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NICHOLAS WILSON & CO. 136 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS

A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED

Thy Day of Days.

TO MY DRAR SISTER STELLA, ON HER FIRST COMMUNION DAY, JUNE 21st 1886.

of thy day of days thought came to me, This day of triumph and of love divine, The thought o'ernowed my heart, and lev-ingly I longed to join my praise with that of thine. For, as when through the sombre veil of

night, Breaks silver Dian with her glittering train, Ba hing the fields in floods of amber light, Which all the heavenly orbs in silence rain; When every vesper-drop resplenden gleams
Lit by the night fires; and the zephyrs cease
Their sighting, and the fickle shadow seems
Fearful to creep, less it should mar the

And the soothed spirit upward takes its th the husbed air and all pervading Thre wrapt by the passing splendor of the night, And spends its rapture in a speechless

Then suddenly outflames the Orient, With golden lightnings flitting o'er its face; Blushing o'er all the encircling firmament, And kindling into living fire apace;

Whereat Queen Dian and her sisters pale, With timorous steps before the sun-god fiee:

Fo do all other days now fade away,—

E'en though each hour from every gloom

were free,
As fades the night before the risen day,
Since this, thy day of days, nath dawned for FRANK J. McNipp, S. J. Juniorate, Frederick Md., June, 1888.

A PROTESTANT LADY ON HOME RULE.

A Protestant lady, not of Irish origin, has prepared the following statement of opinion on the Irish question. Our read ers will see in it every evidence of a cultured, Christian and liberty-loving spirit :

A sceptre haunts Erin's Isle ever since the Briton came, the ghost of murdered liberty. By a wretched traitor once in-vited over to take a traitor's side the iron hoof has never been lifted from the soil.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells
The chort alone that breaks at night
Its tale of ruin tells
Thus freedom now so soldom wakes
The only throb she gives
Is when some heart indignant breaks
To show that still he lives.

Never was there a fairer land than Erin's with its matchless hills, vales, and rock-bound coasts. With a soil so rich that centuries of rapine leave it teeming still with unimaginable mineral wealth that jealousy would not permit to be brought forth, with harbors and fisheries, the best the world has known, with a people strong and hardy, ambitious and ingenious and always ready to embark in any enterprise of noble daring wherever any enterprise of noble daring wherever they have gone, Ireland is truly blessed of God.

God.

When Europe lay in midnight ignorance, and England was a waste from Roman decay or Danish plunder, Irish schools flourished and sent forth philosophers to Charlemagne's court, a Boniface to the forests of Germany and hosts of missionaries and teachers to scatter learning among barbarian bordes.

But these are the things of the past. Why is the Irish heart, brain, and muscle so cold, so dull, so faint at home, so bounding, so aspiring and so triumphant abroad?

England's rule. This is the whole cause.
The rain is there, the sunshine is there, hardy, brave men are there, but the howling wolf of starvation is there too. What is the evil? England's tyranny—nothing else, Iriahmen live in hovels while Anglo-Iriah landlords live in palaces, or, worse, luxuriate in other lands, while Irish serfs at home till the land to supply lordly extravagance. The soil by forfeitures has been wrenched from original owners. In the days of Eiz beth the whole of Ulster was confacated at one full sweep. Then under Cromwell and William the remainder went. and's rule. This is the whole cause

mainder went.
There are 11,300,000 arable acres of land in this island. In two centuries 11,200,000 acres were taken from a help-

less people.

The spoliations were made upon the slightest pretexts, but generally for rebel-

one against tyranny.

For generations no Catholic could hold or inherit land. It was considered a great boon when in 1769 they were allowed to buy and sell. This was foreign law. Al-though seven-eighths of the inhabitants of Ireland were Catholics, they were obliged to sustain an alien church with one-tenth

Her rich vales so well watered and her green hills were the best grazing in the world for cattle and sheep. But England's woolen interests would suffer by competition. At the request of merchants in England a heavy export duty was put upon woolen fabrics. What wool was sent from the country could only go to England; on the other hand England opened her ports to the linen of all nations to compete with that of Irish manufacture.

Even the privilege of coining copper was let out to one Wood, a favorite of the court. He was to furnish Ireland with £100,000, but it was found that all he sapplied was worth £2000. This was exposed by D an Swift, who went down to his grave with the blessings of the Irish upon him. Her rich vales so well watered and her

his grave with the blessings of the Irish upon him.

The taxes, land rents and tithes were collected with cruel rapacity. There was no one but God to hear the poor peasants' cry. Never were such diabolical instruments of torture put upon any nation. Thumb screws of tyranny were kept turning upon the withing, quivering flesh of a people crushed for eleven centuries. Men and women lived like beasts, ignorant, rude and savage. The Attorney General of Ireland swore in 1778 that it was impossible for human wretchedness to exceed that of the miserable tenantry who were ground to dust by releutless landlords. The celephrated Burke'declared in the House of Communi, "this laws made in this kingdom against papists were as bloody as any ever enacted, and where these laws were not bloody they were worse; they were slow, cruel and outrage ous in their nature, and kept men alive only to insult in their persons every one of the rights and feelings of humanity." This was foreign Rule Will it be wondered if Ireland asks for allegislature made by her own hands. It is true that Ireland had long a parliament, but it was entirely Protestant and the tool of the English Par.

long a parliament, but it was entirely Protestant and the tool of the English Parliament or the king. The king would insit upon ruling without consent of the parliament, and when its laws did not suit him he simply did not permit them to be enacted.

not suit him he simply did not permit them to be enacted.

It is true that many Irish gri-vances have been removed under constant agitation and England's sense of right. The Catholic has been emancipated—t-leration is now the rule allowed—the Irish church endowment was broken up by Gladstone and the evil of the tithes removed. Still Ireland has not Home Rule. She has a proportionate representation in the England. proportionate representation in the English parliament, but this is not a parliament at home subject to the sentiment

ment at home subject to the sentiment and wishes of the Itah people.

There are but two courses open to the Eoglish, either to persecute the Irish or treat them with friendliness. The former method we may pray has gone forever. Let them be treated justly, as Catholics are treated in Canada and the States. It has been found entirely safe in the New World to give them freedom and justice. Indeed it is always impolite to meet wrong with wrong. "Do right that right may come, and then angels may smile."

Never was there a grander spectacle than that of a noble Eoglishman, in honest conviction of right, heroically battling to throw back the onset of brutal might. Every epithet cast at him is seed for garlands of honor. Defeat in such a struggle is nobler than victory over the freedom of a long enslaved people.

Erin, O Erin, thus bright through the tears, of a long night of bondage thy suits

Erin, O Erin, thus bright through the tears, of a long night of bondage thy spirit appears, The nations have fallen and thou still art

The Papal Nuncio at Paris, Mgr. De Rende, several archbishops and bishops have recently gone to pay their respects to the two founders of this marvellous (Congregation of the Little Sisters. The work at Saint Servian, could not restrain his tears. The Abbe Le Pailleur and Marie Jamet are two of the most remarkable figures in the Catholic history of the 19th century.—Boston Pilot.

ASSISTANT SUPERIOR GENERAL OF THE

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.

A large volume would not suffice to do justice to the exalted work of the noble lady, the news of whose death fished across the ocean a couple of weeks ago, and brought deep sorrow to the hearts of her spiritual daughters throughout the land. Half a century of prayer, and devotedness, and charity, and unbounded 2 all in the cause of Christian education has made the name of Madame Hardey a household word, not only in the United States, but in Canada and South America as well.

Mary Aloysis Hardey was an American lady of a highly respectable Southern family, and closely related by blood to the old Catholic Maryland family of which the great Archbishop Spalding was a descendant. She was born in 1809, one year before the late Cardinal McCloskey, who, like his worthy predecessor, was ever ready to show his appreciation of this noble lady and her saintly daughters.

At the early age of sixteen Miss. Harman and sisting at sister and several nieces and nephews, she leaves to mourn her loss a brother, Dr. Charles M. Hardey, a distinguished doctor of Louisiana. Her memory will long be cherished in the hearts of her spiritual daughters, and will be a blessing to the thousands of America's best women who have learned from her lips both human and divine wisdom

On learning her dangerous illness, Rev. Mother Jones, of Manhattanville, the Provincial, who had long been her powerful aid, sailed with her secretary, of the sad consolation of assisting at the faneral rites of her beloved superior. The care of the American province now falls to her hands, and there is no doubt that she will continue the good be zealously undertaken by her predecessor, was ever ready to show his appreciation of this noble lady and her saintly daughters.

At the early age of sixteen Miss. Har LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.

intly daughters.

At the early age of sixteen Miss Har-dey quitted the world and consecrated her life to the service of God and her neighbor. She chose the society of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart." They "Ladies of the Sacred Heart." They had been established in Paris in 1800, with the double mission of spreading devotion to the Sacred Heart and giving the highest education to Catholic maidthe highest education to Catholic maid-ens Mm^a Barat, though only in her twenty first year, was the founder and first superior. In 1826, Pope Leo XII, approved the constitutions and invited the nuns to Rome to open the convent of Trainia de Monti

approved the constitutions and invited the nuns to Rome to open the convent of Trinica de Monti

Bishop Dubourg brought a colony of these religious to the United States in 1817, opened a bouse near St Louis, Mo. When Miss Hardey entered the society, Oct. 22, 1825, there were but three houses in this country, viz. Florisant, near St. Louis, Grand Coteau, La., and St. Micheal's, in Louisiana, A biographer relates that "her beauty was beyond compare, being of the highest Southern type. As a society woman she would have created a sensation." But her gifts of mind and heart surpassed those of the body. Comprehending thoroughly the duties of her state, she gave herself to them with a zeal and devotedness that won the admiration of her superiors. She had a mother's heart for the children under her care, and she was consoled in her labors by seeing her affection returned. Her admirable qualities caused her and she was consoled in her labors by seeing her affection returned. Her admirable qualities caused her to be early appointed to important charges, which she fulfi.led to the great satisfac-tion of the heads of the order.

in of the heads of the order.

In 1814, Mmc Gallistin was named in appears, and the series are called in the houses in North America, and house always devided on thy mornish. Harder, and in onese pare a least and house always devided on thy mornish and house and the series are called in the first the promising gits of Mine. Harder, and in consequence conducted her to Paris to the diother General. Theme the young religious went to Rome, where she received the blessing of the venerable Gregory XVI. Last and the property of the house of of the In 1841, Mme. Gallitsin was named Visitor of all the houses in North Amer

19th century.—Boston Pilot.

REV. MOTHER MARY ALOYSIA
HARDEY,

About twelve months ago she was first
attacked with congestion of the brain.
From that time she enjoyed only intervals of good health, until June 17, when full of years and merits she fell asleep in Christ,

Besides a sister and several nieces

FIDELS."

Father Northgraves book still continnes to gain in popular favor as it becomes better known. The following are sam ples of the letters which he receives from time to time from those who are com-

+P. J. Ryan.
Atchbishop of Philadelphia.
Rev. G. Northgraves, Stratford, Canada.
FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
Bishop's Palace, Kingaton,
24th March, 1886.

24th March, 1886.

Bev. G. R. Northgraves,
DEAR AND REV. SIR.—Accept my
thanks for your book on "the Mistakes
of Modern Infidels." I should be very
much pleased to read it from cover to
cover, the subject is so agreeable to my
mind and so important in itself. But my
various duties have not allowed me leisure to read more than a few chapters carefully, and take a glance through the

book generally.

It appears to me accurate in statement, sound in argument, and moderate in polemical tone, while its elegance of diction makes it pleasant reading—a quality that is not always chyracteristic of controversial literature. Wishing you success in your labors,

I remain, Rev. and dear sir.

This is a fitting time to tell a suggestive and characteristic anecdote of (the late Merquis D. J. Oliver, of San Francisco) When in Italy, some years ago, he visited the ancient but revolutionary its of Rologia. Passing accidentally by boy and sell. This was foreign law. A close the venerable Abbe and asked to buy and sell. This was foreign law. A close the venerable Abbe and asked to sustain an alien church with one-tenth of their products. The tithes were collected most rigorously, unjustly, and often fraudulently.

Though a mere handful of communicant, yet there were twenty-two bishops and archbishops in Ireland to only twenty six in Eogland. Many of these bishops, having nothing to do, were at elegant leisure travelling on the contiant and least electre, without counting telegrams, were received at the mother house of La Tour (Ille et Visine).

"Seventy-four thousand old men have allowed to tacch. For a time no Catholic was allowed to tacch. For a time no Catholic was allowed to tacch. For a time no Catholic was allowed to tacch. For a time no Catholic worship was done in secret, for there was a watchist even were proper.

Ireland had large woolen industries.

Orillia, July 12th, 1886. DEAR SIR-As the Celtic element i DEAR SIR—As the Celtic element is largely represented among the citis-ms of our town and as our people have taken a warm interest in the struggle for liberty at present going on in the old land, it was determined to show their sympathy in a thoroughly practical form, and acordingly an energetic canvass for subscriptions to the Irish Parliamentary Fund was recently started with the most satisfactory results, all nationalities and religious denominations contributing religious denominations contributing most liberally. The treasurer of the fund most liberally. The treasurer of the lund, Mr. Lynch, had accordingly on Friday last the pleasure of remitting by cable to Mr. Purnell the sum of £100 sterling as a slight contribution to the Irish Parliaa slight contribution to the Irish Parliamentary fund. On this, as on other occasions, our zealous/pastor, Rev. Father Campbell, deserves the gratitude of our community. Orillias leading merchant, Thos. Mulcahy, E-q, and our worthy representative, H. H. Cook, M. P., as well as other leading citizens contributed most liberally. Trusting that the struggle for Ireland's rights will not be in vain.

I sm, yours very truly,

M. J. CLIFFORD.

Appended is the list of subscribers:—

Appended is the list of subscribers : T M dcahy.....100 D M McKinley... J W Slaven... 10 A B Berry.... B Mullen...... 5 Pace & Main.... R A Lynch...... 5 Alex McKay.... Wm Kane...... 5 S C Warner.... P W Walsh...... 5 Edward Byrner... ‡W J Gıllagher... 5‡D H McGeough.

P W Finn...... 5 James Joyce...... A friend....... 5 Jos Connolly..... F B Mitcheil..... 5 J Lywlor, jun..... John Harabey, Cor Lawlor, James Coleman...

C Drury, M P P 5 A G rmally ...

Dr M-Lean ... 5 P Connolly, sen...

Wm Thomson ... 5 M Riordau

Jomes Haw...... 5 P Coffey..... ‡John Curran... 5 Jas Young..... J R Eston, builder 3 P Feehan

Tames Quinian 2 Patrick O'Brien ...
P Heenar ... 2 tJ Naughton ...
tTim Connor ... 2 Wm Joyce ...
Geo Overend ... 2 W Coffey ...
tM J Cliff rd ... 2 W Murphy, LethtP Madden ... 2 James Walch ...
tP Bennett ... 2 P Burne ...
the Market Times 2 Wm Halow

P Murray, Times 2 Wm Hickey..... R R Weir. 2 John Coffey..... W O'Connor...... 2 John Dowdican...

Peter Donnelly ... 2 Daniel Regan, sr. James Jordon ... 2 Market Boye ... 2 Harry Boye ... 2 John Ganton ... 2 Mr. R, an ... 2 John Ganton ... 2 Twm Kyle sen ... 1 twm Kyle sen ...

Edward Finn..... 1 T Coffey, jun......50
Amount collected among ladies by Miss

Mrs T Mulcahy. 5 Mrs J Coleman...50

Miss M O'Neill...75
Previously
Mrs Cavanagh....50
Previously
Mrs Crockett....50
Rk Exchange 661
Mrs Connolly....50
Cablegrames. 624
Mrs D JO'Connor.50 Mrs Wm Kyle....50 \$706 35 Mrs B Emms 50

The names marked thus (‡) contribu-ted before.

Port Arthur Separate Schools,

Port Arthur Separate Schools.

The examination of the above schools were held on July 6th, in the presence of the Rev. H. Hudon, S. J., Superior of the Jesuits, Montreal; Rev. John Coningly, S. J., professor of theology in the Jesuit seminary at Montreal; Rev. P. Hamel, S. J., superintendent of the R. C. S. schools, Port Arthur, and several of the Tuntees. The proficiency in the several branches of learning was most favorably commented on by the visitors, and the cell-meeting labors of the good sisters of St. Jesuph were rewarded by the

THE NOBLE IRISHMEN OF ORILLIA. | correctness of the answers made by the pupils. In the senior department for boys a good improvement was observed, and great credit is due Mr. Kennedy for his zeal in the cause of education.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE CONVENT SCHOOL-DISTRIBUTION OF TESTIMON-IALS-AND MEDALS FOR MUSICAL PRO FICIENCY.

Peterborough Examiner, June 30. The closing exercises in connection with the school of the Congregation de with the school of the Congregation de Notre Dame took place this corning and afternoon. These exercises were, owing to the recent death of His Lordship, Bishop Jamot, and out of respect for his memory, conducted on a much more quiet and subdued plan than in former years. The delightful gatherings gaily dressed, and jubilant pupils and interested spectators, that were wont to gather in the hall of the convent, were represented by the presence of the still sorrowful children alone, and these all clad in black. The ceremonies simply consisted of the presentation of testimonials in the form of cards, with mourning borders. One side showed that it was a "testimonial of (general or com-

School yesterday,
This afternoon the musical recital

This afternoon the musical recital took place at three o'clock at which the following programme for presentation had been prepared.

Entrance Duet... Misses Lech, de Laplante, Stratton, Cook, Mc 'abe and Menzies, Plano Solo (two pianos), Misses F. Stanton and K. Mahoney.

"Remember".... Misses L. O'Brien, L. Me-Auliffe and M. E. McCarthy
"Joy folloss" Misses A. Simons, H. Chamberlain, M. F. Sulvivan, M. Butler, M. Smith, and B. Cowley, and B. Cowley, and B. Cowley.

