peace of God.

I have said that each man must have peace in himself, and that this peace is the peace of God that surpasseth all understanding. In order to secure this peace in himself, each man must work for it and strive with himself and in himself. did not hesitate to resort to a mean act to obtain it. Among other instances of extortion might be mentioned the one he practiced upon Lord de Tabley, the English nobleman, who was an amateur painter of more than ordinary ability. On one occasion he invited a large company to dinner, Turner among the number. The host exhibited a landscape on canvas, not yet completed, and invited friendly criticism upon it. Not a few of those present volunteered remarks, but Turner took a humb and made a few For this peace is the gift of God bestowed as a reward upon every one who shall gain a complete victory over the spirit of the seven capital sins, pride, covetousness, those present volunteered remarks, but Turner took a brush and made a few alight changes with scarcely any comment. A few days afterward the nobleman, much to his surprise, received a bill for a large sum from Turner for "instruction in painting." He was indignant, but preferred to submit to the extortion rather than affend the artist, and sent his check for the amount of the bill.

Protogenes the Greak painter. lust, anger, gluttony, envy and sloth. This spirit each one finds in himself and This spirit each one finds in himself and knows that he must overcome it or be ruined. Again, the man who secures this grand victory will be all the text requires. He will be compassionate, he will love all men as brethren, he will be merciful, modest and humble. In other words he will be a good and sincere Catholic, a friend of God, a holy soul.

Remember, therefore, my dear brethren, that if we desire sincerely to possess the peace of God, each one must acquire a thorough knowledge of our holy religion and particularly a knowledge of its spirit; each one must have a firm determination to follow all it requires of us according to our calling in life; each one must lead the

and produced, to the astonishment and delight of the painter, the very effect that he had labored so persistently to imitate. The subjoined anecdote of Bouton, the French artist, illustrates how absorbed he was when he worked, as well as the good nature of King Louis Philippe. Bouton was busy one day when a man entered unannounced and stood behind him. He had his mouth full of naint breakes, did

nannounced and stood behind him. He had his mouth full of paint brushes, did not look up, but mumbled: "Look about if you like, but don't mind me."

The visitor did so, and then came back to his original position. Bouton felt annoyed, but repressed his impatience.

"Well, how is everybody at home?" he

asked. "Oh, nicely, thank you," was the reply "The children are well, I suppose?"

"Oh, perfectly."

The visitor then commenced to criticize the picture; and when, after a half hour's conversation, the artist turned around he beheld the King of France. Bouton blushed and stammered. "Sire, you are

beheld the King of France. Bottom blushed and stammered. "Sire, you are artist king enough to know that I would have lost my tint had I stopped to display the ateller to your majesty."

"Yes," replied the king, "I like your reception of me so well that I mean to have that picture."

have that picture"
Paul Veronese, like many other paint-Eclectric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

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

Malarial Fever and Chills are best broken up and prevented by using burn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

FAUL Veronese, like many other painters, was given to eccentric moods and odd habits. On one occasion he accepted the hospitality of a family at their beautiful country villa. He assumed great liberties during his visit, claiming absolute possession.

sion of his room, allowing not even a servant to enter. He would not suffer the maid to make his bed, and the sweepings of the room were left every morning outside the door for her to remove. He slipped away without bidding the family good bye. On entering the room the servant found the sheets of the bed missing, and at once reported that the painter must have stolen them. After careful search a roll was found in a corner, which proved to be a magnificent picture of "Alexander in tent of Darlus." It was painted on the missing sheets of the bed, and the artist had chosen this curious way of recompensing his hosts for their generous hospitality.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

BISHOP O'CONNOR AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GRAFTON.

Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough diocese, in his diocesan visitation, passed through this portion of the diocese last week, administering the sacrament of Confirmation in the parish of Grafton. This village, in the township of Haldimand, comprises many Catholic families, which, with the farmers in Haldimand and Cramahe, make up the parish of Grafton. The first resident priest here was the present pator, Father Larkin. The church, presbytery, and the grounds, in their present beautiful state, are the

A REMARLABLE SCENE.

JOHN DILLON DESCRIBES A CALI-FORNIA MEETING. John Dillon, in a speech recently in Ireland, spoke as follows of America's sympathy with the Irish cause, as manifested to him in the West recently on his

fested to him in the West recently on his return journey from Austailia:
When I landed in San Francisco I need hardly say I was met by Irishmen; the largest theatre in Western America was presented to me free of cost by Mr. John Maguire, who owns that theatre, and we held in the city of San Francisco a magnificent meeting, at which \$5,000 were subscribed for the cause of Ireland. In Denver I held another magnificent meet. An action was brought against the owner of a wagon, which, by the reckless driving of the wagoner, had forced a donkey against the wail and there pressed the poor creature to death. Compensation, was, therefore, sought by its proprietor for the loss of the animal and its services.

This trial caused much mirth. The principal witness for the plaintiff was the driver of the donkey, who, feeling him self very much "brow-beat" by the defendant's council, became exceedingly nervous and confused in his evidence, which he gave with eyes upon the ground.

He was several times reprimanded by affecting scene; for this meeting was affecting scene; for this meeting was composed of fully three fourths of American citizens, who had no Irish blood in their veins, and yet, when the meeting was over, an Irish lady stood up and sang was over, an Irish lady stood up and sang most beautifully, "God Save Ireland," and the entire body of American citizens, with the American Mayor at their head, stood up and joined in the chorus of that song. I have had an opportunity of learning for myself what is the condition of opinion in the United States of America. I was astounded, and I was gratified to find that there is not an organ of opinion of any influence from one end of opinion of any influence from one end of the United States to the other which is

not a strong Home Rule newspaper (applause). SUCH IS FAME.

