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## Catholic Record

London, Sat., June 28th, 1890. EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Arena, lately published, has at a bound leaped into the front rank of magazines. Writers of known ability contribute to its columns. What we most admire in it is its broad, conservative spirit. We do not, nor cannot, give assent to all its utterances, but its frank, open discussion of vital questions, its disdain for the meretricious beauties of ornate rhetoric, its thoughtful and finished estays on doctrinal subjects, may well win consideration from any thoughtful individual. The "no name series" sparkles with a bright, though at times cynical, humor. The writer of the noname column for June is confident that the twentieth century will strike off mankind the thralls of falsehood and prejudice. He declaims against the stupidity of society in general, and proves it by the men of genius who attained a niche in fame's temple only by unaided efforts and by vanquishing the obstacles placed in their way by those who clung with tenacity to the established order of things. The coming century, however, will have an ennobling tendency, and men, dazzled by its splendor of truth, will contemplate in astonishment the vagaries of the past generations of their fellowcreatures. This may be poetry, beautiful, if you will, but doomed to consignment amidst those Utopian and ephemeral schemes, whose novelty may charm us, but leave us no better, no wiser.

HUMAN nature will be, in a hundred years, the same as to day, and will be stamped with the same mark of godless. ness, provided there be no specific remedy which can leaven the mass of humanity. And this remedy will come from no fanciful theory, born of a mirguided intellect, but from one higher than society, who has the power to promulgate and enforce a law. From God alone, therefore, can come our deliverance from the selfishness, and lust, and nameless crimes, which infest the world. From the Catholic Church springs the refinement which polishes the rough sides of our nature, and the truth which satisfies our craving intellects. Not the meanest, not the rudest, is beyond the influence of the Church. She includes specimens of every class among her children. She is the solace of the forlorn, the chastener of the prosperous, and the guide of the wayward. She keeps a mother's eye for the innocent, bears with a heavy hand upon the wanton, and has a voice of majesty for the proud. She opens the mind of the ignorant, and she prostrates the intellect of the most gifted. These are not words; she has done it, she does it still, she undertakes to do it. All she asks is an open field, and freedom to act.

THE League of the Cross, a strictly Catholic temperance society, is making great progress throughout Great Britain Manning recently presided at a meeting of Bishops in Westminster, at which it was resolved to recommend the work in a joint pastoral letter. The members of the League are encouraged to perseverance by several special indulgences granted by the Holy Father, Pope Lao XIII. The following are the fundamental rules of the League :

1. The pledge is of total abstinence nd is taken without limit as to time. 2. Only Catholics can become members

of the League.
3. All members after they have joined the League must live as good practica

4. No one who is not a practical Catho lic can, as long as he fails to practice his religion, hold any office in the League.

\*\*\* The members are exhorted to go to confession and Holy Communion at least once a month.

There are also branches established in many dioceses for children, who are enrolled only with the consent of their parents. The children have their Guild meetings with appropriate devotion.

Ir is the custom of many newspaper correspondents on the continent of Europe, and especially of those who furnish news from Rome, to manufacture ecclesiastical intelligence regarding the Catholic Church, without regard for truth. Their only purpose is to show that they are earning their pay by securing news which none but themselves furnish, and to make

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posed, the preclamation of the dogma There is no truth whatsoever in the statement. All cablegrams of similar import should be looked upon with grave suspicion, even though circumstances may make it probable that such subjects are under consideration, for it is especially on subjects which are the theme of the day that these correspondents invent sen-

THE Lutherans of Illinois are as resolute in resisting the Compulsory Education Law as are those of Wiscons'n. The law empowers school boards to break up private schools on the most filmsy pretexts, and the Lutherans have made up their minds to elect, where possible, members to the Legislature, pledged to modify the Law so as to leave to parents their natural right to educate their children in accordance with their convictions. The clause to which the Lutherans chiefly object is that which requires that all the common branches be taught in Egg'ish,

THE United States Presbyterian General Assembly had before it for consideration the curious case of a church, composed entirely of women, which applied for admission as one of the churches of that body. The first supposition which might naturally be entertained would be that the women of the locality desired to run a church themselves exclusively of men, but it is stated that this is not the case here, and this view of the condition of things was not taken in the Assembly, but the matter was considered under the aspect whether a church com. posed only of women could be admitted as a Presbyterian church at all.

"Founding of a French Nation on the St. Lawrence." We learn that he quoted largely from Quebec authors, public men, clerical dignitaries, journalists and others to show that it is the desire of the leaders of public opinion in the Province of Quebec "to establish a French national ity as distinct from and opposed to Anglo-Saxon." Certainly in this sense, that the people of Quebec propose to preserve their language and religion, and to govern themselves with the same freedom as the other Provinces of the Dominion enjoy, it is their intention to establish a French nationality, and they are perfectly right not to submit to the dictation of Ontario fanatics like those who applauded Mr. Chamberlain's denunciations of the French Canadians. But if it be question of the loyalty of the French-Canadians to our institutions, and to the British throne, there is no class in Canada which is more devoted than the French. Canadians. They are devoted also to the prosperity of all Canada, and they will continue in this mind, unless they be forced by the persistent attacks of Ontario bigots to lock for a separation from Ontario as the only means whereby they can preserve their liberties. The French. Canadians are quite content to let the Orangemen of Ontario take their share in As a consequence, another similar abuse the government of Ontario, where they constitute a large factor in the populalation, but they will not have Orange domination in Quebec, and to this the Equal Righters may as well make up their minds. All such efforts as those which Mr. Chamberlain is making to ex cite the aggressive spirit of Ontarionians against the people of Quebec are inimical to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion, and those who make such efforts are the real enemies of Canada. The utterances of the Quebec leaders o public opinion are not aimed in opposition to the English people of Canada, as Mr. Chamberlain pretends; but these leaders are right in working especially for the welfare of their own Province, and for the preservation of the Provincial rights. Do not the people of Ontario do the same? There may be a few Quebec journalists and others whose utterances are very extreme and anti-Anglo-Saxon but these must not be taken as indicat ing the current of thought of the population generally any more than, nor perhaps so much as, the anti French and anti Catholic sentiments of the Hamilton Spectator, the Lindsay Warder, the Ottawa Journal and Mr. Chamberlain, together with the Association to which he belongs. represent the sentiments of Ontario. We may take it as a good sign of the weakness of fanaticism that there was but a slim attendance at Mr. Chamber-

that the pupils of the Separate schools rebuke of the Conference, are quite able to hold their own in intellectual competition with the Public

school pupils. The school reports of the Hon. Minister of Education show the Separate schools to be quite on a par with the Public schools in the secular department, and they give this additional advantage that the pupils that go out from them are not merely educated infidels. They are Christian scholars and good citizens. They do not often recruit the ranks of the murderers, who have recently shown themselves to be more numerous in Ontario than is desirable; nor do they go to Utah to join the Mormon army.

On the 19th inst, the Salisbury Gov-

erement very narrowly escaped defeat on the first clause of the License Bill. Many of the Ministerialist members were absent at Ascott, but it was known that they were indifferent as to the fate of the Bill, and the Opposition were actually in a majority in the House from four till after five o'clock. Were it not that they delayed the vote by asking questions which under such circumstances did more harm than good, the first clause of the Bill would have been defeated, and a crisis would have arisen. At least the Bill would have had to be dropped. Even at the moment when the vote was to be taken, Mr. Balfour said that the Bill was doomed, but between the ringing of the division bell and the clozing of the doors, five Ministerial members entered the House and saved the Government, the clause being thus passed by a majority of four. The result was greeted with prolonged cheers by the Opposition. Mr. Wm Smith, the Government leader of the House, stated that, notwithstanding the smallness of AT A meeting of Equal Righters in Toronto, a few evenings ago, Mr. A. Chamberlain read a paper entitled that, notwithstanding the smallness of the msjority, the Government will proceed with the Bill. Archbishop Walsh

OBrien, or to groan at Balfour's name. has written to the Dublin Freeman's Jour. nal severely lecturing the absentee Par. nellites who saved the Government from a defeat. He says that unless they can give a satisfactory explanation of their absence, he will find it hard to place further trust in the Irish party. The Chronicle says that the Government is discredited by its own supporters, and that they care little whether it be defeated or not.

BISHOP BALDWIN, in his address to the clergy last week, while in attendance at the Huron Synod, strongly reprobated the practice of preaching trial sermons for congregations desirous of selecting a pastor. This practice has become very common among Protestant denominations, more so among other denomins. tions than among Anglicans, but it is a necessary consequence of the system now so much in vogue of letting the congregations choose their own minister. arises, namely, that the ministers set themselves up at auction, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, and this is dignified by being styled "a call," presumably from heaven. The Bishop very properly stated that the practice which ne specially condemned is degrading to the ministerial character, and it does not effect its object either, for a preacher may be very showy in his trial sermon, and yet be a failure in real parish work. overcome their rivals, than to correct the peccadilloes of those who have the choosing of the pastor. Nothing like these practices is found in the Catholic Church.

8,621, of which 8,110 were awaiting nearing longer than half a year.

The enormous evil of excessive rent through Ireland is evidenced by many land cases which come before the Courte.

One recently decided at Carlow is a sample, but similar cases are an every

Ex BISHOP CARMAN felt so sore about the snubbing which was administered to him in Ottawa by the Methodist Conference, for his undue meddling in the political issues at stake at the last election, and for his reference to the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Foster, that, according to the Hamilton Times, he made former years. The numbers, however, allusion to the matter while exhorting which left during the week ending May the candidate for ordination in that city on the 8th inst. He remarked that "John the Baptist might have avoided trouble, if that had been his main object, by keeping still upon the relations that making them sensational. Recently such an item was furnished from Vienna to the Paris Temps and Figure, both of which published it as truth. It was to the Paris Temps and Figure one hundred Bibhops at the Pope had consulted by letter one hundred Bibhops at vien Pope's temporal power as an article of Fatth. It was added that foreign of Fatth. It was add existed between Herod and Herodias," and he exhorted the candidate to be "courageous in the path of duty, even to the extent of rebuking sin in high

little temple of Deism or Atheism, from sinners, sunk in iniquity and subservwhich the name of God is excluded. As | iency to Rome. He invents sins of which to the dash of arithmetic thrown in that tile Gospels made no mention. This dash sufficiently flavors the teaching, so was what brought on him the deserved

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN

COLLEGE GREEN. The Great Northern Railway, the Carrickmacress branch of which was boycotted by the people, has yielded to public opinion by withdrawing their station master from the house of the evicted tenant, Mr. Phelan, whose property to the amount of \$5000 had been confiscated under the rack renting process. The boycott has now ceased, and triffic is going on through the branch as bustly as before the company made themselves obnoxious by doing Mr. Balfour's work.

An ugly attempt has been made to blacken the character of Mr. Sexton, M. P., by the Blackrock Town Commissioners, The Great Northern Railway, the Car-

P., by the Blackrock Town Commissioners, who asserted that he had acted as a promoter of certain measures before a committee of the House. The result was a triumphant vindication of the hon. gentleman's impartiality by colleagues of every

a parliamentary return has been issued containing the names of all persons pro-ceeded against under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, from the 30th of November, 1888, to the 31st March last. The total number of persons -1207-is made up of 196 in Leinster, Connaught. Crarges were withdrawn in 102 cases, 327 persons were acquitted, and 769 convicted, while 9 cases were pending. There were 233 ap peals lodged; the sentence was in creased in one case, confirmed in 110 cases,

An amusing circumstance has come to light respecting the new town of Tipper-ary. Some time sgo it was feared that Mr. Smith Barry had acquired the land on which the new town is being built, and that therefore he had the power of eviction. Precisely the contrary turns out to be the case. Mr. Smith-Barry is himself the tenant of the new owners—i. c, the promoters of New Tipperary—and he has to pay them a quit rent of £6 a year. Lindlord and tenant, in fact, have exactly changed places—the great hangle of the great h changed places-to the great benefit of the

changed places—to the great banen; of the latter, at all events.

The New York Times' correspondent thus speaks of Mr. Wn. O'Brien, referring specially to his marriage: "It has always been clear that Mr. O'Brien is far and away the most beloved of the Irlsh mem bers, and in the wedding breakfast speech to day he helped one to understand this by the remark that he felt almost guilty by the remark that he felt almost guilty to be so happy while thousands of his countrymen were otherwise. But his Russo-Hebraic bride consecrates herself and fortune to the Irish cause, and will accompany him, a few months hence, to America, whither he will go, in company with John Dillon, on a lecturing tour for the cause. They will probably arrive early in September.

in September. The slowness with which fair rent applications to the Courts are attended to is an evidence that only from a Home Gov ernment can the Irish people ever expect that the grievances under which they are oppressed will be remedied. A Govern-ment return recently issued shows that on the 31st March last, 35,696 fair rent applt cations were undisposed of in Ireland, and of those no fewer than 33,002 were awaiting hearing for more than six months.

Taken by Provinces, it appears that the and yet be a failure in real parish work.

When clergymen are selected in this

The number in Ulster was 9,941, of which 8 904 were more than six months old.

The number in Leinster was 9,289, of way they are apt to be more desirous of propitiating the good will of influential The number in Connaught was 7,845, of which 7050 were entered longer than six months; and the number in Munster was 8,621, of which 8,110 were awaiting hear-

sample, but similar cases are an every day occurence. In the case in point, de-cided by the Sub-Commission, Mr. D. M. O'Farrell was landlord, and M. and W. illen tenants. The old rent was £455 The judicial rent was fixed at £280, a re

duction of £175 a year. The young men and women of Ireland are still emigrating in large numbers, though not quite so numerously as during lith are quite as large as those of last season, and the exodus for the present year is likely to continue for several weeks more. The emigrants, as in previous years, are principally young men and women, between fifteen and twenty five.

intruding in search of a supposed meeting, has been awarded £100 damages.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde was un-

able to attend the barquet given to the Australian delegates in Dublin, owing to the accident which recently befell bim. It was a brilliant affir. Messrs, John Dublin, and Du It was a brilliant affair. Messrs. John Dillon and Deasy were present and gave graphic accounts of the euthusiasm every where manifested through Australia for O'Brien and other prominent Nationalists also made elequent speeches. The total amount contributed by the Australian colonies through the Irlsh delegates for the promotion of the Irlsh National cause is to date £32 838. This is what Mr.
Joseph Chamberlain termed "a financial
failure." Three thousand pounds more
have been actually collected, and this sum
will reach Ireland in a few days, bringing

sympathy with tenants evicted the previous week by Mrs. Maragaret O'Brien.
The tenants held a meeting immediately after, and passed a vote of thanks to His Grace, not only for his sympathy but also for his munificent contribution in support of the evicted tenants.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The brother, nephews and nieces of James Anthony Froude, the bigoted historian, are all converts to the Catholic faith.

It is stated that Servia is engaged in negotiating a Concordat with the Holy See, and arrangements satisfactory to both parties to the agreement are likely to be reached.

During the last four months pligrims brought offerings to the Pope amounting to  $\pounds40,000$ . The French pligrims brought  $\pounds8,000$ , the Italians  $\pounds10,000$ , the Americans  $\pounds12,000$ , the Austrians about  $\pounds6,000$ and the Germans about the same sum, Monelgnor Count Campello, formerly

Monsignor Count Campello, formerly a Canon of St. Peter's, who left the Church in company with Monsignor Savarese, and then founded the "Chiesa Italians" (the Italian Church), has returned to the Catholic Church.