Guitl ume Tell... (Opera de Rossint). Misse March... Misses I. Mahoney, A. Sullivan, M. McCabe.

"Sunrise" Masurka ... Misses M. Kelly, L. Dianeen, M. Doherty, Solo and Chorus "Music and her Sister song, 'Alto Solo... Misse McCabe... Soprano Solo Miss Charlotte Watson.

'The Wayside Chapel"... Misses M. Garvey, C. Watson, E. Timbers.

"Angel of Night"... Misses E. Siratton, A. Lemsy M. Kelly,
"La Violetic de Carda Herts Miss Berths Lech.". The Harp of Tara"... Misses K. Henderson.

"The Harp of Tara". Misses K. Henderson, E. Cruminey, D. Timbers.
"Seen Militaire" Miss Mary C. Rourke, "Paquinade de Gorcha'k". Miss 'Tins Mer 2008.
"One Sweetly Solemu Thought". Miss J. McCabe. McCabe.

Paraphrase de Concert. "Old Black Joo"....

Impovisiz stin Miss E Cook.

Impovisiz stin Manow et Fanatisme. Miss

Grand Fantaisic Deramatique ... Reseini...

Miss de Lappisie.

Caprice Heroique ... Kontski ... Miss Loch.

Vocas Dass "The wind and the Harp"...

Vocas Dass The wind and the Harp"...

Misses A. Dunn and J. McCabe.

Then followed the presentation of the prizes, two gold and two silver medals, for proficiency in music, by Rev. Father Conway.

Then a brief and pathetic address by Miss M. Garvey.

Followed by a Finale—Piano Concertant—Miss B Lech and C de Laplante.

The manner in which the beautiful music was rendered, fully sur sined if it

music was rendered, fully aur ained if it did no better the reputation of this school, for its superior shillity in imparting musical instruction.

Owing to the reasons before mentioned, the recital was strictly private, in contrast to other years, not a single invitation having been issued to attend and listen to the delightful music presented by the well trained pupils.

the delightful music presented by the well trained pupils.

The graduating ladie-, Misses B Lach and C. de Luplante, have devoted a great deal of attention to the study of the great classical masters, Beethoven, Schubert, Mozyrt, Mendelssohn and Chopin.

In the name of the Rev. Mother Superior, the thanks of the sisters of the Congression de Neter Description of the Congression de Neter Description. gregation de Notre Dame are gratefully gregation de Notre Dame are gratefully tendered to the gentlemen who have so liberally contributed medals, thus practi-cally assisting in the development of a love for the pursuit of the study of

laurel wrea h.

Kind Words.

Winnipeg July 5th, 1886.

Winnipeg Jaly 5th, 1886.
To the Kd'tor Cathol c Record,
Dear Sir,—It is impossible to resist the temptation every time one is called upon to address a line to you, even by way of enclosing the periodical, trifling subscription to the Catholic Record, to express the cordial thanks which are due to the editorship of so valuable a page. In these days

ORS.

& CO.

RIO.

the under-Work," will day, the 15th ng works:— surk's Falls, y Office and y, Nipissing ey, Algoma ecks' Main sane, Ham-e and Hy-e, Belleville; ultural Col-Grounds at be seen at ation to Mr. ran, Stipen-and at the ve mention-also be pro-

two parties e bound to

On The Shore

Crawled the slow tide up the beach,

Purple shone tie sky above, purple flash

Slowly died the fading light; One by one the weary sails of the fishe

Come by one the weary sails of the fishe corept in sight

Round the ragged cliffs that gloom grim down the beiting land.

O, the white band held in mine! O, the go hair all shoat!

One red star asiant the dask glimmered as known as a super the sand.

Trailed her crimson scarf adown
Cuvving neck and queenly arm to the singles, hare and brown.
"Suns they set?" and "tides they flow; low in the set?" and "tides they flow; low in the west wind gibbered low, in the offing rooked the ships:
And the surf lines, booming up, frothing their angry lips, washed those tweethers to the sea.

Then, I turned me and looked back,
From the woman on my arm, down a los
and beaten track.
With a dead and buried pain stirring blind

As I thought of other feet that had waike that path with me; Other eyes that once had purple sunsets the sea-star, and sand, and frothing

Other vows, once uttered there;
Other kisses, passing sweet, some des
eschose of a prayer;
Other looks that never wore my fair bride
imperial gold;
And I think my eyes grew wet, as somewhei
Within my breat;
Stabbed a faint and slothful pang, neve
wholly laid at rest, for another lov
grown cold.

Then I glanced scress the hill—
In the twilight gleamed a cross, all star
and still.

and stil',
O'er a grave. Adown the slope came m
queenly bride with me;
But I awear a shadow wasked in the twiligh
at my side.
And a pale and ghostly face came betwin
me and my bride, by the dim an
purple sea.

MRS. E. BURKE COLLINS. - In New Orlean

LEARNING AND PIETY ARE THE PRIDE

and I But Known.

Had I but known that nothing is undone from rising until rising of the sun, That mil-fledged words fly off beyond our deed brought forth to life dies uld have measured out and weighed my speech. Had I but known!

Had I but known how swiftly speed away The living hours that make the living 'tis above delay's so dangerous slough ung the luring wisp-light of to-morrow; would have seized time's evanescent

Had I but known to dread the dreadful my in ambush at my heart's degire, prefrom it sprang and amote my naked herifom it sprang heriformain; hand, left a mark forever to remain; would not bear the fire's ignoble brand, would not bear the pleasure with the calls have weighed the pleasure with the Had I but known!

Had I but known we never can repeat Life's apring-time freshness or its summer heat. Mor gather second harvest from life's pring: uld not feel one wasted moment's Had I but known!

A CHILD APOSTLE

New a Little Indian Boy Brought About the Conversion of a Whole Family.

CHAPTER I.

to perform mighty actions—a boy of seven years to convert a whole fam-

There lived among the Nez Perces a young married woman, the first of all her tribe to embrace the true faith. When she and her husband with all his family had received Holy Baptism, she ardently desired the conversion of her own kindred, who dwelt forty miles from her new

When on a visit to them she taught her brothers and sisters the Catholic doctrine. But they showed themselves not only indifferent to the truth, but determined not to sister on learning it returned once more to her father's house. But not even then could she persuade him to let the child go with her or be baptized, though he begged it ear-

under the eye of his father or mother. On hearing this the mission told him that he wished his company to the camp where the brother promise to follow my example, and of Agnes was lying at the point of death. The chief replied that he would not hesitate to undertake the "It is true, I prom "Then I am happ death. The chief replied that he would not hesitate to undertake the trip. Still he could not promise that the Black Robe would not be insulted to heaven, but I also want you all to follow me there. Black Robe, I

"I do not mind being insulted," missionary, "to describe the feelings said the priest, "provided I can save of wonder, consolation, and gratitude to God, that filled my heart. I spread

not wish to be received with insults," answered the chief.

The missionary then requested another to accompany him, with the I instructed him on the dignity of same result. Then a third was tried, the Sacrament he was about to reobliged to give up all hopes of seeing began the beautiful ceremony. The the sick child, the good Father could fervent catechumen listened with only have recourse to prayer.

A few months after an Indian

A few months after an Indian came from that camp to seek the priest. The boy, he said, was dying and the family now consented to allow the Black Robe to baptize him.

"I will go at once," said the priest, "I will said a mark to the question: "vis baptized?" (dost thou wish to be baptized?) he answered quickly: "have I not already said so? yes, baptize me at once."

"Then, amid profound silence, and in a voice trembling with emotion, I will said them."

"I will go at once," said the priest,
"I will saddle my horse and then we will start off together."

"But it is too late now," demurred the messenger (it was about two hours before sunset). "I came as fast as I could, yet I have been pearly the whole day on the way.
"Very well," replied the Father,
"we shall make the journey by sight".

The Indian objected : "The night will be dark aud you will not be able to see the trail. Besides you will be afraid to travel in the dark.'

"Are you afraid to travel by inquired the missionary. "I afraid! I fear no one!"

responded the priest, "so let us start at once."

since the previous evening, having started early that morning.

"Go and eat something, and after you have eaten we shall start. In the meantime I will saddle the

No sooner sai I than done, and in less than an hour they were galloping on their way. Night had already over-taken them before they reached the banks of the Clearwater. This river banks of the Clearwater. This river they would have to cross in a dug-out (canoe). As the ferryman lived on the opposite bank, they both began hailing him. After long and exhausting efforts they finally succeeded in making him answer their signal, and over he came in his rude boat. They unsaddled the horses and boarded the frail craft and were rowed across, the horses any imming rowed across, the horses awimming behind them. When they reached the bank, they re-saddled the horses and continued the journey.

CHAPTER II.

About midnight they arrived at the lodge, and found the sick boy lying upon a buffalo skin, spread on the ground, after the Indian fashion.

"I greeted him," says the mission-ary, "and I told him I had come to baptize him, but he did not answer. I asked him if he wished for baptism; he was still silent! I though t How wonderful are God's ways!

He selects the weakest instruments

Catholic, for they had charge of this Catholic, for they had charge of this district. They preached to the poor savages that the Black Robes will go to hell together with all those who pray with them, and thus they try to frighten them and prevent conversions. After a new moments of silent prayer, I asked the father of the boy the reason of his son's silence. But he could not tell me. Then I began explaining to those present the necessity of baptism, and told them of the true Church founded by Jesus Christ, and the other truths of faith."

When I had thus spoken, the

When I had thus spoken, the father turned to the dying boy and the truth, but determined not to abandon their idolatry. There was only one of her little brothers who was filled with the desire of being should be baptized by the Protestal and the proposed that you should be baptized by the Protestal and the p baptized. He begged his sister to take him home with her that he might be near the missionary. But the father of the boy opposed this, and good Agnes (such was her name), was obliged to depart with her husband, without being able to rectations has come in the night. her husband, without being able to pectations, has come in the night do anything further for the conversion of her family, and without her bro'her, who was not allowed to ac company her. Hardly had she taken her leave when the boy fell sick. His

Agnes went back to her lodge, and during which the grace of God worked the whole affair to the Black worked wonderful conversions. The Then there was a long silence related the whole affair to the Biack Robe. He exhorted her to pray and told all the new Christians to do the told all the new Christians to do the same. Then he bade her go again to the sick boy and teach him the necessary prayers and articles of faith; and in case of immediate danger to baptize him. She promised to follow his instructions, but said to follow his instructions, but said your flight to heaven, I will be instructed and be baptized by the she feared she might not be able to structed and be baptized by the baptize bim, as the child was always Black Robe, and so will your mother mother. On hearing this the mission that you will not be alone; no, we shall all meet together in heaven."

by the Indians of that village, especially by the father of the shild.

a soul."

Pardon me, Black Robe, but I do
a small piece of white linen on the ut ha too refused. Being thus ceive, we prayed together and then

the child was dead, they should bary him bears by or else bring him to the church; and then all could be in structed and abputsed.

Chapter III.

After a few days the father of the boy cam in great haste to the mind, who was then hearing confessions. On seeing the priest, he exclaimed:

"Here I am, Luis has gone to heaven, and I have come with all the family for instruction and haptism," "I will call you."

"Very well," said he, 'but it me tell you louds the heaven i shall see God, and shall tell bin they are all going to be heaven. I shall see God, and shall tell bin they are all going to be heaven. I shall see God, and shall tell bin they are all going to be heaven. I shall see God, willed whole family are going to do, and shall tell bin they are all going to be heaven. I shall see God, and shall tell bin they are all going to be whole family are going to do, and shall tell bin they are all going to be may do the shall see God, and shall tell bin they are all going to be will see God. The shall be god, and the shall tell bin they are all going to be may do the shall see God, and shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall be shall be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall be shall be shall tell bin they are all going to be will be shall be s

A few weeks passed and the whole fam'ly, save the wretched aunt, had renounced idolatry. Almighty God wished to try the strength of faith of the new converts by sending them many and severe crosses, one after the other. The virtuous parents lost nearly all their children, who died, like Louis, in their baptismal innocence. But their faith and constance, it is a would have them or fight.

O'Brien was so weak that he had to lean against a tree during the parley, but his physical condition did not affect his the natural bravery. He replied that surrender was not to be thought of, and that if the ladians wanted a dight he was ready to give them the best he had. The warrior must have noted the fact that there were only a woman and two children to give them the best he had to lean against a tree during the parley, but his physical condition did not affect his conjunction. were only a woman and two children to back the sick man, and he had scarcely of cence. But their faith and constancy were truly heroic. The Protestants began to persecute these good people, and went so far as to tell them that the death of their children was a chastisement from God to punish them for becoming Catholics. When the poor mother heard this, she answered like the Mother of the Machabees:

"Even were all my sons to die, a Catholic will I live, and a Catholic will I die, being that I shall see my sons once more."

The afflicted father replied. "The death of our sons is a punishment for my sins, a chastisement sent by God becau-el resisted grace so long Their death is the reward of my faith and of that of all the family faith and of that of all the family faith and of that of all the family revolves."

Were only a woman and two children to back the sick man, and had sacsely or include the scent man, and the dascert the sake the sick man, and two children to back the sick man, and the dascer of the trees and the order. They began riding up and down across the the sick man, and two children to all the scent that the sick man, and the dascer. They began riding up and down across the officint of the grove, the father, mother and daughter took shelter distants the scent that the secure of the graves the sick man, and two children to all the father, mother and daughter took

Sunday last, in the presence of a crowded congregation. It might be well asked, he said, why on so high and blessed a festival, when the whole Church was rejoicing in the coming of the Holy Ghost to abide in the coming of the Holy Ghost to abide in the coming of the Holy Ghost to abide in the coming of the Holy Ghost to abide in the coming of the Holy Ghost to abide in the coming of the Holy Ghost to abide in the tention on the contrary to escence of blood-shed and massacre. But the answer was set up and now a the pages of history. "In the year 1851—in the May or June of that year—I left St. Louis for the Indian mis ion. I was accompanied by Father Hocken. When we were far up the Missouri River, the cholera broke out exist up and down the pages of history. "Men of good will" on every side were held back by fears of what might have been the action of that Church to which they ful! their best instincts were drawing them. It was, therefore, promoting the beat the holy Spirit to do something towards removing those barriers and to take and the portion will be messacre which took place in the Truth was plain and simple when history was read aright. In considering the brittle messacre which took place in 1572 on the night of St. Bartholomey, of revolution in kid gloves and rosewater; the period was one of fierce men in directly the strength of the their bear was relentless harred and unsparing butchery. Not, as he would show, that the Church did otherwise than the period was one of fierce men in directly the strength of St. Bartholomey, and the period was one of fierce men in directly the proper than 1572 on the night of St. Bartholomey, and when he did return, he was sick to be comed the spirit. Those were not the days of revolution in kid gloves and rosewater; the held back into account the age itself and its application. The proper than 1572 on the night of St. Bartholomey, and the period was one of fierce men in directly the proper than 1572 on the night of St. Bartholomey, and when he did return, he was sick to b day. So little regard, he added, was paid to human life and to truthfulness in the > lations between man and man, that to deceive and to kill were acts of such ordin-

be slowe. To registery one will be large clear to clear t

amongst its adherents, and had formed from that day to this one of the historical stumbling blocks which it had become necessary to remove from the minds of men of good will. One especial object for which he introduced this topic was the falsehood, or falsehoods, by which the non-Catholic tradition had sought to drag down the Church and to blacken and to dye it in the same vat. They said that the Pope of the day, Gregory XIII. on hearing of the massacre, ordered illumination and a Te Deum in Rome in joy and thank giving for the event. What event? The news which reached Rome (and the facilities of measage were not those of today) was simply that a dangerous conspiracy against the lawful government had been crushed, and that the French monarchy and Catholic interests were safe. Was this no cause of rejoining to the Head of the Church?—the saving of the King and royal family from conspiracy and assassination, and the preservation of France as a Catholic power? What was the history of the Gunpowder Plot at home, and by what services had it been commemorated in the English Common Prayer Book? It was another historical fact that when Gregory XVI., no un worthy successor to his saintly predecessor, St. Pius V., had learned the actual details, that it was not the mere crushing of a conspiracy, but a wider crime and a catastrophe which had involved the innocent with the guilty, he mourned and lamented it with tears, and not only so but sent his Apostolical reproduction to the king of France and exhorted him to repentance for having authorized the crime. Where the Pope had been maligned, we could not be surprised at the same calumny against the clergy, and quite lately we had an instance of the vitality of this falsehood in the local press of Manchester.

THE HULLETT PIC-NIC.

Died of Cholera. FATHER DE SMET'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE ON

> Cardinal John Henry Newman A MEMBER OF THE SACRED COLLEGE WHOS

> > OF CATHOLICS ALL OVER THE CIVILIZED WORLD. The following "Landmarks of a Life "Catholic Life and Letters of Carcina Newman" by John Oldca-tle. They sho at a glance the leading events in the life Born in the City of London, Februar 21, 1801, son of John Newman (of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman & Co.) and of Jemima Fourdrinier, hwife; baptized a few yards from the Bank of England.

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In 1824 took Anglical orders as became curate of St. Clement's, Ox'on and was at this time secretary to locular anches of Church Missionary society.

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"guilty," Dr. Newman being unjust
sentonced to a fine, and mulcted in an

mous costs.

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On The Shore

Crawled the slow tide up the beach, And a single seabird wheeled seaward with And a single seabird wheeled seaward with
a startled screech,
Where we walked the sandy slope of the
gray shores—she and 1;
Purple shone the sky above, purple flashed
the waves beneath;
And the rank marsh grasses shook their
attramers in the teeth of the west wind

Slowly died the fading light; One by one the weary sails of the dahers One by one the weary sails of the fishers orept in sight Bound the ragged cliffs that gloom grimly down the beling land, o, the white hand held in mine! O, the gold hair all sfloat!
One red star as ant the dusk glimmered as I knelt and wrote our two names upon the sand.