HOW MR. DEPEW WIPED THE FLOOR WITH "ONE OF THOSE SMITHS." At last, summoning up his courage, he hesitatingly began—
"Weel, my Lord Joodge, I'll tell you how it happened as well as I can. First, of all," turning to Sergeant Cockle, "you are the wall."
"Very good" and Sergeant Cockle, "the service of the service of Cornell, now of Dronto, has doubtless feels agent that he is known all over the civilized world. Yet quite an intelligent doubtless feels sure that he is known all over the civilized world. Yet quite an intelligent man of this city, who does a large business, had not the slightest idea of his personality until yesterday when I told him. We were speaking of Mr. Depew and the friendship of Irishmen for him. My friend has Irish blood in his veins, and he asserted that if Mr. Depew should ever run for office he would receive the votes of a great many Democrats.

"Why?" said I.

"Because he has never lost a chance of

"Because he has never lost a chance of "Because he has never lost a chance of raying a good word for Ireland. I remember one instance at a public dinner when he lashed an Englishman who sneered at Ireland. It made all the Irlsh blood in me boil. I have always felt under obligations to Mr. Depew for his speech on that occasion, and I will try and repay it some day."

"Who was the Englishman?" I inquired.

quired. 'Oh, I don't know who he was. His name was Smith—one of those Smiths— I can't remember his other name. He was an Englishman and a Smith; that's all I know; and Mr. Depew wiped the floor with him."—New York Star.

CATHOLIC HOMES

Bishops, clergy and laity are straining every nerve to give Catholic children in schools and colleges and academies a knowledge of their religion and of all it enjoins for their welfare here and hereafter, says a Catholic exchange. But how is it in Catholic homes? What infor the amount of the bill.

Protogenes, the Greek painter, was an impatient man. In painting a picture of a tired, panting dog, he met with satisfactory success, except that he falled in every attempt to imitate the foam that should have been seen on the dog's mouth. He was so much provoked over it that he seized the sponge with which he cleaneed his brushes and threw it against the picture with the intention of spolling it. It happened to strike on the dog's mouth and produced, to the astonishment and delight of the painter, the very effect that he had labored so parallel and the server of the mass of the chool teaching is nullified. It may learn at school not to take the name of God in vain, but what will think avail if the atmosphere of home is lurid with oath and biasphemy? What will the very effect that he had labored so parallel at the lab well to impress on the child in school that he must worship God and love Him above all things; that the great act of worship is the offering of our Lord to His Eternal Father in the Sacriāce of the Mass; but if the boy or girl sees father or mother neglect Mass the rehool teaching is nullified. It may learn at echool not to take the name of God in vain, but what will this avail if the atmosphere of home is lurid with oath and blasphemy? What will it avail to be taught to sanctify the Lord's day if their parents profane it? What will it avail the children to learn at school to be honorable, pure, sober, attentive to religious duties, if they see no good example at home to follow? If the sound of prayer is never heard in a Catholic home, if no religious picture or emblem is there to exert its influence, what can school teaching do to induce the young to raise their hearts to God to praise Him, to ask of Him the aids and graces we constantly need in all things temporal and stantly need in all things temporal and

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FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DERANGE MENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

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BISHOF O'CONNOR AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GRAFTON.

Blahop O'Connor, of Peterborough diocese, in his diocesan visitation, passed through this portion of the diocese last week, administering the sacrament of Confirmation in the parish of Grafton. This village, in the township of Haldimand, comprises many Catholic families, which, with the farmers in Halilmand and Cramshe, make up the parish of Grafton. The first resident priest here was the present pastor, Father Larkin. The church, presbytery, and the grounds, in their present beautiful state, are the fruits of the Rev. Father Larkin's life's labor in our parish. Here is seen the labor of the parish priest in his secluded country home. Here you find the fruits of an industry, intelligent and constant. Here you will find the harvest of ten years of fathful husbandry, with all the flowers and fruits that Canadian climate can produce, under the cultivating care of flowers and fruits that Canadian climate can produce, under the cultivating care of a priest Canadian in its correct sense and meaning. We admired the wild rose bushes around the pastor's residence here, and were reminded, while inhaling their aroma and plucking one for a friend, to guard against being pricked by the concealed thorn.

On his arrival in Grafton on Saturday.

On his arrival in Grafton on Saturday, On his arrival in Grafton on Saturday, 21st June, quite a large number of the parishioners had congregated at the rail-way station. The neighboring clergy accompanied His Lordship to the parish church, and an address of welcome was read by Mr. John McCabe, of Grafton parish, on behalf of the parishioners. His Lordship, in replying, thanked them sincerely. He said he did not look for such demonstrations of Catholic loyalty and faith. That such demonstrations and faith. That such demonstration were good, and at certain times neces sary; that there might be too much of them, as of any other kind of good thing; that it was the right of a free people to accord them. He had been born, it was true, in Ireland, but he knew very little of the country, except from his people and the noble people, who, with their descendants, make up our parishes and dioceses in this land. His life had been passed working in a Canadian parish, and it was not any matter of surprise to him to see Catholics honoring their bishop as the Catholics of Grafton had honored him. It was nothing new, for it was the history of the Caurch in Canada. He was, however, grateful for the honor conferred upon him personally. Honors unsough, he said, were welcome, and we appreciate them more when they come to us from our own countrymen and in our own country. Their public expres-sion of regard for him, as bishop of the diocese of Peterborough, gave him strength and courage to do his share in the battle for right. He knew well it was the effice they honored, when honoring him, but as their commanding efficer it was his duty to give expression to his gratitude for their Catholic sentiments, gratitude for their Catholic sentiments, so well and so lovingly conveyed in their address. He would always remember Grafton, its paster and people, their kind words to him, and their magnificent welcome would help him to keep constantly in view the high office to which he had been appointed, and to do his duty by its corresponding responsibilities.

