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United States News.

A St. Louis despatch of date June 22 says Archbishop Rain has promulgated the decrees of the Baltimore Plenary Council. The decree against the Society of Superstitious is the only one that the Knights of Pythias was also promulgated.

A St. Louis despatch of June 23rd says: A religious struggle that has been going on for some time has been terminated by the Board of Managers of the House of Prayer for the Holy Land. The Board has decided to allow clergy members of all denominations to hold services in the institution according to the forms of their several creeds.

Latest from the Mails.

A great number of dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church from the Continent and America attended the centenary of Maynooth College on the 27th and 28th of June.

A Cork despatch reports that at a special court held at Ballymore a conviction with the description of the Cullinstown family vault, a sensational development occurred.

In the great gut-of-war contest at Govan, Scotland, on May 31, the Dublin Metropolitan League once more emerged victorious.

A Dublin despatch describes the southern visit of Lord Houghton and his party. Both teams were fully represented by all the provinces generally, and they were unmatchless when standing on British soil.

As the season for European travel is near those wishing passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Paris, Rotterdam should apply to the agents of the various lines.

Dr. Valentine Ball, C.B., F.R.S., Director of the National Museum, Dublin, died on Saturday morning, June 22, at his home in the city.

Archbishop Langwin will return to Montreal in six months. On July 26 he will preside at a religious demonstration at the convent of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary in Hochelaga.

Rev. Father Kehoe returned to Kingston from Ireland where he was called by the death of his mother.

Mr. S. T. Bastien has received a letter from Sir. Oliver Mowat, which says also taking occasion to bring up the public school question.

Archbishop Fabre will return to Montreal by the end of this week. His ecclesiastical situation is improving.

Revs. Alphonsus Brunet, St. Theresa college; A. Bresset, Hochelaga; F. Casault, St. Mary; J. Gratton, Worcester, Mass.; J. O. Dubois, St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, are to take part in the pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Lourdes, France, leaving Montreal on the Labrador on July 20.

The Commemorative members of the Holy Communion at Ottawa have prepared an address to Lady Thompson expressing profound sorrow in the loss of her distinguished husband.

Miss Annie Clementina Hughes, daughter of Mr. B. Hughes, 431 Jarvis street, has returned to Toronto having completed her studies at the Baltimore Training Association in Baltimore.

Among those who went down from Toronto and intermediate stations to the opening of St. George's Church in Delaware, N. Y., were: Canon Thos. Griffin, Robert Bryon, Thomas Rakestraw, William Ryan, James Ryan, J. J. Kelly, and Mrs. Kelly, George Duffy, C. J. McCabe, Frank Kilgus, E. Rusin, Wm. Tracey, Frank Lee, A. A. Holroyd, M. Clancy, F. Cunningham, G. Ross, W. T. Steward, J. Daly, J. Bradley, J. Rooney, John English, and Mrs. English, Richard Dashed, Wm. Pelley, and Mrs. Pelley, Miss I. Mallon, Miss Teresa Daly, Miss K. Davis, Miss M. Jones, Miss M. O'Leary, Miss Annie Davis, Miss Ross, Miss Ryan, Mrs. Morgan Kelly, Mrs. Rordan, Miss Ryan, Miss Breen, Miss O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Sullivan.

Fever and Ache and Bilious Derangement are positively cured by the use of Parmentier's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels in all bilious matter, but they also cure the various ailments that attend the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. THOMAS'S ELECTRIC OIL, is not so far extent. The testimony is positive and concurrent that it cures all rheumatic ailments, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all other ailments of the joints, and is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

As the season for European travel is near those wishing passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Paris, Rotterdam should apply to the agents of the various lines.

The Lay of the Brave Man.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOTTFRIED A. HOFFER, BY H. J. GILL, M.A., T.C.D. Let high the lay of the brave man sound, Like bell's loud clang and organ's tone; Him, in whose heart true valor's found, Rewards not gold—but song alone.

Thank God! that I'm able to sing and praise The brave man's courage for endless days. The third wind blew from southern seas, O'er Italy rushed with baneful might; The clouds came on before the breeze, As hands ran 'fore the wolves in flight.

And broke up the ice on the lakes and floods. The snow dissolved on mountains high; A thousand torrents echoed loud, And through the valleys crashed wildly by: The waters rolled and overflowed, And high in their channels, the currents strong Bore with them great masses of ice long.

With pillars and strong arches planned, From base to top built up of stone, A bridge, a forming arch was shown, And midway stood one house alone. And there dwelt the toll-man, with child and wife, O' toll-man! O toll-man! Now fly for life.

Fierce rushed the torrent all around; And loudly howled the storm and flood. The toll-man sprang from roof to ground, And wildly gazed from where he stood. O toll-man! I cry to thee! All lost now fall lost now! I who'll succor me!

The ice blocks rushed their furious way Along the banks, on either side; From both the banks they tore away The pillars strong and arches wide. The toll-man struck toll man, with wife and child, Now roared even louder than storm-wind wild.

The ice-blocks rolled and madly dashed Along the banks, at either side; Great pillars and arches crashed, And sank them 'neath the foaming tide; And quick to the centre they made their way. O' mercy us, merciful heaven, we pray!

High on the farthest shore, a crowd Of gossips stood, both great and small; They wrung their hands and cried aloud, But none to rescue, 'mongst them all. The toll-man, udder-toll man, with wife and child, For succor roared louder than storm-wind wild.

When shall thou, Lay of the Brave Man, sound, Like bell's loud clang and organ's tone; Let him whose heart true valor's found, Him I'll sing-of him alone.

The toll-man still the toll-man, with wife and child, His voice 'e'en louder than storm-wind wild. Destruction on rushes with fury now, And wilder still the tempest blew, And fiercer yet the whirlpools grew, And weaker still their courage grew, Oh! quickly, quickly, haste to save! But buttress and pillars toppled and dashed.

'Halloo! Halloo! Your courage prove!' Still held the count the prize on high. They clearly heard, but none would move, O! all the thought that was in their mind, For aid roared the toll-man, wife and child, Their voices 'e'en louder than storm-wind wild.

But see, by chance a peasant poor, With staff in hand, came whistling near; A coarse and lumpy blouse he wore, His bearing noble—eye glance clear. Then he saw the count, and he heard his cry, And noted how death was fast rushing by.

In God's name then he bravely jumped Upon the nearest fishing boat; While whirlpool, storm, and fierce wave thumped, With hail and luck, kept it afloat. O! my life! the boat was frail and small, He with it at once could not save them all.

But three he urged it through the flood, 'Mid whirlpool, storm, and shock of waves; Three times their fury it withstood; As all the thought that was in their mind, For aid roared the toll-man, wife and child, Their voices 'e'en louder than storm-wind wild.

Who is he, the brave man now? Say on my song, sing true and bold. 'Tis he who risked his life, I trow, 'Tis he who risked his life for gold? 'Tis he who risked his life for gold? For offered the count his money good, Perchance had the peasant ne'er risked his blood.