Trailed her crimson scarf adown
Cuving neck and queenly arm to the
shingles, hare and brown,
"Suns they set!" and "tides they flow; love
leading they set!" and "tides they flow; love
I have been sund gibbered low, in the
Offing rooted the ships:
And the surf lines, booming up, frothing at
their angry lips, washed those two
names to the sea.

Then, I turned me and looked back,
From the woman on my arm, down a long
and beaten track.
With a dead and buried pain stirring blindly As I thought of other feet that had waiked that path with me; Other eyes that once had purple sunsets on the sea-star, and sand, and frothing

Other vews, once uttered there; Other Risses, passing sweet, some dead echose of a prayer; Other looks that never wore my fair bride's imperial gold; imperial gold; And I think my eyes grew wet, as somewhere within my brea-t Stabbed a faint and slothful pang, never wholly laid at rest, for another love grown cold.

Then I glanced scress the hill—
In the twilight gleamed a cross, all stark
and still. and stil'.

O'er a grave. Adown the slope came my queenly bride with me;

But I swear a shadow walked in the twilight at my side,

And a pule and ghostly face came betwixt me and my bride, by the dim and purple sea.

MRS. E. BURKE COLLINS.—In New Orleans Picayune.

Cardinal John Henry Newman:

A MEMBER OF THE SACRED COLLEGE WHOSE LEARNING AND PIETY ARE THE PRIDE OF CATHOLICS ALL OVER THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

The following "Landmarks of a Lifetime" are taken from a volume entitled "Catholic Life and Letters of Carsinal Newman" by John Oldca-tle, They show at a glance the leading events in the life

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sity, but resigned that post in 1958, and subsequently established a tojs' school at Birk i gham.

In J. nuary, 1864 in a review of Froude's History of England, Chirles Kingsley made the charges of untruthfulcess against the Ca holic clergy, which led to the writing of the Apologia pro Via Sus.

Vra Sua.

In December, 1877, was elected an honorary fellow of Trinity college, Oxford.

In 1879, created Cardi al Deacon of the H ly Roman Church by Lee XIII.

QUEBEC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

An exhibition of the scholastic products of this it stitution, and of the schools of St. John's and St. Roch's parishes of this city, was opened here on the 20th June last, and closed on the 2ad inst.

The number of visitors was very large, many of whom were connoiseurs in educational matters.

namy of whom were combinedrs in educational matters.

Notwithstanding the high opinion the public have of the Brothers, and of the esteem in which they are held in our city, the late exhibition so surpassed all expectations that it must have added contractive to their absolute translations. expectations that it must have added greatly to their already excellent reputation. Believing, Mr. Editor, that it cannot be other than interesting to your many readers to learn something about educational matters here at Quebic, I will give you a brief sketch of what I saw during two short visits I paid to the scholastic exhibition.

saw during two short vierte I paid to the scholastic exhibition.

The first department I visited was that of natural science. It contains a well-filled laboratory, a cabinet of physics, containing a choice collection of the most essential instruments, varied collections of mineral gy, (one of which was presented to the Commercial Academy by His Honor, late Lieutenant Governor Robitaille), and a herbarium of the most useful medicinal and commercial plants.

The different materials and processes entering into the manufacture of soap,

entering into the manufacture of soap, glass, porcelain and sugar, were judiciously exposed. The materials were contained in neatly labelled vials, and the processes were illustrated by a neat raw-

By this way of exposing, a cursory glance even from persons wholly unac quainted with the universal science of chemistry, sufficed to communicate a chemistry, sufficed to communicate a practical idea. There were also collections of the building materials commonly used, in stone, merole and wood, of Canalian furs, of the different native grains, besides several large plaster casts representing geographical features. Two of these casts represented the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

Two of the most interesting features of this department are the mineral giral

this department are the mineral gical collections of the pupils, and the actual

this department are the mineral gical collections of the pupils, and the actual manufacture of beer, wine and vinegar, by the boys. For the former the little fellows must have passed many an hour in the useful and healthy employment of picking up minerals, if we judge by the number of specimens shown.

Master L. Lebel, of Gaspe, exhibited 150 specimens. They were the most carefully classed, and served to reflect no smell credit on the taste, knowledge, and industry of their author. The other feature was one of still greater interest, being especially practical. To see the pupils apply their chemical knowledge in the actual brewing of beer, the manufacture of wine and of vinegar, is uncommon in our schools here. We interrogated them on the elements of chemistry, and found their knowledge most satisfactory. Quite a small boy, G. Girard, of Montreal, seemed efficient far beyond his years. His answers were precise and his explanations clear and replets. We were no wise surprised when Rev. Brother Ephriam, the professor of this department, gave us to understand that our little friend would have the Baillarge gold medal this year.

This course is followed by about 50 pupils, between 15 and 20 years old.

The really practical application of the

This course is followed by about 50 pupils, between 15 and 20 years old.

The really practical application of the useful theory of the natural sciences to our most largely used industries must have been highly pleasing to many of the visitors, particularly to those who are specially commissioned to watch over the educational wants of society.

We next visited the department of industrial arts, which comprised, besides a large assortment of linear, ornamental, perspective, architectural, mechanical and academical drawings, water color paintings, specimens of wood carving and pollahing, of model making in clay, of plaster reproductions, also seroil and lathe work in wood, and a machine run by water, at which the boys were working at turning and scroll sawing. The collection of ornamental drawings was numerons and choice, being according to the Brothers' method of drawing, so universally known and so highly appreciated. They related almost entirely to architectural designs. The selections pleased us much, and the execution was more than what can ordinarily be expected from the generality of pupils. Notwithstanding the degree of perfection attained by many in this branch, we preferred the work of Masters E. Derome and A. Pouliot, of the Commercial Academy.

The mechanical drawings represented

this branch, we preferred the work of Masters E. Derome and A. Pouliot, of the Commercial Academy.

The mechanical drawings represented different sorts of machinery of locomotives, and of their component parts, and of sections from them. As the pupils who work in this branch are of the advanced classes, their work is not of a purely copying nature. They too seemed conversant with the principles of mechanics, as we discovered by the clear explanations of our guide, Master S. Picard, one of the contributors.

The architectural drawings comprised different styles of buildings, and sections from them, principally the drill shed and court house, now in course of construction. Here again we had reason to believe that the pupils had a fair knowledge of what they were doing, and the consequent deep interest they took therein. Various styles of houses in water colors were most pleasing to the eye, and indicated were most pleasing to the eye, and indi-cated careful training on the part of the ex-

ecutor.

The Brothers of St. John's School seemed farthest initiated in this branch. Of course, this is but a very inadquate notice of this department, which contained an entire storey. The walls from ceiling to floor were entirely covered with drawing, and several benches were still loaded with other specimens.

The commercial department, on the

This room also exhibited fac similes of the different decimal moneys in with This room also exhibited fac similes of the different decimal moneys, in nickel, aliver, gold and paper, also samples of the most common cloths and stuffs used in actual business, with the name, number, quality and price nicely labelled on each. By this means the pupils are enabled to transact business among themselves, and to become familiar with the handling of moneys and of merchandise, as if in business. In connection with these commercial object lessous was a banking system, with its different kinds of paper thoroughly represented.

oughly represented.

The next room contained the body of the exhibition—that is, in it all the classes of the schools were represented, and in all the different branches entering into a com-

the different branches entering into a commercial education.

The copies in the respective classes presented a neat appearance, and seemed most carefully written and corrected. We picked up a few, in which we noticed the trace of the master's correction.

Not to be invidious, I will simply call attention to neater head attention to neater head.

Not to be invidious, I will simply call attention to a set of book keeping in the superior class of the Commercial Academy taken from one of the largest firms in this city, the Hamel Brothers.

An elegantly executed drawing represented the different books which were

sented the different bloks which were beautifully written up, the penman-hip being graceful, easy and bold, the figures carefully and proportionally executed.

The copies of arithmetic, mensuration, trigonometry, shorthand, land surveying language, etc., were all remarkably well done.

The next room was devoted entirely to calligraphy. In arrangement it was artistical, and in point of interest held about the first place. The walls were covered with specinens of all styles of calligraphy. We felt surprised at the efficiency of the exponents, and we do not know what conclusion we would have come to, if we had not been informed by our intelligent guide that these were the works of the Cercle De La Salle, a society of accient pupils under the direction of the Christian Brothers. This society was founded three years ago, and known as The next room was devoted entirely to the Christian Brothers. This society was founded three years ago, and known as the De La Salle Penmen's Club. At the London Exhibition of 1884 it was awarded eight diplomas and a gold medal. A glance sufficed to show that every member and every admirer of the beautiful art must have put forth his very best efforts to carry off some of the high honors in the calligraphy competition.

The Junior Cercle De La Salle counts about 40 members, all pupils. They re-

about 40 members, all pupils. They re-receive special calligraphic training from the director of the Cercle during the winter the director of the Cercle during the winter season, and in censequence manifest a more than ordinary facility in handling the pen. The different movements and calligraphic principles are nicely shown in a numerous and graded series of papers.

Seven prizes were awarded by the patrons of the Cerele to this division. The gold medal was won by A. Pouliot, for four different styles.

The space allotted to commercial penmanship, though large, was too small to contain even a single specimen from each of the many contestants for honors.

The lucky gentlemen were T. J. Maguire, of Sherbrooke, a gold medal; D. J. Power, of our city, a silver medal, and H. Burns, of Buffalo, a diploma.

In the extra artistic meetion.

In the extra artistic section, Mr. A. Arcaud, of Montreal, carried off the Lieutenant Governor's medal, as prize of

The artistic honors were to P. Vallerand, a gold meda!; E. Bussiere, a silver one. The workmanship of Mr. Vallerand is certainly a chef d'œuvre, and will be presented to His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau on its return from Montreal.

Pen portrait work had for champions H. Falardeau, of Montreal, formerly the president of the Club, and J. E. Coste, actually its secretary. The former was a magnificent gold medal, and the latter a silver medal of an exquisite pattern.

In the junior calligraphic department the medal for excellence was won by A. M. P. Drouim, of Ottawa; Mr. A. Arcaud took second prize, and J. E. Coste third prize.

took second prize, and J. E. Coste third prize.

It would be almost useless to undertake to describe the beauty and artistic taste of these knights of the pen. They merit great praise for their laudable efforts, as do also those who bring them into the same society, where, of kindred tastes, they can cultivate their hubby to their own special benefit, and to that of society in genera! Never has it been our lot to witness anything like this exhibition; however, we must express the regret that the Brothers did not send their products on to London, where they assuredly needed to keep up the honor of the Dominion in the educational line.

Rev. Brother Stephen is the principal of the Commercial Academy, and the director of the Cercle De La Salle. He is intelligent and enterprising. Of course, he is ably sustained by a staff of twelve teachers, among whom we may mention Brothers Bernard Maurice Echnica.

teachers, among whom we may mention Brothers Bernard, Maurice, Ephriam and Hector, all tried veterans in the school-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood purifier ever devised. It is recom-mended by the best physicians.

A Golden Opinion. Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the test household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore threat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

Five Years of Torture. Mrs. U. Aston, of Bracebridge, writes to say that Burdock Blood Bitters cured her of headaches, from which she had suffered for five years, all other means having failed.

third floor, comprised three rooms. The first exhibited the books used in the different schools, the registers of the respective classes, some of the means of emulation in use at present as weekly reports, monthly and quarterly mentions, good notes and handsome banners. These last are used at the quarterly examinations between the classes of different parishes. We also noticed a large tableau containing the photographs, names and distinctions of those who, during the past few years, carried off honors from the Academy. Each honored pupil had a nicely-written business letter of circumstance. We glanced over a few and found the the language good, the sentiments grateful, and the penmanship systematically commercial.

This commercial archibited form in the different parishes. On Wednesday, June 231, were held the closing exercises of this institution. On the closing exercises of this institution, the laboratory of London, Ontario, presided, assisted by the Bishop of Detroit, and a large body of clergy form both sides of the river. Among them we noticed Mgr. Bruyere, of London; Dean Wagner, of Windsor; Fathers Dempsey, of Detroit; Molphy, lugersoit; Girand, Belle River; Wassereau, Trude; O'Connor, Maidstone; McKeon, Bothwell; Villeneuve, Dover; Cummings, Woodslee; Hodgkinson, Tilbury Centre; Mc Rae, Parkhill; Marseille, St. Joseph's; Anditux, Tecumseh; Fleming, Port Huron; Goldrick, Cleveland; Traher, St. Thomas; Lorion, St. Joachim; Dun-On Wednesday, June 231, were held the closing exercises of this institution. His Lordship the Bishop of London, Ontario, presided, assisted by the Bishop of Detroit, and a large body of clergy from both sides of the river. Among them we noticed Mgr. Bruyere, of London; Dean Wagner, of Windson; Fathers Dempsey, of Detroit; Molphy, Ingersoli; Giraid, Belle River; Wassereau, Trudel; O'Connor, Maidstone; McKeon, Bothwell; Villeneuve, Dover; Cummings, Woodalee; Hodgkinson, Tilbury Centre; McRae, Parkhill; Marseille, St. Joseph's; Andrieux, Tecumseh; Fleming, Port Huron; Goldrick, Cleveland; Traher, St. Thomas; Lorion, St. Joachim; Dunphy, London; Garry, Detroit; McManus, Windsor; Ryan, Amherstburg.

The closing exercises consisted of a number of speeches and songs interspersed with selections on the piano and the violin.

with selections on the piano and the violin.

The speech-makers were Wm. Sinn, Flint, Mich.; F. Gallagher, Simcoe, Ont.: F. Sullivan, Grattan, Mich.; and Jaa. Commif, Marine City, Mich. Mr. Sullivan was philosophical; Mr. Gallagher, political; Mr. Conniff, historical, and Mr. Sinn, congratulatory. All spoke well, but perhaps Mr. Conniff merited the palm for sustained power and vigor of thought.

The singers were a numerous body, and divided into two groups, the Senior Glee Club and the Junior. The Junior rendered some selections from Pinafore in

Club and the Junior. The Junior rendered some selections from Pinafore in capital style. The Senior Club contains some very fine voices, among which might be mentioned those of Messra. Mulcahy, Cullen and Brady. They rendered some very fine music in a very superior manner. The rendition of "the Old Clock on the Stairs" was especially good, Mr. Cullen's bass solo provoking a very storm of applause.

The performers on the piano and the violin were not behind those of the other departments, and Messra. Pepin and Brady on the piano and Gallagher and Von Pamitz on the violin, won for themselves a well-deserved measure of applause.

When this part of the performance closed, the prizes were distributed. A beautiful feature in this connection was beautiful feature in this connection was the large number of handsomely bound editions of standard works presented as prizes by former students of the college. Below will be found the names of the

Below will be found the hames of the fortunate winners.

His Lordship of London brought the exercises to a close by some very happy and thoughtful words on Catholic educations. and thoughtful words on Catholic education. The college had been at work, he
said, for sixteen years. It was not a long
period in the life of an institution, but
the college had done a deal of substantial
work in the brief space. Around and
about it were to be found the evidences
of its activity, in the ranks of the clergy
and the professions and in every department of life. He concluded by wishing
the boys pleasant holidays, and the college a still larger measure of success.

PRIZE LIST.

Good Conduct.—Senior Department—Prize presented by Rev. F. Van Antwerp, Battle Creek; awarded by vote of students to Martin J. Regan, Port Lambton, Out; acc. Wm. Sinn, F.int.

Out; acc. Wm. Sinn, F.int.

Junior Department.—P.ize presented
by Rev.F.A.O'Brien, Kalamazao; awarded
by vote to A. Montreuil, Windsor, Out.,
and Wm. Lafferty, Detroit; acc. Chas.
Beahan, Ann Arbor.

Religious Instruction.—Prize presented
by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London; awarded to Frank Sullivan, Gratton.

1st acc., James Conniff, Marine City, 2nd sec, James Connill, and Inc City.
2nd sec, Wm. Sinn, Flint, and Joseph
Joos, Monroe.

Mental Philosophy—Prize presented by
Rev. M. J. Tiernan, London, Ont.;
awarded to James Connill, Marine City;

acc, Wm. Sinn, Flint.

Literary Society — Prize presented by Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll, Ont; awarded to James Conniff and Frank Sullivan. Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll, Ont; awarded to James Conniff and Frank Sullivan; lst acc., Frank Gallagher, Simcoe, Oat.; 2nd acc., Wm. Sinn.

General Proficiency in Physics and Mathematics—Prize presented by Rev. J. Garry, St. Vincent's, Detroit; awarded to Frank Sullivan; acc., Francis Malloy, Cleveland, O.

Rhetoric—Excellence.—1st prize, F. Sullivan; 2nd prize, Joseph Joos, Monroe; lst acc., Frank Gallagher; 2nd acc., George Maurer, Adrian.

Reigious instruction.—Prize, Joseph Joos; 1st acc., F. Sullivan; 2nd acc., ex acquo, George Maurer, Jaz. Doherty, Rochester, N. Y.

Latin and Greek—Prize, F. Sullivan; 1st acc., Jos. Joos; 2nd acc., Jos. Joos; 2nd acc., F. Gallagher.

Bnglish Composition.—Prize, ex acquo, F. Gallagher, F. Sullivan; 1st acc., Jos. Joos; 2nd acc., Jas. Doherty.

History—Prize, F. Sullivan; 1st acc., Jos. Joos; 2nd acc., ex acquo, F. Gallagher, Ed. Lefebre, Bay City.