The new Cathedral at Carthage was solemnly consecrated on Ascension Thursday by Cardinal Lavigerie, assisted by all the Bishops of the Province. Carthage is an ancient Episcopal city, but it ceased to be such when Mahometanism overspread North Africa. The Ray, Sam Small ought to be a good

witness as to the relative virtues of the various religious organizations. He has Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, North.— Macon Telegraph

Archbishop Ireland, of Minneapolls, has been elected a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In acknowledging the honor he said that among the dearest memories of his life were the days when he followed the stars and stripes on the battlefield, as chaplain of the First Min-

Dr. Morgan Grace, an Irlah member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, has received decorations of honor both from the Pope and the Queen. Such a double distinction has not seldom occurred. A few weeks since Leo XIII, made him a Knight of St. Gregory for his services to education in the colonies, and the Queen has included him in her birthday list as a companion of St. Michael and St. George. It is stated that there will be another

British mission to the Pope not withstanding the dissatisfaction which such missions give to no-Popery fanatics. Sir Adrian Dingli, first judge of the civil tribunal of Maita, will represent her Majesty's gov-ernment at the Vatican with reference to the erection of new Catholic dioceses in the East Indies.

Baron von Zodwitz, German Minister to Mexico, was married on the 17th inst. to Miss Lena Caldwell in the chapel of to Miss Lena Caldwell in the chapel of the Catholic University of America. The chapel where the wedding took place was the gift of the bride in memory of her mother, and by a special dispensation its use was allowed for the dispensation its use was showed for the marriage, as Baron von Zedwitz is not a Catholic. The bride is the younger sister of Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, the foundress of the University.

Miss Mary Anderson, the beautiful and Miss Mary Anderson, the beautiful and talented actress, was married on the 17th inst., to Autonio Navarro, in St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Hampstead, by Canon Pursell. Her stepfather, Dr. Griffin. gave the bride away. Children from St. Mary's Orphanage, prettily dressed as pages, atrewd flowers along the sisle in front of the medded ratios at they left the church the wedded pair as they left the church. After the celebration of the nuptial Mass the party drove to Dr. Griffin's house in Frognall, where the wedding breakfast was enjoyed. At 2:30 the newly-married couple started for Venice, where they will spend their honeymoon.

There is a curious story connected with

successors have not thought it worth while to enforce the guarantee. So the ortho-dex are still invited to pray for Dr. Pusey

long after he is dead .- Ex. TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

SIR-Having read "Anglican's" letter in your issue of May 24th, on Transubstantiation, also your own remarks sub-joined thereto, I take the liberty to send you for publication the following extract, which I make from an article in Brownson's Review for April, 1860, the perusal o which, let me assure you, removed the obstacles in the way of my intellect in believing more than one dogma of the Cathol'c Church. PRUDERTIUS.

June 12, 1890.

will reach Ireland in a few days, bringing the whole contribution up to the magnificent sum of £35.838. Eighty-five per cent of the Eaglish speaking population of the colonies are reported to be in sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland.

While His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, was making his official visit to Mullinahone recently, he confirmed one hundred and fifty children, to whom he administered the temperance pledge. He also handed £10 to the parish priest as a mark of his sympathy with tenants evicted the pre-Prescind the supersensible or intelligible Prescind the supersensible or intelligible world, and retain in the mind only sensible or material images, and what meaning should we be able to attach to the degmas of the Trinity, the Eternal Generation of the Word, the Procession of the Holy Ghost, the Incarnation, Transubstantiation, the Real Presence, Incard Carrier to Exercise 1. fused Grace, the Resurrection of the Fiesh? On either the Sensist or the psychological system of philosophy, the-ology would, indeed, be an impossible science, and faith would run the risk of being rejected as fanciful, self-contradic-tory, or absurd. When the Church adopts the word Transubstantiation, and defines the soul to be forma corporis, she shows the influence of the scholastic philosophy in determining, not the revealed truth, but the form of its expression. To the ordinary reader, at the present day, the assertion that the soul is the 'form of the body,' either conveys no meaning, or a meaning very nearly the reverse of the one in-tended. The word Transubstantiation, we think, is very far from expressing to the modern non Catholic mind the exact meaning of the Church. Theodoret is, we believe, orthodox in regard to the Blessed Euchsrist, and yet he says, according to his Latin translator, that the nature and substance (natura ac substantia) of the bread and wine remain unchanged after consecration. Our philosophy has no term more ultimate than substance, and if that is not changed it is hard to understand what is changed. It calls matter a substance, and defines it by its sensible properties. Take away the sensible pro-perties, then, and no matter remains. If, then, matter is a substance, and the sensible properties of the bread and the wine remain, as they certainly do, after consecration, unchanged, there is and can be no transubstantiation or change can be no transubstantiation or change of substance. If this philosophy were true, the Catholic dogma would be demonstrably false. Yet the whole difficulty arises from substituting a false for a true philosophy. Substance with the Greeks was by no means the ultimate term, and St Augustine, who was Greek, rather than Latin, as to his philosophical genius, obviates the difficulty and rather than Latin, as to his philosophi-cal genius, obviates the difficulty and saves the dogms by recognizing an intel-ligible body, which he distinguishes from the visible or sensible body. The change effected in the elements is a change in the intelligible, not in the sensible or visible body. Our Lord is present in the Eucharist, not in his visible, but in his supersensible or invisible body. Without recognizing this same distinction, we recognizing this same distinction, we could not defend the decisive of the could not defend the doctate of the resurrection of the body. The visible body is simply a congories of particles, or molecules, which are changed many times during life, and at death are scattered, and go to form new visible bodies of plants, animals, and even of other men. How, then, can God raise up the flesh and give to each man his own body, if, by the body that will rise sgain, we under-stand this visible or sensible body? We can defend the dogma only by distinguishing between the intelligible body and the sensible or visible. But we can never do this if we view matter as a substance, and substance as that which is ultimate. We must maintain, with Liebrietz and others, that there are, strictly speaking no material substances in the Latin use of the word, and that all substances are immaterial activities or forces, each acting material activities of rores, each acting from its own centre. Matter is not a substance, is never simple, but always composite—a collection of immaterial forces or activities, as was maintained in substance by Father Boscovich."

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

The following is the list of students who won medals and scholarships at St. Michael's

O Mahony Medal-Mental Philosophy-A.
O'Malloy, Toronto, Honors-1, W. A. MeDonagh 2, G. P. Murphy.
Campbell Medal-Olassics-F. J. Hussey,
Central Falls, Mass.
O'Connor Medal-Mathemat.-P. O'Leary, O'Connor Medal—Mathemat.—P. O'Leary, Indian River, Ont. Dowling Medal—English Essay—W. J. Healey, Avoca, Penn. Honors—I, F. O'Sul-livan; 2. T. McAvoy. Maddigan Medal—Commercial Course—T. Roach, Toronto. Honors—I, M. Sheedy; 2, I. Elsan.

At Last. BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

When on my day of life the night is falling And, in the wind from unsunned place I hear for voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown.

Thou hast made my home of life so pleasar Leave not its tenants when its wal O love divine, O Helper ever present, Be Thou my strength and stay.

Be near me when all else is from me drift run. kr. home's picture, days of shad and shine, And sincip faces to my own uplifting
The love which answers mine.

I have but Thee, O Father! Let Thy Spirit Be with me taen to comfort and uphold; No gate of pearl, no branch of paim I merit, No street of shining gold.

Suffice it if, my good and ill upreckoned, And both forgiving through Thy abound ing grace.

I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

Some humble door among Thy many man Some sheltering shade, where sin and striving cease,
And flows forever through heaven's green

The river of Thy peace. There from the music round about me stea I fain would learn the new and holy song. And find, at last, beneath Thy trees of heal-The life for which I long.

## KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOM HOGAN BOASTS THAT HE NEVER FIRED A SHOT. Mr. Isaac Pender and Attorney Hauly got over the attle and walked towards the place that Tom Hogan had just left. They looked into the deep drains as they went on, and by the time they got to the end of the field Tom Hogan had gone into his own house.

Attorney Hanly looked at his watch,

and seeing that the mail car would not pass the cross for some time, he though of returning home, but changed his mind on recollecting that if he did it would be necessary to show some civility to the visitors from whom he had just escaped. S) he walked with Mr. Isaac Pender and down by Tom Hogan's quick set hedge, talking about business.

hat is that ?" the agent asked, start ing and looking terrified.

"It was not a shot," replied the attorney.

"The report was not sherp enough for a shot from a gun or pistol. Yet it seemed to be an explosion of some kind. I'll get

to be an explosion of some kind. I'll get up on the ditch and see." "Better not," replied the sgent, catching hold of him. "Keep quiet, and don't

anything but pleasant if every sound half frightens it out of you at this rate. Lat us go on to the stile."

They walked by the quick set hedge till ched the stile that led into the What we have called the next field. quick set hedge was not merely a hedge planted on the ground. There was a tolerably high embankment of earth-a "ditch" in fact-and on the top of this the hedge. There were two or three long stone slabs fixed in the "ditch" as steps, and some two feet of wicker work wover between stakes on the top. Mr. Isaac Pender had one hand on the wicker-work and a foot on each of the two stone slabs, when he suddenly uttered a cry and fall back into the arms of the attorney. The attorney looked up, and he, too, was so startled that he let old Isaac fall to the ground; and, retreating a step backward, Attorney Hanly himself fell upon his back into one of Tom Hogan's newly-mad drains. The old sg nt had fallen upon his back too, but raising himself upon his

every feature gave evidence of the most The attorney had disappeared altogether present. in the drain, and seemed in no hurry to gat out of it.

hands he looked up at the stile, while

It was only Tom Hogan, who had sud-denly popped his head over the stile, But his face was blackened; and a braver man than Mr. Isaac Pender might wel have been startled by such an apparition. Attorney Hanly got upon his hands and nees in the drain, and waited for the not. He thought Tom Hogan must have overheard them plotting his ruin, and determined to wreak instant vengeance upon the plotters; and the thought was a natural one enough under the circum-

Mr. Hanly was not by any means coward. He would not have thrown him self designedly into the drain at the sight of Tom Hogan's blackened face. But, having fallen accidentally into it, he thought it wise to turn the accident to advantage. He was safe under cover; and resolved to keep quiet till Tom Hogan's gun or blunderbuss had exploded and riddled Mr. Isaac Pender. Then Mr. Hanly would start to his foot and run or fight for his life. He had no notion of staying where he was till Tom Hogan had guillotined him with his spade, perhaps. But why does he not fire?

The attorney's heart ceased to beat as he waited for the shot. Seconds seemed hours as he crouched there in the damp, marrow drain, which was so like a grave he ich his flesh creep as, on turning his head to listen, his cheek touched the cold And now the terrible thought oc red to him that the agent had been slain, not with a gun, but with a spade or pickaxe, and that the weapon, hot and bloody, was in the very act of crashing through his own brain. He felt, in that brief moment, the agony of dying a vio-lent death. It was only a moment; but ten death. It was only a moment; but to him it was an age. He tried to rise, but could not. He felt as if the heavy clay had been heaped upon him, and that he was buried slive!

The sound of voices fell upon his ear Some persons were speaking near him in a quiet, unexcited tone. The words

"I hope you are not injured?"

to discover that the face of Nature had undergone some wonderful transformation since last he looked upon it. But the trees, and the fields, and the mountains, as well as his own house, and the o'd castle, and Knocknagow—from Mat Donovan's to the cross; Phil Laby's pointed roof and thick chimineys, and the beech-tree inclusive—were precisely in their old places. And Mr. Isaac Pender was still in a half sitting position, propped up by his two arms, with his under-jaw hanging down, and his eyes as wide open as it was possible for such eyes to be. He was still staring up at the stile; but the black face was turned away, which seemed some little relief to him, for his mouth closed, and a slight movement about the eyes indicated that, in course of time, they, too, might recover the power of shutting. eyes indicated that, in course or they, too, might recover the power of shutting.

"Whe Mr. Hanly, what has happened?"

Hugh Kearney asked, locking at the attorney with unfelgned astonishment, as the emerged from the drain, like a grave-digger, Hugh thought, which idea was probably suggested by Mr. Isaac Pender, who in his suit of wester black looked. he emerged from the drain, like a grave-digger, Hugh thought, which idea was probably suggested by Mr. Isaac Pender, who, in his suit of rusty black, looked very like a withered old sexton.

"I merely stumbled, by accident, into this drain," replied the attorney, trying to remove the yellow clay from his shoul-ders and arms.

"And Mr. Pender ?" "I-I-I stumbled, too," that gentle-man replied, but showed no symptom of

any intention to rise.

Tom Hogan looked over his shoulder at the speakers, and his blackened face seemed to astonish them as much as at first. The surprise was mutual. Tom Hogan was quite as much puzzled to see his agent sitting upon the ground and staring at him as the agent was to account

for Tom Hogan's black face.

Tom Hogan's wife and daughter appeared upon the scene now.
"O Tom!" exclaimed his wife, "what

"Are you hurt, father?" Nancy asked, looking arxiously into his face.
"Tis nothin," 'Tis nothin," he replied.

'Twon't signify a pin."
"I think it would be as well if you run up to Mr. Hanly's and tell the doctor to come and see him," said Hugh Kearney, turning to Nancy Hogan.

"I will, sir," she replied eagerly, fling-ing back her auburn hair from her face, and running with the fleetness of a fright-ened faan towards the house.

ened faan towards the house.

"I think, Mr. Pender, you had better get up," Hugh suggested.

"I think so; I think so; I think so," replied old Isaac, as he turned round upon his hands and knees and stroggled to get upon his feet. But his joints appeared to have become either too stiff or too weak, and Hugh, catching him by the collar with one hand, placed him on his legs, as if he were a rickety old chair.

if he were a rickety old chair.

The doctor and Mr. Lowe were soon "Why, what is it you are afraid of?"
e attorney asked. "Your life must be tything but pleasant if every sound half delicacy made her hold back and let them

pass.
"I don't think the eyes are injured," "I don't think the eyes are injured," said the doctor, as he examined Tom Hogan. "There is a slight burn on the left cheek, but it will not signify. Ha! yes; the hand must be looked to. But I'll have you all right in a day or two," added the doctor, as he laid his finger on Tom Hegan's wrist and felt his pulse. "The system seems to have sustained a shock," be continued gravely. "That is the serious feature in the case." And the doctor pulled out his watch and

the doctor pulled out his watch and counted Tom Hogan's pulse for a minute.

The two Miss Hanlys, with Mary and Grace, joined the group; and Mary, taking Hugh by the arm, questioned him about what had happened. But before he could reply they were startled on seeing Jemmy Hogan clearing the hedge at a bound close to where they stood. His eyes flashed fire, as he demanded breathlessly

what happened his father?" "Did anyone do anything to him?" he continued, almost choked with passion, as he looked from one to another of those

"No, Jemmy, no," his sister exclaimed, linging her arms round him, "No one did anything to him. It was an acci-

His hands were clenched, and he looked as if he would have sprung like a tiger upon anyone who would dare to hurt his

father.
"No, Jemmy, no," Tom Hogan repeated—ind he laughed in a strange hysterical way. "No, Jemmy; no wan done anything to me."

His sister clung to him, and all present were struck with their extreme beauty,

and the resemblance they bore to each other, notwithstanding the pleading gentleness of her look, and the passionate

defiance of his.

"O Mary," Grace whispered, "did you ever imagine Jemmy Hogan had such fierceness in him? But what has happened to his father? The poor man is a perfect fright, with his hair singed and his face blackened. Perhaps he rushed into a fire to save some one—but then there is defiance of his. no sign of a fire anywhere."
"I was just asking Hugh," Mary re-

plied. Mr. Lowe came also to inquire of Hugh

what had happened.
"I think I understand the matter," replied Hugh. "I was on my way to the bottom of our farm, and on hearing a noise I turned round, and observed a thick puff of smoke in the middle of that wheatfield. I saw Tom Hogan stagger back with his hands to his face, and as it was evident an accident had occurred. I turned back. He hurried on in this direction, and was just getting over the stile when I came up to him. Those gentlemen," he continued, lowering his voice and laughing, as he nodded his head towards the agent and Attorney Hanly, "seem to have been rather startled, for a found Mr. Pender on the broad of his back on the field there, and Mr. Hanly emerging from that drain."