'Comrade' cried the count, 'my valiant friend, The prize now take, 'tis here for me!' Now say, was that not bravely meant? 'Tis God the count though high and true. But higher and truer the heart did awe! That under the peasant's plain blouse did dwell.

'My life I would, for gold not stake Count I live, though poor indeed: Your money but the toll-man's need: 'Twill help him now in his sore need.' So said he his noble and manly say; And turned then from them and walked away.

Let high the lay of the brave man sound, Like bell's loud clang and organ's tone; Him in whose heart true valor's found, Rewards not gold—but song alone. Thank God! that I'm able to sing and praise The brave man's courage for endless day.—Irish Monthly.

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

The month of the Sacred Heart has been especially celebrated with special impressive devotions at St. Michael's Cathedral. The devotions began with the First Friday Mass, which was celebrated by Father Ryan at the beautiful altar of the Sacred Heart, especially prepared for the solemn occasion by the devoted members of the Altar Society.

The number of communions at this Mass was the largest ever seen in a First Friday at St. Michael's. The Masses of the month were all well attended, members of devout Leagues approaching the Holy Table every morning. But the most impressive service of the month was the solemn Liturgy held in preparation for the Feast of the Sacred Heart. The children's choir gave some select and beautiful hymns at the morning masses, besides, Sacred and Benedictine filled up each evening's service.

On the morning of the Feast of the Sacred Heart was celebrated by Father Ryan, the boys' choir, singing in a most effective manner. The number of communions was again unusually large, though the communicants were only women and boys attending school. For Father Ryan had reserved a special altar for the communion of men and working boys, and to the success of this Sunday's work the prayers and efforts of all were directed. A most gratifying result was the immediate reward, in the number of men, boys who approached communion at the 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday. But perhaps the most impressive celebration of all was the closing service on Sunday evening. It was the conferring of crosses and diplomas on new Promoters and the giving of medals and honors to the members of the Juvenile League, known as the "Joy's Brigade," and gives them the place of honor in all League celebrations.

They turned out nearly two hundred strong at the closing service, after having received their pretty medals and ribbons of honor, drew from the Holy Father a special Papal blessing for themselves and their immediate families. This Papal benediction, a special mark of the Pope's favor for boys, was solemnly given by Father Ryan, and Benedictine of the Blessed Sacrament brought the service to a close. The men of the League had a surprise party in honor of Father Ryan after the services. It was, indeed, a complete surprise, as the good Father had not a hint nor the least suspicion of the party which was being given in the parlor of the Palace and presented their Director with an address and a handsome offering. The address, which was submitted by Mr. M. J. O'Connell, was as follows: To His Rev. Father, Director of the Men's League of the Sacred Heart.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER—We take this opportunity, on this occasion of our celebration of the Feast of the Sacred Heart, to express to you our gratitude for the great zeal you have displayed in organizing and directing the Men's League of the Sacred Heart in this city. We can truthfully say that we have learned to admire and love you, for your many excellent qualities of mind and heart, your scholarly attainments, and your great interest and devotion in every good work. We are aware that besides giving your time and labor for the cause of the League of the Sacred Heart, you have also gone to unusual lengths in order to carry in the work, and as we know that your modesty has prevented you from taking up collections for the expenses of our branch of the League, we have done so ourselves, and now beg that you will kindly accept this small offering as a weak tribute of our love and gratitude.

Wishing that the Sacred Heart may spare you for very many years to the cause of Religion, and especially of the League. We remain your devoted members of the Men's League of the Sacred Heart. Signed, JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Secy. Committee—W. D. Vogel, Jas. Cashon, B. J. Doyle, M. Pellan, F. Beale, P. J. Lynam, J. O'Connell, Keady. Father Ryan thanked the Men of the League. He attributed the success of the work to their zealous and active co-operation the considered Toronto a most generous city in the world, and the men of St. Michael's the most generous in Toronto. It was a pleasure and a happiness to him to give his time to the men, and his time and money to the cause of the League, and he hoped that this very pleasant meeting would serve to animate them all with new fervor for the glorious work and the grandest organization on earth, the League of the Sacred Heart.



CANCER ON THE LIP CURED BY AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I consulted doctors who prescribed for me but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a few bottles noticed a decided improvement. Recurring to this result, I began to heat and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, I was cured of my cancer on the lip. JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

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THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

- July 4.—St. Ignace, Bishop and Martyr. 5.—St. Cyril and Methodius, Bishops. 6.—Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. 7.—Feast of the Most Precious Blood. 8.—Blessed Eugene III., Pope. 9.—Prodigies of the Blessed Virgin. 10.—Seven Brothers, M. rtyrs.

Long live the Dominion!

Mr. Foster's declaration that the Government, in a very short time will announce its policy on the Manitoba question at all events brings matters a little closer.

No apology need be offered for the space devoted in this issue to the closing exercises of our Catholic schools in Toronto, Hamilton and elsewhere. The Catholic Church is charged with the education of her children, and it behooves the Catholic press to lend its strongest influence to strengthening the roots of our educational system, which we have implanted in the Christian schools. The pages of THE REGISTER will always be open to information concerning the schools, the interests of the pupils, and the satisfaction of the parents.

Maynooth College was founded in the darkest hour of persecution known in Ireland. One hundred years ago Orangeism, backed by the terrors of the law, rioted in every species of outrage that could be put upon a broken and defenceless people. Maynooth struck its roots deep into the soil, and held the faith close in its strong youthful arms. When a grant was given by the Government it was in the hope that patronage would destroy what persecution could not crush. Upon the Centenary of the brave old College she can now look out upon a condition of the Church in Ireland that is the admiration of the world. And her sons beyond every sea, the zealous missionaries of Erin, will make her rejoicings heard around the world.

P. P. Aism has only been lost awhile. A new association describing itself as "quick and intelligent," and "appealing especially to our youth," has been formed in Toronto to work amongst other "laudable objects" for the removal by constitutional means of our present system of dual languages and for the abolition of separate schools, and if need be, to amend the constitution of our country that there will be but one official language and one system of schools for Canada. Looking over the names of all the "grand" functionaries of this "quick and intelligent" crowd, names appear which are redolent of the hired, wire-pulling, end of the P. P. A. They scent the smoke of electioneering from afar and have taken the field early. Who is their "grand trustee," J. Currie?