Belles Lettres.—First prize of excellence, Thos. Murray, Summerton; 2nd, E. Wolfstyn, Port Huron; 1st acc., Francis

Belles Lettres.—First prize of excellence,
Thos. Murray, Summerton; 2nd, E.
Wolfstyn, Port Huron; let acc., Francis
Malloy, Cleveland, O; 2nd acc, John
Sidley, Thompson, Ohio.
Latin and Greek.—Prize, Thos. Murray;
let acc., E. Wolfstyn; 2nd acc., Francis
Malloy.
Christian Doctrine.—Prize, Francis Malloy: acc, ex aequo, Thos. Murray and E.
Wolfstyn.
English Composition.—Prize, Thomas
Murray; acc., Francis Malloy.

SECOND CLASS LATIN.

Christian Doctrine.—Prize, Thos. Burns, Bay City; acc., S. Rocheleau, St. Joseph, Ont.

Excellence — First Prize, John Tobin, Petroles, Ont.; 2nd, S. Rocheleau; 3rd, A. Burke, Emery; 1st acc., Thos. Burns; 2nd, A. Pepin, Windsor, Ont.; 3rd, Peter Malloy, Pontiac.

Latin and Greek — Prize, S. Rocheleau; acc., John Tobin.

English Composition. — Prize, Peter Melloy; acc., John Tobin.

History and Geography. — Prize, John Tobin; acc., S. Rocheleau.

THIRD CLASS LATIN.

Excellence.—First, Louis Techirhart, Mendon City; 2nd, Thomas Delanty, Muskegon; 3rd, Henry Sullivan, Detroit; let acc., Denis O'Loughlin, Emmet; 2nd acc., Bernard Kildes, Judd's Corners.

Latin and Greek.—Prize, L. Tachirhart; acc., T. Delanty.

English - Prize, T. Delanty ; acc., B.

History and Geography-Prize, T. De-lanty; a.c., William F. Dann, Shaftsbury. Catechism-P.iza, L. Tschithart; acc., Francis Cullen, Detroit.

ELEMENTARY LATIN. ELEMENTARY LATIN.

Fxcellence—First prize, Patrick Sullivan, Gratun; 2ud. Michael Comerford, Detroit; 3rd, George Caulfield, Grand Rapids; 1st acc., William O'Sullivan, Port Huron; 2ud, Peter L'Heureux, Windsor, Oat.

Catechism—First prize, Patrick Sullivan, Grattan: 1st acc. Peter L'Heureux.

van, Grattan; 1st acc, Peter L'Heureux, Windsor, Ont.; 2ud, Richard Farrell, Sardwich Out.

Latin-First prize, Patrick Sullivan, Gratian; 1st acc., Michael Comerford, Detroit; 2ud, George Cauffield, Grand

Patrick Sullivan, Grattan; let scc., Joseph Gaghan, Adrian; 2nd, William O'Sullivan, Port Huron. English—First prize, Patrick Sullivan, Grattan; 1st acc., Joseph Gaghan, Adrian; 2ad, Michael Comerford, De-

FIRST COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Excellence—First prize, Robert B. Kane, Ingersoil, Ont.; 2ud, James Juif, Connois Creek; let acc., John D. Jeffere, Saginaw; 2ad, Francis C. Tronch, Goderich, Ont. Catechism—Prize, John D. Jeffers; acc., D. bart S. Kane Rhetoric-P.ize, Robert B. Kane ; acc.,

Grammar-Prize, Robert B. Kane, Jas.

Juif.
Science - Prize, James Juif, John D.
J. ffers.
Heading and Spelling - Prize, James Juif;
acc., Wm. Von Panwitz, Jackson.
History and Geography - Prize, Robert B.
Kane; acc., John D. Jeffers.

SECOND COMMERCIAL

Excellence-First prize, Altert Lane, Sault St. Mary; 2nd, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont; 3rd, Victor Gaukler, R. seville; 1st acc., Marcel Hude, Detroit; and, Francis Lee, Detroit; 3rd, John

Manson, Minden.

Religious Instruction—First prize, Walter McHenry, Cleveland, Ohio; acc., Tancrede Ouellette.

History and Geography—First prize, Albert Lane; acc., Tancrede Ouellette.

ilbert Lane; acc, Tancrede Ouellette. Science-First prize, Victor Gaukler cc. Albert Lan

acc., Albert Lanc.

Reading and Spelling—First prize, Taucrede Ouellette; acc., Walter McHenry. ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.

Excellence—First prize, Hubert Dodge,
Fort Wayne, Detroit; 2nd, Charles Andrews, Williamston; 3rd, Robert McMullen, Norwalk, Ohio; 1st acc, William
Bunberry, Jackson; 2nd, William Hauser,
Detroit; 3rd, Lute Wright, Greenville.

Bible History—First prize, Robert Mc
Mullen; 2nd, William Garry, Toledo,
Ohio; 1st acc, Alfred Ramon, Sandwich,

Mullen; 2nd, William Garry, Toledo, Ohio; lat acc., Alfred Ramon, Sandwich, Ont.; 2nd, William Bunberry.

Geography—First prize, Robert McMullen; 2nd, William Garry a.d Hubert Dodge, (ex acquo); lat acc., William Hauser; 2nd, William Bunberry.

Reading and Spelling—Fourth Rader—First prize, Hubert Dodge; 2nd, William Bunberry; lat acc., Edward Harder, Port Huron; 2nd, William Bunberry.

Third Reader—Prize, Willard King, Detroit.

Detroit. Fourth Reader-P.ize, Harry Dodge,

Jackson.
Catechism-First Division-Prize, Chas. Beahan; acc., Wm. Garry. Second Division—Prize, Wm. Hauser; Third Division—Prize, Ed. Baumgar-

ten; acc., E Lucier.

Natural Philosophy—Prize, Francis Sullivan, Grattan; acc., Francis Malloy, Cleveland, Ohio. First Trigonometry-Prize, Francis Sul-

Cleveland, Ohio.

First Trigonometry—Prize, Francis Sullivan, Grattan; acc., F.ancis Malloy, Cleveland, Ohio.

Second Trigonometry—First prize, Patrick Cullinane, Dowagiac; acc., Thomas Murray, Summerton.

First Algebra—First prize, Thomas Burna, Bay City; 2nd, Jos. Joos; let acc., ex aequo, S. Rochelesu, Canard River, Oat; Alex. Pepin, Windsor, Oat; 2nd acc., Juhn Bealy, Simcoe, Oat.

First Geometry—First prize, Jos. Joos; 2nd, ex aequo, Thos. Burna, S. Rocheleau; let acc., Alex. Pepin; 2nd acc., Thos. Mulbane, Columbus, O.

Second Geometry—First prize, ex aequo, Thomas Delanty and Lawrence Brady; acc., Denis O'Loughlin.

Second Algebra—Prize, Louis Tschirhart; acc., Denis O'Loughlin.

First Arithmetic Class—First Division—First Prize, George Caulfield, Grand Rapids; acc., Tony Montreuil and Peter L'Heure ux, Windsor, Ont.

Second Division—First prize, Patrick Sullivan, Grattan; 2nd, Francis C. Tronch, Goderich, Ont; acc., Michael J. Comerfield, Detroit.

Fecond Arithmetic Class—First prize, Fecond Arithmetic Class—First prize, Fecond Arithmetic Class—First prize, Harry Erwin. Battle Creek: 2nd, L.hn

field, Detroit.
Fecond Arithmetic Class—First prize,
Herry Etwin, Battle Creek; 2ud, John
Jeffers, Saginaw; 3rd, Mat. Dowling,
South Toledo, O; 1st acc., Albert Lane,
Sauth Ste Marie; 2ud acc., John Casello,
Port Huron; 3rd acc., William O'Sullivan, Port Huron.
Third Arithmetic Class—First price

nvan, Fort Huron.

Third Arithmetic Class—First prize,
Walter McHenry, Cleveland, O.; 2ud,
Victor Gaukler, Roseville; 1st acc., John
O'Keefe, Strathroy, Ont.; 2nd acc., Robert
McDonald Losia.

McDonald, Ionia.

Elementary Arithmetic—First Division—
First prize, Carl Andrews, Williamston;
2nd, Edward L Baumgartner, Bay City;
3rd, William McGaire, Toronto, Out.;
acc., William Hauser, Detroit.
Second Division—Prize, William Dunlaney, Cleveland, O; acc., Willard King,
Detroit.

First French Class-Prize, S. Roche'eau; acc., A. Pepin.
Second French Class-Prize, ex aequo

BOOK-KEEPING. First Class—First pr ze, John Troy; 2.d, Robert Kane, Ingereo!, Out.; 1st acc., Joseph Gaghan, Adrian; 2.ud acc., John Jeffers, Saginaw. Second Class—Prza, Joseph Gallagher, Detroit; acc., Lute White.

WRITING CLASS. First Division.—First pr 22, Robert J. McDonald, Ionia; 20d, Francis G. Lee, Detroit; 1st acc., Adolph Mailloux, Tecumseh, Ont.; 2nd, Robert McMullen,

Norwalk, Ohio.
Second Division—First prizs, William Dunlaney, Cleveland, Ohio; 2nd, Victor P. Gaukler, Roseville; acc., Walter Mc-Henry, Cleveland, Ohio. Third Division-Prize, Willard King, Detroit; acc, Hubert Dodge, Fort Wayne,

Detroit; acc, Hubert Dodge, Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Vocal Music—First Division—First prize, Francis Cullen; 2nd, Denis Mulcahy; let acc., A. Pepin; 2nd Lawrence Brady.

S. cond Division—First prize, Hubert Dodge; 2nd, Walter McHenry; 1st acc., A. David; 2nd, Frank Lee.

Piano—First Division—P ze, A. Dooling; acc. A. Pepin.

ing; acc, A. Pepin.
Second Division—Prize, Marcel Hude;
1st acc., A. Lene; 2nd, Wm. Duulaney.
Violin—Prize, Joseph Gallagher; acc., M. Fournier.

Correspondence of the Record.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The annual distribution of prizes which

took place at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Waterloo street, on Wednesday morning last, the 30th June, at 10.30 a. m, although bereft of much of its usual brilliancy and joyousness on account of the recent death of Rev. Motter Hardy, assistant superior general of the society of the Sacred Heart, at Paris, on the 17th June, was none the less deeply interesting and impressing. The spacious class room the Sacred Heart, at Paris, on the 17th June, was none the less deeply interesting and impresive. The spacious class room was simply but tastefully decorated with ferns, vines and green leaves. The young ladies in pure white dresses, unrelieved by color of any kind, the absence of all music, and the usual recitations, cast a certain gloom and solemnity over the ceremonies, bearing mute but eloquent testimony to the deep and tender reverence they desired to pay to the memory of a noble and saintly religious. There were present: The Right Rev. Bishop Sweeney; Rev. J. J. Walsh, Rev. F. L. Carney, Rev. J. J. Walsh, Rev. F. L. Carney, Rev. J. J. O'Donovan, Rev. W. Dollard, and Rev. T. Casey, of the Palace; Rev. T. Lavery, of Carleton; and Rev. E. Doyle, of St. George. The exercises opened by the reading of an address by Miss Mary Travers, in which she alluded in a graceful and touching manner to the death of Rev. Mother Hardy, referring to the gloom with which this and event had enshrouded their usually joyous "distribution." After the address, the premiuma, prizes and cnowns were distributed—always a most interesting and beautiful ceremony—equally pleasing aike to the good bishop, who had a crays and kindle. always a most interesting and beautiful ceremony—equally pleasing alike to the good bishop, who had a grave and kindly smile for all, as to the fair and blushing recipients, who so gracefully and modestly knelt to receive the neward of a well spent scholastic year. A very elegant and handsome gold medal, for 'Proficiency in French Conversation," donated by Rev. F. Belliveau of Fox Creck, was then awarded to Miss Alice Cullinan of St. Stephen. The four young graduates then came forward to receive their "Laurel Stephen. The four young graduates then came forward to receive their "Laurel Crowns," and the rich and beautiful Graduating Medal, consisting of a handsome gold chair, to which is suspended a large, solid gold Greek tross, beautifully designed, the "Sacred Hearis," slighly "en relief," in the centre, and the graduate's name exquisitely engraved on the revers. Precious souvenir! of the happiest portion of their lives, and one of its proudest days. souvenir! of the happiest portion of their lives, and one of its proudest days. Long may each live to enjoy her well won honors, and may the future for them have no heavier cross in store than this bright and glittering emt lem! The graduates for this year were Miss B. Connelly of St. George, Miss Josephine Lawlor of St. John, Miss Edith McCafferty of St. John and Miss Agnes Daley of Milltown. The Valedictory was then read by the four young ladies in concert. At its conclusion, His Lordship the Bishop arose, and after expressing the pleasure it gave him to be present on so interesting an occasion, and complimenting the young ladies upon the very evident good use they had made of their time during the past year and for their fidelity to the untiring, realous teaching and example of the accomplished and amiable Religious who had devoted so much patient care to their instruction and ben fit, he paid a glowing tribute to the labors and zeal of these noble nuns, and expressed his pleasure at the flourishing condition of their institution. He then feelir gly and eloquently alluded to the lamented death of Reverend Mother Hardy, ppeaking of her as one whom he had known and reverenced for many years, of her long, beautiful and beneficient life,—seventy six years entirely devoted to the service of her God and the happiness and well being of her fellow creatures,—of her many and great virtues and bright example, bidding his young hearers take her for their model, and, as many of them might indeed live lives as long as hers, so let theirs be as devoted and full of good works, that so, like here, at its close, theirs may be as calm and full of pace and markit as abe here.

hers, so let theirs be as devoted and full of good works, that so, like here, at its close, theirs may be as calm and full of peace, and merit, as she has done, an everlasting and unfading crown in heaven. Then, after wishing them a happy vacation, he gave all present his benediction, and the audience dispersed, well pleased with a most interesting and delightful exhibition. Socrates' Spouse.

Second French Class—Prizs, ex aequo, Henry Sullivan, Detroit; Carroll Chilton, Goderich, Ont.; 1st acc., Jas Juif, Conner's Creek; 2nd, John Tobin, Petrolea, Ont.

Third French Class—First prize, R. Savage; 2nd, Denis O Loughlin; 1st acc., K. Whalen; 2nd acc., J. Hewelt.

GERMAN.

First Class—Prize, Joseph Vogl; acc., Francis Degel.

Second Class—Prize, M. Commerford; acc., F. Callen.

America.' Certainly in no land to de could this action of the Pontiff produce a profounder feeling of gratitude fro his own people and reverence from the fellow citizens, than here in the American

486 RIOMMOND LORDON, ONTARIO. REV. JOHN P. GOFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR THOS. GOFFEY, PUB. AND PROP. GENERAL AGENTS:
Donat Crowe and Luke King.
OLTAWA AGENCY: P. J. Coffey, General Agent, 74 George St. in Pan Armun.—One Copy, \$2.00; Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.10. Pay-in every case to advance. and Advertising — Ten cents per line neertion.

Even of the Bishop of London, and
manufed by the Archbushop of St.
hee, the Bishops of Ottawe, Hamilton,
men, sed Freerburo, and leading Cathtony men throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence addressed to the Fubcorrespondence addressed to the Fubwill receive prompt attention.

BT.

Catholic Record.

LORDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886. CALENDAR FOR JULY.

COMPECRATED TO ST. ANNE, MOTHER OF

Henry, Emp. and Conf.

r Lady of Mount Carmel.
Alexius, Conf.
Alexius, Conf.
Alexius, Grafter Pentecoust. St. Camillus
of Leilis Couf.
Jeroma Emilian, Conf.
Jeroma Emilian, Conf.
Pr. Xedes, Virgin.
Mary Magdalen, Penitent.
Apollinaris, Bp. and Martyr.
git of St. Jamer, St. Christins, Virgin un after Pen. St. James the Gr p., St. Christopher, M. Ap., St. Christopher, M.
Anne, Mother of the B. V. M.
Pantaleon, Mertyr.

Agasrius and Comps., MM., and
Innocent I. P. and Cr.,
Marths, Virgin. 88 elix and Comps., \$1 St Ignatius Loyols, Conf.

THE RESULT IN BRITAIN.