Grace laughed, and even Mr. Lowe could not help smiling as he turned quietly round and looked at old Isaac, who had only partially recovered from

his fright. "Hope you are not injured?"

"Begor, I don' know. Id tuck a start out uv me, et any rate. An' look at the way my hand is."

Mr. Hanly tried again to stand up, and succeeded. He had not been more than a minute in the drain; but he looked about him as if he expected "Frightenin' the crowa," replied Tom Hogan, turning to Mr. Lowe.

"How? I really don't understand."
"Wud a grain of quarry-powther sir,"
returned Tom Hogan. "I put id into a
hole, an' in the way 'twould make a report I was goin' to lay a fiat stone on id
before I'd set fire to the bit uv touch.
But some way my head way 't stadd." But some way my hand wasn't studdy an' a spark fell on id, an', begor, id blasted up into my face. An' that's the

way it happened, sir."
"And why would you not frighten the crows with a gun?" the crows with a gun?"

"Is id me sir! No, sir," said Tom Hogan, looking repreachfully at Mr. Lowe, as if he had done him a great injustice. "I'm not that soart of a character, an' never was. I never fired a shot in my life, an' plase God I never will. No, sir," continued Tom Hogan proudly, "no wan could ever say a bad word uv me."

"In the presence of old Phil Morris's lively little grand daughter; yet now he wondered why he had not taken more notice of her at that time, and began to admire her retrospectively, as she moved about the house or sat reading or sewing near the window while the old man talked, and the rain poured down till the young ducks swam ne."

Mr. Lowe looked in astonishment at

and men like Tom Hogan would not get license. So poor Tom has come to look upon never having fired a shot as a proof of his honesty and respectability."

"We met a man on the road," said Mr. Lowe, "who had pistels."

"That was Wat Corcoran the balliff,"

"That was Wat Corcoran the balliff,"
returned Hugh. "He is a great man on
the strength of his pistols. In such a case
as his, arms are the marks of the genticman, and the man in power."

"Tom H gan," put in Mr. Isaac Pender,
"was always a quiet decent man. He
never had anything to do with firearms."

"Nor never will, sir," said Tom Hogan.
But if Tom Hogan that very hour
provided himself with a good seaviceable
musket and bayonet, or a rifle or carbine
—or even an old duck gun like that with
which Dr. Richard Kearney so distinguished himself, it might have been lucky
for Tem Hogan, and lucky, too, for Mr.
Isaac Pender.

Isaac Pender.
"Tom Hogan never had anything to do "Tom Hogan never had anything to do with firearms," said Mc. Isaac Pender again. "Nor his son. Nor his son. Nor his son. Nor his son, who was now quite calm, except for a little flurry and confusion, which was perhaps less the result of his late excitement than of the presence of so many young ladies, all of whom were many young ladies, all of whom were one or two perhaps—whom, under favor

"A very well-conducted, industrious young man," said Mr. Isaac Pender, "A very well-conducted, industrious young man," said Mr. Isaac Pender, "A very well-conducted young man."

"Pender was right," he muttered to himself. "That young Hogan is a different sort of character from what I thought. There was a devil in his eye. That chap would do anything if driven to it. "Its interfere at all—was calculated to give a true for old Leave. The case to the difficult interfere at all—was calculated to give a true for old Isaac. The case is a difficult one. But that's his business. If his part was done I'd be able to manage the affall

was done I'd be able to manage the allair in such a way that it would not appear that I had anything to do it. Hallo!" The driver pulled up, and Mr. Hanly got upon the car; and was not seen or heard of in that part of the country till he jumped off the same car at the same place that day three weeks.
"Which way shall we go back?" Grace

"By the road," replied the doctor, who

hoped Kathleen would accompany them as far as the bridge.

"By the road," said Mary, who feared that Norah Laby might feel disappointed if she returned home without calling to

CHAPTER XLIV.

HUGH KEARNEY THINKS HE WILL GET HIS FISHING ROD REPAIRED.

Hugh Kearney changed his mind. He said to himself, instead of going to the lower part of the farm, he would go look at the hoggets on the bill above the fort. Somehow he found that white jacket which had so caught his fancy at the wedding running very much in his mind. had to pass close to the house on his way, he began to think of some excuse for running up to his sister's room and having a laugh and a few words of conversation laugh and a few words of conversation with his agreeable partner in the dance at at Ned Brophy's wedding. It required a good deal of reasoning to satisfy him that there was nothing objectionable in the step he was about taking; and the mere fact that it did take such an amount of argumentation to satisfy him ought of itself to have been enough to convince so steady a young man as Mr. Hugh Kearney that it might be just as well to go up the hill, and not mind that curious little grown up in the pointed roof in the older room up in the pointed roof in the oldest portion of the old cottage, for the present. "She is a remarkably intelligent girl," cought Mr. Hugh Kearney. "If she thought Mr. Hugh Kearney. were a beauty, like Nancy Hogan, I shouldn't be surprised at the admiration she inspires. And surely intellect can have nothing to do with it; for what do those young fellows I saw crowding about her know about intellect? And sure she attracted my own notice before I spoke a word to her, or even knew who she was. It would be quite an interesting study to discover the secret of her attraction." And he got over the stile behind the laurels with the intention of commencing

the interesting study at once. He started on entering the garden, for He started on entering the garden, for while his eyes were turned to the window in the lvied gable, he found himself face to face with Bessy Morris, who was just passing the laurels with her head bent over her sewing. Possibly she had seen him coming, from the window.

Hugh Kesraey made a few commonnace remarks, and asked one or the lace remarks.

place remarks, and asked one or two commonplace questions as he walked by Bessy Morris's side towards the house. But when she turned round at the end of the walk, somehow he could not bring himse f to turn round with her. Perhaps it was pride that prevented him, and he wanted an excuse. So far, he was merely on his way to the house. He found an excuse, however, for delaying her a minute at the little gate to inquire whether her grandfather ever went to fish now? There was a little trout stream not far

cast of files, when the contents of his own fishing-book failed to lure the trout to rise and get themselves hooked. Sometimes, too, the rain would drive him from the stream for shelter to the little house among the hawthorns; and he would listen for hours to the old "croppy's reminiscences of '98, while the shuttle was allowed to rest as he shouldered his crutch to show how fields were won. Mr. Hugh Kearney used not to be quite oblivious of the presence of old Phil allowed to rest as he shouldered his crutch to show how fields were won. Mr. Hugh Kearney used not to be quite oblivious of the presence of old Phil Morris's lively little grand daughter; yet now he wondered why he had not taken more notice of her at that time, and began to admire her retrospectivals as he moved about the house or while the old man talked, and the rain poured down till the young ducks swam up to the very threshold, and seemed to consult among themselves whether they would have long to wait before they could call into the kitchen and explore every mook and corner without setting foot on dry land. And the glances—for Beesy Morris was a coquette before ever she saw a bold drsgoon—that went for nothing at that time, strange to say, began now to produce the desired effect on Mr. Hugh Kearney's heart, as memory brought them back again, while he leant over the little gate to ask Bessy Morris whether her grandfather ever went to fish now.

She had seen him looking over his files and tackle a few days before, and Hugh

and tackle a few days before, and Hugh resolved to send his rod to Mat Donovan to be repaired, and said to himself that he would pay an occasional visit to the river during the spring and summer. It would be very pleasant. Old Pall was as enter taining as ever, and told him some capital

stories at Ned Brophy's wedding!
Hugh Kearney, as he walked alone up
the hill, scknowledged to himself that he would rather have remained in the garden with Beesy Morris than with any girl he

knew—if he had an excuse.

It was generally said and believed among his friends that Hugh had never been in love. Yet he had a tinge of romance in him, after a fashion. He was able circumstances, he might have loved. But he had got a habit of weighing pos-Attorney Hanly seeing the mail-car before him, which made him keep clear of actual danger, and content himself with castles in the cross roads. with castles in the air. His solitary rampractical business like turn to his mind. He found health and relaxation among the moors and mountains, and never th the time lost which was spent with his dogs and his gun, or upon horseback, clearing stone walls and double ditches, after the fexhounds or the harders. He read more, and derived more pleasure from books, than his acquaintances suspected, and was far better informed than he himself knew. He did not parade his knowledge, and con-sequently got credit for knowing nothing. No day passed that he did not add to his store. But he read solely for the sake of the pleasure it afforded him; and yet he almost shrank from opening a new volume unless he had some previous knowledge of the author or the subject. He felt no craving for novelty, and liked so well to return again and again to some cherished favorites that he often some cuerished favorities that he often thought it would scarcely be a matter for regret if the art of book—making were lost, and he were henceforth obliged to limit his reading to the contents of his own shelves, the greater part of which he owed

his pockets and looked about him. He could see two figures leaning over the little bridge; and supposing them to be the doctor and the beauty of Castleview, Hugh smiled. He considered Kathles too, singularly handsome; and he thought Rose an exceedingly pleasant girl to spend an hour with. Yet he turned to spend an hour with. Yet he turned back at Tom Hogan's boundary a while ago, and had determined to do so from the first—though Miss Grace was quite troubled to think that it was because he was "huffed" by the way she "treated him" that he left them so abruptly. In fact he felt inclined to keep aloof from the house on the hill; and there can scarcely be a doubt that the habit of looking before him had a good deal to do with producing this somewhat odd frame of mind for a this somewhat odd frame of mind for a young man who admired beauty and sympathized with lovers in general, and was so given to building castles in the air. Yet he never thought of looking before him in the case of the little house among the hawthorns. Was it because it was so humble a little house? or was it because there was more attactive metal in it? Perhaps both these considerations helped to make Mr. Hugh Kearney forget his usual habit of looking to possible consequences in this instance, And besides, he had an excuse. He would certainly send his fishing-rod to Mat Donovan to have it repaired. And poor Mat Donovan!—had he nothing to do with the affair? Was he in no way con cerned? Was it nothing to him who came or went to and from that little house in the whitethorns?

At the present moment, however, nothing sublunary seems to be troubling Mat Donovan but how best to convey, with the greatest certainty and expedition to Tom Caddeby, of the Rath, the im-portant intelligence that the long disputed hurling match could be decided to the satisfaction of all concerned in Maurice Kearney's kiln-field on the following

Sunday.
"Maybe," said Mat to himself, as he trudged homeward after finishing the seed-sowing, "maybe I might meet some wan from that side at the forge. If not There was a little trout stream not far from Phil Morrie's house, and the old man, not withstanding his lameness, was an expert angler Some years before Hugh cultivated the gentle craft, and the old that there had been a funeral in the little graveyard near the castle, for, besides the Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Frence. don' know how I'm best mauage; an

He hurried on and came out upon the main road before the horseman had

passed.
"A fine evenin', Mat," said old Paddy Laughlan; "what way are you afther the weddin'? The divil a betther bout uv dancin' I see these fifty years than that last bout ye danced. Have you any

ye're at ?"

"Tia," was the reply; "a son uv William Maher'a,"
"Wisha, now," exclaimed Mat in astonishment, "I didn't hear a word uv

Oh, 'tis on'y the yourgest little b'y. b'lieve he wasn't more than about fiteen months ould. Where are you comin' from?"
"Well, we wor finishin' the seed-sowin'

"Well, we wor nuishin' the seed-sowin' at Rabeen; and I'm goin' to give some directions to Jack Delany about the plough-irons, as we're goin' to break a field. An' now as I'm ofther meetin' you, maybe you'd—" Here Mat Donovan stopped short. The second horseman, who had lettered behind, rode up; and who had lottered behind, rode up; and as soon as Mat Donovan recognised him he ceased speaking, and looked as if he had made a mistake. The horseman was the young man from the mountain, who kept gadding after a certain white jacket at Ned Brophy's wedding, when his allegiance was lawfully due elsewhere. Was Mat Donovan jealous of the young man from the mountain? On the contrary, his discrimination in the matter of the white jacket made Mat Donovan feel the white jacket made Mat Donovan feel as if he were the sworn friend of the young man from the mountain. Yet young man from the mountain. Yet Mat Donovan looked grave, and stopped short in the middle of a sentence, the moment he recognised the young man from the mountain in the horseman who now rode up and resumed his place at old

mind id."

"I'll bith' a message, an' welcome, for you," returned the old farmer. "Maybe 'tis to Ned Brophy? If is is, I won't mind turnin' down an' tellin' him, if I don't happen to meet any wan on the road to send id by. He's a cousin up Ned Brophy'e," he added, turning to the young man who rode by his side, as if he thought it necessary to evaluate when he thought it necessary to explain why he was so civil to a poor man like Mat Don.

The young man only locked at his spurs, which were very large and very bright—first at one and then at the other —and seemed to think that old Paddy Laughlan was on the whole too conde-tecanding—Ned Brophy's relationship to the contrary notwithstanding.

"I won't mind id now," returned Mat.

Good evenin' to ye."
"Bad luck to id for money," said Mat Donovan to himself when Paddy Laugh-lan and his intended son in-law had ridden forward, "'tis doin' harm here and there. Well she'll have her twenty cows milkin' well she'll have her twenty cows minking at any rate; ay, begor, an' a good lookin' young fellow, too, though he a gag itse'f. But if ever a woman was fond uv a man Judy Laughlin was fond of Tom Cuddehy. An' poor Tom 'd marry her if she hadn't a cross to bless herself wud in the mornin'; an' he tould me be would. An' all on account uv her four hundhred pounds fortune they're to be separated. I don' to that paragon of uncles, his mother's fortune they're to be separated. I don' uncle Dan. So that Mrs. Kearney could know; she might be a happier woman credit her uncle Dan with Hugh's taste wud Tom, though he has on'y a small which had so caught his fancy at the wedding running very much in his mind. But this, in some degree, might be accounted for by the fact that Grace had just been telling him the flattering things. Bessy Morris had said of him. And as he had to make loss to the house on his year, and the has only a small farm, and that tillings, than ever she'll be in her fine slate house wad her twenty cows comin' into her yard. Well, I was need felling him the flattering things. Bessy Morris had said of him. And as he had to make close to the house on his year, forever leaving the field. The not a wan uv me ever thought uv how id was betune 'em till the son in law reminded me uvid. An' sure I might 'asy know, whin Tom himse'f tould me she daren't look at him for the last twelve month. Now if Tom dhraws her down, as he always do, the next time I meet him, as he always do, the next time I meet him, I know the first word that'll come to my mouth is, that there's as good fish in the say as ever was caught. An' cowld comfort that same ould sayin' is. Well, he'll soon be out uv pain anyway. An' maybe 'twould be well for more of us if we had the same story." He looked up at the three poplar trees on the hill, and then at the little house among the hawthorns. "Well, I must see about the plough-irons," he added, rousing himself; "an' who knows but wan uv these cars at the church might be from Tom's side uv the coun-thry, an' I can send him word about the

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CATHOLIC TRUTH.

THE NEW SOCIETY TELLS SOME THINGS CATHOLICS DO NOT BE-LIEVE.