In the unfortunate divisions that have occurred amongst the Irish representatives the voice of Hon. Edward Blake has never been heard outside the friendly council. When the unexpected storm of last week blew up he was the first man in the empire or elsewhere to show the confidence and firm resolution in him for the cause he has taken to heart. His contribution of \$5,000 to the Irish election fund is generous in a man who has already sacrificed much in joining the Irish Parliamentary party. It is also calculated to help his party a hundred fold at home and abroad. Those who, perhaps, are growing weary waiting for Ireland's cause to finally succeed need not despair, should the question of the leadership of the new Parliamentary party become acute; a leader shall not be wanting to clear the way to victory. The Irish party and people must solve this question for themselves; but few who are withdrawn from the atmosphere of personal admiration for one aspirant or another can doubt that Mr. Blake is a giant amongst them—a man of commanding eloquence but cautious tongue.

cool of head and firm of will; a statesman trained in the way of leadership, a man of judicial mind and ample experience. Mr. Blake has given everything and sought nothing by joining the Irish cause. Here is the leader.

Prof. Huxley, undoubtedly one of the scientific leaders of the century, died on Saturday afternoon last at Eastbourne, England. Born in 1825 he was the son of an undermaster in a large English school. At the age of 20, he had made his first scientific discovery. He began his life as a naval surgeon. In 1852 he was appointed professor in the Royal Institution. In 1863 his book "Man's Place in Nature," which created an immense sensation, appeared, but his positive presentation of the theory of the physical basis of life, published for popular consumption in 1867, gave him the place in the scientific world which he held to the time of his death. Nor, strange to say, has this place been affected in the least by the fact that Huxley had only placed together a few charred sticks and with them made a little blaze upon the ashes of materialism for more than a century cold. It was but natural that such a student, having from his youth placed himself in antagonism to the undying faith of the Catholic Church, should have turned to assail it as Huxley did in 1871. The truest commentary upon his career is written in the following sentence which he himself, which, it is said, he intended for his epitaph:

Men are said to be partial judges of themselves. Young men may be, I doubt if old men are. Life seems terribly foredoomed as they look back, and the mountains they set themselves to climb in youth turn out to be a mere spur of immeasurably higher ranges, when, with falling breath, they reach the top. Huxley reached the top of his little hillock and saw a wilderness stretching out before his disappointed eyes. He died a self-confessed unbeliever in his own scientific preaching, and at a time when humanity needs the warmth and consolation of the faith he assailed as never before.

Liverpool Catholic Times: "It is no easy task for Catholics to secure fair play in the matter of education from Protestants when the latter are in a majority. The reply of the Manitoba Legislature to the remedial order of the Dominion Government with regard to separate schools is one of refusal. If the Catholics, it is contended, were granted separate schools, other denominations would demand them, thus rendering it impossible to maintain the public school system. Attention is also called in the reply to the legal difficulties attending the case, and the probability that the Dominion would find it impossible to enforce the proposed remedial legislation. Delay and enquiry are urged, and an offer is made to restore to the Catholics any private funds invested in the schools taken over in 1890. All this, it need scarcely be said, is merely an attempt to shelve the question, but an attempt which will not be successful. The recognition of the denominational system would lead to no insuperable difficulties, for in Quebec, where the Catholics are in a majority, such a system is in successful operation, and full justice is done to every section of the population. The Catholics of Manitoba do not intend to submit tamely to the unconstitutional course adopted by the Legislature. They are fighting for rights which were guaranteed to them, and as to the restoration of which the Imperial Government has given its fiat. If serious results follow the step taken by the Manitoba Legislature the blame must lie with those who refuse to perform an act of elementary justice."

A Word to the Point.

The appearance which the boys of our Catholic schools in Toronto made at commencement last week was calculated to place the spirit of progress that animates our educational system before the vast audience assembled in the Pavilion. The influence of such occasions is certain to increase in coming years. In a manner they bring our Catholic schools desirably under public criticism, and the first feeling they give rise to is justly one of pride. Of course, as Vice General McCann well said, in order to understand the real value and excellence of the teaching it would be necessary to see the pupils in the class-rooms. While this is admittedly so it is at the same time difficult to over estimate the advantage parents and the public generally derive from witnessing so admirable a plan for displaying the ground work of the boys' studies. For instance it

was gratifying to listen to the strains of our Canadian anthem "The Maple Leaf for Ever" sung by a couple of hundred excellently trained young voices. There are people who have actually been misled to believe that patriotism is discouraged in our Catholic schools. A Protestant gentleman who was present, one of an important committee of investigation into the claims of our schools to equality along the lines of secular instruction solely with the other schools of the city, could not conceal his surprise and delight upon witnessing how thorough is the secular instruction, and how well refined by the careful inculcation of religion and patriotism.

There was one drawback which we will not say was significant, but which certainly was noticeable. Manifest as is the harmony among all classes of our people in respect to everything that concerns the welfare of our schools, and pregnant with good results as such harmony must always prove, it is at least strange that commencement last week did not command a better attendance of our prominent Catholic citizens. That they are one and all deeply interested in our claims to educational efficiency as compared with other schools is well known; but in the premises we think it might fairly be charged against them that their interest amounts to a mere abstraction. No doubt they have not thought of it in this way themselves. There was only a sprinkling of trustees, and still fewer names representing Catholic laymen who are not trustees, to listen to the important testimony given that our schools can stand comparison with the best in the land in point of efficiency. Those who were not present would do well to peruse Father Ryan's remarks printed in our account of the exercises.

The Manitoba School Question.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Major Sam Hughes have been attempting something clever. Instead of consenting that the outrageous treatment of the Catholic minority by the Manitoba Legislature must be hauled and dealt with, they have tried to substitute for it a more attractive issue from their peculiar standpoint. Romish aggression; no less! Mr. McCarthy has formally given it out to the press from Ottawa that "the liberties of the people are endangered on account of priestly interference, which in all ages of the world has been a menace to liberty." What next? Any boldness of resource in this direction may be expected once the ice is broken. So far in the discussion of the school question the bigots have kept their mouths closed upon their cankerous discourses. A decision of the Privy Council cannot be trampled upon by a parade of Orange insults. This is why the old familiar phrases have been left neglected, and more prudential efforts tried, looking to intimidate public opinion with shouts that Confederation cannot stand the strain of repairing the wrong done by the Manitoba Government. A week ago the figure of the Bishop of Nicolet rose above the horizon in quite an irrelevant way. It was then that Mr. McCarthy, ably supported by Major Hughes, both hoping that an object to excite the Orange conscience had at last been found, commenced to yell their view halloo; the one inside and the other outside the House of Commons.

Their music after all was not a success. It was not admired. Even Mr. Joseph Martin, the author of the Manitoba School law, who, in introducing the now famous measure, made the frank declaration, that Manitoba was dissatisfied not with the efficiency of the Catholic schools but with the principle of Separate schools, was completely put out of kilter by the now departure. Writing in the Ottawa Citizen he declared, that "if the state is to recognize religion in its school legislation such a recognition as is acceptable only to Protestants is rank tyranny." A very candid criticism of his own act and declared intention at the time! But, Mr. Martin may have since experienced a genuine conversion. Taking him now as he wishes to appear, the only proposition he makes is to depend the question once more upon the "liberality" of the people of Manitoba. There need be no mistaking the ground. The suggestion is one that simply means withdrawal from the task finally and deliberately presented, not to one political party or another, by the Imperial Privy Council. This task

implies nothing less than the settlement of the vexed question once for all in the common interest. The Lord Chancellor left no room for doubt about this point by employing in his judgment the actual words in which the Constitution is framed. Manitoba having refused to do anything further, good, bad or indifferent, what would Mr. Martin have? And what does he mean by the "liberality" of the people of Manitoba? The Legislature will undo nothing.