On Sunday sixty children received the On Sunday sixty children received the sacrament of confirmation. His Lordship preached at the morning and evening services. There was an unusually large attendance. The people were delighted at the manner in which Bishop O'Connor treated the various subjects in his discourse, giving in handsome new form the old doctrines of that church, which St. Augustine, in his strong, loving language, calls the "beauty ever ancient and ever new."

calls the "beauty ever ancient and ever new."

Bishop O'Connor returned to Peterborough on Monday evening, having remained in town for a few hours, where he enjoyed the hospitality of our worthy townsman, Father Murray. We learn he is going to administer confirmation for the coming two months in the northern portion of his large diocese. The diocese of Peterborough is the largest in Ontario, and the labors of its bishop most arduous, on account of its great extent, the scattered population and their comparatively limited means in the good things of this world.—Cobourg Saturday Morning Post, June 27th. Morning Post, June 27th.

FATHER FINLAY ON SOCIALISM.

In an able discourse which we print in this issue of the Irish World, Father Finlay, a distinguished Irish Jesuit, presents his views on "German Socisism." Father Finlay is not afraid of the subject. He discusses it frankly, and he recognizes that in existing conditions there is much need for radical reform. He tells us what indeed every well informed Catholic already knows, that in religion there is nothing to conflict with any human right, and he emphasizes the fact that "Chrisand he emphasizes the fact that "Chris tianity insists upon the equal dignity of all men and their equal right to the means of decent subsistence."

In these few words we have the essence of the claim of all intelligent and honest advocates of the cause of labor. "Their advocates of the cause of labor. Iner-equal right to be the means of decent subsistence" is the sum and substance of the demand of sensible and practical working people everywhere. That the demand is not only not condemned or discouraged, but positively approved by the Catholic Church, men of the influence and authority of Father Finlay do im-mense good by keeping before the public mind. We commend Father Finlay's discourse

to the attention of our readers,-Irish

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Branch No. 4, Lenden, s on the 2nd and 4th Thursday month, at 8 o'clock, at their ha Block, Richmond street. P. President; Wm. Corcoran, Re

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence. At the regular meeting of Branch 123, Dunnyille, held on Thursday evening, June 28th, 1890, it was moved by the Fluancial Secretary. Brother J. J. Warran, seconded by First Vice-President, Brother Jeremiah Barry, and carried:

That, Whereas it has pleased God, whose ways are incomprehensible, to remove in the spring-time of his life, by a sudden but we hope well provided death, our esteemed Recoraing Secretary, Brother Geo. B. McArron; be it.

we hope well provided death, our esteemed Recoraing Secretary, Brother Geo. B. Mc Arron; be it.
Resolved, That while bowing to the Divine will, we desire to place on record the love and esteem in which he was held by every member of this Branch, as well as our appreciation of his efficiency as a Recording Secretary and the zeal he manifested in the interest of our noble Association in general and Branch 123 in particular;
That we extend to his afflictd mother our sincere condolence and cordial sympathy at the loss of her only son, and pray that God may assist her to bear it with resignation;
That our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, and at every meeting during that time prayers be offered that God may grant him eternal rest;
That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Branch, a copy sent to his bereaved mother, a copy for publication to our official organs and the local papers.

JOHN J. COROMAN, Rec. Sec.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, Montreal, on motion of Brothers Treasurer T. J. Finn (Deputy) and Marchal John Lappin, the Recording Secretary was in-structed to draft resolutions of condolence to the family of our deceased Brother, Daniel Harvey:

the family of our deceased Brother, Daniel Harvey:
Whereas, Almighty God has been pleased to summon away our Brother. Daniel Harvey, after some three mooths' nainful illness, from our midst, to that great unknown ruture, but we pray better life beyond the grave; be it now
Resolved. That we, officers and members of Bracht 28, do join in heart and hand, as becomes the fraternel friendship of our great and good association, to tender our heartfelt sympathy to the riflicted wife and her dear little children of our departed Brother, and also to his aged mother in their sad bereavement; and

siso to his aged mother in their sad bereavement; and Resolved, That believing "it is a wise and wholesome thought to pray for the dead," let us together pray that God, in His mercy, may pardon and receive the soul of our deceased Brother unto Himself for ever more; and again we pray that God the Father may bless the afflicted ones of our late Brother, and grant them grace to bear their bereavement with Christian resignation; and be it further. Resolved, That the charter of our Branch be drapped in mourning for the space of thirty days, in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sant to his sfilicted family, and also published in our Canadian official organs, London CATHOLIC RECORD and Montreal C. M. B. A Journal.

F. C. LAWLOR, Rec. Sec.

FIRST COMMUNION IN SIMCOE.

Monday, the 30:h ult., the last of the month of the Sacred Heart, was chosen as First Communion day in the parish of First Communion day in the parish of Simcoe. The children assembled in their clars room, and proceeded thence in procession to the church. The boys, neatly dressed, each wearing a white flower and on the left arm a white scarf, walked in advance of the girls, whose plain white dresses and veils added grace and beauty to the scene. Arrived at the church the strains of the organ skilfully touched greeted the children. They entered by the main door, separated and ascended the side aleles in single file, the girls to the centre pews, the boys to those on either side. As the children advanced up the alse sthe tifset from the open door was very fine. The main altar was charmingly The main altar was charmingly very fine. The main altar was charmingly decorated, the exquisite arrangement of lights, flowers and many colored lamps displaying the exercise of even more than displaying the exercise of even more than ordinary tase and skill on the part of Mrs. Albert Chauda, to whom its decoration is always entrusted. The Rev. Father Traher began the children's Mass at 9 o'clock. The church was quite full, some of the leading Protestants being present. At the sound of the bell for the Domine non sum Dignus the children advanced to the altar with the greatest order and recollection, the boys defiling to either side, the girls occupying the to either side, the girls occupying the centre. When they returned to their places, the parents and relatives received Holy Communion, and at this moment the choir began Lambilotte's Quid Retribuam. The music during the Mass was very beautiful, one of the solos, "Sing Again ye Happy Children," by Paschal, being peculiarly appropriate. After Mass the children were invested in the scapulars, and the whole impressive ceremony closed with solemn Benedic-tion and the Litany of Reparation, which concluded the devotions for the month