The Catholic Truth Society, has published the following excellent letter in the Minneapolis Journal:
In view of the fact that there has been

so much discussion locally of late about doctrinal differences between Catholics and Protestants, we ask the privilege of enumerating some things Catholics do not believe

1. They do not believe that there is any other mediator of redemption than Jesus Christ, "For there is no other name given to man whereby he must be saved." When they call the Mother of last bout ye danced. Have you any saved." When they call the Mother of God, or any saint, a mediator, it is not in whose a word strange. Is id a funeral ye're at?"

the sense of a mediator of redemption attributed to our Saviour, but in the sense of intercessor or pleader between God and his fellow-man, as Abraham, Moses and St. Paul praying to God for the people.

2. Catholics do not believe that the Virgin Mary is in any way equal or even comparable to God, for, being only a creature, although the most highly favored, she is infinitely less than God, who created her. Nor do they claim for her any power her. Nor do they claim for her any power beyond that she derives from God; for she is entirely depending on God for her privileges, her grace and her glory.

3. Catholics do not believe there is any

power on this earth or in heaven that can give permission to commit the least sin; or that a sin can be forgiven for money; or that a sin can be lorgiven for money; or an indulgence granted for the commission of sin, either past, present or future, or that a priest, Bishop, Cardinal or Pope can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not truly repent by sincere sorrow, and truly resolve to abandon sin for all time to come and anyead bis sin for all time to come, and amend his life and make reparation to God and his neighbor for the offence committed.

4 Catholics do not believe that any man 4 Catholics do not believe that any man can obtain salvation by his own good deeds, independently of the merits and passion of Jesus Christ and His grace, or that he can make any satisfaction for the guilt of his sins, or acquire any merit ex-cept through the Saviour.

5. Catholic do not believe that it is

old Paddy Lughlan seked.

"Nothin' uv any account," Mat replied.

"I was thinkin' uv sendia' a message to a friend up in that direction; but I won't mind id."

"I'll brin' a message." allowable to break a lawful oath or tell a

lie Church.
6. Catholics do not believe that Protestants who are baptized, who lead a good life, love God and their neighbor, who avoid evil and do good, who are blamelessly

IGNORANT CF CATHOLIC TRUTH, and of the just claims of the Catholic Church to be the only true religion, are excluded from heaven, provided they believe there is one God in three divine persons (or unity in trinity or trinity in unity); that God will reward the good and punish the bad hereafter; that Jesus is the Son of God, made man, Who redeemed us, and in Whom we must trust for our salvation, and pro-vided they thoroughly repent of having ever by their sins offended God.

7. Catholics hold that Protestants who have these dispositions, and who have no suspicion of their religion being false, and no means of discovoring, or fail in honest endeavors to discover the fall in honest endeavors to discover the true religion, and who are so disposed in their hearts that they would, at any cost, embrace the Roman Catholic religion if they knew it to be the true one, are Catholics in spirit, and in some sense within the Catholic Church, without themselves knowing it. Taese Christians belong and are without themselves knowing it. tians belong and are united to the "soul," as it is called, of the Catholic Church, although they are not united to the visible body of the Church by external communion with her, and by the outward profession of her faith. Many Protestants from early education and false teaching about Catholics were right-eously indignant at Catholics' belief, but ning the truth from Catholic sources became members of the much-maligned Church. Among such men may be reckoned Cardinal Newman, who believed and to the age of thirty-seven preached that the Pope is anti-Christ, and Earl Spencer (afterwards Father Ignatius), who attacked the Catholic Church so vigorously when he was a clergyman of the English Church that his arm father implemed him to specific his own father implored him to speak less violently of Catholics and exercise

religious toleration.

8. Catholics do not believe that it is in the power of their Church to add to the truths contained in the "deposit of faith;" that is to frame or enforce any doctrine which has not for its source the written or unwritten word of God, or authority from the same. Nor do they believe, when the Church makes a definition in matters of faith, as for instance the Immaculate Conception of Mary, or the Infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals, it is a new doctrine; it being only a solemn declaration and a clearer statement of what was believed, at least implicity (that is in an implied way, or inferentially) at the time of the apostles, though some private person might have doubted it.

Catholics do not believe many other things not here enumerated, and on examination of the Catholic doctrine as taught and promulgated by the Church, many things which aposay strange to many things the strange to many the

many things which appear strange to non-Catholics can be readily ascertained to be founded on revealed religion, human reason and common sense.

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(FROM THE MONTH OF JULY)

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

2 Prizes "

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize worth \$15,000......\$15,000.00

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DO AMERICANS HATE ENGLAND? Boston Pilot.

Seven fairly representative Americans reply in the North American Review for June to Professor Goldwin Smith's peevish whimper, in the May number of the same magazine, on "American Hatred of England." Col. T. W. Higginson, who has the first word quetes to work the same of the same of the same magazine, on "American Hatred of England." of Eagland." Col. T. W. Higginson, who has the first word, quotes the words of snother sterling American, Nathaniel Hawthorne, writing nearly half a century ago: "If an Englishman were individually acquainted with all our twenty-five millions of Americans, and liked every one of them, and believed that each man of those millions was a Christian, honest upright, and kind, he would each man of those millions was a Christian, honest, upright, and kind, he would doubt, despise, and hate them in the aggregate, however he might love them as individuals." "The statement," says Col. Higginson, "is too strongly put, doubtless, but it touches the precise point in the case; and Hawthorne might have added that the twenty five—now sixty-five—millions of Americans have just the same curious mental habit."

Col. Higginson courteously attributes

wealthiest nation in the world, cannot well be jealous of the success of any other. Jealousy of England! the dear little thirg! This is a new idea, and we must thank Mr. Smith for the suggestion. It gives us a laugh."

He laughs also at Mr. Smith's ludicrous complaint that American legislative bodies have expressed sympathy with Ireland, and reminds him that England has never been backward in giving advice to her neighbors. "Enggiving advice to her neighbors. "Eng-land is always protesting against some-thing or other. Poland, or Bulgarie, or Turkey is doing something which calls for the censure of England, and her numerous societies are continually lecturing other nations upon questions from the cause of 'civil and religious liberty' up or down to 'the proper observance of the Lord's Day." Even Mr. Smith's own temporary country, Canada, has passed similar resolutions of sympathy with the cause of Home Rule; but, as Mr. Carnegie says, "Mr. Smith cannot write upon any subject nowadays without rendering his treatment of it subservient to his hatred of Ireland."

to his hatred of Ireland."

"Nothing more hateful than Mr. Smith's paper has appeared in print, within the range of my reading for many years," says Murat Halstead, who has a cordial liking for England, with an equally cordial attempt for the idea that we fear England enough to hate her.

Horace Porter is inclined to think that the preyalent disease partickes rather of

ence to the possessor of so progressive a soul is an allusion to our hero of Harper's Ferry or the Queen's late gillie."

After a careful review of English aggres sion and American forbearance, he concludes that "one cannot well resist the impression that one of the few persons disposed to keep prominently in view the grounds for grievance is the distinguished author of 'The Hatred of England' him.

Rev. Robert Collyer, himself an Eug-lishman born, has a word not only for Mr. Smith but also for sundry other English-men living in America (such as the founders of "British American" societies)-"men who came here to find an ampler life and have found it, or to make their fortune and have made it, but are ready still to spit on the hand which was held out to welcome them when they landed on these shores, or came southward, as so many do, from Canada."

James Harrison Wilson says that Americans do not hate England, the home of their race: "They hate the insulting, domineering, aggressive policy of the British Government. They hate the supercilious and patronizing airs, the self-sufficiency, and the arrogance and superiority of the class which controls and represents that Government, and which has always given it its character before the world."

of the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish emigrants constituted one half of the rank and file of the Continental Army. In like manner, should a war between Great Britain and the United States break out to-morrow, Irish-Americans would, of all our citizens, show themselves the most eager to enlist."

They had seen our Lord dispensing the generosity while on the cross, they had seen Him commending Mary to the care of St. John, and St. John to the care of St. John, was going away from His Mother for a ciaus, Minard's Liniment is used by Physishim and the United States break out to-morrow, Irish-Americans would, of all our citizens, show themselves the most eager to enlist."

The granting of Home Rule to Ireland, he believed, would result in the dia-appearance of that antipathy among Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic. he believes, would result in the dis-appearance of that antipathy among Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic. It will not disappear among Irish or other Americans, so long as the class which fights against Home Rule to day, and which repicted in American misfortures their years ago, rules English sentiment.

"That class," says Mr. Hazeltine, "would indicated by the contract the same and which read on them when He gave Mary as their Mother, their spotless and Immaculated by avince to morrow the same and which read on them when He gave Mary as their Mother, their spotless and Immaculated by avince to morrow the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the would be according to the contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and therefore they all looked upon Mary as their Mother. What a boun God contract the same and the same

SERMON BY FATHER TARLETON, S. J. London Universe, May 31.
From the above text Father Tarleton,

have added that the twenty five—minor sixty-five—millions of Americans have just the same curious mental habit."

Col. Higginson courteously attributes this feeling to the jealousy often noticed in cousinly circles, but he has a very vivid remembrance of something worse than jealousy displayed by our fritish cousins, from the days of the Revolutionary War down to the latest word of the London Times or the Saturday Review.

Andrew Carnegle, an American of Scotteh birth, and proudly fond of his native land, handles Mr. Smith less tenderly. "The American people could not help rejoleting in any reverse that might befall England and the brave Sundances," an swers Mr. Carnegle on the ween England and Ireland, for fastance, Yes. As between England and Russia, Germany, or even France, No." Mr. Smith's fanny assurprace. The same for the Church. He was interested the forgiveness of their sins they were not to suppose that it was through their redded for them. He payed the price of which we have the forgiveness of their sins they were not to suppose that it was through their redded for them. He payed the price of which which is saved through their redded for them. He payed the price of the Church, Indeed, old Church, S. J., preached the concluding sermon of the May series on Sunday evening in the Church of the Jesuit Fathers at Calvary, and whatever came to them by prayer came through the part which Christ took in the scene there. They might have a great love of sculs; they might pray to God to save all mankind, but that was only a secondary part, for Christ, in yielding up His life, played the first part, and He only saved them from eternal sufferings. But while Christ was escrificing flis life to save mankind, Mary our Mother was playing her part at the foot of the cross by praying to God in Heaven. in Heaven.
WHAT A LESSON THEY COULD LEARN FROM

MARY ON MOUNT CALVARY,
standing there seeing her beloved Son
being put to death, and yet praying to God
to forgive His murderers! Our Lord,
although He was supposed to have been
overcome, yet really triumphed on the
cross. He broke the chain of sin which
bound mankind and Mary knew the great bound mankind, and Mary knew the great victory they had won, and her heart was full of joy and forgiveness. Let them for full of joy and forgiveness. Let them for one moment think of the state of mind our Blessed Ludy must have been in when she saw the Jews take the garments of our Lord and divide them, thus fulfilling the prophecy made many years before; and when they came to His robe, which was wove for Him in His infancy by Mary, and which tradition says grew with Him as He progressed in years, they cast lots as to who should possess it, not being able to divide it as it was seamless. It was God's holy will that His Son should thus be despolled, and Mary consented without a murmur.

murmur. the prevalent disease partakes rather of Anglomania than of Anglophobia:

"We find here Victoria hotels, Her Majesty's Opera, royal baking-powders, imperial trains, and harness makers to whom she had done so much. Some of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and when the anthem of 'John Brown' is sung, there appears to be a confusion in the minds of some of our more advanced Anglomaniacs as to whether the refer.

whom she had done so much. Some of who they loved, it may be their mother, or it may be their sister, and if they saw those dones suffering much in pain they would do everything they could to help them to make their sufferings less; nay, they might in many cases wish to endure it themselves rather than see those who they love enduring it. And so it was with Mary, and yet she could not help her Son; no, she had to look upon the Jews putting Him to death for a crime they never inquired into. They would now pass on to the time when Carist cried out to God, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," thus imploring forgiveness for those who were putting Him to death, and Mary at

has always given it its character before the world."

They remember, he says, that England is the only first class power with which they have had wars and continual disputes. They remember the interminable quarrels over the fisherles; "they remember—and with all due deference to the opinions of others, they should never forgive—the "Trent" and the 'Alabama' affairs."

M. W. Hizeltine, who contributes the closing paper, says very truly that Americans of German, Scandinavian and Italian descent are completely indifferent on the question. The feeling of Irish Americans is one of antipathy, which at present is active, but which is not by any means irremediable:

"Nor is this rancorous dislike of Irish Americans for England a new thing. The Irish Presbyterians who immigrated to this country during the ten years preceding 1775 played a noteworthy, if not decisive, part in the ensuing struggle of the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish preventions for the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish preventions for the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish preventions for the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish preventions for the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish prevents constituted one half of the provided the structure of the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish prevents a constituted one half of the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish prevents a constituted one half of the colonies for independence. According to the testimony taken in London on the conduct of the war, these Irish provents and the succeeded in the provents THE FORGIVENESS OF HIS MURDERERS

"That class," says Mr. Hazeltine, "would undoubtedly evince to-morrow the same sentiments, should another disruptive calamity befall us." When the class disappears, "American Hatrod of England" will disappear also.

Mr. Smith cannot say that he has not been categorically answered.

"MARY ON MOUNT CALVARY."

SERMON BY FATHER TARLETON, S. J.

PROTESTANT DEACONESSES.

nent they even received the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion from regular "Roman" priests; and when in formed that they had acted in a gravely wrong way, bitterly resented the rebuke as an insult.

Perhaps this feeling accounts for the renewned tendency of the Presbyterians and Methodists to revile the Catholic Church. They perceive a grand inetit. tion. They are eager to have put aside what they consider its abuses, and while

what they consider its abuse, and while
the Church goes calmly on, paying no
heed to them, they become angry.

Nevertheless we are glad to see this
drawing towards Catholic ideals of the
Protestants. The Church can afford to
ignore their temporary attacks, in view of
the ultimate results. That is the way
converts to Catholicity are made. They
begin as did the great St. Paul and all his
illustrious successors, by revilling that
which they subsequently receive as the
highest truth.

which they subsequently receive as the highest truth.

Certainly this imitation of Catholic methods could take no more beneficial forms than in providing regular institutions to be the organs of female piety.

Too familiar has been the public with Protestant women teachers, who, in attempt ing to every the public warms function ing to occupy the pulpit, usurp a function utterly inappropriate to their sex. Of course the imitation is feeble, but it is better than nothing. Here is the form of questions prescribed by Bishop Potter for

setting apart deaconosses:
The Bishop—'Have you well considered
in your own mind your purpose to serve
God in this office and ministry?'

God in this office and ministry?"

Answer—"I have so considered it."

The Bishop—"Will you endeavor, so long as you shall hold this office, faithfully to fulfill the duties of the same without fickleness or way wardness?"

Answer—"I will."

The Bishop—"Will you diligently ask of God the grace to enable you to cling to this endeavor, and to make this way.

to this endeavor, and to make this purpose good?"
Answer—"I will."

Answer—"I will."

Only a temporary mission seems contemplated by these questions. But there are indications that it will grow into a permanent form. These efforts will, besides, call attention to their prototypes, and lead many inquiring souls into the true faith. People will not long remain context with address when the remaining content with shadows when the realities are at hand. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

were putting Him to death, and Mary at this moment, looking round, did not see a face with pity on it, but she saw the faces of the false priests who cried out, Crucify Him, crucify Him, and she felt not one tinge of bitterness, but silently repeated the prayer which her Son had sent up to heaven. What a lesson they might learn from this scene! How they ought to love her for her forgiveness of the Jews, for she must have forgiven them to fulfill God's words, "Unless you forgive you shall not be forgiven." If any one felt in their hearts a bitterness a gainst some person who done them an injury, let them take a lesson from Mary on Mount Calvary, who prayed for the forgiveness of the Jews, and let them take a lesson, too, from the manner in which Christ pleaded to His Father in heaven for Truth Stranger Than Fiction. was and wanted me to look at a star on a piece of paper. It proved to be an advertisement of Nasal Balm. I ordered it at once and it proved to be just what I wanted as to day the women's head is all right. She is able to do her own work and is getting strong very fast. This remarkable change was effected by one bottle of Nasal Balm. Enclose 50 cents for another bottle which is for a young lady here who has had catarrh for a long time. Please send at once and I will try and make its worth known to this place. It is a pleasure for me to work for the suffering and praise the medicine that deserves it.