The result in Britain is deeply and sorely disappointing to friends of free-dom, not alone there, but throughout the -damaging to the cause of reform in a land where reform was specially needed-menacing to the continue existence of the political structure of which Ireland is the weakness-dis beartening to those true and tried natriota who sought by a noble effort of self sacrifice to adjust forever the rela tions between two countries long at variance—injurious in the last degree to the interests of peace and of social order, but especially discreditable to Britain, upon whom the world in a hope now proved vain, had fixed its eyes, expecting that by an set of natural heroism, before which the glories of Trafalgar and Waterloo must pale into insignificance, she would at last do justice to a nation-victim of her cruelty, oppression and outrage. We are sorry for British national honor. which, out of this contest, issues not luminous with victory-but tarnished with ignominy. There are, however, rave of hope from the sinking sun that pierce even the dark clouds which hate and prejudice have summoned from the vasty deep. Mr. Sexton again valiantly assailed West B lfast and triumphantly redeemed that fine constituency by a majority of 37. Mr. Justin McCarthy once re summoned the historic city of Derry to surrender to the cause of Irish self government, but, by ways that are dark and tricks that will, we trust, prove vain, on the part of the sheriff, surrender has been for the time being delayed, this official's declaration of the poll being : Lewis, 1781, McCarthy, 1778. Mr. Mc-Carthy bas, of course, given notice that he will demand a scrutiny of the poll, and, if accessary, a recount of the district. Up to six o'clock on the evening of the 8th, 942 438 votes had been cast against, and 887,728 for Home Rule, and it does not appear probable that the popular anti-Home Rule vote will, when the final count is made, prove proportionately greater. Nor is it, on the other hand, expected that Lord Saliabury will be in a position to form a strong government. Amongst enlightened Englishmen the feeling of sympathy for Gladstone is running very deeply and strongly, as an evidence of which may be adduced the fact that the Wesleyan ministers throughout the country are signing an address to "he Premier, expressing admiration for and formulating the hope that he will be spared to give such self-government to Ir and as will satisfy the claims of justice and good will, The cause of Home Rule won one of its triumphs in Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, where, in the eastern division, Mr. Goschen, one of the Premier's bitterest opponents, has been crushingly beaten by Mr. Wallsce, the Home Rule candidate. Mr. Wallace's majority is 1,330 in a total poll of 5,937. Mr. Goschen carried the seat last fall by a majority of 2,403 in a total of 6,226. Goschen's speech in the House on the Home Rule bill was the most able and the most telling as well as bitter of any delivered in opposition to its second reading. In Edinburgh's central division Mr. Wilson, anti Home Ruler, has also been driven from the constituency, while in the southern district the Right

Hon, Hugh C. Childers, Home Secretary, THE CATHOLIC RECORD has been returned by a majority of 3,778 against 2,191. Another pleasing triumph is that achieved at Newcastle upon Tyne, where Merers. Jas. Craig and John Morley, Home Rulers, received 10,722 and 10,681 votes respectively as against 9,657 cast for the highest of their opponents. But the truly gratifying feature of the campaign is the undaunted courage displayed by the veteran leader of the Liberal party, who has never lost hope throughout the contest, and is determined to wage ceaseless war in Parliament for the cause of justice to Ireland. He will have the active and tireless support of Mr. Parnell's contingent of 86 or 88 Irish parieties contingent of co of co transcriptionalists, upon whose devotedness. Ireland must now more than ever rely. The session that will open on the 5th of August will, indeed, be memorable in the legislative annals of Britain. Toryism will, there is no room for doubt, call for coercion in Ireland, and by an attempted suppression of the National League payethe way for much disorder, if not bloodshed, and evan insurrection. Ireland has stood too much in the past to patiently bear with a repetition of Orange brutality in this last quarter of the nineteenth century. The incoming Salisbury Cabinet must be made to understand one thing very clearly, that if it make open war on Ireland it will have to face a determined, aye, and a resistless Irish race all over the world, that knows how to fight, and, if needs be, to die.

> THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CATHOLICHIER ARCHY

The marked and delicate attention paid by the American government to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, on the occasion of his investiture with the baretta, on the 30th ult recalls the fact often forgotten that the American government has on many occasions done honor to princes of the Church. On the 30th of June President Cleveland, through Secretary Lamar, conveyed his congratulations on the honor done him by the Holy See. Cardinal Gibbons is the successor in the see of Baltimore of that same Archbishop Carroll who, as plain Rev. John Carroll was by the Continental Congress entrusted in 1775 with a delicate and difficult mission to Canada—that same Archbishop Carroll who was honored by the friendship of Washington, father and liberator of his country. He represents in the College of Cardinals that same American church till last year represented therein by Cardinal McCloskey, whose predecessor in the see of New York, the Most Rev. John Hughes, of immortal memory, was upon more than one occasion the recipient of marked favor and special distinction at the hands of the government of the United States. Archbishop Hughes was in 1861, in the dankest hours of his country's gloom, en rusted with an important mission to Europe that proved of incalculable benefit in its results to the country and government he loved so well. Archbishop Hughes, in a letter to Carvote of 3,882, against 3,629 cast for the dinal Barnabo, Prefect of Propaganda, general, or Mr. James L. Hughes in parmon christianity that the Catholic recog-

declined, until it was made known to me that the President of the United States made it a special request that I should accept, and if possible render some service to the United States in the present condition of public efficient I vice to the United States in the present condition of public stairs. I could not refuse his request, and at the same time I imagined if any success should attend my mission, it would redound to the benefit of the Catholics, and to the promotion of the interests of the Church. The nature of my mission is such that, in the best days of the Church, a bushop would have no reason to decline it. My first business is with the Government of France, and I shall have to remain in Paris perhaps for a month or two. I Paris perhaps for a month or two. I have not, at the present moment, any idea of going to any other country, ex-cept that on my way homeward it may be necessary for me to spend some time in London, after the Parliament shall

in London, after the Fairman have been opened.

"Please lay the testimony of my profound veneration and fidelity at the feet of the Holy Father, and obtain his apostolical benediction for me, even in this apparently foreign to my matter, so apparently foreign to my sacred vocation, as a prelate of the Cath-olic Church."

The Archbishop placed the position of his government in its true and just light before the French Emperor, on whom much influence was being brought by England to take, in conjunction with her, active steps against the American republic. On the Archbishop's return home (August, 1862) he was received with every mark of respectful gratitude

Since we have said so much of Archbishop Hughes, our readers will, we know, bear with us if we reproduce a characteristically honest and manly tribute paid him in a letter addressed him by President Lincoln bimself; Archbishop Hughes,

Archbishop Hughes,

Rt. Rav. Sir: I am sure you will pardon me if, in my ignerance, I do not address you with technical correctness. I find no law authorising the appointment of chaplains for our hospitals; and yet the services of chaplains are more needed parhaps, in the hospitals than with the healthy soldiers in the field. With this view, I have given a sort of quasi appointment (a copy of which I sholose) to each of three Protestant ministers, who have accepted, and entered upon the duties.

If you perceive no objection, I will thank you to give me the name, or names, of one or more suitable persons of the Catholic Church to whom I may with propriety tender the same service.

Many thanks for your kind and judicious letters to Gov. Seward, and which he regularly allows me the pleasure and the profit of perusing.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,

A Lincolm.

The American government is under many obligations to the Catholic episco-

any obligations to the Catholic episcopacy and priesthood. In the early strug-gles for independence, the Catholic nissionaries did much, nota' ly in the far West and North West, to restrain the Indians and Helf Breeds from hostilities gainst the brave colonists. American institutions have never had clearer or more uccessful exponents than Catholic Bishops and Catholic priests, who, though lovers of order, are none the less lovers of freedom. Cardinal Gibbons, as representative of the ever-growing church of America, is the very embodiment and impersonation of the Church's respect for law, order and equality, her devotion to freedom and to the rights of the masses, and the traditional attachment of Catholic America to American Independence, to the winning of which the historic commonwealth of Maryland, of which he is the most distinguished citizen, and its noble sons, John Carroll, first Bishop of Baltimore, and Charles Carroll, the patriot and statesman of Carrolton, contributed se much in blood, and treasure, in valor and foresight. With much satisfaction, there fore, will Catholics, not alone of the United States, but of the civilized world, look on the honor done him by the President of the mighty republic that a Catholic

QUESTIONS AND REPLY.

preserve intact, one and indivisible.

Mr. James L. Hughes, City Public School Inspector of Toronto, if a very ambitious man. He has aspirations, if advent to power he is known to yearn

to their use? Were the Roman Catho-lic schools asked to use them? Would you have adopted them if you had been asked to do so? Do you not claim the right to decide the amount and nature of the moral and religious instruction with every mark of respectful gratitude by American citizens of every class. He thus speaks himself of his reception in Washington:

"I arrived on Thursday evening; saw Mr. Seward, and had a brief conversation with him. He invited me to dinner in the series of bigotry or intolerance for the Protest and the series of bigotry or intolerance for the Protest and the series of bigotry or intolerance for the Protest and the series of bigotry or intolerance for the Protest and the series of bigotry or intolerance for the Protest and the series of bigotry or intolerance for the Protest and the series of t

proper yourself that you abould be allowed to interfere in any way with the religious training of Protestant schools? Would you allow the Anglican Bishop of Toronto, or the General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, or the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, or the head of any Protestant denomination, to take part in deciding the character of the religious training in Roman Catholic schools?

4. Should not Protestants have equal rights with Roman Catholics in choosing the text books to be used in their schools? Are you compelled to use in Roman Catholic schools a uniform series of text books, edited by one incompetent man as we are in Protestant schools? Would you submit to such unreasonable tynamy if you were asked to do so? The text book regulations for Roman Catholic schools are reasonable and just. Is it a sign of bigotry and intolerance for Protestants to demand the same rights as Roman Catholics in regard to text books? I do not ask a change in your regulations. I only ask for Protestants the powers already granted to Roman Catholics.

5. You secured from the Ontario Gov-

5. You secured from the Ontario Government the sppointment of a Roman Catholic on each High School and Collegiste Institute board by law. On what ground can you justify such a law?

6. The Ontario Government pays the entire salary of the Inspectors of Roman Catholic schools in the cities and towns of the province out of public moneys. The same Ontario Government has refused again and again to allow a single dollar to be paid to the Inspectors of Protestant schools in the same cities and towns. Is this just or fair?

7. Why should the method of electing Catholic school trustees differ so materially from the method of electing Protestant school trustees?

Protestant school trustees?

8. Why should Roman Catholic school property be held by the Church instead of by the School Board, as is the case with Protestant school property? In reply to No. 1 we should like to

give an emphatic affirmation, were there

any ground for belief that Protestants

did not enjoy such equal rights. But not only is there no ground for such a belief, but very many reasons why we Catholics might ask Mr. James L. Hughes, or some other seknowledged spokesman of the majority, whether Catholics should not in this Province have equal rights with Protestants. These reasons will be quite evident from the observations that tollow. In refer ence to Mr. James L. Hughes' question No. 2, we may point out to him that Catholics never asked for the Bible in whole or in part in the public schools. They not only did not ask for it, but strongly opposed its introduction in any Bishop in its beginnings did so much to form, which was brought about by Pro build up, and a Catholic Bishop in the testant pressure on Mr. Mowat's governdarkest day of its history did so much to ment. The government did indeed show grave anxiety to meet Catholic policy on the subject, but the publication and introduction of the Public School Scripture Manual into the school does not now and never did meet Catho lie feeling on this question. Catholics | Pe want no religious instruction in the not for the Ministership, at all events for schools but that authorized by the Church, the Deputy-Ministership of Education and can hold no communication in divinis for Ontario. He evidently expects that, with non Catholics. There is no such under an Orange government, whose early thing in the eyes of a Catholic as a common christianity, giving room within our for, his services would be indispensable. fold of salvation for Catholic truth and We have no delies on minospecially with the popular of the popular We have no desire to make people in heresy at the same time. The only com-"It was proposed by the cabinet that I should accept a special mission to England and France, in connection with vary important national questions between the United States and these powers. I declined, until it was made known to me.

such member. This law is justified on to him well known, held dangerously the public grounds of fair represents. infected with Romanism. That time tion, at least in part, on Boards that alike, and the providing of means for educating children, Catholic and Protestant, of all classes of Her Majesty's tax. ply to No. 6 we desire to state at once emphatically and unequivocally that the Ontario Government pays not one cent towards the salaries of Separate School Inspectors in cities and towns. The Government of Ontario pays the salaries We are not altogether sure that our answers will give much pleasure or satisfaction to Mr. James L. Hughes. They may, however, give him groundwork for useful thought during his mid-summer vacation. Meantime, we assure him that if ever an Orange government is formed in Ontario his chances for the Deputy Ministership of Education ought to be good.

ANOTHER SYNOD HEARD FROM.

This time it is the Synod of Ontario that opened its mouth to speak and then quietly closed it again. This body, composed of more fierce and fiery elements than that of Huron, is, of sourse, more subject to those violent constitutional convulsions that effict so many of our separated brethren in the early days of hydrophobic July. week of a friendly call from His Lordship The Rev. "Rural Dean" Carey, of St. the Most Rev. Dr. Rodgers, the distin-Paul's Church, Kingston, having, at the guished and eminent Bishop of Chatham, meeting of the Synod of Ontario on the N. B. His Lordship is still, after wield-6th inst, given notice of a rather mild ing the crozier for more than twenty five anti-Home Rule resolution, in which years, and building up a fine diocese in gracious mention was made of the "diocese of Ontario," "the assembled Synod," "the almighty Father," "the Loyalists of Ireland," and "the great empire of and people. which we form part," the "Venerable Archdeacon" Jones, of Napanee, rose to say that he had another resolution on the same subject, of which he gave notice and read, to the amazement even of the Synod of Oatario, which never, in the best days of its primitive pugnaciousness, had heard anything so turgidly bombastic in its terminology, so astoundingly monstrous in its disregard of truth, so brazenly impudent in its assumptions, so stupidly defiant of fact and blind to right-but withal so laughable by its pompous verbosity and windy solemnity as to make it, from more standpoints than one, worthy -usal and examination. A character-

istic, rare if you will, but still a charme teristic product of Anglican archidiosenal politico-religious lore, it must indeed by all acquainted with synodical produc-

tions, be emphatically pronounced : "This synod," said the worthy Archdeacon, of semi-patriarchal mien and bucolic voice, "This Synod, largely representative of those who in recent years brought to Canada an undying love for their Anatolic Mother church of Iraland.

the time when "T. Bedford Jones" was have the spending of public monies a "canon" of modest calibre—has evi-contributed by Protestants and Catholics dently gone forever. The weight of the urgent duties, and the calls of the super-eminent dignity of the archionate of Napanee, have worked in paying and law-abiding subjects. In re- Mr. Jones a marvellous change. He no doubt looks on it as a turn towards spostolicity, but we take the liberty of thinking it, if not proof positive of persistence in simplicity, a rather marked indication of rapidly approaching seniland travelling expenses of two Inspec-tors of Separate Schools for this whole Province—from Glengarry to Rat Port-the record, to speak for itself, the merits age! To the two last questions we make of its author. The resolution does not, in this very plain answer. Just because the its first reading, appear to have won the Catholic people and their pasters like it. fficer, Bishop Lewis, himself an Irish man, and personally a very able as well as very estimable gentleman, threw a very wet blanket on the Archdescon's self erected monument of fame by desubject as there is in the Dominion of Canada, but I am not prepared to introduce politics into this Synod." The acon's bellicose loquacity failed to mpress his brethren, lay or clerical, and the result was that Rural Dean Carey's services had to be called into requisi to meet the exigencies of the case. The Synod's denunciation of Home Rule was very weak, but it was a denunciation all the same.

PERSONAL

We had the honor and privilege last spiritual, hale and vigorous. We pray that God may long spare him to his clergy

The Very Rev. Father Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, and Vicar General of Toronto, having resigned the Presidency of St. Michael's, the Rev. Father Cushing, of Assumption College, has, we learn, been appointed to this high position. Father Cushing brings to this exalted office judgment, firmness and tact, as well as abilities of very superior class and attainments of no ordinary character.

OUR AMERICAN CARDINALS.

There are active preparations making at Quebec for the 21st inst, when, a 9 a. m., in the Busilican church of that will be conferred on His Eminence Cardinal Tascheresu the red beretta indicative of his high office and august functions. His Grace Archbishop Lynch is the prelate, so it is said, upon whom the choice of the Holy See has fallen to place the beretta on the head of the new cardinal. The indications are that

Mr. Seward, and had a brief conversation with him. He invited me to dinner the next day. I reminded him that it ansortly to ask equal lights with the banquet. He said: 'Never mind; I shall see that you will be provided for.' He invited his company to meet me—shall see that you will be provided for.' Be invited his company to meet me—tes coretaries, generals, and other distinguished gentlemen: and, to my astonish ament, there was not a particle of mean of the provided in making selections to be used in compliment to myself, and is fact what it making selections to be used in provided:

Roman Catholics, is it not also right for to make our Public School system one of bjody or intolerance for the Protestant, Popery-hating propagand is make our Public School system one of biody or intolerance for the Protestant, Popery-hating propagand is make our Public School system one of bjody or intolerance for the Protestant, Popery-hating propagand is make our Public School system one of Protestants? Do you consider it a sign of bjody or intolerance for the Protest. The majority to ask equal lights with the associated our new Cardinal will not forget his admiration for it, as new opportunities arise, and that he will find new reasons for increasing American ciation of the Irish people as a people, have produced anything so well called to delight simpering fanaticiam not secured by law, but in those places on the color of the American Church with of Protestant, Popery-hating propagand is my that Mr. Hughes is so very busy and fussy. In question No. 5 there is a gross is my distributed for years to what were, in his intimation, a crushing denunciation of the Irish people as a people, have produced anything so well call the resources of a faltering energy and a feeble intellect for years to what were, in his intimation, a crushing denunciation of the Irish people as a people, have produced anything so well call the resources of a faltering energy and a feeble intellect for years to what fussy. In question No. 5 there is a gross

In no country in the world will ar allotment of an increased number places in the College of Cardinals pre duce better effect, or be more hearti appreciated, than in America. The Ho is proverbially slow in i movements in matters of such momen and urgency. But it is safe to asy. the the expectation expressed by the Colle lie Review is not ill founded. The Amer can Republic, with its sixty millions civilised men, is too important a factor attention of the Holy Father, ever eag and ever ready to take due measure to strengthen and consolidate Cathol forces in America. We mag without any disrespect, say that Catholic Americas fully entitled to four cardina as is France to six, or England t three, and that as soon as the Sove eign Pontiff sees that the time for thus bonoring the America shurch has come, he will not delay moment in doing so. As far as Canada

THE QUEBEC ROLLER RINK.

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lates with a place in the College of Car

The roller-rink crase, after disturbing most of the neighboring states, and for time afflicting parts of Ontario, length found its way to the ancient cit of Quebec, and has there borne fruits social sorrow and individual shame. despatch from that city says that som revelations will be made in connection with the roller-rink, there recentl established in front of the legislativ buildings, that will bring down th weight of public opinion upon it. W have received reliable information as t the nature of some of the charges mad against this establishment, but, undesir ous of intervening in cases where th proper authorities must of a certaint have been called in to investigate th nature and foundations of the charge made, we will on this point say nothing We may, however, be permitted to stat that never was there a moral pestilence of more murderous character than the roller rink craze. We impute nunworthy motives to innocent owner and honest managers of roller rinks. But we do say that in many an many an instance-with or withou the connivance, with or without th approval or complicity of the owner manager—the roller rink has been used an instrument and an agency of corru tion. The strong sense of morality in th ancient Capital will, we know, crush or the nuisance there. And we feel certa that every where else the evil will soon eradicated, through the innate sense tian peoples has an influence of unmi takeable power.