If the grievance under which the Catholics of Manitoba labor—a grievance as we have said that has been clearly defined by the Privy Council, and is thoroughly understood by every intelligent person in the Dominion—has not been referred back for settlement, and for that purpose only, and if Manitoba is satisfied that she is required to do nothing herself towards settlement, then the constitutional machinery of the empire has labored in vain. English opinion, no matter how or where expressed, takes but one view of the question. It must be proceeded with and disposed of. There is the fact. A partisan press bound to one party or the other at Ottawa may keep on saying Manitoba won't do this, that and the other thing under compulsion. There is no need for dragging the word "compulsion" into the discussion. Here is a matter of right and law stated by the highest court in the empire, and whoever would doubt that in this Dominion an overwhelming public opinion is on the side of justice and constitutional right is a poor type of Canadian. Sulky—if elaborate—politeness on the part of the Manitoba Government in its refusal to repair a universally condemned act of legislation is no help. When the settlement has been reached, instead of putting a strain upon Confederation, it will give a guarantee of the permanence of our Dominion; an instructive guarantee moreover to the world now closely watching the issue.

The Boomerang.

Bearing in mind the causes which have helped it on to activity some good may, after all, be reasonably expected to result from the movement for Anglican separate schools. The members of the various synods appear to have gained whatever knowledge they possess of the working of the Catholic schools from the fact that they have been observers of all the anti-Catholic agitations in Ontario. The value of such knowledge is of course, very questionable from its source; but then some dependence may be placed upon the intelligence of the Anglican body. That the committee of investigation appointed by the Toronto synod to report upon Catholic education in the city includes some gentlemen who have already gone about their work conscientiously is pretty fair proof of this. With the particular attitude of the Church of England in Canada towards the schools of the majority, Catholics have nothing to do. As patriotic and public spirited citizens interested, equally with others, in the general education of their country they would naturally feel gratified the more satisfactory the Public Schools, so called, prove themselves. But Catholics should be particularly concerned when, with earnest and honest intention, a body of people, be they Anglicans or others, turn to ask "how are you progressing?" It should be made abundantly clear to the enquirers that our system is working along the right lines of permanence, combining efficiency in secular instruction abreast of modern ideas with the thorough training of our children in religion and morality.

We would have been pleased had the synod of Kingston followed the lead of the Synod of Toronto. That many difficulties obstruct the way of the Anglican people is, however, manifest. Archbishop Machray, addressing the synod at Winnipeg, touched lightly upon a few of the nearer obstacles. He foresaw that the discussion among Protestants themselves must soon draw them into the whirlpool of clashing and hopelessly divided creeds which seriously threatened the English school system during the last London School Board election. He went even further than this, and pointed out with due caution that religion has been retained in the schools of England not by any combination amongst Protestants, but by the helping hand of the Catholic Church extended to the Church of England party in the hour of need.

And he added sadly enough, how he saw "that conciliatory plans feasible in England were impracticable and impossible here." Is it necessary to ask "why?" Archbishop Machray is not afraid to say that no doubt can now be entertained of the coming evils of the present course of the ostensible friends of public education. It may be just as well that the discussion has gone quite far enough for the country to realize the true reason why the schools of the majority are threatened with the loss of Anglican support. Orange unreasoning prejudice under the leadership of reckless political partisans has amply succeeded in demonstrating to thinking people that the inevitable tendency of anti-Catholic agitations in school matters is towards the utter secularization of the schools of the majority. We are not convinced that the boomerang will strike the schools with fatal force. Although the discussion in the synod at Winnipeg led to nothing practical, it indicated a settling of public opinion on a safer ground.

Home Rule Cause.

The fall of the Liberal Government and the almost certain return to power, after the general election, of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour with their allies the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain, have evoked only expressions of regret and anxiety from the honest friends of Home Rule. However, it is worth while to ask how near akin to whole souled sympathy with the author of the Liberal Home Rule Bill and his party this regret may be, and what change of aspect the situation is susceptible of when viewed apart from all such sympathetic considerations. Weakened by mutiny, desertion and serious losses at the by-elections, the Liberals have for some time been manifestly too weak for their programme. That they were going from bad to worse is now past question. It is also a practical assumption that a more brazen atmosphere than the warmth of office was essential to their convalescence. The fact that the Government tumbled to pieces through tripping over an insignificant detail showed that it was absolutely on its last legs. What was true of the British Liberals was also in some measure true of the Irish members. The collapse caught Mr. T. M. Healy exhausting his vocabulary constructing flowers of derivative greeting to Mr. Wm. O'Brien upon his bankruptcy. Mr. Healy called it the application of "methods of definite public and punitive exposure" to his former friend; but, whatever he may have called it, he was misapplying both his zeal and his eloquence. If anything is calculated to forcibly recall to the British Liberals, and to the Irish party, the truth that in union only can they be strong it is the position which they find themselves in at present. At this moment the electors of Ireland are face to face with an imperative duty. In a few days parliament will be dissolved, and the people of Ireland can, if they will, return an united party once more to Westminster. And unless they give a sign to the Irish people abroad of their determination to sink their deplorable differences, they can hardly expect that enthusiastic response to the appeal that has been made to the Irish people of the United States and Canada for funds which are absolutely necessary for carrying on the fight. We are not of those who say that the brave struggle of Mr. Gladstone and his followers in Ireland's behalf has failed, and that the best policy for Ireland to pursue now is to take whatever the Conservatives can give. A cause that has been supported by a majority in the House of Commons cannot be regarded otherwise than as a victory accomplished. It only lacks the royal assent delayed thus far by the House of Lords. It is a cause that Conservative, Coalition, or any other Government cannot ignore. The harvest of ten years of brilliant effort towards the attainment for the Irish people of what Canadians have so well used and so long enjoyed cannot be wasted. It is quite possible that the Conservatives may try to gather the fruits of this history making decade. The experience gained by one party in Parliament is not copyrighted by that party alone, but is the common gain of the nation and empire. To exemplify this it is only necessary to recall the methods by which the Conservatives passed the reform bill of 1867. The Mr. Redmond is counting upon the

Conservatives gyrating right round a Home Rule is apparent from the tone of his manifesto. The refusal of Mr. Balfour to make known his policy also lends some color to the surmise. But whatever the policy of the Conservatives may be, there is no mistaking the work out for the Irish elector. A united party must be returned from Ireland, and discipline under a strong leader must be maintained in the next Parliament. The Liberal party is another going to be effaced nor permanently crippled in the general election. Political parties are not wrecked by such a hurricane as we have just seen the Liberals struck by. Like a fleet in a storm they spread out and divide for a while, but form up in line again. And it must not be forgotten that a solid Irish phalanx can still continue to block parliamentary business. Be Conservatives willing or unwilling, Ireland's fight is a winning fight, and instead of being a calamity, as so many are now inclined to regard the passing of the Liberals from power for a while, the collapse is not unlikely to hasten the consummation of the long and stubborn struggle.