Is a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all

the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

ferred me to persons whom it had cared of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bettles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

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3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who

there will be only one express or freight charge. Persons outside of New York, who the persons outside of New York, who there will be the person of the pers

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blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom, it had cured

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

Yours, &c., WM. JACKSON.

After 25 Years.

After 25 Years.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,
W. H. COMSTOCK:

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

Yours, &co., Celia Johnson.

Disease of the Kidneys:

Disease of the Kidaeys;
Quarer Gap, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1888.
W. H. Constock:
Dear Sin: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root
Pills have effected a most remarkable cure. My
mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the
disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could
not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and
commenced giving her two pills every night; before
she had taken all of one box she could walk about the
house. To-day she is perfectly well and says that
Morse's Pills saved her life.
Yours, &c., L. W. Ferguson.

W. H. COMSTOCK,

MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

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

## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., June 28th, 1890. MERCIER AND

EQUAL RIGHTERS. It is only of late that French Canadian politicians have taken any interest in their co-religionists of the Province of Oatario. We have had for a long period of years to fight our own battles. Single-handed we had to grapple with insolent and aggressive Orangeism; single-handed Bishop De Oberhannell had to contend for Catholic education in the Province of Ontario In the eyes of the average French-Canadian politician Orangeism was looked upon as a cause of mere family strife among the Irish, and Messrs, George E. Cartier, Cauchon and others had too much respect for Protestant prejudice to interfere in behalf of the Catholics of the sister Province. Those gentlemen had to be dencunced publicly from the altars as unworthy members of the Church before they could be brought to a recognition of their most obvious and clearly defined duties as Catholic states men. Of late years, however, the promi nent men of French Canada have come to consider that the interests of the Catho lic Church in both Provinces are identi cal. The Guibord riots, and the Oka Indian entrages gave them to understand that Orangeism is not a mere source of contention among the Irish. They found the enemy of social order and of Church discipline at their very doors. Eated with the results of their audacity, the Orangemen attempted to trample on French-Canadian law and march through the Catholic city of Montreal piping their party tunes and flaunting their banners of defiance and insult in the midst and in the very face of a Catholic population. The climax was reached when not alone the Orangemen, but the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist preachers of Ontario attempted to interfere with the very legislation of Quebec, and to have laws annuled because the Pope's name happened to appear in the preamble of certain Acts passed with a view to make restitution to a Catholic order for lands and hereditaments unjustly sequestrated in years gone by: Why Presby terian and Methodist preachers should meddle with the legislation of a sister province and attempt disruption of confederation can only be explained by the apathy of French Canadian Catholic in not asserting themselves years ago, and in not giving fanatics to understand, as Hon, Mr. Mercier has done lately. that the French-Canadians will brook no dictation at the hands of Orangemen, Equal Righters, or sensational lunatics i the Protestant pulpit. The address of Hon. Honore Mercier, delivered to the Club National in Montreal on the 6th November last, exhibited in all its true and forbidding colors the injustice and bigotry of Protestant Ontario in resisting the Jesuit Estates Act and in clamoring against Catholic Separate schools. Mr Mercier proved from the admission of Protestants, high in authority, that in no country under the sun is a religious minority treated so generously as the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec. He detailed all the provisions made for the education of Protestant children and the large sums of money devoted every year by the Catholic Gay ernment of Quebec to the furtherance of Protestant education in colleges, academies and in normal and model schools. Possibly his lecture, which appeared in pamphlet form and was widely distrib. uted in Ontario previous to the late election, had the effect of opening the eyes of thousands of Protestants in this Province and of inclining them to aid by their votes the Mowat Government in its honest determination to help on the cause of Catholic education as provided by laws already existing in this Province. The pamphlet, which is now before us, is by far the most important that has yet issued from the eloquent pen of the Quebec Premier. It contains, 1st, letters which passed between him and Rev. Dr. Caven. Principal of Knox College in Toronto : 2nd, a letter from Mr. Sellar, editor of the Huntingdon Gleaner, on

by the Hon Mr. Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec. In the correspondence between Mr. Mercier and Rev. Dr. Caven the latter is politely requested to give the name of the "Quebec loyalist" author of an important letter on "The Disabilities of Protestants in that Province." Dr. Caven replies that he has not the writer's permission, but that he will forward Hon. Mr. Mercier's letter to him and await his reply. Meanwhile the Rev. Dr. adds :

'Permit me to say that the Equal Rights Association would much regret to endorse any statement which is not cor-rect, and if it be shown to them that the assertions contained in this letter are false and unjust to the majority in Quebec, they will hasten to disclaim any responsibility implied in their relation to this pamphlet."

This letter is dated Toronto, March 7th, 1890, and signed, Wm. Caven. In a subsequent letter, dated 10th March, Rev. Dr. Caven informs the Prime Minister that he received a telegram from the author, saying "send my name to Mercier and demand that he proves his statement about my letter." The writer is Robert Sellar, editor of the Hunting. don Gleaner, Quebec.

It may be remarked that the letter in question is incorporated in a manifesto sued by the Equal Rights Association. and forms the chief ground of complaint made by the fanatics of the harsh and unjust treatment Protestants have to endure from the Catholic Government of Quebec

It would occupy too much space in our columns to publish the calumnious letter of Mr. Sellar, which Hon, Mr. Mercies prints in toto in the pamphlet just issued so that no injustice would be done the writer. We will merely summarize the forcible arguments by which the Quebec Premier disproves every statement of the man Sellar and exhibits him in his colors as an ignorant bigot and a defamer without conscience of the too-patient and too generous Catholic population who tolerate the presence of such a pest in their midst.

Hon, Mr. Mercier, in his first letter "Allow me to confess in all frankness

that it does not surprise me to hear that Mr. Sellar is this so-called Quebec Loyalist. Tois gentleman is a rabid fanatic, who never misses an opportunity to show his hatred sgainst everything which is French and Catholic, without the slightest recent leads to the control of the thing which is French and Catholic, without the slightest respect which every honest and impartial man owes to truth. The small sheet which he pub-lishes is not sufficient for his insatiable desire to represent under false colors everything that is dear to the majority of the population of the Province in which he lives, and he has hastened to send you his letter, delighted to avail himself of the influence and means of publication of your Association in order to spread more widely falsehoods and calumny concerning my fellow country. men, their clergy and their religious in-

Hon, Mr. Mercier continues :

"That if the writer were alone in this question he would not notice him, but as the Equal Rights Association has taken him up and adopted his letter, it gains sufficient importance to call for a reply. If after this refutation the association does not repudiate the letter of Mr. Sellar and persists in spreading it abroad, honorable people will be able to judge of the ways and means em-ployed by you (Dr. Caven and Co.) to rouse the Protestant population of the other Provinces sgainst eleven hundred thousand Catholics who inhabit the Province of Quebec, and who desire nothing more than to live at peace with their fellow-citizens of other races and creeds. You say in your letter that you would much regret to endorse any state ment which is not strictly correct, and i wn that the assertions contained in this letter are false and injurious to the this letter are false and injurious to the majority in Quebec, you will hasten to disclaim any responsibility in relation to it. I accept this declaration, or rather engagement, and I forward you with this letter a demonstration which will put under the obligation of fulfilling it. (Signed) HONORE MERCIER,

To Rev. W. Caven, Prime Minister. Equal Rights Association, Toronto, Oat.

All the foul misrepresentions atrocious calumnies of Mr. Robert Sellar are then dealt with in lucid, convincing and cogent arguments. As Mr. Sellar's false charges are often heard, and as the pamphlet containing them is circulated broadcast by the Equal Rights Association, it is well that our readers should hear both sides, and have means of easy refutation at hand to silence the insolent clamors of those whose tottering institutions rest upon the sandy and shifting foundations of mendacity and misrepresentation of

HELIGOLAND.

Eugland and Germany have made an agreement for the purpose of peacefully settling African claims of both countries, and for mutual cession of territories, Heligoland is to be ceded to Germany, Witu, and the Islands of Manda, Patta and Somali will be ceded to England, and a definite boundary line is fixed between possessions of both countries in Africa. Missions are to be granted freedom of religious teaching. The status quo will be proof of this is that the Equal Righters preserved until the ratification of the agreement. The London journals regard | their party.

Lord Salisbury's Sedan, which is all the more abject as it was announced on the anniversary of Waterloo. The St. James' Gazette says the agreement is a bad bargain, and must be rejected by Parlisment. The Chronicle says that when such concessions are being made, there is no reason why Germany's ally should not demand Malta, and Spain Gibraltar, The Globe says England gains more than she gives away. The Times, Post and Standard ogree that the bargain is a good one. Heligoland is a small, rocky island in the North Sea about two hundred and fifty feet in height. There are on it a lighthouse and a small village, and it is of some importance in time of war, but the supporters of the Government say it is value less to England since Hanover is lost to

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Mr. Mercier has gained in Quebec s victory even more decisive than that of Mr. Mowat in Ontario. Out of seventythree constituencies the Opposition have carried twenty-two seats. Two of the members are ranked as doubtful, it seing supposed that one will be found on each side of the House. Forty-nine are supporters of the Administration. Thus it may be expected that Mr. Mercier will have a majority of twenty. seven, sn increase of twelve. The elec tion was keenly contested, as i usually the case, but there is no ground for the assertion of the anti Catholic press of Ontario, and notably of the Mail, that the contest was decided as an expression of antagonism to Protestants. Antagonism to Protestants or Protestantism formed no issue in the election at all. There is no party in the Province of Quebec entertaining the thought to deprive Protestants of any of their rights enjoyed under the Constitution of the Dominion, and Protestantism in Lower Canada would be equally secure from antagonistic legisla tion whether the Government were Reform or Conservative. We have no doubt, however, that the satisfactory settlement of the Jesuit estates claim contributed greatly towards Mr. Mercier's success. Quebec is so thoroughly Catholic, that the people could not but be discontented that a just claim should have been so long disregarded. Besides the settlement of the question places the Province in a much better position financially, because it leaves the property in a condition in which it can be disposed of to advantage, which would not have been the case if a claim so just had still remained in abeyance; and it would appear that even the Protestant extram ists of the Province are now beginning to understand this, for at the Presbyterian General Assembly, held at Ottawa last week, Principal McVicar and the committee on civil rights claimed credit for the Equal Rights Association because, as he said, the estates in question had been applied to the purpose for which they had been originally intended,

through the Equal Rights agitation. This is certainly a strange assertion for that Act of the Legislature, whereby \$460,000 were apportioned for educational purposes, Protestant as well as Catholic, became law in spite of the agitators. The apportionment was in ecordance with the original intention Equal Righters aimed only at diverting the property from its original purpose, However, it is well that they are getting new light which enables them to see now the justice of the measure.

The Mail remarks that all the English constituencies went against Mr. Mercier. This is not the truth. Strictly speaking, indeed, there is not an English constituency in the Province, though there are a few where the English language predominates. In Stanstead those of English and Scotch origin together form a majority of the population but that is the only constituency in which this is the case, and Stanstead returned an Independent member, who will probably support Mr. Mercier, The English constituencies of Quebe are therefore a mere myth-a creation of the Mail's vivid imagination.

But we presume that the Mail had in view those constituencies wherein there is a Protestant majority. There are only six such in the Province, namely : Stanstead, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Brome, Compton, and Mississquoi. The four last named returned Conservatives, Stanstead an Independent, and Hunting

don a Reformer, Dr. Cameron. The object of the Mail in making its statement is evidently to make it appear that the Equal Rights movement has had so much effect upon the Quebec Protestants that they consider they have been badly treated by the Mercier government, but the fact is they have only followed their usual political proclivities. The pretended Equal Righter have made no considerable impression upon the Protestants of Quebec, and the did not dare to bring out candidates of

most thoroughly Catholic counties of the Province there were large majorities against Mr. Mercier's candidates, though, of course, the result being, as it is, a decided victory for Mr. Mercier, it is to be expected that in other such counties there were large majorities for him. Bagot, where the census of 1881 gives the number of Catholics at 20,817 to 382 Protestants, gave the Opposition candidate a majority of 200. Deux Montagnes, Montcalm, Nicolet and St. Maurice, also gave large Opposition majorities, ranging from 240 to 402, though there are scarcely any Protestants at all in those counties. number of non-Catholics of all kinds in these four counties in 1881 were 893, 898, 32 and 109 respectively.

Such facts show that the statements of the Mail on this subject are as misleading as they are mischievous. At the ame time we have no doubt that some, perhaps many, voted for Mr. Mercier in order to mark their indignation against the fanatics of Ontario who have been so persistently threatening the people of Quebec with the invasion of their rights as British subjects. The people of Quebec are human as are those of Ontario, and it would be a matter of surprise if if they did not resent the abuse which has been poured out against them so profusely.

THE SYNODS.

The Canada Presbuterian savs : "Two weeks ago Ontario was filled with politics. Now it is filled with ecclesiastical matters. Two or three Anglican Synods, three or four Method ist Conferences and one General As-sembly are in full blast. Some of the discussions in the ecclesiastical parlia ments are quite as sharp and tart as many of the political dis is abundant evidence that clergy men, elders, lay delegates and professors of theology are all human. Even bishops and general superintendents lay themselves open to the suspicion that they are not infallible. The balloting in some of the conferences and synods seems to be just as keen as it was at the polls on the 5th of June. Human polis on the 5th of June. Lumbu nature is pretty much the same thing wherever you find it. The only difference is that in some cases it is a little more restrained and sanctified than in others. A really good man will act like a good man on the hustings or in the polling booth, and a man that is not good cannot be sanctified by the air of a church court. A fool will act like a fool in any surroundings. Our environment does not make our character."

Very true, indeed. But the churches that allow men to interpret the law of God as their fancy or passion or expediency may suggest must expect to have coolish things said and done even by those who are apparently the wisest, for we know that God makes use of the weak to confound the strong and of the foolish to confound the wise. For instance, Rev. Dr. McVicar, presenting the report on civil and religious liberty, read : "The committee beg to report that its members, scattered throughout the Dominion, have done much during the past year to foster a wholesome public sentiment on the question of equal rights." As this fostering of public opinion throughout the whole Dominion has resulted in the election of one Equal Righter, the member for East Durham, there does not appear on the surface of public events much for Dr. red ; but the McVicar to go into ecstacies over.

The report goes on to say : "It is mani fest that the aggressions of Ultramontan ism have received at least a temporary check, and that the public mind is more thoroughly alive than it has been for a long time to the necessity of guarding vigilantly the legislation of the country and the education of our youth from the undue influence of Romanism." The Rev. Dr. McVicar must have a cheek of brass, or a very wretched memory, to bring into the Presbyterian Conference such an absurd report in the face of the Imperial snub given him and the Equal Righters by Lord Stanley at Quebec, and in the very smoke of the battle on Cath. olic education which has been just fought and won by Mr. Mowat and his Ultra. montane supporters at almost every hust ings in the Province of Ontario.

The report gives a summary of what the Presbyterian Church must bring about by all legitimate means :

1st. The complete separation of Caurch and State,
2nd. The abolition of all grants from

the public exchequer for ecclesiastical or sectarian purposes,

3rd. The abolition of compulsory tithes

and other ecclesiastical dues.