Cardinal Taschereau. It is noted as a somewhat significa coincidence that so many Irishm should in one way or another be co should in one way or another be or nected with Mgr. Taschereau's Car inalte. In the first place as already of inthese columns, came Arobbish state in the Pope's representative Conroy welligious disputes in the settle the very the way for the grecountry and to particle of the first Canada. Ye to Honor now confered ian Cardina creation of the first Canada. Ye to Honor new have chosen to converge. reation of the first Canhar reading of the first Canhar v to H. Then we have chosen to converge the first can the reading prelate of the Pope's household, where the converge to the propersystem of the prope has been reserved for another distinguished Irishman, His Grace Archbish Lynch, of Toronto, who with the oth prelates of the Dominion, will be prese at the installation ceremonies here on the 21st instant.—Quebec Telegraph.

Intolerance in Baltimore. Some hitherto unheard of Baltime Protestant minister preached a bit sermon on Sunday in that city denous ing Roman Catholicism. Alluding to t installation of Cardinal Giobons, angrily declared that America wanted angrily declared that America wanted cardinals, no red hats. It was a qui declaration for a clergyman to make Independence day. His creed assurer is not that of religious toleration; rath whatever creed he has is sullied by t silliest bigotry imaginable. We venture that Cardinal Gibbons is greenough in mind and big enough in he to say kinder things of this wild critic. New York Sun.

The London Daily News says tha politics, when the Cardinal Archael [Manning, of Westminater.] was requed to interfere in the election of It he declared that he "always holds he self to be officially bound to neutral and to leave his clergy and flock feetly free." This official neutrality is very well be recommended as example to the sealots who make the pulpits a kind of canvassing booths, do not permit us to escape from din of party cries even when we go our prayers.

America.' Certainly in no land to day could this action of the Pontifi produce a profounder feeling of gratitude from his own people and reverence from their fellow citizens, than here in the Ameri-

In no country in the world will any allotment of an increased number of places in the College of Cardinals produce better effect, or be more heartily appreciated, than in America. The Holy See is proverbially slow in its movements in matters of such moment and urgency. But it is safe to say that the expectation expressed by the Cetho lie Review is not ill founded. The American Republic, with its sixty millions of civilised men, is too important a factor in attention of the Holy Father, ever eager and ever ready to take due measures to strengthen and consolidate Catholic rces in America. We may without any disrespect, say that Catholic America is as fully entitled to four cardinals as is France to six, or England to three, and that as soon as the Sover-eign Pontiff sees that the fit time for thus bonoring the American church has come, he will not delay a moment in doing so. As far as Canada is concerned, we feel it right to observe that the English speaking Catholics, who in all but one of the Provinces of the Dominion constitute the majority of the Catholic population, will feel highly grateful whenever the Holy Father deems it opportune to favor one of their representative prelates with a place in the College of Car-

THE QUEBEC ROLLER RINK.

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It is noted as a somewhat significant coincidence that so many Irishmen should in one way or another be connected with Mgr. Taschereau's Cardinalate. In the first place as already—the state of the Pope's representative to Connoy—"eligious disputes in this settle the vertheway for the great country and top—"upon us in the honor now conferred in an Cardinal creation of the first Canada vertheman of the first Canada vertheman of the first Canada vertheman of the breatta another guished Irishman, Mgr. O'Brien, a leading prelate of the Pope's household, who sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Quebec and who will arrive here about the 17th instant. And now it is understood, by the Papalletters of which Mgr. O'Brien is the bearer, that the honor of placing the bersta on the new Cardinal's head has been reserved for another distin-It is noted as a somewhat significant has been reserved for another distin-guished Irishman, His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, who with the other prelates of the Dominion, will be present at the installation ceremonies here on the 21st instant.—Quebec Telegraph.

Intolerance in Baltimore.

Protestant minister preached a bitter sermon on Sunday in that city denounc-ing Roman Catholicism. Alluding to the installation of Cardinal Giobons, he angrily declared that America wanted no cardinals, no red hats. It was a queer declaration for a clergyman to make on Independence day. His creed assuredly is not that of religious toleration; rather whatever creed he has is sullied by the silliest bigotry imaginable. We will venture that Cardinal Gibbons is great enough in mind and big enough in heart to say kinder things of this wild critic.—

The London Daily News says that in politics, when the Cardinal Archbishop [Manning, of Westminater.] was requested to interfere in the election of 1886, he declared that he "always holds himhe declared that he "always holds him-self to be efficially bound to neutrality, and to leave his clergy and flock per-fectly free." This official neutrality may very well be recommended as an example to the sealots who make their pulpits a kind of canvasing booths, and do not permit us to escape from the din of party crise even when we go to say our prayers. CARDINAL GIBBONS

Archbishop Ryan's Oration at the Conferring of the Beretta.

After the first Gospel, Archbishop Ryan ascended the pulpit, and delivered an oration of which the following is in some

part a report:

"And I dispose to you, as My Father hath disposed to Me, a Kingdom."—Luke zzii., 29. hath disposed to Me, a Kingdom."—Luke zxii. 29.

"Most Eminent Cardinal, Venerable Fathers of the Hierarchy and Clergy, dear Brethren of the Laity: I propose to call your attention this morning to some considerations by which we may be able more fully to appreciate the significance of this august occasion. We behold the inauguration to day of one who takes his place as a prince in the kingdom of God on this earth—the Church of Jesus Christ. He will belong to its supreme senate, enjoy the right to vote in the election of its visible head, and be a member of the Sacret College, from which, in our day, that visible head is selected. If we would fully appreciate this scene, then, we should call to mind what we have learned concerning the Divine origin and dignity of this Kingdom, and the exalted and important position which the Cardinalate now occupies in its administration.

"Next in importance to the great prophecies foretelling the coming and career of our Divine Lord, and inseparably connected with them, are the prophetic descriptions of a Kingdom which He was to found in very deed on this earth a Kingdom 'not of this world,' in its origin, sanctions or sims, but yet a real Kingdom, visible, universal and perpetual. "A Child is born to us,' cries out Ishias, 'and a Son is given to us, and the government is upon His shoulder, and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, God the Mighty, the Father of the world to come, the Prince of Peace. His empire shall be multiplied." 'He shall rule,' says another prophecy, ' from sea to sea, from the flowing water to the uttermost bounds of the earth'

"The Prophet Daniel, after speaking of the great empires of the world which Most Eminent Cardinal, Venerable

nowing water to the uttermost bounds of the earth'

"The Prophet Daniel, after speaking of the great empires of the world which should pass away, mentions in clear terms this great Kingdom of God, which shall not pass away forever. When the Archangel Gabriel descended as Ambassador from the King of hings to the Holy Virgin of Israel, he told of her Divine Son that He should be a King—the ruler of a Kingdom on this earth. 'He shall be great,' said the Archangel, 'and shall be called the Son of the Most High, and the Lord God shall give to Him the Throne of David, His father, and He shall reign in the house of Jacob forever, and of His Kingdom there shall be no end.' 'Art Thou then a King?' asked Pilate of his mysterious prisoner. 'Thou hast said form of expression which meant 'I am a King,' and He alds, 'for this was I born and for this cause I came into the world, and for this cause I came into the world, that I should bear testimony to the truth.' To His Apostles the night before His suffering and death, He said: 'I dispose to you as My Father hath disposed to Me, a Kingdom.' In several of His beautiful parables He speaks of this Kingdom and its attributes. Such allusions it is impossible to understand of anything else, than of His Church on earth.

"Bahold that Kingdom! How well it merits the name! Under one King, Jesus Christ, and His Visible Representative on earth, the Sovereign Pontiff, with judicial and legislative departments. Soread throughout the whole earth with more discordant elements than any kingdom that ever existed, and yet, with more union of action and conviction and affective of the state of the content of the state of the stat

dom that ever existed, and yet, with more union of action and conviction and effec-tion than human imagination could have prefigured. A Kingdom that extends farther than all others, and claims the he innate sense of tribute, which no other can, as she, of the highest devotion of intellect and heart. Men acknowledge, indeed, its power and wisdom, and try to account for both on purely human theories. Some regard it as the perfection of the monarchial system, for there exists no other monarchy on earth so perfect. Others have considered it as a great Republic, because its officers from the P pe to the humblest abbot are elected by the governed, and whose forms of order are the model in great part for our own form of government. But the truth is that the Church is, strictly speaking, neither of these, nor a wondrous combination of both, but a new and Divine Institution, a kingdom of God on earth, as the Seripture calls it. heart.

b. th, but a new and Divine Institution, a kingdom of God on earth, as the Scripture calls it.

"Its directing power is the indwelling Spirit—God the Holy Ghost promised by Our Lord to His Apostles. It has its selement, which too often resistants, is found sometimes more rebellious and degraded than if it never belonged to this Kingdom. But for those who will submit to its teachings and sansitifying it fluences, it is in trush the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth.

"Whilst the fundamental principles of its organism were established by Jesus Christ during His eijourn here, yet, as time advanced and its empire extended, additional officers and functions became necessary. Thus we see in the days of His Apostles the appointment of deacons became such a necessity; that the Apostles might devote themselves exclusively 'to prayer and the ministry of the Word. The Church did not change, but it developed by a power intrinsic to itself. As the child growe into the man, and the shrub into the tree, without losing their identity, so did the Church advance into maturity. The simple forms by which some thousands of converted Jews were ruled in Jerusalem would be insufficient to govern the children of every tribe and tongue, and people numbering over two hundred millions, ruled from Rome, as tongue, and people numbering over two hundred millions, ruled from Rome, as the centre of unity. Hence we find among the centre of unity. Hence we find among other wise modifications that the Soverein Pontiff selected a body of Eccl. siastics in Rome, whom he constituted his Chief or Cardinal Counsellors in the great affair of his spiritual Kingdom. Their number varied at different times according to the will of the Pontiff and the needs of the Church. The formal number at length was fixed at seventy, of the needs of the Church. The formal number at length was fixed at seventy, of whom six are Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. We see even in these titles how the Church recognizes the great distinction existing from the beginning between the different Holy Orders.

"Though a Cardinal, at counseller and

representative of the Sovereign Pontiff, is superior to priest and Bishop, he may yet be inferior to both in Holy Orders, if he be not a priest or Bishop. He cannot say Mass, or ordain, or consecrate without the indelible sign of the Order requiring such powers. If, however, as now often takes place, the Cardinal priest or Deacon is also a Bishop or priest, the case is, of course, otherwise. The College of Cardinals is divided into several Congregations, which, like committees, take charge dinals is divided into several Congregations, which, like committees, take charge
of special functions of government. Thus
the care of Foreign Musions is entrusted
to the Congregation of the 'Propaganda.'
The examination into the orthodoxy and
morality of newly-published books be
longs to the 'Congregation of the Index;'
questions relating to rites and ceremonies
to the 'Congregation of Rites,' and so
through the whole wast machinery of
ecclesiastical government. Thus unity is
preserved, not only unity in Faith, but
unity of discipline and liturgy. These
Cardinals form, as it were, the Senate of
the Church, and what a megnificent
Senate!

the Church, and what a megnificent Senate!

"The Roman Senate in Pagau days was sometimes called, from its mejestic appearance and true nobility, 'a Senate of Kings,' and its very appearance overawed the barberians who rushed in to destroy it. Who is it that has seen the assembled Cardinals in Rome, and knows the character of these men, grown old in sanctity and learning and lofty purity of motive, that can refrain from honoring this venerable, august Senate of the Church? Several of them of noble families, how little is their earthly nobility, compared to their exalted ecclesiastifamilies, how little is their earthly nobility, compared to their exalted ecclesiastical position? The selection of these counsellors of the Pope is left to his own judgment, but the Fathers of the Council of Trent, in the Twenty fourth Session, 'De Reformatione,' first chapter, presumed to suggest that the Roman Pontiff select them, as much as possible, out of all the nations of the earth, when suitable persons can be found. The wisdom of this is evident. The central governing body ought to understand thoroughly the peoples whom they govern. The present Pontiff who is remarkable for his knowledge of the outside world, and of the Pontiff who is remarkable for his knowledge of the outside world, and of the genius of his country, has, more than any other, perhaps, acted on this great and most wise principle. He feels, with the inspired author of the Proverbs, that 'there is safety where there is much counsel.' Besides their functions in the general government of the Church, the Cardinals enjoy the great principles of vertices.

eral government of the Church, the Cardinals enjoy the great privilege of voting for the Sovereign Pontiff, who, in our day, is selected from their College, though not necessarily so, as any ecclestastic in Holy Orders may be elected Pope.

"To the exalted dignity which I have been describing, the venerated and beloved Archbishop of Baltimore is now promoted. Providence has fitted him for it. He is in perfect harmony with the spirit of the Church, and can represent it to the American people. He is also in entire harmony with the spirit of the country, and can represent it in the Councils of the Church. He knows and feels that there is no antagonism between the Catholic Church and our political institutions, but that, on the courtary, she is

Catholic Church and our political institutions, but that, on the contrary, she is
nowhere on earth to-day more perfectly
at home than in this free land.

"Successful as priest and Bishop and as
Apostolic Delegate in the late Plenary
Council, he will continue successful in
the exalted sphere to which God to day
calls him. He trusts not in himself, but
the Divine illuminations of God's grace.
With the great Apostle of the Gentiles
whom we commemorate to-day, he feels
whom we commemorate to-day, he feels
that it is only by the grace of God that he
is what he is. He feels that if he can do
much it is not he, but 'Christ in him,'
that so works. The absolute necessity for
grace, the powerlessness of the human grace, the powerlessness of the human clement without it, preserves man from danger on the most dazzling and bewildering heights to which he may be exalted. On this day, twenty five years On this day, twenty five years ago, the present Cardinal was ordained to the priesthood by the greatest ecclesias ic which the American Church has yet seen -Archbishop Francis Patrick Kenrick, of

"To day the brother of that great Prelate, venerable in years and merits, after travelling over a thou and miles, appears in this sanctuary to crown with the scarlet of the Cardinalate the young priest of that day. The former prelate prayed that 'Grd might blees and sanctify and consecrate' the prostrate young Levite; to day his brother prays that the same God may illumine and fortify the exalted Prince of the Church. In this Cathedral, where the new Cardinal was baptized, officiated as a priest and was consecrated Bishop, and presided so wisely over the late Plenary Council, he receives to-day the bighest honors of the Church of God. It is an honor not only to him, but to the American Church; to this great State of Maryland, which, Catholic in its origin, proclaimed from the beginning the great doctrine of religious liberty. It is an honor also to this Catholic and hospitable city of Baltimore, and I rejoice to learn that her non-Catholic citizens also appreciate it. To day the brother of that great Pre-

rejuce to learn that her non-Catholic citizens also appreciate it.

"Let it be an occasion to us, dear brethren, to enkirdle our devotion and zest for the glorious kingdom of God on earth—the Oburch of Jesus Christ. The robes of the Cardinal are red, to remind him that he must be prepared to shed his tlood, if necessary, in defence of the Church in which he is now made a prince. Let us remember her real character. We are too prone to regard only the human element, all imperfect as it is in her com-position. She is in truth what St. Paul terms her, 'the very Spouse of Christ,' whom He died to sanctify. Like another terms her, 'the very Spouse of Christ,' whom He died to sanctify. Like another Eve, she came forth from the opened side of the second Adam during His mysterious sleep of death upon the Cross. From the blood and water that gushed forth when the spear of the centurion pierced His Heart, was formed the Church and all her Sacraments. She is our Mother, our consolation in effliction, the deputy of God to forgive us when we have sinned and are truly sorry for it, and to restore us to grace and peace. She will bless us at the supreme moment on which an eternity may depend, and she will sing her requiem over our silent graves. Let us love her and glory in her progress in this land, remembering that the came here with her most devoted on, the discoverer of the new world, and that the leading motive of His life was the propagation of the Catholic Faith in this new continent; so fully that there are Catholic least in this new continent; so fully that there are Catholic.

perior to priest and Bishop, he may be inferior to both in Holy Orders, if a not a priest or Bishop. He cannot indelible sign of the Order requiring powers. If, however, as now often a place, the Cardinal priest or Deacon so a Bishop or priest, the case is, of so, otherwise. The College of Cards is divided into several Congregate, which, like committees, take charge pecial functions of government. Thus care of Foreign Musions is entrusted and in the outward kingdom of the State. In this kind of union of Church and State—each supreme in its sphere—the Church blesses the State and the State protects the Church, and there is no conflict, both being blessed by the 'Prince of Peace,'"

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot. If we were to take the English reports of the elections now proceeding, the question of Home Rule for Ireland has already been finally settled by England's ampustic No," as the Pall Mall Gazette pompously puts it. The emphatic "No," as we see it, means that England is at present about evenly divided on the question, with a vast preponderance in favor of Ireland in the immediate future. The present elections may result in the The present elections may result in the defeat of Gladstone; but it will be a close fight, with a small majority; and hereafter England stands divided on the hereafter England stands divided on the fresh question. This is a great gain to Ireland, and a loss to none but her enemies. The only loss to be deplored is the lost of a year. This was necessary for educational purposes; and it is likely that the vacuum must be added to it. that two yeas more must be added to Ireland one year ago sent 86 members to Parliment, and they had not one English supporter there. Sne will probably send 90 members to the next Parliament who 90 members to the next Parliament who will have the constant support of over 200 English members. Is not this gain enough for one year? "It is time for dynamite when Gladstone is defeated," writes a reader of The Pilot. Nonsence: writes a reader of The Pilot. Nonsense: it is time for congratulations and hope and renewed agitation by every friend of Ireland. Within a year, the Irish cause has won the world's endorsement—which it never had before, because the world didn't understand it. This ends one half of the Irish fight; it is no longer necessary to defend and justify the Irish people for their struggle. Men of all races and parties are defending them. Violence is out of the question while peace is winning so fast. The Irish nation will obtain Home Rule in 1889; and no one who understands the question can expect it sooner.