Personal and Pertinent.

Mr. Laurier disclaims that he has any favor for godless schools.

Rev. Father Kelly of Sandwich is in Cleveland for a visit to recruit his health.

Mr. J. F. Foy, Q.C., who was confined to the house for a few days last week, is now quite recovered from his illness.

Vicar General McCann administrator of the Archdiocese in the absence of His Grace the Archbishop.

Rev. Father Carberry has returned from Evansville, Indiana, where he attended the convention of the Knights of St. John.

Father Hogan of Napanee has made a great success of the mission at Deseronto. Mass is said there every Sunday as well as at Napanee.

Mr. John McKeown of St. Catharines who has been unwell for some time returned to Toronto last Saturday. He was looking quite himself again.

Very Rev. Dean Harris of St. Catharines will preside over one of the meetings of the Pan-American Congress and will deliver what is expected and prove an interesting address.

Sir Frank Smith returned from Ottawa last week with his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Harrison. He is not yet thoroughly recovered, but is very much improved in health.

Rev. C. B. Murray parish priest of Theora has had more than one recent evidence of the good will and affection in which he is held, there by Catholics and Protestants alike.

The Marquis and Marchioness de Levis who have made a pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne and were present at the unveiling of the statue to the celebrated ancestor of the Marquis passed through Toronto last week.

Mr. Charles T. Long of Jarvis street is rapidly recovering from the very serious effects of an accident which befel him a week ago in attempting to board an Island boat at the foot of Yonge street.

At High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlotteville P.E.I., on Sunday last, His Lordship, the Bishop, addressed the congregation at some length, regarding his recent visit to Rome, and other part of Europe.

Rev. Patrick Cronin, the editor of the Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo, N.Y., has been selected by the city council of that city to read the Declaration of Independence at the ceremony incident to the unveiling of liberty pole flag on July 4.

The family of Mr. Hugh Ryan have gone abroad for the Summer which will be chiefly spent in Europe. They left the S.S. Vancouver, on which His Grace the Archbishop also was a passenger.

A Long Pilgrimage.

John Thaler, by birth an Austrian, from the neighborhood of Trieste, is now in the city on a pilgrimage round the world. He started from Montreal some weeks ago and has got thus far. Thaler says he came to Montreal in 1854, and eighteen months ago lost his sight by falling upon a broken chair. After treatment at the Grey Nuns Hospital he undertook a pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre last August, and cured partially recovered his eyesight. His appearance goes to bear out all he says in regard to his trouble. He considered the idea last winter of visiting all the famous shrines of the world on foot. Having supplied himself with satisfactory evidence of his genuineness in the way of letters from reputable gentlemen in Montreal he set out. He carries an album and appears to have visited all the newspaper offices of every way from Montreal here. To-day he goes to Stratford, thence to London and on to Denver and Grey Nuns, to Cisco where he hopes to have accumulated enough in small donations to buy him transportation to Yokohama. He will tramp through Asia into British India, to Patagonia. He also intends visiting all the shrines of Europe, and hopes to be back in Montreal in ten or twelve years.

Obituary.

Dr. Moran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, died. He was consecrated in February, 1856, and was for fourteen years Bishop of Grahamstown, South Africa, being translated to Dunedin in 1869.

Patrick Kennedy. Mr. Patrick Kennedy, member of the Legislature for the No. 6 St. Ann's division, of Montreal, died at an early hour Sunday morning after an illness of only a few hours' duration. He had been attending to his ordinary business duties in the forenoon, and in the afternoon was not seriously unwell, but the attack in the course of the night took a critical turn and death ensued. The news created quite a sensation in the city in which Mr. Kennedy was widely known and respected. He was a native of Ireland, and came to Montreal in 1857, and by hard work and attention built up a good business and at the same time won much public respect, which stood him in good stead in the many important contests through which he came victoriously, and later he best largely in returning him to the Legislature. Mr. Kennedy was first elected to the council for St. Ann's division in 1877, being returned by acclamation in 1880. Between 1883 and 1885 he was not a member, but in the latter year he again successfully contested the ward and has since represented it. He was a prominent member of St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

Cornelius Doyle. The Township of Mars and the neighborhood of Grille has lost one of the best known and most highly respected by the death of Mr. Cornelius Doyle. Deceased had lived for many years in the township, where he had successfully operated an extensive farm. Deceased was a growing man of three sons and two daughters. Of the former, James and John are living on the homestead, and the youngest, Frank, is at St. Michael's College, Toronto. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon last.

Senator K. P. Burns died last week at his home at Bathurst, N.B., after an illness of two weeks. Senator Burns was fifty-three years of age. For many years he was extensively engaged in the lumber business, and lately was manager of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co. He was elected to the New Brunswick Legislature in 1874, and held a seat there till 1882, when he was elected to the House of Commons for Gloucester County. He was re-elected in 1887 and again in 1891, being later appointed to the Senate. Mr. Burns was a public-spirited man and did much to promote the interests of the county he represented. He was a devout Catholic.

Father Gauvreau. An Ottawa despatch of Friday last said: Father Thomas Gauvreau of the Order of the Dominicans died suddenly on the street that morning. About a quarter past eight o'clock he left the city on an excursion, accompanied by Father Groulx and Leviston, M. A. visiting priest, whom he intended escorting to the Archbishop's palace to introduce him to Archbishop Duhamel. They had only walked as far as Cambridge street when Father Gauvreau complained that he felt a weakness of the heart and almost immediately fell on the sidewalk, expiring a minute afterwards. Heart disease was the cause of death. He had been complaining of heart weakness for more than three months. Father Gauvreau's father also died suddenly of heart failure. Father Gauvreau was 89 years of age. He had been in religious life sixteen years and had been connected with the Dominicans in Ottawa for ten years of that time. He came from Quebec, where his friends still reside. Father Gauvreau was very highly respected in Ottawa.

Patrick O'Connor. Mr. Patrick O'Connor, one of the best known residents of Deseronto, has passed away. He has long suffered from cancer in the neck. He was buried by the rites of his Church and surrounded by the ministrations of friends his death was one of happy resignation. Deceased was born in Ballyfin, Queen's County, Ireland, on July 10th, 1840. At the age of four years he came with his parents to Canada and with them resided near Montreal, afterwards settling in the township of Camden. In 1869 he came to Deseronto where he started in the hotel business. Few hotelmen were more held in esteem by the travelling public. He was kind and generous without ostentation. He is survived by his wife and five of their six children, one of whom is the wife of Dr. T. J. Mohr of Trenton.