The Rev. Father Traher's words to the children were brief and impressive. He spoke of our Lord's love for little children which He displayed so frequently during His public life. Their purity and innocence especially endeared them to Him. To-day, as in the olden time, He addressed to them those beautiful words: "Suffer little children to come unto Me," and never were they nearer to His Sacred Heart than at this moment when He came to visit them for the first time, Being pure and innocent, their prayers were more efficacious than at any other region of their lives therefore the period of their lives, therefore the rev. pastor begged them to pray in an especial manner for their Mother the Church, now presenting them at the altar, their parents and their teachers—those good ladies who had instructed them that they might be the instruments of great, good in the service of God. The children left the church in the same

order as they entered, and, returning, they found an inviting breakfast arranged on the lawn. Loltering under the trees, the children presented a pretty group and so picturesque that it was decided to have

so picturesque that it was decided to have them photographed.

All received prayer books as souvenirs of the day, and, before leaving, the Rev. Father presented them with handsome flrst Communion certificates.

As the children knelt under the trees to receive their pastor's blessing the Angelus bell rang out, and, all having recited it aloud, reluctantly departed.

Liberati's Grand Millitary Band, comprising sixty artists, will give a concert at the Grand Opera House, on Saturday evening, July leth, and matinee at 2 p. m. There will be four soloists, namely: Liberati, context Helen Pareppa, soprano, Annie Russell, contraito; Felix Bour, oboe. The Buffalo Times says: "The first of a proposed series of four concerts by Signor Liberati and his military band and vocal chorus, was given at the Star Theatre last evening. Signor Liberati's band deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the finest aggregations of musical talent in the country, and the enthusiastic manner in which the Star audience received the numbers on last evening's programme proves that Buffalo thoroughly understands and appreciates the organization. Those who enjoy a rare musical treat should not miss these concerts."

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

During the last week in May, 911 emigrants left Queenstown. The number for the same period, in 1889, was 1,076.

In a recent speech at Bath, Sir Chas. Russell said the scare regarding the Irish policy was passing away. Men were be ginning to view it in its true and juster proportions, and those who abstained from voting for it is 1886 would vote for it at the next election.

The tenants of several estates in Cork and Roscommon Counties are purchasing the estates at seventeen or eighteen years purchase under the Ashburne Act.

The treatment of Mr. Redmond, of the Waterford News, is an instance of the infamics practiced in Ireland in suppressing the press. He was sentenced on the 6th ult. to three months' imprisonment for reporting a meeting of the National Lasque; on Saturday he got three months for intimidation, and a fortnight for reporting a speech of Father Prendergast. The latter penalty was inflicted to preclude an appeal to the County Court Judge, who is known to be independent in his decisions. Mr. Redmond's counsel was foreibly ejected from the court for expos

his decisions. Mr. Redmond's counsel was forcibly ejected from the court for exposing this shabby specimen of trickery.

The rents of the Marquis of Londonderry have been reduced by the Land Commission to the extent of 25 per cent.

At Cashal Thoracay a few decreases.

Commission to the extent of 25 per cent.

At Cashel, Tipperary, a few days ago, a ballad singer was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for singing a song entitled "Smith-Barry's Battering Ram." The battering ram is one of the instruments used by the police in evicting tenants under Balfour's paternal regime.

Mr. John Dessy, the Parnellite M. P. for West Mayo, explained in a recent speech that the detestation towards England which prevails in Portugal does not altogether arise from the opposition of interests between the two countries in Africa. There exists in Portugal a real sympathy for Ireland, and much of the feeling which exists in that country arises from the cruelty with which Ireland has

sympathy for Ireland, and much of the feeling which exists in that country arises from the cruelty with which Ireland has been treated. He continued:

"He had lately met a Corkman, who for nearly sixty years officiated as a Dominican priest in Lisbon (Portugal). That gentleman told him that the Irish cause had the sympathy of that country, that English goods were boycotted there, and that even Cork butter, which had a large sale there, was boycotted until it came to be thoroughly understood that it was not an English product. Such was the hatred and dislike which was felt towards England all over the world for her injustice and tyranny. That priest had told him that within the past three weeks a demonstration of hostility to England was being held in Lisbon. A gentleman, who was supposed to be an Englishman, was hooted by a mob; but when he was in the centre of that hostile crowd some one shouted that he was an Irishman and at once ther took little the some one shouted that he was an Irlshman, and at once they took him to their hearts and embraced him, and called for cheers for Ireland and for Mr. Parnell. That showed that the cause of Ireland had penetrated into every country in the

world."

A travelling agent who was selling busts of Mr. William O'Brien was recently arrested under charge of committing a treasonable offence.

The audacity and lawlessness of the Meelin police have received a serious check. Father Kennedy, at whose house they prevented a lawful meeting, forcing themselves into the house and received in the house and r themselves into the house, and ing those who were expected from enreing, prosecuted the perpetrators of the outrage, and a Dublin jury of mixed Protestants and Catholics have given him £100 damages. The Lord Chief Baron, during the trial, strongly ap-proved of Father Kennedy's dignified course in refusing to answer for what course in refusing to answer for what purpose the meeting was to be held in his private house, and reprobated the conduct of the police, who declared that there were ex criminals at the gathering, making allusion to the fact that Father Kennedy had been twice imprisoned be cause he had attended meetings of the National League. The whole power of the Government was employed to get a verdict for the police, and one of the four counsel whom the Government fur nished was the new Solicitor General,

Mr. Carson.