Since the memorable 8th of April, when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule bill in the House of Commons, the speech sof the great Premier have often been illustrated with glorious pronouncements, of the great Premier have often been illumined with gorious pronouncements, destind to be imperishable as the truths they proclaimed. But in tender pathos that makes the lip quiver and the eye grow dim, the following from his address at Liverpool last Moi day is unsurpassed: "It was here," he said, "I first drew breath I have drawn it now seventy-six years. The time is not far distact when I shall pay my debt to nature and these possibly pay my dett to nature, and these possibly are the last words I shall speak in Liver pool!"

Mr. Gladstone quoted from the ballad

"Chevy Chase:

The child unborn shall tue the hunting o that day, and exclaimed: "If idle and shallow pretexts bewilder the mind of the people, or if power, wealth and rank overbear the national sense, the child unborn shall rue the voting of that day. I entreat you to resolve that the civilized world shall no longer assert that Ireland is England's Poland, and to determine that England shall no longer have a Poland. She has had it long enough. Listen to prudence, courage and honor. Ring out the old, ring in the new; ring out the notes of memory and discord; ring in the blessed reign of a time of peace.

Catholic Columbian. Catholic Columbian.

Some time ago a well-knewn priest in Rome, Giovanni Savarese, apostatized. He not only abandoned the Catholic Church, but he set up an independent place of worship in the Via Nazionale where he endeavored to organize an "Italian Liberal Church," he consorted with atheists and heretics, he preached against the faith, and he did his worst against the Holy See. Last week the glad tidings reached the Columbian that had repented, abjured his errors made he had repented, abjured his errors, made his submission to the ecclesiastical author ities, and retired to a monastery to pre-pare himself by prayer and penance to be received back into the Church. How the heart of Leo, our Holy Father, must glow with gratitude to God for the conversion of this poor man, who, like the Prodigal was dead and has returned to life again!

Milwaukee Citizen.
On the division night in the British House of Commons when the Home Rule bill was defeated, Mr. Healy rose, and addressing Gladstone, said: "I bid you remember what Frederick Douglas said—" He was interrupted at this point and took his seat. The cable sent the unfinished sentence around the world unfinished sentence around the world and many asked: What did Frederick Douglas say? The words of the negro orator which Mr. Healy desired to quote were: "God and one make a majority." Let that piebald parrot, Churchill prattle as he will about "alien influence" and "foreign gold" in reference to Amer-ican aid for the home rule cause. When-ever England stands in need of American sympathy or forbearance, then Americans are no aliens.—Buffalo Union Randy, himself was a penniless aristo-crat, until he married the daughter of a millionaire New York parvenu named Jerome. He is well situated to appreci-ate the advantages of "foreign gold." But, unfortunately, while his wife has dowered him with American dollars she has brought him no American ideas.

Catholic Review.

Catholic Review.

The death of the well known "Old Catholic," Professor Michelis, at Freiburg, is one calculated to inspire awe at the sudden judgments of God. His last public set was to summon a Catholic paper for having published the Papal Encyclical, Jam priden, "because it contained a libel upon the Old Catholica," He tost the case of course. About

four o'clock on one of the last afternoons of May, the unhappy man took his usual walk on the Schlossberg, entered one of of May, the unbappy man took his usual walk on the Schlossberg, entered one of the wine gardene, and called for a small measure of wine. A few minutes later three gentlemen came to the same spot, and were horrified to see Michelis stretched lifeless on the ground. Death had struck him as he was in the act of raising the glass to his lips. It is related that the brother of the deceased, Edward —in his day a well known wither next. in the brother of the deceased, Edward
in his day a well known writer, poet,
and professor, and chaplain to the illus
trious Archbishop of Cologne, Clement
Augustus—used to say. "My brother
Fritz will become either a saint or a San Francisco Moniter.

heretic."

San Francisco Moniter.

Archbishop Gross recently purchased a sixth of a dozen of Protestant places of meeting in Oregon and transformed them into Catholic Churches. The time is shortly coming when all the Catholic Bishop of a new diocese will have to do in order to stock his See with churches will be to advertise in some local paper something like the following: "WANTED: Fifteen or twenty Protestant meeting houses located in desirable growing towns in this state, for which a fair price will be paid. Apply to Right R-v. the Catholic Bishop." Albany and Eugene City, in Oregon, have now two Protestant meeting houses less than they had a year ago. And thus the good work goes bravely on! Cincinnati Telegraph

Cincinnati Talegraph.

The month of July stands specially consecrated to the Precious Blood of Our Lord. One drop of that flood divine would have amply sufficed to cleanse the accumulated defilements of countless worlds, but the generosity of the Redeemer, like His love, knew no bounds. During His life upon earth its infinite play and ardor, concentrated in His Sacred Heart by the hypostatic union, flowed over humanity in a ceaseless stream of benefactions. With His agony on the Cross came the deluge in its force, and the scarlet of human sin was effaced for ever by the crimson of the Precious Blood. Unlike the deluge proper, the new flood of Calvary, on which lay stranded the ark of our salvation, was a vivifying one, and man and the universe a vivifying one, and man and the universe were restored and renewed by it. It still exists as a quenchless ocean in the Sacred Humanity and the Adorable Sacrament of the Altar, the source and goal of the river of life, freighted with the elect.

N. Y. Freemans Journal. It is not unusual to hear Presbyterian ministers assert that the Catholic Church ministers assert that the Catholic Church and the Inquisition despitely used Galileo. They are generally very glad to show how the Church strove to crush rising talent, and cramped men's minds by disapproving of Galileo's version of the Copernican theory. Sometimes they demand to know how the Pope can be infallible when he rejected a theory which a great part of the world has accepted—without being able to examine it. Nobody answers them. It is too hard to make the average Presbyterian understand that the infallibility of the Pope had nothing to do with terian understand that the infallibility of the Pope had nothing to do with Galileo's presentation of the Copernican theory. But here, in this enlightened nineteenth century, we find the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Southern Church assuming the prerogative of condemning a scientific theory, which is as much a hypothesis as the theory of Galileo. This was done at Augusts, Ga, the other day, when the theory that the human race gradually grew from a prothe other day, when the theory that the human race gradually grew from a protoplasmic germ was condemned by a vote of 137 to 13. Was there no enthusiastic partisan of Darwin present to made a dramatic point and cry out: "And shall we evolute!"? The history of the future will be very dry reading, if more dramatic speeches are not made in the present. But probably posterity will invent the proper periods—as the will invent the proper periods—as the posterity of a former age invented those which are quoted with so much effect

Rukin was asked the other day to contribute to the liquidation of an iron ohursh belonging to a sect of Evangelical Pretestants in England. He refused, saying: "Of all the sects of believers in any ruling spirit—Hiadoos, Turks, Feather Idolators, and Mumbo Jumbo, Log and Fire Worshippers—who want churches, your modern English Evangelical sect is the most absurd and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me. All which they might very easily have found out from my books—any other sort of sect would—before bothering me to write it to them."

No Mormon Converts Among Catholics.

ing me to write it to them,"

The State Department is collecting information as to the means employed by the foreign agents of the Mormon propaganda. Some startling reports have been received which will doubtless some he made public. soon be made public. A report from a United States consul in Switzerland gives the following information. There are twenty eight leaders, sixteen priests, and thirty four teachers of the Mormon Church in Switzerland. Their chief func Church in Switzerland. Their chief func-tions is that of missionaries. The com-municalts of the Mormon Church here number 610. Many Mormon converts are shipped through these instrumentalities to the United States, This Mormon propaganda is being prosecuted with much vigor in the northern parts of Switzerland, and all the converts thus far have been members of the Protestant denominations. Great attention is being paid by these missionaries to women, and even to yourg girls. The younger girls are educated, and, when grown, are sent to the United States. The missionaries seem to be well supplied with money and have organized many benevolent societies, especially for the relief of women.—Washington Post. and have organized

Morley's Prediction.

Morley's Prediction.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Irelland, speaking at a meeting at Northampton, said that within a year Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposal would carry Parliament and the country. Did any body, he asked, think the policy that Sootland and Wales and a great part of Eagland approved would be heard of no more? None of the plans of the paper Unionists, he said, touch the enormous problem of restoring social order in Ireland.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

MANY A PRETTY FELLOW' GONE DOWN

London, July 11.—Justin McCarthy's review of the situation is as follows:
"Bothwell is down," says Claverhouse in
Scott's 'Old Mortality," "and many a
pretty fellow with him." Bothwell is own in the elections here, and many a pretty tellow with Bothwell. Goschen is down—has been flung clear out of his saddle at Edinburgh. Trevelyan is down. As an Irish member and Home Ruler I am bound to rejoice over Goschen's fall. He was a worse enemy of chen's fall. He was a worse enemy of the Irish cause by far than Chamberlain, Everyone knows Chamberlain to be an

AMERICAN SERNE OF THE WORD—
a man determined to succeed in Parliamentary life, to succeed honestly if he could, but to succeed anyhow. Goschen, on the other hand, goes in for rugged Independence. Professes not to care a rap for office. He is for the Independent English principle only. I don't say that is my opinion of Goschen, but it is the common opinion. Certainly it is the common opinion. Certainly it is the common opinion. Goschen but it is the common opinion. He is succeeded the special opinion of Goschen and Home spoke up against Gladstone and Home kule, a certain class of persons declared that Goschen spoke in the voice of English public opinion, and was England's FERRLESS AND PROPHETIC GUIDS.

I cannot help rejoicing that the Edin-

PEARLESS AND PROPHETIC GUIDS.

I cannot help rejoicing that the Edinburgh constituency, which elected Goschen a few months ago by a large majority, has rejected him now by a majority still larger. The issue was distinctly Home Rule or No Home Rule. Geschen pronounced against Home Rule, His constituents have pronounced against him. Another pretty fellow down is Sir Chas. Dilke, I am sorry for Dilke. He is a Home Ruler on principle. Has been so for ever so many years. It Dilke. He is a Home Ruier on principle. Has been so for ever so many years. It must have cost him a keen pang to separate from Chamberlain on this question of Home Rule. They were two strong, close friends when the Gladstone Government was formed in 1880. Dilke

PAR GREATER MARK THAN CHAMBERLAIN, refused to join the Administration unless Chamberlain was offered a place in Cabinet. Gladstone at first demurred. He afterwards agreed to Dilke's terms for the sake of securing Dilke, So Chamberlain became a member of the Cabinet, while Dilke was content to hold a position in the Administration outside the PAR GREATER MARK THAN CHAMBERLAIN, while Dike was content to note a posi-tion in the Administration outside the charmed circle of the Cabinet. Dilke rose to a Cabinet office in good time, but it is to his credit that he preferred his friend before himself, and litted Chamber-lain by one push to a place it would other was have cost Chamberland and wise have cost Chamberlain years and years to attain. Now they separate. Dilke goes one way, Chamberlain another— Dilke out of Parliament, Chamberlain in; Dilke the victim of an unin; Dike the victim of an unproved accusation, the scapegoat of the British public in one of
what Macaulay called its "periodical fits
of morality." Nothing whatever is
proved against Dike—only a man said
a woman told him something. That was
the whole story. That was the reason
why the public and the publicans of
Chelsea would not elect Dike. Not
because he was a Home Ruler. Yet
another pretty fellow down—a very because he was a Home Ruler. Yet another pretty fellow down—a very pretty fellow, too—is

DORPH COWEN, OF NEWCASTLE.

Cowen is not conquered. He merely falls out of the ranks, drops behind, not being inclined, or rather not able, to carry arms in the fight any longer.

Cowen is in teeble health and failing He is comparatively a youn man in political life, but of modest, shrinking temperament, and not quite content with the recent way of managing political affairs through the caucus.
The House of Commons loses in Cowen one of its very finest speakers; more than that, one of its greatest orators. I am not sure if Cowen is not of the very best of great English popular orators. A thorough friend of Ireland and Ireland's cause in the darkest days, ever a better friend as the days grew darker, we shall miss him in times from the first three controls of the first terms of the first

HER CAUSE IS SAFE, and she can selford to wait still a little longer. Home Rule must be carried. No Administration, led by Selisbury or any other, can attempt to carry on the business of legislation until the Home Rule question is settled. The alliance between Salisbury and the secessionist Liberals cannot last. The two sects will soon fall out, and when Conservatives and Liberals secessionst fall out, honest men—that is Home Rulers—get their own.

How They'd Raise Him.

Major Saunderson, the leader of the anti home rule Ulster men in the late Parliament, comes of a family that for generations has been conspicuously loyal to England and obnoxious to Irish agitators. "But," said a friend to him, "the to England and obnoxious to Irish agi-tators. "But," said a friend to him, "the Nationalists admire your worth, and if you would only join them they would soon raise you to the very top of the tree." "Yes," was the dry response; "with a rope."

Home Rule Must be Granted.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a meeting at Poole, said that whether or no the Liberals were utterly deteated in the elections, Home Rule would not be beaten. It was impossible to delay much longer the granting of self government to Ireland.

Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, on June 6 administered Confirmation to 117 of the inmates of the penitentiary at Joliet. A large number of visitors from the outside witnessed the extraordinary spectacle in the prison chapel, which was decorated with flowers for the

occasion.

The total cost of the New Catholic church of the Sacred Heart, Montmartre, Paris, will be 26,000,000 france, or £1,040,000.

The death is announced of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris.

bravest battle that ever was fought! all I tell you where and when? he maps of the world you will find it no was fought by the mothers of men.

t with cannon, or battle-shot, sword, or nobler pen: it with elequent word; or though mouths of wonderful was op in a walled-up weman's homan that would not yield, awely, silently bore her part

WEWS FROM IRELAND.

Wickiew.

The liberation of Mr. James Byrne, of foneystown, county Wicklow, from Wexford Jail, where he had undergone a entence of two months and two weeks, for intimidation, was celebrated on June 13, at Moneystown, by the holding of a great demonstration on the borders of the arm from which he was some time ago wicted. Deputations were present from evicted. Deputations were present from all parts of the county, and resolutions congratulating Mr. Byrne on his release, and guaranteeing to sustain him, were adopted with acc'amation.

King's County.

Mr. R. H. Verschoyle, of South Fredrick street, Dublin, evicted Mr. Bernard anis, near Rhode, on June 11th, under roumstances, described by one of her agesty's Judges, as "shabby and icky." Mr. Verschoyle is agent to an seentee who is spending in America to money his lieutenant squeezes out his unfortunate tenants. In the course one of his rent-raising campaigns, at hode, the unwonted spectacle was witnessed of magistrates and police interding for the evicted, and urging the indicate to accept the tenant's offer. The tent's reply was of the hardest metal, defined the rein lies the indictment against and Corporation illegality. "The Land provided in the state of the tenants of this cality." This admission gives the sarest possible proof that Privy Counter Kavanash's agricing over ages. King's County.

On June 16, a deputation appointed by the subscribers to a testimonial fund,

the present great crisis in the history of the country.

A large force of constabulary under the charge of District Inspector Whelan, arrived at Ennis, on June 16, for the purpose of protecting the sub sheriff, Mr. McMabon, and his bailiffs in the execution of writs for recovery of rent on the Bodyle (near Scariff) property of Colonel O'Callaghan. The tenants, however, had removed their cattle, horses, &c., off the lands, and when the sheriff and his protecting force arrived the most valuable beasts to be found were two goats, which were not seized. Not withstanding that the attempted seizure was made as early as three in the morning, a large assemblage was present to exult over the discomfiture of the police, who numbered no less than 200.

Tipperary.

On June 15th, the tenants on the Grantstown property of Miss Roe, daughter of the late Archdescon Roe, Roscres, met the agent, Pole Bridge, Esq, at Dobbyn's Hotel, and he offered, voluntarily, an abatement of 30 per cent. He, moreover, gave time to the tenants to pay. Some of the Ballycohey tenants have been served with writs for rent by Miss Marian Moore, of London. Being unable to pay, they are prepared for eviction.

mable to pay, they are prepared for eviction. Antrim.

Antrim. Antrim.

So far as it may be regarded as a demined and costs sext harvest.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

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MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES.

Bert ros symach.—The tops of young been a complete failure. The list of the disadvantage of the loyal list of the list of t

expressed his regret. Mr. I evers has now surrendered the farm which he held from Mr. Clery, J. P., because he could not get a reasonable abatement. The rent was £290, the valuation £190. His case was brought before the Sarnfield Branch of the National League by Ambrose, and it elicited the hearty sympathy of the mesting.

Clare.

C

WRITE FRUIT CAKE—A novelty to many cooks is called white fruit cake. The recipe calls for one cup of butter, two caps of sugar, two cups and a helf of flour, the white of seven eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder (not heaping, but evenly full), one pound of raisons, figs, dates and blanched almonds, a quarter of a pound of citron; cut, or better estill, chop these all fine, sift flour over and through them, and after mixing the cake, put the fruit in last. This makes a large cake and it requires a long time to bake. It should be baked slowly, so that the centre may be as well done as the outside. Cavan.

On June 13, the consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard Finegar, D. D., as Bishop of Kilmore, in succession to the late Dr. Conaty, took place in the Cathedral of the diocese, Cavan.

Maye.

On June 17 the village of Castlesff.y, in the parish of Kilmeens, was visited by the Shariff's deputy, and another "death entence" was rigidly earried out to the hitter end. In this case, the vietim is a poor man named Pat Gibbons (whose wife lately died, after a protracted illness of nine or ten meaths' duration), and the landlord is Mr. W. E. Kelly, of Melcomb. The tenant owed two or two and a half years rent, and not being, of course, able to meet the whole amount, the fate of the outcast awaited him.