Forty Hours at Wolfe Island. The Forty Hours devotion opened in Wolfe Island parish last week. A number of priests of the archdiocese of Kingston attended. The parish has also wonderful progress under the ritual direction of Father T. J. Rath.

A good deal of philosophy is necessary to understand all there is about an egg. An egg should be well understood by every person who ever eats one. It is indispensable that an egg should be fresh, and it need not be absolutely new to be fresh. One may keep eggs fresh by good care based on the philosophy of an egg. Thus, the shell of an egg is its protection from the air by which it is spoiled. But an eggshell is porous and pervious to the air, and the more so as the position the egg is kept in. The porosity of the shell is destroyed by the application of the better by which it is greasy matter by which the minute pores in it are closed. If any egg is kept in a perpendicular position, the more absorptive yolk is floated in the albumen by which it is enveloped, and this result is reached all the better by keeping the small end of the egg down. Otherwise the absorbent yolk sinks in the fluid albumen and rests on the inside of the shell, thus being at once exposed to the air, which then passes most easily into the yolk.

The Catholic Almanac for Ontario is now to be had from the Office of the Catholic Register, mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents.

HIS JUBILEE.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Cameron.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 20.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of his Lordship, Bishop Cameron, was celebrated at Antigonish today. Elaborate preparations had been made to make the solemnization one of pomp and grandeur, and the altar will long be remembered by the Catholics who participated. Arches were constructed and the cathedral and approaches were beautifully decorated, as was the interior of the church. Seventy priests of the diocese were present besides notable prelates from other parts of Canada, his Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, Bishops McDonald, of Charlottetown; Sweeney, of St. John; Hawley, of Newfoundland, and Larocque, of Sherbrooke, Que. St. Ninian's Cathedral, which holds nearly 2,000, was packed. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Cameron. Archbishop O'Brien preached an appropriate sermon. Rev. Dr. Guinan, Vicar-General, on behalf of the clergy of the diocese, presented an address accompanied by a purse of \$2,000, and an address from the laity was accompanied by a purse of \$1,700. To these the recipient responded. To-night his Lordship was entertained at a grand banquet at St. Francis Xavier college, Father McNann's Garden Party.

The Dominion Day Garden Party at "The Willows," Bathurst street, in aid of St. Mary's Church, was a splendid success. Vicar General McCann is loved not only by the people of St. Mary's but by all the Catholics of the city. Whatever he undertakes is certain to succeed in every way. The military and fancy drill of the corps of St. Mary's School was an attractive feature of the programme of the day. The crowd that attended thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

A Notable Resolution.

At the annual meeting of the English Church Union, under the presidency of Viscount Halifax, a notable response, on behalf of Protestant England, will be given to the recent appeal of Leo XIII. Amongst the speakers will be Canon Carter, of Clower, the Warden of Keble College, Mr. W. J. Birbeck, who accompanied Lord Halifax to Rome, and Mr. Athelstan Riley. The principal resolution will be:

That this Union, deeply deploring the unhappy divisions which separate Christians from one another, welcomes with profound thankfulness the letter addressed by Leo XIII. to the English people, and believing with His Holiness that earnest and united prayer is the surest way of obtaining from God the reunion of Christendom, call upon its members, in response to that letter, and in accordance with the recent pastoral sent out by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to endeavour by united and persevering prayer to secure the realization of that perfect unity in faith and love which Our Lord on the eve of His Passion desired for all who should believe in His name.

The late Mr. Hennessy. HALIFAX, July 2.—At the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the I.C.B.U., No. 4, of Canada, a deeply sympathetic resolution was passed to Bro. Hugh Hennessy and his family on the death of Mr. Hennessy's father. The resolution was carried by the committee: John W. Smith, W. P. McBride and J. D. Cherrier.

Crops in Deseronto

A correspondent writing from Deseronto says, grave fears are entertained that the growing crops will be a comparative failure around that section. Copious rains have fallen lately, but it is feared they were too late to effect much good. Barley and hay will both fall short of the average standard, although there are yet hopes that other crops may yield fairly.

It is understood that at one of the Sunday evening meetings of the forthcoming Pan-American Congress De An Harris will speak on the subject of Catholic Missions to the Heen Islands. The retreat at Loreto Abbey for ladies has been largely awaited. It terminates on the 5th inst. The retreat is being conducted by Rev. G. O. Bryan S.J.

Father Ryan's garden party in the grounds of St. Michael's Cathedral last week was a great social success, and from the financial point of view yielded very satisfactory results. The band of the Queens Own Rifles supplied the music and the tea was pronounced a brilliant success. A very successful picnic and garden party was held by the Catholic citizens of Toronto Junction on Saturday afternoon and evening in the new Town Park in aid of the building fund of the New St. Cecilia's Church. Upwards of 4,000 tickets of admission were sold, and about three-quarters of these were used, the visitors including many prominent citizens of the vicinity.

The Value of Asparagus.

There is no more valuable plant in the garden than asparagus. Just now it is the sole dependence of the rural house-keeper for the choice of vegetable, and it must last until the first of growth of it is well to study the habits of growth of this plant. It is a great feeder, its long roots making a mat in the soil near the surface for three feet in every direction. Not only plenty of manure is to be given as a top dressing, but the richest fertilizing as well. It is on this nutritious habit of feeding that the plants are often given four or five feet of space in each direc-

tion, but, with good feeding and fertilize, they may be set in rows four feet apart. Two hundred rods apart in the rows, and eight rods in the bed, will supply a good-sized family until the peas and string beans come in. If there is not such a bed in every garden, a note should be made to have one next Spring. It needs to be sown in the fall, and to do so is to scatter salt liberally over it, sufficient to wick the surface. This will destroy most of the weeds, but it will save the asparagus.

The King's Cannibals.

Johnson, in "Up the Niger" describing cannibalism, says, that the King of Napa keeps a set of cannibals in the town of Bidal, to be used on special occasions as instruments of his vengeance. They are not particular, but devour with relish any one whom their king chooses to give them. Even lepers are considered very good eating. Indeed, the natives seem to stop at nothing in these matters, for they even dig up the dead for consumption in some parts. When war is followed by famine it is thought by certain tribes to be a great waste of precious food to bury the dead. What cannot be eaten is dried in the sun and stored, even the bones being used to make soup. If only one could get accustomed to the idea, one could admire the spirit displayed.

Apart from human flesh the Africans do not seem to have any good natural dish. Ants are eaten a good deal, but they do not sound very tempting. However, some Europeans consider them good when once you get accustomed to the idea. They are supposed to taste like "grains of rice fried in delicious fresh oil." These ants are served up in various ways; they can be roasted plain or made into paste, or oil can be made of them; they can also be eaten raw like oysters.

Affection of Wild Animals.