The abandonment of Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Purchase Bill has roused consternation among the Irish landlords. Taey have no hope left that the Irish question will be settled by a Government favoring their most flagrantly unjust demands, since the present Govern-ment cannot do so. Of course it is the last Government that they expect to exist which will defend their rack rents and other injustices so long inflicted

and other injustices so long inflicted upon the people,
Another brutal police outrage is reported from Tipperary. The people of the town were enjoying themselves peace ably around a bonfire which had been lit in honor of Mr. Wm. O'Brien's marriage; and though they were neither molesting. and though they were neither molesting any one nor obstructing the highway they were set upon without any warning by the police and batoned unmercifully. A pole on which was flying a green flag, and which had been near by for months, was then burned. Mr. Balfour said in the House of Commons that the cause of the one aught was that traffic was ob-structed, but this was a falsehood, though even so it would not have justified the outrage. The bonfire was built on a wide

outrage. The bonnre was built on a wide open space, and as it was at the dusk of the evening, the traffic was over.

In regard to the proposed League Convention, in America, President Fitzgerald has received from Mr. Parnell the follow-

has received from Mr. Parnell the following letter:
"With reference to the proposal to hold a convention of the National League of America at Baltimore, I beg to say that in conjunction with my leading colleagues I have given the subject my anxious consideration and we are unanimously of tion and we are unanimously of opinion that no useful result would follow such a gathering at present. We think, therefore, that you would exercise a sound discretion if you would let the matter

rest for the present. Prince Henry of Nassau has become a Catholic. He stated on the occasion of his attendance recently at the Cathedral of Fritzlar that his conversion was brought about by the piety and zeal of the Queen Regent of Spain, who is a realous Catholic. DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

FAREWELL ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. E. P. SLAVEN, E. P., ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM OAKVILLE FOR HIS NEW MISSION

OAKVIILE FOR HIS NEW MISSION IN GALT.

The members of the congregation assembled in the church on Thursday evening to pay a tribute of respect and esteem to their beloved pastor. The following address was read by Alderman Reynolds, on the part of the congregation:

Rev. E. P. Slaven, P. P., Oakville Mission

the part of the congregation:

Rev. E. P. Slaven, P. P., Oakville Mission:

Rev. E. P. Slaven, P. P., Oakville Mission

from amongst us to give expression to the
sorrow we feel as a separation which a joving obedience to ser Chief Pastor alone commermit us, Eev. Father, to romine you before

seaving that we fully appreciate the many
benefits the parish has received from your
carciul and zeslous pastorate.

On your advent here you found our parish
burdened with a very considerable debt
which with but little trouble to us you have
wisely removed. You have improved our
church to a degree that does you credit,
while at the same time you have without
calling for aid from the congregation expended a large sum on the improvement of

St. Joseph's Convent—a work which will remain a monument of your generosity.

It is scarcely necessary to refer to the
marked improvement in our school sine
your coming smongst us, as the examinations from time to time bear ample testimony to its efficiency. In this conviction
we must not fail to thank you for having
secured for the school as teachers the Bisters
of St. Joseph, whose watchful care has
proved so great a blessing to our children.
The kind and paternal interest you have
always shown in preparing our children for
the worthy reception of the scaraments will
ever endear you in the memory of old and
young, while your careful attention to the
sick and dying have been worthy of our
greatest admiration.

Most honored Father, we would now sak
your scentence of a horse and carriage, as
a token of our esteem, as well as of our gratitude and fidelity, I conclusion we would
ask of you to be mindful of us when offering
the Holy Sacrifie, while we in our prayers
will eyer ask for you God's choicesi blessings.

ings.
Signed in behalf of the mission,
T. Reynolds, Chairman; M. Walsh, Secretary; John Weir, M. Filzgerald, W. Hewitt,
J. McDermott, J. Connor L. Cote, Oakville
Committee; Nelson Ogg, Joseph Redmond,
Burlington; Charles O'Connor, Trafalgar;
M. Conway, Milton.

To which Father Slaven replied in the

To which Father Slaven replied in the following sentiments:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION—It is with feelings of gratitude that I receive your valuable address and still more valuable gift this evening Should I say I am surprised at your goodness and generosity I would not be giving true expressions to my feelings. For, from the time I first took charge of Oakville and the surrounding missions, I have and the surrounding missions, I have always felt that in whatever I have undertaken for the spiritual and temporal well-being of the parish your hearts have been with me, So general has it been that as you well know there has not been a single exception.

has not been a single exception.

Of the many noble sentiments contained in your beautiful address the one tained in your beautiful address the one that rivits my attention is your loyal obedience to the chief pastor of this diocese, and amidst His Lordship's many cares it will not fail to receive due attention. Justice demands such of you, not only on account of his not only on account of his exalted position in God's Church, but also

on account of his able and wise adminis-tration from that auspicious day on which it was the privilege of the people to first welcome him within the homes of his For the success which attended my efforts to pay off the debt which burdened you in 1884 we were mainly indebted to your kind and hearty co-operation. It is true, as you state, that, without asking your assistance, improvements were made in St. Joseph's convent in this town. Friends

at a distance were appealed to—the prin cipal among whom was my generous brother, in New York, who was moved to do so in consequence of his esteem and regard for the Sisters of that community. It consoles me much to night to hear from you, the most competent judges, that the Catholic school of Oakville has that the Catholic school of Cakville has materially improved during the past seven years. You, my dear people, know well how important a matter this is—it concerns not only the temporal but also the eternal welfare of your children. Let us hope it may continue to improve. That, my dearest friends, is