Blige.

Naw Potatoes Fried.—The smallest of new potatoes, about the size of hickory nuts, may be cooked in several delicious ways if you have the patience to scrape or pare them. Drop them in cold water as soon as the skin is removed, have ready a pan of very hot dripping, drain the potatoes, dry with a towel and cook in the hot a fat until you can pieroe them easily with a fork. If the fat has been of the right temperature they will be of a very delicate brown. Drain in a colander, put them in a hot dish lined with a napkin, sprinkle with pepper, salt and finely minced parsley. Serve at once.

Gathering Peas.—In order to prolong

On June 16 all the horrore of the crowbar brigade were manifested on twenty-two of the unfortunate tenantry on Dr. Teevan's property, near Bundoran. As if to add to the misery of the scene, the day was unhered in with a violent rain-storm, which continued until late in the evening. Early in the day the Sheriff, assisted by a few mud visaged bailiffs, and protected by 300 policemen, proceeded to execute what indeed appeared to be an unpleasant duty. When a few families had been huddled out upon the roadside, a pitiable cry arose from the unfortunate victims, which resounded along the bleak hills of the Moy. A few neighbors assembled to witness the proceedings, but no display of any kind occurred. With the exception of two families, the rest were readmitted, upon payment of half the rent due, and a promise to pay the remainder and costs next harvest. minced parsley. Serve at once.

GATHERING PEAS.—In order to prolong bearing, peas should not be gathered indiscrimately, as is often done, but the oldest of the pods should be removed as often as possible after they have become fit for use, inasmuch as one pod allowed to get old will weaken the bearing properties of the plant more than many young once; therefore, it is better to gather and throw away than to allow them to remain on the plants after they are fit for use. In plucking the pods from the hands should be used, so as not to break and damage the plants, picking only such pods as are moderately well filled, for if young and old be gathered together they boil unequally.

mental beautiful manufacture of the control of the

AYER'S PILLS

GURE HEADAGHE.

Headaches are usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or other derangements of the digestive system, and may be easily cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, Portland, Mc., writes: "I had suffered dreadfully from Sick Headache, and thought myself incurable. Disorder of the stomach caused it. Ayer's Pills cured me entirely."

CURE RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is among the most painful blood and derangement of the digestive and cure Rheumatism when other remorts and cure Rheumatism when other remorts. "Writes: "I was confined to my bed, with Rheumatism, three months, but, after using a few boxes of Ayer's Pills, became a well man."

GURE SILIOUSNESS.

John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebr., writes:
"I was attacked with Billous Fever, which was followed by Jaundice. I was so dangerously ill, that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor. I feel certain that I owe my recovery to your invaluable Pills."

Wet man.

S. Lansing, Yonkers, N. Y., writes:
"Recommended to me as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pilled me not only from that trouble, but also from Gout. If every victim of the disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the land. Those words would be, 'Try Ayer's Pills.'" land. Those words would be, Ayer's Pills."

CURE INDICESTION.

Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive and assimilative organs, influencing healthful action, imparting strength, and eradicating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles for years past. I found no permanent relief, until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, they not only cured me of that disagreeable disorder, but gave me new life and health."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

CURE PILES.



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Have reached a Standard of Excellence unequalled by any other manufacturer.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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PRANCHES

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

Parify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Fernales of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are pricaless.

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcer
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracts
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON

JULY 17, 1486

FOR EARLY MASS

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PE

Be sober and watch."-[I St Epistic of the Day.

The warning given in the timely. We are now in the interest of the laxation and temptation, as special need of watchfulness at the demon of drunkenness around us, seeking whom it restrictions are legion. No so social position is secure ravages. It runs riot amon and adds a thousand fold to the and misery. It degrades the and adds a thousand fold to the and misery. It degrades the multiplies their sine beyond migreat cities are is shambles as ing with the blood of its slain, and freshness of the country are disturbed and polluted by The idule of Bacchus is now cap pic nic grove and worshipped than pagan rites. The demon ones rather than the God of would seem to be the titular dhour. This bright summer as shows forth the beauty of cream foreshadows the glory of is given up to the work of and damantion.

We are led to make this lan

We are led to make this lan

fearful increase of drunkenness and the scenes we have ourselve

a short time ago in our nei The poor unfortunate vieti passion who every day obtrude on our notice are alarming increase. In a visit made increase. In a visit made of the event drunken men and three drunken men and three drunkers encountered from the half out of the fourth floor. Certain districtly are beginning to present features of sodden, hopeless vipravity one sees in the worst London. This is a sad state of contemplate: and when we contemplate: London. This is a sad state of contemplate; and when we co sider the family blight and ruin it represents, no man wh kind, can look unmoved on the moral carnage and devastatio all around us. It is one of the of evil, which, I suppose, shall solved, to account for the fact day stares us in the face—the Christian men and Christian should constantly sacrifice all tions of their reason and all the their conscience on this altar constitutions of their reason and all the tions of their reason and all the their conscience on this altar. We pity the poor Hind cascrifices his child to the Ghis life to the relentles of Juggernant. We are at the thought of the debases feasting in human flesh and gor us pity the infatuated drunka midst, who accrifices his reasself respect, the honor of his resultant of his religion and and the salvation of his mimorate a foolish apperstition, but sensuality. Let us feel a Christof the man whose debased apphim to consume the comfort, the prosperity, the happinese, blood of his own household.

The more we see of this vice o

The most inveterate lover of The most inveterate lover of admit that his passion is an evi in the long run it brings him more pain than pleasure. All nize the disastrous consequence from it. No man questions the life and health and happines secured by temperance, and yet of these everyday axioms of men will go in the way of te they will drink to excess; become drunkards! What pow possesses them? O senseless

possesses them? O senseless who hath bewi ched you?

The temptations to drink are great. The grog shop and seller, the gilded saloon and companion, are everywhere, sun is hot, and the forehead is the lips are dry, and the wor and the system is exhausted freshing a glass of beer would the temptation for the poor f knows his weakness and is bat it. Don't trust the appetit moment; appeal to your rese have had the glass of beer bef have had the glass of beer belike circumstances. Has it you! Oh, you know it has n heated your blood; it has fbrain; it has poisoned the your being; it has covered you mantle of shame; it has breamtle of the you, and bitter remorse to soul. Then take it not, there refreshment in it—only tempt sorrow. Listen to the voice and the diotates of conscience-and watch.

The Victor's Crown Should adorn the brow of the in the great corn cure, Putnam'. Corn Extractor. It works quic makes a sore spot, and is just you want. See that you get Painless Corn Extractor, the and painless cure for corns. Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Crewrites: I upset a tea-kettle of by water on my hand. I at on Dr. Toomas' Eelectric Oil, and was immediately to allay the procured in three days.

Easily Cured. Mrs. Berkinshaw, 26 Pemb Toronto, cured of a bad lames knee joint, upon which the surgabout to operate. Other treat been tried in vain. Hagyard

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and Dyspepsia, and part of the
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THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"Be sober and watch."—[I St. Peter v., ?]
—Epistic of the Day.

The warning given in these words is timely. We are now in the season of relaxation and temptation, and there is special need of watchfulness and sobriety. The demon of drunkenness is ravening around us, seeking whom it may devour. Its victime are legion. No age, no sex, no social position is secure against its ravages. It runs riot among the poor and adds a thousand fold to their poverty and misery. It degrades the rich and multiplies their sins beyond measure. The great cities are is shambles and are reeking with the blood of its claim. The calm and freshness of the country landscape are disturbed and polluted by its revela. The idole of Beachus is now carried in gay procession from the city groggery to the pic nic grove and worshipped with worse than pagan rites. The demon of drunkenness are neeking with the blood of its claim. The calm and freshness of the country landscape are disturbed and polluted by its revela. The idole of Beachus is now carried in gay procession from the city groggery to the pic nic grove and worshipped with worse than pagan rites. The demon of drunken nees rather than the God of the Cross would seem to be the titular deity of the hour. This bright summer season which shows forth the beauty of created things and foreshadows the glory of our destiny is given up to the work of desecration and damnation.

We are led to make this lament by the fearful increase of drunkenness around us.

We are led to make this lament by the fearful increase of drunkenness around use, and the scenes we have ourselves witnessed a short time ago in our neighborhood. The poor unfortunate victims of this passion who every day obtrude themselves on our notice are alarmingly on the increase. In a visit made to a single tenement house the other evening, seven drunken men and three drunken women were encountered from the hall-way to the fourth floor. Certain districts of this city are beginning to present the same features of sodden, hopeless vice and depravity one sees in the worst outled to the family blight and wreck and ruin it represents, no man who loves his kind, can look unmoved on the scene of moral carnage and devastation that lies all around us. It is one of the mysteries of evil, which, I suppose, shall never be solved, to account for the fact that every day stares us in the face—the fact that Christian men and Christian woman should constantly eacrifice all the convictions of their reason and all the dictates of their conscience on this altar of Muloch. We pity the poor Hindoo who ascrifices his child to the Ganges and his life to the relentless wheels of Juggernant. We are horrified at the thought of the debased cannibal feating in human flesh and gore. But let us pity the infatuated drunkard in our midst. d damnation. We are led to make this lament by the

at the thought of the debased cannibal feasting in human flesh and gore. But let us pity the infatuated drunkard in our midst, who arcrifices his reason and his self respect, the honor of his family, the reputation of his religion and his race, and the salvation of his immortal soul, not to a foolish superstition, but to a foul sensuality. Let us feel a Christian ho ror of the man whose debased appetite leads him to consume the comfort, the peace, the prosperity, the happiness, the life blood of his own household.

The more we see of this vice of drunken.

companion, are everywhere. The July sun is bot, and the forehead is moist and the lips are dry, and the work is hard and the system is exhausted—how refreshing a glass of beer would be! Ah! the temptation for the poor fellow who knows his weakness and is battling with it. Don't trust the appetite of the moment; appeal to your resson. You have had the glass of beer before under like circumstances. Has it refreshed you! Oh, you know it has not; it has heated your blood; it has fired your brain; it has poisoned the sources of your being; it has covered you with the mantle of shame; it has brought the tears to the cheeks of those who are dear to you, and bitter remorse to your own soul. Then take it not, there is no real refreshment in it—only temptation and sorrow. Listen to the voice of reason and the dictates of conscience—Be sober and watch.

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The more we see of this vice of drunks will need to be account for its spread among resconsible beings.

The most inveterate lover of drink will admit that his passion is an evil, and that in the long run it brings him infinitely more pain than pleasure. All men recognize the disastrous consequences that flaw from it. No man questions the fact that life and health and happiness are best eccured by temperance, and yet in the face of these every day axioms of mankind, men will go in the way of temptation; they will drink to excess; they will become frunkraft will be come frunkraft will will be come frunkraft will will be come frunkraft wil

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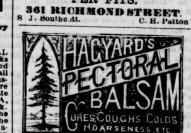
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Meetings. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
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and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of 5 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

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C. M. B. A

Notice is hereby given that the next bleanist convention of the Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held in the hall of Branch No. 13, Stratford, commencing on Tuesday, the 10th of August act, at 9 a. m.

S. R. Browne, Grand Secretary, London, July 8, 1886.

Mr. D. J. O'Connor, Grand Treasurer, has made arrangments for special rates to Grand Council efficers and delegates at the Windsor, Albion and Commercial hotels. The Grand Secretary will be at the Windsor on the day previous to the Convention to attend to any C. M. B. A. matters that may be referred to him by officers or delegates.

The Grand President has made arrangements with the various railroad lines for reduced rates for all delegates to and from the Convention. Certificates will be sent to the delegates in due time by the Grand Secretary.

AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
T A Bourke
PB Reath
PY Fleming
Rev M J Tiernan
Rey P Lennon
P O'Dwyer
Rey P Lennon P O'Dwyer Rey J Bayard
A A Heffernan
M Brennan
J M Butler
Tas Hourigan
Geo LADE
M J Hanover, M 1
O Cooper
Geo Lang M J Hanover, M 1 O Cooper E J Reilly
Wm P Buckley, M 1
T O'Neil
T K Wynn E H Henderson H W Deare Rey J J Gehl
E H Henderson
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Rev J J Gehl
Myles McCarron
John Mc Quade
Rev T J Sullivan
Rev P Rerdon
C O'Brien
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John A MacCabe
F R E Campeau
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John Roman
Rev CJ B Murra
Victor Lang
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White the second state of cotte above Association or a length of time and rendered good service in said capacity to our Association, we are aware that our Association has lost a valued as a set of the above the saction of the public of the control of all citizens with whom you came in contact. Your urbanity, gentlemanly contact and control of all citizens with whom you came in contact. Your urbanity, gentlemanly contact and citizens with whom you came in contact. Your urbanity, gentlemanly contact and citizens with whom you came in contact. Your urbanity, gentlemanly contact and citizens with whom you came in contact. Your urbanity, gentlemanly contact and citizens with whom you came in contact. Your urbanity, gentlemanly contact and the pleasure of the contact of who bad the pleasure of the contact of who bad the pleasure of the contact of whom the control of the control of

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TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL, NEWMAR-KET. M. le or female, with 2nd or 3rd Class Certificate. Duties to commence on 30th of August. State salary expected for balance of year; also age and ability to teach. Communications received up to the 23rd July. Address—W. F. PEGG, Sec. S. S. Board, Newmarket.

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per notices so turber trouble J. BURNETT, AGENT, PESS

The ladies in charge of Bartar will request a committee of representative gentlemen to preside at the drawing of prizes. Their names and date of drawing of prizes in their names and date of drawing of prizes will be announced in the daily Press. Bartar last week of October.

The duplicate with remittance to be returned to Rev. L. Brennan. St. Michael's Cullege, Toronto, or Mr. James Mason, Manager Home Savings and Loan Co., 104 Isabella street, foronto, not later than October 15th, 1899.

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Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders for Work" will be received until noon on Phursday, the 18th day of July next, for the following works:

Lockup and Court Room at Burk's Falls, Parry Sound District: Registry Omce and Fence for Lockup, North Easy, Niplasing District: Lockup, North Easy, Niplasing District: Lockup, North Easy, Niplasing District: Lockup at Killarney, Algoma District: Blate Roofs over decks' Main Building at the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton; New Water Supply Pipe and Hydranis, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, Addition to Coal House, Agricultural College, Guelph; and Shelter on Grounds at Brock's Monument.

Plane and specifications can be seen at this Department, and on application to Mr. Sharpe, at Burk's Falls, Mr. Doran, Stipendary Magistrate, North Bay, and at the Several Public Institutions above mentioned, where forms of tender can also be procured.

The bons dde signatures of two parties

VOLUME 8.

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THE POWER OF THE CHURCH Ireland's Catholicity.

An illuminated address was presented Easter Sunday to Cardinal Moran in Catholic Bible Hall, William street, S. ney, by the members of the Austra Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society. discourse by his Eminence, in respond to the presentation, is considered to been, from an oratorical point of vithe best, and most effective that he delivered in Sydney.

The Cardinal, after acknowledging enthusiastic applause with which his ris to address the assemblage was gree said:—Gentlemen of the Hibernian S ety—I rejoice to be amongst you afternoon, devoted as you are to work beneficence and religion, and it affords sincerest pleasure to receive from you beautiful address expressive of fillal aftion and replete with sentiments ev way worthy of your society (applau At the present day, an immense energ displayed throughout the world in wo ing out schemes of pleasure or indus or commerce by thousands of associations and escietae and explicates with explicates and expedience with senting and escietae and explicates with explications and escietae and explicates with explications. POWERFUL DISCOURSE BY CARDINAL MOR

displayed throughout the world in woing out schemes of pleasure or indus or commerce by thousands of associatiand societies and syndicates, with evvariety of means and every variety purpose. The Church rejoices when too, sees her sons linked together in lowed associations, not wasting their ergies in mere trifles of the passing hour, restricting them to purposes which can rise above this earth, but in a spirit Christian philanthrophy directing them the highest aims, purified, elevas ennobled and sanctified by relig (applause). Such is your Catholic Hit mian Society, and by continuing loyal the spirit of its rules you will very stind by experience, that it will have c tributed not a little to bring manif blessings to your families, and to migorate the continuing loyal to be, thoroughly religious, honeet, integent, earnest, and practical Christian in (applause). She is the depository Christian truth. She it is who for eight the continuing graces of the Christian ligion, and she has covered the earth withe fruits of civilization, learning, a holiness (applause). Be not ashamed the fruits of civilization, learning, sholiness (applause). Be not ashamed the Catholic Church. She is the watch the Catholic Church. She is the watch guardian of the inspired writings. Evinquiring mind to day must repeat with the Catholic Church of Church it is through authoritative teaching of the Catholic Church (great applause). She alc fulfills the prophet's words: "From rising of the sun to the going down name is great among the nations, and every place there is sacrifice, and there offered to my name a clean oblation, offered to my name a clean oblation, my name is great among the nations, sa the Lord of Hosts" (applause). Amin shifting scence of empires and natiwhich the history of this world presens he stands resplendent by her faith a works (applause). Her devoted a have never ceased to rank among foremost in every ennobling pursuit charity or science. In her pure atm phere the truths of philosophy and discoveries of the human mind have be preserved incorruptible and unshall (applause). If science and letters a the fine arts adorn the world to-d preserved incorruptible and unshall (applause). If science and letters at the fine arts adorn the world to de the world is indebted for it to Catholic Church. All the great langua of civilized nations have been matured in the control of civilized nations have been matured in the control of civilized nations have been matured in the control of control

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

Amid the universal shipwreck the Catolic Church remained unharmed. Scontinued to be an ark of salvation, r for the conquered only, but also for t conquerors (enthusiastic applause.) Eve human society contains within itself i seed of corruption and the germ of ultitate decay. The Catholic Church alone I the seal of immortality upon her br (cheers). A special Providence et guldes her in her course. She has cor