Wild animals naturally limit both their affections and regrets to each other's society. In the social life of most animals there is little difference between the individuals that the loss of one is easily replaced. It leaves no gap in the daily life, as the loss of a human being may in that of a domestic animal. But Lord Lovat has given a sufficient number of instances of the grief felt by wild deer at the death or wounding of their companions to supplement the lesson of Sir E. Lauder's picture entitled "Highland Nurses," in which the hinds are watching by a wounded stag. Birds, which since the days when Eschylus described the hurried and anxious flight of the vultures robbed of their young, have always shown the utmost distress and grief at the loss of their nestlings, seem seldom affected to sorrow by any other circumstance, though Miss Benson, in her book, "Subject to Vanity," has lately given an account of the "inhuman" indifference of a hen Budgerigar parakeet when its mate was ill, and of the obvious dejection which this indifference caused in the sick bird. But it is now doubted whether "lovebirds" die of grief after the loss of their mate, though the fact that one usually dies very soon, often only a few hours after the other, is not disputed. But they are delicate birds, and the same unsuitable food or sudden draught which kills one usually affects the other. They are probably victims, not of sorrow, but of errors in "do mesic hygiene."—London Spectator.

Cardinal Vaughan an Irishman.

M. Felicien Pascal, a writer in Paris Figaro, who interviewed Cardinal Vaughan on his return to Paris from Orleans, has made the interesting discovery that His Eminence is a son of the Emerald Isle. He had been somewhat at a loss to account for the Cardinal's cordial sympathy with France, and after reflection he discovered the secret in the Cardinal's Celtic temperament. "His true," he remarks, "that Cardinal Vaughan is an Irishman. He is a Celt with clear blue eyes, habitually bent on the stern contemplation of his mental dreams." It is often said that one must go abroad to get news of home; news it certainly is to learn that Cardinal Vaughan is an Irishman. With such a transformation, who will say it is too much to hope that His Eminence may yet develop into a sound Home Ruler? As to the Cardinal's propensity to dreaming, the writer would make a very different diagnosis of his character if for a month he closely observed his movements to the English metropolis. He would then discover that His Eminence is one of the most practical men of the day.

A considerate servant—A young lady, lately and happily married, has a literary man for a husband, who sees all his work at home. It is very good work, and pays well. Recently they got a new servant, a buxom German girl, who proved herself happy, and she seemed to take a deep interest in the affairs of the young couple. Of course she saw the husband about the house a good deal; but her mistress was not prepared for the following: "O Queen me, Mrs. Blank, but I like to say something." "Well, Rhona?" "The girl blushed, fumbled her apron, murmured, and she replied: "Well, you pay me twenty-five shillings a month."

"And I can't pay any more," said the mistress, decisively. "It is not do," responded the girl; "but I be willing to make twenty till—till your husband gets work."—Household Words.

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"SALADA" CEYLON TEA. PROVES EVERY CLAIM ON A "TEA POT" TEST. SOLD IN LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK OR MIXED. BY ALL GROCERS. P. C. Larkin & Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto, and 318 St. Paul St. Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1850. OFFICE AND YARD: 105 N. STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. TELEPHONE NO. 190. P. BURNS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL AND WOOD. HEAD OFFICE: 35 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, TELEPHONE NO. 151. BRANCH OFFICES: 385 YONGE STREET, TELEPHONE NO. 151. 548 QUEEN ST. W., TELEPHONE NO. 152.

ACME CAKE BEATER. SPECIAL OFFER. ACME CAKE BEATER. PRICE \$10.00. Acme Cake Beater. The most wonderful invention of the period. No Dishes and Spoons to Clean! No Tired Back and Arms! Nice Ladies out of every ten will buy an Acme Cake Beater. It is shown and explained to them. Mixes cake of any kind with one motion. It is simple and practical that people wonder why it was not thought of before. With it a child can make cake equal to a grown person. To introduce it quickly where we have no agent we will send for 50 cents, silver, well wrapped, stamp or money order, one Acme Cake Beater, with recipe and full instructions. If you afterwards order a dozen beaters you may deduct the 50 cents and you have your. SAMPLES FREE! Or we will return you 50 cents if you get us an agent who will order a dozen beaters. Better still, get up a club of 12 neighbors and friends and send us \$5.00 for a dozen beaters, which will sell for 12.00, making a clear profit of \$7.00 for a few hours or an evening's work. Another agent in two or three hours secured a club of 12 in one evening. One man sells \$120.00 worth every day. Full particulars send for stamp. BUTLER MFG. CO., 657, CHICAGO.

We are Showing Exceptionally Good value in Men's Tweed and Serge Suits this week. \$10.00. OAK - HALL CLOTHIERS. 115 to 121 King St. East, TORONTO.

CHEYNE & CO. MONEY TALKS. And our Prices Talk, too, because there's Money in them. It is here that the lever power of a dollar reaches its utmost limit. With us \$1.50 will buy a Summer Coat, Alpaca or Lustre, a Blue Serge Coat, an All wool Cashmere Vest, or a stylish pair of warm weather Trousers. It will also buy a Boys' Jaunty Reefer, a durable 2-piece Suit, a handsome Zouave Suit, and a variety of other artistic garments too numerous to mention. We now carry a full line of Men's Furnishings, and have all the Latest Styles in Washable Waistcoats and Neckwear at Bargain Prices. CHEYNE & CO., 73 KING ST. E., ROBERT CHEYNE, Mgr.

Effect of the French Treaty. Wines at Half Price. The Bordeaux Claret Company established at Montreal in view of the French Treaty are now offering the Canadian consumer beautiful wines at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$6.00 and \$8.00 wines sold on their label. Every well-to-do hotel and club is now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address, for price list and particulars, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal. If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old, well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.



GHOST STORIES.

The Shadow of the Reed Pool.

From the French of 'L'abbé Mende.

At the close of a rainy day in mid-summer my weary horse reached the summit of a little hill crowned by a jump of young pines, and through the branches of the trees I caught my first glimpse of the chateau of Les Aulnes lying in the misty embrace of the valley.

heavy gate just far enough to admit me. This must be the wife of the old steward.

Madame Chartier withdrew to prepare my sleeping apartment; not in the chateau, which long years of neglect had rendered almost uninhabitable, but on the first floor of this house in which they lived.

swift glance. I was alone, undoubtedly; no one had spoken my name or disturbed my slumber.

moon and rested on the paler face. I recognized it—the face of the portrait—the face of Madeleine!

That night I left for Paris. Three years passed. I sold Les Aulnes to an industrial Society which purposed draining the marshes through out the whole unhealthy district of—



Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use."

For Stomach and Liver

troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. They are easy to take, and

Are the Best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—Mrs. May Johnson, 365 Rialt Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood.

Table with columns for City, a.m., p.m., and Dose. Includes entries for G. T. R. East, G. T. R. West, G. W. R., U. S. N. Y., and U. S. West & States.