The burden is upon your shoulders. Look well to it. regard to the Sisters of St. Joseph and their care and instruction of your children, I am pleased to hear it is fully appreciated. For, among the several mission houses of the the several mission houses of the Diocese of Hamilton, the most favored by the community is our own. Proofs of that are very apparent. Let us pray God this evening that, though obstacles may present themselves, the day will never dawn on the lair town of Oakville that will again find it without its community of nuns. In preparing the munity or nuns. In preparing une children for the reception of the sacra-ments and in ministering to the sick and dying, to which you so happily refer, I have found many consolations.

in your own hands.

have found many consolations,
As our present relations are so soon at
an end, memory's tide brings back the
happy past during which I have labored
among you, and during which all my
work has been made easy and all my
burdens have been made light. It makes
me feel more keenly than ever that I am
leaving a cherished home, a generous and
a devoted people, to go among strangers.
One thought alone consoles me that I am
doing God's holy will. Once more thank. doing God's holy will.; Once more thank-ing you for your good words, and your more than generous gift, and trust your may ever continue faithful to your Church and your God, and that we may always be united in His loving heart; though many times I have addressed you, there remains one word I have never said : with a sad heart I must say it to night-fare-

The same evening the young ladies of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin pre-sented Father Slaven with a handsome easy chair. The Prefect, Winefred Jor-dan, read the address:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER—All too quickly the weeks have flown by since we heard of your appointment to another mission; still we cannot realize you are going to return no more. Time, alone, will impress on us the stern reality. Before bidding you farewell we feel it our

more. Time, alone, will impress on us the stern reality.

Before bidding you farewell we feel it our duty to thank you for all you have done for our Sodality. As Children of Mary we owe you a debt of gratitude never to be repaid in this world. Our grateful heart cannot find words to express adequately all we know is justify due you.

After establishing the Sodality you have worked earnestly for the past five years to make it continue prosperous, and your endeavors have been crowned with success. No earthly reward prompted you in the discharge of so many extra good works; thus

the untiring seal and devotion evinced in the service of your heavenly Master have taught us a lesson never to be forgotten. It is superfucus to say how we regret your departure, but the consolation of feeling assured us you have following the holy will of God in obeying our esteemed Bishop will sustain and strengthen our resignation. To accompany you with our prayers and best wishes for the future is the simple offering we present you in return for so many favors bestowed on us. We confidently trust you will accept them, Ray. Father, with this souyenir and our sincere regards. May it serve to remind you of the Sodalists of Oak-ville.

Father Slaven replied in feeling and

Father Slaven replied in feeling and grateful terms, thanking them for their good whates and beautiful gift.

The children of St. Mary's school, wishing to testify their affection for their devoted pastor, who has always taken such a special interest in their school, gave him a beautiful surplice. One of the little girls read the following:

girls read the following:

DEAR AND REV. FATHER—We are all assembled this evening but the occasion is very different from any time of meeting you in the past. Borrow fills our young hearts, to one who has been our best friend, Father and adviser. We are only ollidren, Rev. Father, and people generally say our rights are to be slient and listen to those older than ourselves. For once we are exempt from that rule. We need not use many long words to tell you how sad not use many long words to tell you how sad we feel to-night than they can express themselves.

We assure you, Father, the longest life will never wear away the impressions that have been made by you. A few more years and we shail no longer be school-boys and girls, but men and word be school-boys and girls, but men and word. We have been made by your and word, we shail no longer be school-boys and you do do to take part in some work of this yeast word. We have been in some work of this particular affection the instruction given us at this season of its lo guide us on our journey to eternity; regulating our joys and consoling us in our sorrows. Ever to keep fresh in our minus a grateful remembrance of all you have done for us is what we sall sincerely deire.

As a little token of our love and estem, please. Rev. Father, sceept this surplice from the pulls of St. Mary's school.

Signed on behalf of the pupils.

Father Slaven expressed great apprecia-tion of the gratitude and gift from the pupils. After a short instruction on their present duties the evening closed with a hymn to the Sacred Heart by the children's choir.

Galt Reporter, July 4.

The midsummer examination of the Galt Separate schools was held on Monday afternoon last, There was a very large attendance of the parents and friends of the children besides other visitors, and all were highly pleased with the way the pupils acquitted themselves. The scholars were examined in the

various subjects by the teacher, Miss McCowell, and Rev. Father Burke, and McCowell, and Rev. Father Burke, and the correctness and rapidity with which the pupils answered the different questions showed close attention to their studies and very careful training and a great deal of hard work on the part of the teacher, to bring them up to their present proficiency.

At the close of the examination a short programme of your last ruperstal

programme of vocal and instrumental music, readings, dialogues, etc., was rendered very efficiently by the children, and that their squarties in that line proving that their education in that line was not even neglected.

This closed the regular proceedings of the day, but an event not on the pro-gramme now took place, which proved a genuine surprise to the recipient as well genuine surprise to the recipient as well as to a great many of those present. This pleasing event was the presentation of an elegant silver water pitcher, a handsome easy chair and a framed photograph of themselves, by the pupils of the school, to Rev. Father Burke, who is about to leave this parish for the parish to which he was appointed by Bishop Dowling. Accompanying these was an elaborately gotten up address of which the following is a copy:

which the following is a copy:

To Rev. R. T. Burke, Administrator of Galt:

Galt:

Rev. And Dear Father—Knowing that the time draws near when you are to depart from our midst to assume the more responsible position of parish priest of Macton. we, the pupils of the Separate school of Galt, take this opportunity of bidding you farewell, and of giving expression to the feelings of affection and esteem which we entertain for you, and of regret that your connection with this parish is about to be severed.

When death deprived us of our late beloved and deeply lamented pastor, you came amongst us, sympathized sincerely with us in our sad bereavement, and ministered to our spiritual welfare with zeal and earnestness. During that time we have had much pleasure in listening to your instruction and explanations of the great truths of our holy religion, and have learned to respect and love you.