4th. Providing elementary education by the State, and while recognizing the propriety of giving instruction in the truths held in common by Christians, in no case shall money be raised by taxa-tion to be devoted to the peculiar dogmas of any Church,

5th, The re-organization of the Council of Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec in such a manner as to secur the educational rights of the minority.

The first of these clauses is an utter im possibility, and where tried has been found wanting-the total separation of Church and State, Even the United States Congress is opened with prayer and chaplains are provided for the army and the agreement very variously. The Pall | That the Quebec elections were not navy. Only downright infidels or very

The second proposition is a corol lary of the first, and is equally incon gruous, viz : that the State should not, by grants of land or otherwise, facilitate the spread of the gospel or the work of Christian missions or Christian education or charitable institutions in a Christian community. When Presbyterian or Methodist bodies receive similar ben efices for church or educational purposes, they pocket the gift and "say no more about it."

The fourth clause formed the subject of a long and able discussion, in which Dr. Caven and Principal Grant took a very active part. Dr. Caven said : "He should never acquiesce in the Presbyterian Church more than the Catholic Church receiving public money for carry ing on its distinctive work in any part of the Dominion."

The Rev. Dr. did not undertake to deny the report that he had obtained for Knox College land in Algoma valued at \$150,000. The report may be nothing but a canard after all, but it has been mentioned several times, and, until contradicted, we cannot believe in the sincerity of Dr. Caven's platform professions of self denial.

Rev. Dr. Grant: "Would not advocate the abolition of Separate schools in Ontario, because the great historic position of the Presbyterian Church was to see that education was not secular ; that education should be religious in its tone, and if they could get Separate schools as they were established in Ontario, and not as they had been made, that was a good practical compromise on the question.'

The Rev. Dr., we think, would be much puzzled were he asked to explain the difference or distinction between Separate schools "as established" and Separate schools as they "have been made." Dr. Grant very wisely advised further consideration and a postponement of the whole report till next year.

Principal Grant's suggestion was eagerly adopted, and further discussion of all the clauses of Rev. Dr. McVicar's report got the twelve months' hoist. A great probability exists that when another year steals round things will have changed and we shall have changed with them. Equal Righters with their sole representative in the Local House shall be left severely alone, and men's minds will have settled down to a conviction that unity and let live must prevail in this Dominion, or it will come to one mighty and speedy crash.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

A stormy debate then arose as to the retention in office of Rev. Mr. Charbonnel. It appears that the latter named clergyman is a brand saved from the burning, a convert from the Catholic Church. It appears also that after joining Presbyterianism, he was married Erasmus said that conversions from Cath. olicism always ended like stage plays, in the farce of a marriage. But Mr. Charbonnel's wife died, and, although St. Paul declares positively that only one wife is allowed to converts from Pagansm who become priests, yet Rev. Mr. Charbonnel was determined to have wife No. 2, and wife No. 2 was no less a personage than the sister of his deceased wife. The most strictly pious in the against this flagrant violation of English law, and proposed the dismissal from office and emolument of this convert from Romanism. After a very warm debate on the subject at the Presbyterian Assembly of June, 1889, a committee was appointed to consider the matter and report on the subject the year fol lowing. At the synod held on last Wed nesday in Toronto Rev. Mr. Campbell presented the report, in which it was stated that, although it is now the law of the Church to allow liberty of opinion in respect to marrying a deceased wife's sister, still the committee recommend that, in view of all the circumstances of his case, the application of Rev Mr. Charbonnel to be received into the full ministry of this Church be not granted. Hereupon Rev. Mr. Gregg protested that the report was out of order and unconstitutional. The Moderator ruled to the contrary. Principal Grant moved that the vote be now taken We have discussed this question year after year, and our time is now short,' Dr. Gregg.-It is not fair to choke me off in this way. Principal Grant.-You are choking

Rev. Dr. Sadwick .- Mr. Moderator loss Principal Grant speak your views The Moderator,-No, he does not.

Dr. Gregg then took the floor, and ailed against the other side, led by Dr. Caven, and said Dr. Caven's views on this question were supported by German Rationalists and infidel theologians,

"Principal Grant took strong ground in favor of Mr. Charbonnel's application, and spoke of his sacrifices in becomand spoke of his sacrinces in becoming a Protestant, and they were told eight years ago what an acquisition he was to the Church. The Church could not afford to do a shabby thing."

Dr. Warden stated Mr. Charbonnel's "Disabilities of Protestants in the Pro- Mall Gazette denounces the surrender of contested on religious issues is further Liberal Cawtnoics maintain such an age to be sixty-one, and not seventy as gince of Quebec;" and, thirdly, a letter Hellgoland as shameful and abject, and as clear from the fact that in some of the absurd proposition, which has besides supposed. On this new light being was met by the school drill corps in full

received the condemnation of the flashed on the subject, Rev. Dr. Campbell withdrew in disgust, and declined to be responsible for the recommendation of the committee.

Finally Rev. Dr. Sedgwick moved that the case of Mr. Charbonnel be laid on the table for another year. Dr. Warden seconded, and, Principal Grant subsid-

ing, it was carried unanimously. Thus Rev. Mr. Charbonnel, who left the Church of his fathers to get a wife for the comfort of his old age, and after her death married the weeping sister, is allowed to go on from year to year in violation of English law and of public morality, earning the miserable wages of his apostacy, and, like Chiniqui, growing more desperate and more abandoned as he approaches nearer to the grave.

It is well worthy of remark that the two Principals of great colleges, Drs. Caven and Grant, are in favor of giving the poor old man a "chance" and not acting shabbily by him. He made great sacrifices in leaving the Catholic priestbood, and surely he ought to be allowed a little latitude in the matter of wives. Paul was rather hard on poor old men of sixty.one or seventy when he restricted the number to one. It was well for Paul he did not live in the days of Dr. Caven and Dr. Grant, But tempora mutantur.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

VISIT OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WALSH TO ST. CATHARINES -WARM RECEPTION - ADDRESSES-COMMUNION - CONFIRMA TION-VISIT TO CONVENT AND ST. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh reached St. Catharines on last Friday evening by the beautiful steamer Lakeside He was met at the landing by the Very Rev. Dean Harris and his numerous flock, who extended to His Grace a most enthusias. tic welcome. The following day, Saturday, His Grace visited Port Dalhousie and gave confirmation. On Sunday morning, in St. Catharines church, the children made their first Communion, the boys wearing handsome black suits, rosettes, badges of the Sacred Heart, crosses sus-pended from the neck, and white ribbon on the arm. The girls as usual appeared in beautiful snow white dresses and wear ing on their heads pretty wreaths of flowers. The appearance of the young communicants was exceedingly fine and greatly admired. The singing of the Da la Salle choir at this Mass was excellent, all the pieces being ably rendered. The choir was assisted by Mr. G. Purdy, who played the violin, and Mr. J. Waud, the

At the close of the High Mass, the Very Rev. Dean Harris announced that His Grace would then receive the address of Grace would then receive the address of the congregation. A number of gentlement then came forward to the altar ralling, and John McKeown. Esq., County Attorney, read a fine address, referring chiefly to the past well-known life of His Grace—his virtues, his zeal, the wonderful success that marked his whole career, both as priest and Bishop, and the universal joy felt at his being chosen to guide and direct the Church in the Archdiocese of Toronto.

His Grace made an eloquent and touching reply, heartily thanking the Very Rev. Pastor and congregation for the warm reception extended him and for the very kind words of the beautiful address that the life of the reception of the beautiful address that the life of the reception of the beautiful address that the life of the reception of the life of the reception of the life of the life of the reception of the reception of the life of the reception of the recep very kind words of the beautiful address just read to him. He alluded with pleasure to the many recent recent improvements in the parish—their handsome church so artistically finished and pastor's fine residence, all showing a happy union of related and acquire Cath. of priest and people and a genuine Cath.

Once spirit.

Confirmation was then administered, several converts being among the number that received the sacrament. His Grace gave the temperance pledge to the boys who were confirmed. They promised to abstain from all intoxicating drinks until

the age of twenty-one,
In the afternoon His Grace visited St. Mary's Church and received a cordial wel-come from the Rev. Father Allaine and his parisboners, and confirmation was ad-

his parisboners, and confirmation was ad-ministered.

On Monday morning His Grace visited the parish of Thorold, which is in charge of the Rev. Father Sullivan, and gave con-firmation. The good people of this town made an enthusiastic demonstration of welcome to their Archbishop.

welcome to their Archbishop.

Returning the samejday to St. Catharines, His Grace was given a delightful reception at the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Many charming pieces were given. The singing was very sweet. Numerous floral offerings were made, some of which were very handsome and costly. A beautiful address was read in a very pleasing manner by one of the clever young ladies of the convent school. His Grace expressed himself as highly pleased with the fine singing he had heard and at the clever manner in which all acted their parts. He thanked the young ladies for their beautiful address, and also for the lovely flowers, the equal of which he hardly thought couldbe procured in his own city of Toronto.

THE ARCHBISHOP AT ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL

THE ARCHBISHOP AT ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL —GRAND RECEPTION—ADDRESSES FROM PUPILS—FROM BRANCH 10, C. M. B. A,— FROM TRUSTEES.

FROM TRUSTEES.

In the evening a grand reception was tendered His Grace at St. Nichola's school, in charge of the Christian Brothers. There were present with His Grace the Very Rav. Dean Harris, Rev. Father Kreidt, Superior of the Carmelites, Niagara Falls; Rev. Fathers Allaine, Sullivan, and Smith. Superior of the Carmelites, Niagara Palis; Rev. Fathers Allaine, Sullivan, and Smith. Decorations were profuse. In front of the building were streamers and a handsome arch. Inside, the large hall was tastefully decorated with banners, pictures, mottoes, bunting, and evergreen. No mottoes, bunting, and evergreen. No slight difficulty was experienced in providing seating accommodation for the vast assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who poured into the house. The task, however, was accomplished as expeditional a seatile. tionely as possible.

uniform, in command of Captain Joseph Timmons, accompanied by Lieutenaut Thomas O'Holloran, and by Easigns William Dawson and James Touhill. The corps gave His Grace a royal salute with their swords in right military style, then conducted him to his place in the hall and marched upon the stage. The boys in conducted him to his place in the half and marched upon the stage. The boys, in their elegant and neatly-fitting costumes, with their graceful and dignified bearing, presented a line sight, and were the subject

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presented a fine sight, and were the subject of many flattering comments.

The programme began with Hyde's Orchestra, after which the De la Salle choir (pupils) sang "Vivat" in fine style. The "Emerald Banner" was then sung with good effect by Master John O'Donoghue and choir. Master Francis McAvoy next recited in a clever manner "Three Days in the Life of Columbus." The orchestra next treated the audience to a fine selection of Irish Airs. A very pleasing part of the programme was next performed, viz, exercises in calisthenics by a number of boys in handsome uniforms. The sight on the stage was truly deligut. number of boys in handsome uniforms. The sight on the stage was truly deligutful. Every movement was performed with pleasing grace and with admirable dexterity and precision. From beginning to end, the attention of the audience was riveted on the expert performers, and no doubt many a mother present felt proud of her boy.

no doubt many a mother present felt proud of her boy.

Part second opened with a piano solo, "St. Nicholas' Gallop," which was nicely played by Master John O'Donoghue.

"Beautiful lisle of the Sea" was then sweetly sung by the De la Salle choir.

"The Catholic Church and the Laboring Classes" (by His Grace Archbishop Walsb) was given in a manly and effective style by Master William Dawson, son of Sheriff Dawson. One of the most pleasing pieces of the evening was the singing of "Dear Little Shamrock" by Master Martin McDonald, a boy of nine or ten years. The little fellow was quite at home on the little fellow was quite at home on the stage, and possesses a voice exceedingly sweet and musical, such as is rarely found. The audience would not be satisfied until

he appeared on the stage a second time.

The St. Nicholas school drill corps, with swords, next appeared on the stage. This corps is composed of the largest boys of the school, and presented on the stage a splendid martial appearance. They performed with admirable perfection the variformed with admirable perioduou the various military evolutions and sword exercises. Captain Timmons and Lieutenant O'Holloran showed themselves to good advantage at an exercise of sword fen-

The physical culture exhibited by the pupils of St. Nicholas's chool must indeed have surprised many of the spectators.

'Farewell, Good Night," by the De la Salle choir, closed the musical portion of the programme, and Master Thomas O'Holloran then came forward and read in clear and distinct voice on behalf of his clear and distinct voice, on behalf of his fellow-pupils, an affectionate address of welcome to their beloved Archbishop. His Grace was very happy in his reply. He said that he had recently received so

many flattering receptions that he feared he would create jealousy in other quar-ters if he were too lavish in his praise of the boys of St. Nicholas' school, who had entertained him so magnificently that evening. However, he could not help that king from his heart both the Christian Brothers and their pupils for the really Brothers and their pupils for the really splendid entertainment they had prepared for him, and which had afforded him so much pleasure. He spoke highly of the cleverness of the boys as shown in the performances they had there exhibited. He said that the object of our Separate schools is two-fold—to make good Catho lics and to make good citizens. He was pleased to see that the latter as well as lies and to make good citizens. He was pleased to see that the latter as well as the former was there receiving due attention. He felt sure that, judging from the grand military display they had just witnessed, if Canada should ever need brave defenders, the boys of our Separate schools would be among the foremost to rally around her flag. This sentiment called forth desforitg. Application. forth deafening applause. The Arch-bishop, with the cheerful approval of the School Board, then announced to the boys a full holiday, for their baseball and other

cleverly read by the President, Mr. J. Mc-Carron, barrister. This was followed by the presentation of an address by the Separate School Board, read in an excel-lent manner by Mr. M. Y. Keating, Sec.

His Grace made appropriate and elo-quent replies to both addresses, and thus very pleasant evening's entertainment.

tainment.
Miss Teress Dawson played with much accomplishment all the piano accompaniments to the various pieces of the programmme so perfectly rendered.

## DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On Saturday afternoon, 7th inst., the Bishop paid his first official visit to his former parish at Paris, where he former parish at Paris, where he was met by Vicar-General Keough, who had a carriage in waiting at the depot. Lordship was accompanied by Rev. Father McEray, rector of the cathedral. Sacred Heart, where a number of children and adults were examined in preparation for confirmation. Next morning at 8 o'clock all the children received holy o'clock all the children received holy communion at the Bishop's Mass. Immediately before High Mass, coram Episcopo, celebrated by Rev. Father McEvay, His Lordship addressed the candidates for confirmation and administered that sacrament to forty. eight persons. The Bishop concluded by giving the children some practical advice and the total abstinence pledge until they arrived at the age of twenty

A committee then advanced to the throne and Mr. Ryan on behalf of the congregation read an address of welcome to the Bishop. ADDRESS.

To His Lordship the Right Reverend Thoma. Joseph Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton:

My Lord-It is with inexpressible joy that we hail your presence here in your old parish, in which you had labored so zealously and successfully as our parish priest. It is to your indefatigable exerpriest. It is to your interactions execu-tions for over twenty years that our present status as a Catholic congrega-tion, in this diocese, is largely due. We shall not soon forget the unremitting care and anxious solicitude with which present status as a Catholic congrega-tion, in this diocese, is largely due. We shall not soon forget the unremitting care and anxious solicitude with which you watched over our interests in your

priestly capacity. How attentively you discharged your sacerdotal duties; how watchful of our spiritual wants; how willing to advise, to assist and direct when comfort was needed, how kind and affable in all your intercourse, ay! and how prudently and successfully you grappled with and overcame the grave financial difficulties which weighed heavily on our parish during your pastorate. Our Separate school and this handsome church remain as monuments. to some church remain as monuments to your ability, My Lord, for which, on this occasion, we beg to tender you our sincere gratitude.