The Catholic Almanac for Ontario is now to be had from the Office of the Catholic Register, mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents.



SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

An extraordinary case of supposed poison ing is reported from Larino, county Antrim. A man named Henry, on June 8, purchased some veal, and having shared it with two others, all partook of it next day. On the following morning nearly a dozen persons had been taken the next day alarmingly ill. One of these, an old woman named Walkoe, died from the effects of the illness. The others are slowly recovering.

At the opening of the Ennis Quarter Sessions, on June 12th, County Court Judge Kelly congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceable condition of the county at present, and said he hoped it would continue.

On Sunday, June 3rd, Most Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Bishop of Cork, performed the solemn dedication of the new church at Watergrasshill. The building, which has been erected on the site of an old church, is now in use for 140 years. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. P. A. Roche, C.C., Corcoran.

The Rev. Michael Martin, P.P. of Killybegs, has addressed a remarkable letter to the Daily Sentinel, in which he warmly eulogizes Mr. Balfour's policy and contrasts it with that of the present Government. He considers that Mr. Balfour's name should be forever held in grateful remembrance by the King's troops and Glaciers, and that the great benefit conferred upon them in the construction of their railways. Father Martin undertakes to prove that Mr. Balfour was not a greater executioner than Mr. Gladstone or Mr. John Morley. As a constitutional statesman he had to administer the law and maintain order, and the coercion measures which his Administration were necessary to prevent the many crimes and outrages which were disgracing the land.

The departure of Brother Swan a distinguished educationalist from Dublin to take charge of the new college of the Christian Brothers at Bath is being availed of by some of the members of the Society to present him with a testimonial in recognition of his immense services to education during the forty years which he has labored in the city. A meeting of the members of the Society was held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and a committee of influential gentlemen appointed. A very large sum was subscribed at the meeting. Under Brother Swan's able direction the Christian Brothers' school, North Richmond street, has long held a foremost place among the best schools in the country.

It is stated that from thirty to forty ejection processes will be applied for, on behalf of the Marquis of Clanricarde at the impending Quarter Sessions for the Gore district. The operation of the law in the generality of those in which many eviction campaigns have already been indulged, inasmuch as they affect a higher class of tenants. A meeting of the Christian Brothers has hitherto been directed, with some exceptions, to the humbler, and, therefore, the most helpless and defenceless of the tenants. The operation of the law in the Gore district, but now the blow is to be struck at the larger farmers.

The annual conferring of Orders took place on the Feast of Corpus Christi, at the Irish College, Freetown, Dublin. The Rev. P. E. Maher, Deputy Rev. T. Crowley, Castleberry, Sub-Dean—Mr. T. J. Lyons, Killybegs, Mr. T. O'Shea, Killybegs, Mr. T. O'Reilly, Trillick, Mr. J. B. Cahill, Trillick.

On Monday, the 17th instant, the solemn Profession of a Sister of Mercy, took place at the Convent of St. Mary's of the Rosary, Abbeyfeale. The young lady who made her vows in the most beautiful manner was (in religion Sister Mary Elizabeth), eldest daughter of William Irwin, Esq., of Pallas, Kilmoyry.

Nenagh has been thrown into a state of the most intense commotion and alarm by a revolt among the men of the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment (the North Tipperary Militia), at present undergoing their training at the barracks. On the 1st of June an outbreak has been the total wreck of an entire street, the damage representing a very considerable loss of property. The affair is generally the most serious, however, the dangerous injuries that have been inflicted on a number of the inhabitants, mostly women and children. It appears that an ill-feeling existed up between some of the men and number of the soldiers, and for days they had engaged in occasional petty rows.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Sheehan held an ordination at the Cathedral, Waterford when the Rev. Canon Sheehan was raised to the dignity of priesthood. The Rev. gentleman is the son of C. Sheehan, Esq. (Dungarvan) and nephew of the late Thomas Lawlor, Esq. (Enniscorthy).

Places were posted throughout Mullingar, calling upon Catholics in the counties of Westmeath, Longford, and King's to keep away from the Mass on Holy Saturday. A committee selected August 1st, the Feast of Assumption, and declined to accede to the application of Bishop Nulty and the clergy in favour of an alteration.

The Catholic Almanac. That handy and useful work the Catholic Almanac of Ontario is now in preparation for 1896 and the clergy are respectful invited to send in as early a date as possible to the Editor, Monastery of the Precious Blood, 113 St. Joseph St. Toronto, information concerning their parishes, etc.

To ensure publication in the Almanac for 1896 Secretaries of Societies will kindly send in lists of officers and other desirable up-to-date information not later than August 1st.

If it can be known the value of crosses and altars they would regard them as gifts of God, and of such importance as to be greatly desired.—Ven. L. de Blois, O.S.B.

The great popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pile Cure is as common as the daily explained. It is something, healing, agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and is the most economical of all similar preparations. It is prompt to act and sure to cure.

Catharsis Cured. (No pay asked for advice.) Mr. T. Miles, 39 Christopher street, Toronto, says: "Your issue of the 27th inst. has been one of cases of hemorrhoids long standing in about thirty of my friends. I have tried every remedy, but the treatment in prompt, pleasant and liberal manner. Method of treatment is as follows: MEDICAL INHALATION CO., Toronto, Ont. Nov.

LATEST MARKETS.

Toronto, July 3, 1895. To-day's market, continued to be very depressed. Prices paid for everything were low. Buying for Montreal was slow and local business did not overtake much. In fact, some of the good export cattle remained in the pens. Cattle were depressed. Receipts to-day were small. There were 67 carloads of stuff in, which included 306 hogs, 1,042 sheep and lambs and 79 calves. Total receipts at the two markets for last week as received by Mr. Walker, were—Cattle, 1,236; sheep, 3,060; hogs, 1,330; weight fees, \$5.25.

Export Cattle.—The truth of the matter is that the market for this, it is scarcely worth writing about. Mr. James Eakins bought 12 carloads. Messrs. Duon & Thompson a couple and Mr. Crawford and Mr. Frost a couple each. The market for calves realized as poor that is hard to get real values. Quite a few of even the good cattle remained unsold. Nothing touched 5c exactly to-day. There were 100 being made at 4c per lb. There were a few bulls sold to Mr. H. Mullin at prices ranging from 3c to 4 1/2c per lb. Sales: One carload cattle, 1,200 lbs average, \$29 per lb; 1 carload, 1,150 lbs average, \$30 per lb; 13 cattle, 1,250 lbs average, \$4-30 per cow; 9 cattle, 10 lbs average, 40 per lb; 1 carload cattle, 1,300 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 1,400 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 1,500 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 1,600 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 1,700 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 1,800 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 1,900 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,000 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,100 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,200 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,300 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,400 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,500 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,600 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,700 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,800 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 2,900 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 3,000 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 3,100 lbs average, 50 per lb; 1 carload, 3,200 lbs average, 50 per lb; 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