While expressing our regret at your de-

religion, and all the love you. It is a solution on While expressing our regret at your departure, we offer you our congratulations on parture, we offer you our congratulations on parture.

has seen fit to appreciate and reward your abilities.

As a token of good-will and a memento of the esteem in which you are held by us, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying gifts, and trust that the pastorate upon which you are to enter may be a happy one, that Almighty God may spare you many years in the discharge of your sacerdotal duties, and that you may epjoy all Christian happiness both here and hereafter.

"A little while the labor, eternal and rerepose; A little while the trials that with this life will close;
And then unending gladness, and an unfading crown—
A day on whose calm beauty the sun goes
apayar down.

never down.

A little while in exile, with no abiding place,
And then the home eternal, unveiled the
Bridegroom's face."

Rigned on behalf of the pupils, Eddie Radigan, Jas. Callaghan, John Skelly, Joseph Collins, Mary Ellen Sar-rett, Lizzle Gorman, Mary Cooper and Irene McTague.

The presentation was a genuine sur-prise to father Burke, and for a few moments he could not find words to express himself. He thanked the children press himself. He thanked the children very kindly for this expression of their love for him, and assured them that he would never forget his stay in Galt, and so long as these presents were before him he could not forget the pupils of Galt Separate school. He liked Galt and would have been pleased to stay here, but had to submit. He would always have kindly remembrances of his always have kindly remembras administration in Galt parish. rances of his

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

The excitement at the New Bargain Dry Goods Store continues unabated. They are selling the finest quality of dress goods there at fully one third less than regular value. Parsols one half the regular prices; sateens, prints and ging-hams at one fourth the regular market prices. Hoslery, Gloves, Trimmings and Samples away down. In fact this is a regular bonanza for the ladies of London and surrounding country. We feel assured that the London ladies are too wise to let such an opportunity go by unheeded. Their place of business is wise to let such an opportunity go by unheeded. Their place of business is 136 Dundas street, McPherson's old these manual pipe. Libert alsalry. Apply to Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Rector, before 1st of August.

RAISING THE FLAG.

At the celebration of Dominion Day in this city Rev. M. J. Tiernan delivered the following beautiful speech:

MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLE-

MEN, AND YOU, DEAR CHILDREN—I deem it an honor to be one among the many that have been invited to address you on it an honor to be one among the many that have been invited to address you on this happy and joyous occasion. The ceremony I have witnessed this morning—the genuine loyalty to the grand flag that has been holated, the true spirit of patriotism, the love of country (of our own native land) that you have manifested in your conduct and demeanor—all serve to fill my heart with joy and gladness on this our great Dominion Day, and cause me to believe, and now to say, without any idle or empty boasting, that "this Canada of ours" is destined to be one of the greatest nations that ever held sway on earth. We have within ourselves all the resources and all the elements requisite to make a nation great. Our tenitorial possessions are almost unlimited: the soil of the unmeasured acres of this territory is very fertile and bears within its bosom untold mines of wealth; the climate is as varied as the zones that span the earth. You can, if you wish, melt under the burning heats of the tropic, revel and enjoy yourself in the sweet, halmy breaze and wholesome atmosphere of the temperate, and, if neither of these will suit, you can refrigerate yourself by visiting the frigid zone, that is protected and sheltered under the benign, sombre shadow of the North Pole. In my opinion, however, the chief cause of all that will lead to Canada's future

In my opinion, however, the chief cause of all that will lead to Canada's future or all that will lead to Canada's future greatness is the good government and wise laws by which her citizens are to be ruled. The happy event of to day is, in my mind, the greatest criterion—the best proof—that Canada must inevitably become great. We are here assembled—people of many nations—all united in the one common cause of paying respect and showing logistry to the paying respect and showing loyalty to the flag that floats over our heads; and long, say I, may its folds unfurl to the brecze that blows from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. How grand an occasion, then, is this for us! Should it not serve to remove all antecepiate fedings, all to remove all antagonistic feelings—all antipathies and prejudices that may have arisen from differences of race or creed? I say yes. We should be all united under one common Canadian nationality, and form a bond of friendship that should ever exist between citizens of the same country. It is only by carrying out these principles of true patriotism that Canada

principles of true patriotism that Canada can ever become truly great.

However, judging from what I see before me to-day, these principles are thoroughly carried out—the brave, valiant soldiers; citizens, blended with ministers of the gospel, "whose mission is peace;" also sage statesmen, wise and prudent politicians and eminent professional men, whose ambition it is to build, on broad and deep foundations, the material interests of our common country. I see also before me (and this country. I see also before me (and this I say with emphasis) the school children. the great hope, glory and success of the future of Canada, together with the backbone and sinew of the country—the farmers—all standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder; and last, but not least—in fact, they should be first—the ladies in the rear, forming a beautiful background, all as citizens of a common country and all uniting in singing an anthem of praise, beseeching the God of nations to bless this beautiful Canada of ours and bestow upon it His choicest gifts and graces for its future prosperity and greatness. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Prince of Monaco is to visit King Humbert, but he has notified the Pope that he will not visit him at Rome but at Monza. Crispi was anxious to have the visit take place at Rime to create a precedent for Catholic princes and in-duce at last the Emperor of Austria to visit him at Rome. The Emperor has always refused to do this.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 10.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.55 to 1.58; white, 1.50 to 1.58; spring, 1.55 to 1.58; to 1.59; white, 1.50 to 1.58; spring, 1.55 to 1.58; corn, 92 to 1.00; rye, 93 to 100; beans, 1.50 to 1.00; beans, 1.50 to 1.00; beans, 1.50 to 1.00; beans, 1.50 to 1.50; beans, 1.50 to 1.