We desire, My Lord, to accord you a fitting welcome as our beloved Bishop, and which we trust you will accept at our hands, not only as our Bishop but also on account of our former relations. Accept also our congratulations on your elevation to the exalted position of Bishop in the Holy Catholic Church, but, especially, as Bishop of the discasse. especially, as Bishop of the diocese of Hamilton, the scene of your ordination, as well as of many years of arduous labors while pastor of the congregation of the Sacred Heart, Paris.

Although we know that the disinterested and holy zeal which animates you, in your episcopal labors for the salvation of souls, shrinks from commendation or recognition, otherwise than that of Divine acceptance; yet your former partiabloners, including the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Litch Catholic Benefit Association and the Irish Catho Benefit Association and the Hard lie Benevolent Union, have hoped that Your Lordship would on this, your first official visit to Paris, bear with us mist official visit to Paris, bear with us when we desire to give expression to the pleasure and joy we feel at having you again in our midst, even for a day, and we trust that Your Lordship may long be spared to rule over your diocese and to occasionally revisit the scenes of your first pastorate and to cladden the hearts. first pastorate and to gladden the hearts

first pastorate and to gladden the hearts of your first parishioners with your episcopal advice and benediction.

Signed on behalf of the congregation:
Jas. F. O'Neail, Thomas Nelson, Frank Fry, John P. Kearney, Martin O'Brien,
J. C. O'Neil, Jas. Ryan, James O'Neail,
James Gardiner, Michael Skelly.

Paris, June 7th, 1890.

His Lordship in reply tendered his heartfelt thanks to his old parishioners neartiest thanks to his old parishioners among whom he said he had spent the happiest years of his life. He disclaimed any personal merit on his part, attribut-ing any success that may have attended his labors to the blessing of God and the cordial co-operation of his people. He missed many familiar friends who had been called to their reward, rejoiced to return and confirm the children he had baptized and complimented them on the progress they had made under their pres-

ent zealous pastor.

Next followed an address from the sodality, read by Miss Margaret Nelson, to which His Lordship also replied, thank-ing the Children of Mary and asking a share in their prayers.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—We the members of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, claim it as our happy privilege to be permitted to extend to Your Lordship a cordial and tend to Your Lordship a cordial and affectionate welcome, not only to Paris but to the diocese of Hamilton, where you have in the past endeared yourself to the hearts of your spiritual children But three years ago, with aching hearts and tearful eyes, we bade your Lordship a sad farewell. At that time the Holy

a sad farewell. At that time the Holy Father, in recognition of your marked abilities of government and your zealous endeavors in the cause of religion, called upon you to assume the episcopal dig. nity, which burden your Lordship humbly accepted, and in the spirit of holy obedience took charge of the diocese of Peterbaroush. borough.
We were amply compensated for the

sorrow we then felt, when we learned that Your Lordship was to be transferred to the more important diocese of Hamilton, and to day our hearts expand with joy as we behold Your Lordship again in our midst officiating in the handsome little church which was improved and advanced by Your Lordship. a full holiday, for their baseball and other amusements.

The members of Branch 10 of the C M.

B. A. then came forward and presented to the came forward and adorned by Your Lordship 2nd French.

The came forward and presented to the came forwa gation with whom you have spent many years of hard labor, for the honor and glory of God and the spiritual welfare of their souls. May we ever then prove ourselves worthy of our holy vocation as Catholics, and especially as children

of our dear Mother, the Blessed Virgin.
Your Lordship always took a deep interest in our Sodality. May we then ever walk in the path of virtue pointed out to us and practice the many beauti ful lessons given us by Your Lordship from our early childhood, when you in-structed us in our holy religion and prepared us for our first Comunion and con-

firmation.

Why should we not thank God that Your Lordship is now our chief pastor. In your absence we never forgot you in our prayers. Now we shall redouble our prayers and ask the Giver of all good to bless and direct your administration and grant you many years of health and happiness.

Once more we welcome you as our Bishop, our father, and our friend, and

humbly ask Your Lordship's apostolic

S gned on behalf of the Sodality : Hannah Collins, Jennie Nelson, Ettie McElroy.

Sunday, June 22nd, was a red letter day for the Catholics of Hamilton. His Lordship the Bishop dedicated the handsome mortuary chapel and vaults at Holy Sepulchre cemetery, in the presence of ortuary chapel and vaults at Holy about two thousand people. The build-ing has been erected for the better accomodation in burying the dead in accomodation in burying the dead in the winter season as well as to supply a long-felt want of the pious Catholics of Hamilton who wish to offer up the Sacrifice of the Mass and prayers in the cemetery itself. The chapel is beautifully designed in the early Gothic style of architecture. The material used is Hamilton blue limestone with Barea freestone trimmings. The dimensions are 26x52 feet, with south porch forming entrance to vaults under the chapel. ing entrance to vaults under the chapel The entire chapel comprises nave, chancel and south porch. The chapel is beautifully situated on a knoll in the centre of the cemetery. The western facade or front is ornamented with finely

bels. Over main entrance is a beautiful scroll tablet bearing the following in scription: "Holy Sepulchra cemetery, erected by Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., 1889." Rising above the inscription a large and very fine rose window, lled in with tracery of elaborate esign. The front rises gracefully with design. The front rises gracefully with pointed roof pierced with openings of Gothic design and finished with moulded. labels and carved corbels. The front labels and carved corbels. The front apex terminates with a finely propor tioned bell-cot in stone, corbelled out in front and forming Gothic arch, supported by moulded corbels and panelled and op moulded corbels and panelled and capped with freestone coping, the whole being finished with a handsome finiale and carved cross of stone. The sides of the chapel are divided into four bays by finely wrought buttresses and finished with lancet windows. The chancel towards the East is finished with a fine triple window. towards the East is finished with a fine triple window. All the windows are filled in with cathedral glass in tints and done in diamond quarries and margin lights. The roofs are finished with cut slate in patterns, the gables with florlated crosses of iron work and ridge with cresting of Gothic design. The interior walls of chapel, nave and channel are finished in stucco. The ceilings are Gothic, ribbed and panelled in wood to cornice above side windows. The panels are tinted side windows. The panels are tinted blue, the wood being finished in brown color. The chancel is divided from nave by a finely wrought Gothic arch and also by the Communion rail, the rail being cherry and pine panelled and finished in tracery oiled and varnished. The south wall has a recessed tablet upon which are to be inscribed the names of the donors of memorial windows, alter, crucifix, candlesticks, bell, etc. From the south porch we descend by easy steps to the vault doors under the chapel. The vault is very com-pact and finished complete. Good ventil-ation is provided for. Provision is also made for the lowering of the remains through the floor of the chapel to the

vault beneath. This monumental work as it stands is a credit to all concerned. Mr. Robert Clohecy, architect, designed the building and also supervised the work of construction.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL WIN-NERS IN THE CLASS OF 1889-90.

The twentieth annual distribution of prizes took place at Assumption College, Sandwich, on Tuesday last. The follow-ing are the names of the prize winners: GOOD CONDUCT.

Senior Department-Prize presented by Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, Kalamazoo, Mich. Awarded by vote of students to Bernard Kildea, Corunna Mich. Acc,

Junior Department—Prize presented by Rev. Ambrose Weber, Warren, O. Awarded by vote of students to J. Marx. Detroit. Acc., Charles Van Dyke, Amherstburg, Ont.

herstburg, Ont.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Prize presented by His Grace ArchBishop Walsh Toronto, Ont. Awarded
to Louis Tschirhart, Sherman, Mich.
Acc., Bernsrd Kildes, Corunna, Mich.
Peter Meloy, Pontiac, Mich.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

Prize presented by Rev. F. Van
Antwerp, Detroit, Mich. Awarded to
Peter Meloy, Pontiac, Mich. Acc., Peter
McKeown, Windsor, Ont.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY

Prize presented by Rev. M J Tiernan, London, Ont. Awarded to Samuel Rochleau, Canard River, Oat. and Louis Tschirhart, Ruth, Mich. 1st acc., And. Dooling, St. John, Mich. 2ad acc., Peter Meloy, Ponties, Mich.

PHILOSOPHY CLASS.
Samuel Rocheleau, Canard River,
Ont.—1st prize 1st French, 1st prize 1st

2nd French.
Theo. Valentine, Windsor, Ont.—3rd

co. 1st French Charles Hodgkins, Toronto, Ont.—1st ec., 2nd geometry.

Matthew Dowling, Msumee, Ohio.-

Acc., elementary trigonometry.

Peter Meloy.—Prize, natural philoso-Bernand Kildea.—Prize, trigonometry.

Michael Comerford, Detroit, Mich.

Prize, elementary French; lat prize, excellence; lat prize, Latin and Greek.
Richard Farrell, Sandwich, Ont.—1st prise, English literature; 2nd prize, excellence; acc., 2nd French. James Cahalan, Hubbertson, Mich.—

Prize, religious instruction; prize, elementary trigonometry; acc., excellence. Dennis Golden, Denison, Mich.—3rd Acc., 1st algebra.

John O'Keefe, Strathroy, Ont.—Acc.

senior singing class. BELLES LETTERS. Dennis Malone, Denison, Mich.

Religious Instruction; prize, 21d Geometry; Acc., English; Acc., history and

geopraphy.
Thomas Gignac, Sandwich, Ont. Prize, Excellence; prize, Greek and Latin; prize, English; prise, history and geography; Acc., Religious Instruction; 2nd Acc., 2nd geometry. Joseph Powers,, Cleveland, Ohio.—Acc..

Excellence . Acc., Greek and Latin. SECOND LATIN. Vincent Reath, St. Thomas, Ont.— Prize, Excellence; Prize, Latin and Freek.

Philip Baillargeon, Tecumseh, Oat .-2nd prize, Excellence; acc., Latin and Greek.

Greek.

Elward Burns, Bay City, Mich.—Prize,
English Composition, Religious Instruction, history and geography; 2nd Prize,
Elementary French; 4th Prize, Element. ary Geometry; 1st acc., Excellence.
Arthur Ryan, Merlin, Oat.—Acc., Eng.

Athur Kyan, Merlin, Ont.—Acc., English Composition.

Alex. Kehoe, Siginaw, Mich.—Acc., Religious Instruction, History and Geographp; 2ad, Excellence, Elementary Geometry; 3rd, Elementary Algebra.

Martin Wheian Toronto, Ont.—Acc., Natural Philosophy.

Natural Philosophy.
THIRD LATIN.
Edmond Kilroy, Windsor, Oat.—Prize,
Excellence, Latin and Greek, English,
history and geography, 1st algebra, ele-

mentary geometry; 1st acc., catechlsm.
John Corcoran, Bay City, Mich —2nd
rizs, excellence; 2nd prizs, 2nd geometry; 2nd prizs, 1st algebra. 1st acc.,
Latin and Greek; 1st acc., English; 1st acc., history and geography; 2nd acc., catechism.

John Maloney, Niles, Ohio.—3rd prize,

excellence. Acc., elementary French; 21d acc., Latin and Greek.

Arsene Cote, Pace River, Ont.—Prize, catechism; 2nd prize, elementary geometry; 2nd prize first French; 3rd prize, 1st algebra, 2nd acc, history and geography; 3rd acc., Latin and Greek; 3rd acc, English.

E iward Kinney, Grand Repids, Mich. -4th prize, 1st arithmetic, 2nd acc. excellence; 3rd acc., history and geography.

Daniel Quinlan, Amherstburg, Ont.—

2nd acc., Eaglish; 3rd acc., catechism.

Joseph Feurth, Woodslee, Oat—2ad
acc., elementary algebra, 2nd acc., Ger2nd acc., elementary algebra, 2nd acc., German.

ELEMENTARY LATIN, IST. DIV. Stephen Stapleton-Prize, excellence prize, Latin; 3rd prize, 1st arithmetic; acc., catechism, acc., English, grammar and composition; acc., history and geography.

James B. McEvoy, Peru, Iud.-2nd

prize, let German; 2nd prize, excellence; 6th prize, 1st arithmetic; acc. Latin. Michael Crawley, Jackson, Mich.— Prize, German; 3rd, excellence; 2nd, acc, 1st arithmetic.

Francis Quinn, Saginaw, Mich.-Prize.

James McCarthy, Grand Rapids, Mich.
—Prize, history and geography, 2nd
arithmetic; 2nd acc., excellence.
Patrick Dunnigan, Emmet, Mich.—
Prize, 1st arithmetic; 2nd acc., 1st book keeping. Francis Corrigan, Gratan, Mich.—5th

prize, 1st arithmetic. James Doyle, Monroe, Mich.-1st acc., 1st arithmetic.

James Hogan, Woodslee, Ont.—1st acc, elementary algebra. John Egan, Au Sable, Mich.—2ad prize,

1st Civ., 3rd arithmetic. Stanislaus Cappe, Cleveland, Ohio.— 2nd prize, 2nd arithmetic; 2nd prize, Paul Regan, Maumee, Ohio -2ad acc.,

2nd arithmetic.

James O'Donohoe, Monroe, Mich.—3rd acc., 2ad arithmetic.

ELEMENTARY LATIN—SECOND DIVISION.
Francis Hewlett, Jackson, Mich.—
Prize, excellence; 1st acc., history and geography; 1st acc, 1st div., 3rd arithmetic; 2nd acc., Latin; 2nd acc., Englisher, 2nd acc., Englisher, 2nd acc.

lish grainmar.

Joseph Marx, Detroit, Mich.—Prize,
Latin, history and geography; 2nd prize,
excellence; 2nd prize, 2nd div. writing.
John Wallace, Monroe, Mich.—Prize,
2nd div., 3rd arithemetic, 3rd, excel-

lence; 1st acc., Latin.
Cnas. Keho, Saginaw, Mich.—Prize iano, senior class. David Sweeny, Howell, Mich .- 1st

John J. Corbett, Toledo, Ohio.—2nd

acc, excellence,

J B Stackable, Pickney, Mich.—Prize,
catechism; 1st acc., English grammar.
Martin Monaghon, Alpena, Mich.—
Prize, Eeglish grammar; 1st acc., algebra; 2ad, history and geography.
Joseph Finn, Port Huron, Mich.—1st
acc., 3rd arithmetic, 2ad div; 2ad acc.,
catechism.

Charles Pequegnot, Sandwich, Oat .-

4th acc., 2nd arithmetic.

Prize, excellence; prize, English grammar; prize, history and geography mar; prize, history and geography; prize, reading and spelling; prize, 1st book keeping; 1st acc., religious instruction; 1st acc., natural philosophy.

William Walsh, Spring Lake, Mich.—
Prize, religious instruction; 2nd prize, excellence; 1st acc., 1st book keeping; 2nd acc.

English grammar; 2nd acc.

2nd acc., English grammar; 2nd acc., history and geography; 3rd acc., natural hilosophy. William O'Keefe, Maldstone, Oat.

Prize, natural philosophy; 2ad prize, 1st book keeping; 2nd prize, 1st arithmetic; 1st acc., English grammar; 1st acc. bislst acc., English grammar; 1st acc. history and geography; 2nd acc., excellence, 2nd acc., reading and spelling.
George Gabriel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

-6th prize, 1st arithmetic. 2 ad, acc., religious instruction. Chas. Blake, Detroit, Mich .- 1st acc.,

2nd acc., history and geography; 2nd acc., reading and spelling; 2nd acc, 2nd book

keeping.

Julius Seelback, Lexington, Ky.—Peize,

Acc. Science; 2nd prize, Eccellence. Acc, reading and spelling; 2nd acc., English Ernest Moross, Detroit, Mich .- Prize,

Religious Instruction; prize, junior singing class. Ist acc., Science.