3 50 to 4.50.

Toronto, July 10.—WHE AT—Red winter, No. 2. 89 to 1.00; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 1.16 to 1.18; Manitoba. No. 2 hard, 1.13 to 1.14; spring, No. 2, 95 to 96; barley, No. 2, 57 to 35; No. 3, extra. 51 to 55; |No. 3, 43 to 46; peas, No. 2, 63 to 65; oats, No. 2, 41 to 42; flour, extra, 4.15 to 4 20; straight roller, 4 40

Rour, extra, 4.15 to 4.20; straight roller, 4 40 to 4 50.

London Cheese Market.

Saturday, July 5.—There has been a heavy make during the last week, owing to the favorable condition of the pasture and the cool weather of the last few days. Buyers were talking about 8; and 8; for the board, but they were not keen; factory men seemed eager, and a number of lots were sold. The hopeful feature of the cheese trade during the week was the fact that large orders had been sent from Montreal for considerable of the high priced cheese, and no doubt a good deal of it went.

Buffalo, Juse 10.—CATTLE—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 211 loads through, 2 on sale; sheep, choice to extra, 4.75 to 500; good to enoice, 4.50 to 4.89; lambs, choice to extra, 6.75 to 7 00; good to choice, 6.45 to 6 70. Hogs—Active, stronger and higher; receipts, 38 loads through, 3 on sale; mediums, heavy and mixed, 400 to 4.05; heavy Yorkers, 400 to 4.5; plezs, 880 to 390.

Chicago, July 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3.

390.

Chicago, July 10.—CATFLE—Receipts, 3,-300; market quiet. steady; beeves, 460 to 4.80; steers. 3 40 to 4.40; stockers and feeders, 320 to 3 50; cows, bulls and mixed, 2.00 to 3.50; Texas cattle, 1.35 to 3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 8500; market strong, 10e higher; mixed, 370 to 4.00; skips, 3.00 to 3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady; natives, 3.00 to 5.00; western, 3.90 to 4.80; Texans, 3.00 to 4.00; lambs, 5.00 to 6.10.

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

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It requires only water in preparation, thus making it the Most ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT preparation in the market, besides doing away with the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining pure milk of a suitable and uniform quality.

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Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrofula, General Debitity and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION

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Of Lime and Soda. It is almost as palatable as milk. Far etter than other so-called Emulsions wonderful flesh producer.

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is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Two Bottles Cured Her. CARBOLL, IA., July, 1689. I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so, that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but didn't get any relief until mook Pastor Keenig's Nerve Tonic, the second dose relieved me and 2 bottles cured me.

8. W. PECK. Vanished.

Vanished.

Rev H. McDONOUGH of Lowell, Mass., vonches for the following: There is a case of which i have knowledge, and I am very glad to avail myself of the opportunity to make known the good derived from the use of Kcenig's Nerve Tonic. Thosubject is a young lady, who had been suffering from early childhood. On my recommendation she procured your remedy, and for three months, the fits of epilepsy by which she has beet so long subject have ceased entirely.

Our Pamphilet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine iree of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kunig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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VOLUME XII

Catholic K London, Sat., July 1

EDITORIAL NO CARDINAL GIBBONS, in a cently delivered at the co exercises of an America advised priests, and all oth

in the advance of the Chur a knowledge of the questio Leo XIII, inculcates the sam his letters. He has proved son of his pre-eminent ir flu all classes, irrespective of c on his comprehensive grasp o which vex the brains of Faith has lost its grip upon people, who prefer a spicy the tedious discourse of a grinds out, for half of an l pious platitudes which have duty as sermons for scores o may complain that the "goo when men paid their dues, an were enslaved, have passed the men make the times. cannot be won by antique preachers should strive to for by superfor knowledge. S haps the meaning of Bal tinguished Cardinal. Nor many months ago

dignitary of the Catholic marked that there "Is too m nonsense in many pulpits laying back on priestly digni ing that the sacred brand of will turn people's minds fr templation of verbosity as Is it not true? Is not to devoted to sermon-prepara often have we not listened whose language sparkled wit but who never moved an nobler action, nor sent a thou with hopes of a glorious fu through the brain. Such remind us of automatons d showy livery. They may b in a cabinet of literary brie they are totally out of pla where ideas of all kinds one another in the wild chase ety. What the people of to is some thought they may tal them-meditate upon-ma own, to aid them to estimate of error at their just value argued, by the staid adherer order of things, that pres keep aloof from the question lest their dignity might be s year after year, pulpits she with utterances written l clipped oftentimes from a telling ever the same story, please devotees but produce those who loathe worn out co What we want are live ser vital questions of our centu they have relation to ethics. good, rattling sermon, such by Archbishop Walsh at O pews would be a thing unk

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SI Orange demonstration in Tor it his duty, or at least thoug ent, to modify Mr. Dalton bullet utterances of a year ag Mr. McCarthy sald in substan Jesuits' Estates Bill were no and Separate schools not ballots, recourse must be ha Well, the Parliamentary vo electoral ballots have literall McCarthy under their weig Goldwin Smith comes smil front and tells the Orang they stand expecting a thunder oration, "Happily this time will not be with Orangemen will again hav

their cause." MR SMITH is certainly m than Mr. McCarthy, and the better part of valor. Bu infinitesimal dread of Mr. threats of imminent Orange it may well be inferred that threats regarding the very di inspire an awe which is infi the second degree. Mr. Sm enough to know what effect this kild will have upon the life.

An amusing remark was me Bennet at the Toronto Oran stration. After a most lugul speeches, in which the ridicul of Orangeism to cope with Po the last year were enumerated wet blanket over the rejoicing the Major capped the clima the assembled multitude that tants of Ontario had not be their principles in the past. the time in Toronto when the