Henry Prendergast, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Prize, history and geography; prize, English grammar; 1st div., 3rd arithmetic ; 2nd acc., excellence; 2nd acc.,

religious instruction, 2nd acc., science. Norman Bruno, Saginaw, Mich.—2nd acc., history and geography.

Francis Filler, Detroit, Mich —Prize, reading and spelling; 3rd prize, 2nd arith

SECOND COMMERCIAL

Eustace Fancher, Saginaw, Mich —
Prize, excellence, English grammer; 2nd,
2nd book-keeping; 3rd, 1st Div. writ

Francis Mogan, Detroit, Mich -Prize

history and geography; 3rd, excellence; acc., English grammer.
Nelson Nault, Sault Sle. Marie, Mich. geography.
Allan Rattaray, Detroit, Mich -Prize

Allan Rattaray, Detroit, Mich—Prize, ex aequo, reading and spelling; 3rd div. writing class; 2ad acc., excellence.
George Reynolds, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Prize, science; 1st acc., excellence; reading and spelling.
Michael Schwind, Dayton, Ohio.—1st prize, 2ad book keeping, 1st division writing class; 1st acc., 2ud arithmetic.
George Way, Toronte, Ont—Acc., catechism, science; 3rd, excellence.

chism, science; 3rd, excellence.

James McBride, Walden, Ont.—2nd
acc., 1st div., 3rd arithmetic; 3rd acc.,
2nd div., writing class.

graphy.

Daniel Quinlan, Amherstburg, Ont.—
2nd acc., 1st arithmetic; 3rd excellence.

Thomas Conlon, Ashtabula, Onio—
Priza, senior singing class.

Charles Collins, Maidstone, Ont—2nd priza, elementary algebra, acc., junior singing class.

Patrick Gray, Caledonia, Mich.—3rd priza, elementary algebra; 1st acc., elementary geometry.

Pater McDonald, Mt. Sterling, Ky.—
2nd acc., English; 3rd acc., catechism.

Joseph Feurth, Woodslee, Out—2nd acc., elementary algebra, 2nd acc., Ger2nd acc., elementary algebra, 2nd acc., Ger2nd acc., elementary algebra, 2nd acc., Ger2nd div., writing class.

Jeremish Lomasney, Detroit, Mich.—1st acc., 1st div., writing class; prize, piano junior class.

William McIntyre, Ann Arbor, Mich.—2nd prize, 2nd div., 3rd arithmetic.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.

Edward Thome, Westphalia, Mich.—Prize, excellence; priza, English grammar; prize, spelling and dictation; prize, 2nd div., writing class; 3rd prize, cate—

Henry David, New Orleans, La .- Prize. Bible history; prizs, geography: 2ad prize, excellence; acc., arithmetic; acc; Eoglish grammar; acc., catechism Frederick Nevin, Amherstburg, Oat.—

st prize ex acqui, catechism, 3rd prize excellence; 2nd acc., 2nd div., 3rd arith-

Chas. Van Dyke, Amberstburg, Oat .chae. van Dyke, Amberenburg, Ont.— 1st prize ex acquo, catechism; 4th prize, excellence; acc. prize, bible history; ecc. ex acquo, spelling and dictation. Charles Ockford, Detroit, Mich —Prize,

Francis Quinn, Saginaw, Mich.—Prize, catechism; prize, English grammar; prize, algebra; prize, violin; 4th prize, excellence; 3rd acc, elementary geometry; 1st acc, Germau.

Henry O'Neil, Hubberston, Mich.—1st acc., excellence; 4th acc, elementary acc., excellence; 4th acc, elementary acc., excellence; 4th acc, elementary Lawrence Campau, Custer Co., Nebras

Lawrence Campau, Custer Co., Nebras-ka—2nd priza, 3rd div., writing.

Monroe McPaee, Saginaw, Mich.—2nd
prize, 1st division writing class; acc.
geography; 2nd priza, excellence.

Taomas Cotter, Woodslee, Ont.—1st
priza ex aequo, 2nd div., 4th arithmetic;
acc. ex aequo, 2nd div., 4th arithmetic;
acc. ex aequo, 2nd div., 4th arithmetic; acc. ex aequo, 2nd div., 4th arithmetic; acc. ex aequo, reading.

tic; acc. ex aequo, reading.
Michael Murray, Jackson, Mich.—
Prize, 1st div., 4th arithmetic; 1st acc. 3rd div. writing class; 4th acc., excel

William Barnes, Detroit, Mich.-2nd acc, 2nd div., writing class.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH — 2nd DIVISION.

Thomas Beneteau, Windsor, Ont.—

Prize, reading; prize, spelling. Acc., geography; 2nd acc, 3rd div. writing class. Abraham Brown, Windsor, Ont.—Prize, geography. Acc., ex aequo, reading. Bernard Roehrig, Detroit, Mich.—Acc. spelling ; acc., ex aequo, reading.

THE GRAND UNION PICNIC AND SUMMER CARNIVAL,

The celebration in Strathroy, on Domin The celebration in Strathroy, on Domin ion Day, promises to be the best of its kind ever held there. It is not merely an oldfashioned rustic picnic; it is not merely a long array of tables laden with delicious viands; it is not merely a programme of sports and pastimes; it is not merely a base ball tournament; it is not merely a carnival of music and song; but it is a grand combination of all these it is a grand combination of all these features which will make it one of the most attractive entertainments ever held

most attractive entertainments ever neid in the west.

The plenic and carnival will be held on the Fair Grounds at Strathroy, and the following are some of the attractions.

Thousands of happy people, base ball games, cricket matches, speeding on the turf and track, football and lacrosse, reed bands, brass bands, string bands, speeches by some of Ontario's favorites, including GRADUATING CLASS.

Prize kindly donated by Rev. Jas.

Garry Brighton Mich.

William Kruger, Spring Lake, Mich.—

William Kruger, Spring Lake, Mich. prominent members of Parliament, on the great absorbing questions of the day, open air concert by trained singers from afar. The Crystal Palace will be gally decor-

ated; a speaker's platform will be erected for the orators of the day and another platform will be erected for two excellent orchestras, which will discourse sweet music from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m. There will be singing and speeches and

There will be singing and speeches and games, and music; mirth and laughter will be the order of the day.

Dinner will be prepared for 5000 people. The hotels will provide for the rest. An excellent dinner for 25c.

Grand procession of sthletes, headed by the band, around the track at 10 a.m.

The games will commence immediately

after wards. One ten-cent ticket will admit you to the political debate, open air concert, and all the games.
Soldiers, firemen, and members of clubs

Cons. Blake, Detroit, Mich.—1st acc., reading and spelling.

James Avington, Denver, Col.—1st acc., 2ad book keeping.

FIRST COMMERCIAL.

George Farrell, Cincinnati, Obio.—

Prize, Excellence. 1st acc, Religious Instruction; 1st acc. English grammar; 2nd acc., history and geography: 2nd acc., history and geography: 2nd acc., history and geography: 2nd acc.

by the ladies.

The most perfect order will be maintained and all will be made welcome.

Tae grounds will be dotted with tents and refreshment booths, and the bands will play choice selections of English, Irish and Stotch music until they make every

heart feel glad.
Trains leave London at 7.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m. and 200 p.m. Trains east and west will make close connections at Komoka with excursion trains for Strathroy. Rev. Father McKeon, Director. Mayor Johnston, Strathroy, James Brady, Inger-

WEDDING BELLS.

soll, Chairmen.

MCLEAN-HALPIN.

Married, at St. Peter's Palace, on Wednesday evening, June 9th, 1899, by the Rev. Father Konnedy, Miss Mary Halpin, eldest daughter of John Halpin, of the Freight the Konnedy, Miss Mary Halpin, eldest daughter of Laoatt's Brewing & Malting Co., and son of W. McLean, grocer, and sor for the Miss Lizzle Halpin, sister of the bride, acted at pridesmaid, and Mr. Walter McLean, brother of the groom, acted as groomsman. After the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where about two doesn of their most intimate friends met them, and after the usual coupratulation they sat down to a sumptuous screed. Toasts and speeches were the order of the evening.

Francis Mogan, Detroit, Mich—Prize history and geography; 3rd, excellence; acc., English grammer.

Nelson Nault, Sault Sle. Marie, Mich.—Prize, catechism; acc, history and geography.

Altogether a very enjoyable time was spent the Party breaking up at a reasonable hour, wishing the bride and groom a long and happy life. Among the many presents which the couple were made recipients of was a haudsomely furnished cottage on Clarence street, a gift of the groom's father, where they will reside.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD TEN years' experience in the grocery business desires a situation. Best of references as to character and ability. Apply at this office.



Sealed Tenders, addressed to the under-signed, endorsed "Tenders for Works," will be received until noon on

MONDAY, JUNE 30TH INST. for the following works:

At the Asylum for Insane, London, for the construction of a new boiler-house and coal vault, six new steam boilers, and additional pipes and hydrants for fire pro-tection. At the

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, four steam boilers and steam-heating ap-paratus for the main front building. Educational Department, Toronto,

three steam boilers. Algema District, Construction

of fences to gaol yards, Sault Ste. Marie,
Plans and Specifications for the above
works can be seen at this Department, the
Asylum at London, and at the Gaol, Sault
Ste. Marie, where forms of tender can also be
procured. Each tender for the boiler house
and steam boilers at London, and for the
works at Orillia, must be accompanied by
an accepted bank cheque, payable to the
order of the Commissioner of Public Works,
Ontario, for the sum of Three Tonousand
Dellars, on condition of being forfeited if the
party tendering declines or fails to enter
the contract based upon his tender when
called uportact based upon his tender when
the contract based upon his tender when
the contract based to sureties for the
bona fide signatures of the sureties for the
performance of the contract of a sureties for the
performance of the contract or any tender.
C. F. FRASE,
Commissioner.
Department of Public Works, Ont.,
Toronto June 16th, 1899. of fences to gaol yards, Sault Ste. Marie.

Department of Public Works, Ont , ? Toronto. June 16th, 1890.

BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY,

Manufacturers of CHURCH, SCHOOL

AND HALL FURNITURE.

Write for Illustrated BENNET FURNISHING CO'Y,

London, Ont . Can.

Electricity, Moliere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES
J. G. WILSON, LLEGTROPATEIST,
196 Dundas Street

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebee
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colonization
of the Province of Quebee.

CLASS D. The 36th Monthly Drawing will take place

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

Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

importer = wines & liquors My stock of taple and fancy groceries is the largest in the city, and the finest brands of liquors always on hand Just received, astorted consignment of White Fish. Trout and Lake Herrings, heads off and inspected, at remarkably low figures.

131 DUNDAS ST. & 12 MARKET SO. TELEPHONE 415.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churchae, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLS WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnet. O



AGENTS WANTED If you want to take hold and sell our Choice Nursery Stock Now is the time. Write us at once for terms. — MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochoster, N. Y. ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HENRY TAYLOR, AGT

HOW CUREL

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh n all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING.

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.
Beware of imitations similar in name.

AGENTS WANTED.

#### The Human Tie.

"As if life were not sacred, too "—George Etion
"Sneek tenderly! For he is dead," we say;
"With gracious hand smooth all his rough

And fullest measure of reward forecast.
And fullest measure of reward forecast.
Forgetting naught that gloried his brief day
Yes when the brother, who, along our way,
Prone with his burdens, heartworn in the before us—how we search his life, and sternly publish while we may

#### INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

The achievers of great things have been infidels. In Henry M. Stanley's paper for Juns in Scribner's Monthly, the great African explorer says: "Constrained at the darkest hour to humbly confess that without God's help I was helpless, I vowed a vow in the forest solitudes that I would confess his aid before men."

A Protestant gentleman, writing from the South in the American Missionary, notices what he calls the un-Caristian motices what he calls the un-Christian bearing of many denominations towards the colored people. He says: "Dropping into the Cathedral at St. Augustine, I saw graceful white ladies kneeling eide by side with black women, and worshipping together. At Pensacola I went into a Catholic Church and there, in a crowded audience, were colored and white people sitting in adjoining pews with perfect freedom. I went from here into a Methodist Church, and there was not a single colored person present. It would not be strange if the Roman Caurch gathered into its fold a large part of the negroes of into its fold a large part of the negroes of

Ashamed to toll, art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy workshop and dusty laborvice more honorable than that of war; of thy soiled and weather stained garments, on which Mother Nature has embroidered, midst sun and rain, midst fire and steam, her own heraldic honors? Ashamed of these tokens and titles, and envious of the flaunting robes of imbedie idleness and vanity? It is treason to nature, it is implety to Heaven, it is breaking Heaven. great ordinance. Toil, I repeat, toil, either of the brain, of the heart, of the hand, is the only true manhood, the only true nobility.—Orville Dewey.

The letter of Cardinal Manning, in The letter of Cardinal Manning, in reply to that of Cardinal Gibbons, who had tendered the congratulations of Americans on his silver jubilee, contains the following beautiful and touching words: "I cannot let a day pass," says the great Archbishop of Westminster, "before I tender to you, and to all my brethren in America my heartful the beautiful and to the control of the contr America, my heartfelt and grateful thanks America, my heartiest and grateful thanks for the great consolation of your affectionate words. They are only too kind, but they come at the end of a long and eventful life, as a witness that I have not altogether failed in my desire to serve our patient Master. Such a testimony from your great Episcopate, will cheer me, now that the day is far spent, and my slender work is nearly done."

Two lives have been joined for years, perhaps for half a century, and there comes a day when the hands must be un-clasped. But the hearts are not dis clasped. But the hearts are not dis severed, and the one who remains still clings to the other who is called away. the knee is bent at morning and evening, and the orisons are said, must the pleading be only from the home here, and for a blessing on the utterer of the prayer? May not the aching heart in the fulness of its desires cry into the ear of the Infinite for the one out of sight? Is there no blessing to be obtained by such a pray for us, beyond the reach of our side? If God has done all He can for them then our desires are vain ; but if no creature of His is ever so richly endowed that there may not be as His gift an added capacity and a still larger gain of precious things, then we do well to unburden our hearts to H'm for a further Pleasing on those we love. The Fatbox Times if has set no limit to the cry of His child, and when He is pleased to listen no man may interpose with his impertment edict of votrality. David M. Store and edict of restraint .- David M. Stone, non

## A PRINCE TURNS CATHOLIC.

Prince Henry of Nassau has professed his conversion to the Catholic faith in the cathedral at Fritzlar.

AN EMPEROR WALKS IN THE CORPUS CHRISTI PROCESSION.

CHRISTI PROCESSION.

The Austrian Enperor thinks he is getting too old for soldiering, and does as little of it as possible. On June 4th he visited one of the people's kitchene, established by a benevolent society in Vienna for the benefit of the poor, and watched some of his humble subjects eat their frugal fare. Next day he took part in full state in the Corpus Christi procession, surrounded by his guards and all the archdukes. He walked bareheaded in the hot sun during the whole of the in the hot sun during the whole of the

## ST. KEVIN AND KATHLEEN.

The Right Rav. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Cionfert, in his learned work, "The Island of Saints and Doctors," which has just issued from the press, has given a new version of the legend enshrined in Moore's immortal poem, "By that Lake whose Gloomy Shore." St. Kevin did not fling the fair Kathleen into the lake, but soourged her on the face and arms with burning nettles by which he had first inflicted punishment on himself "The fire without," says the author of the Saint's life, "extinguished the fire within." Kathleen's heart was touched with the grace of pennance, and she became a sincere convert, consecrating her virginity to God, and faithfully following Kevin's counsels and spiritual guidance This historic account of the legend lessen somewhat its romantic halo, but every-body must admit that it is more in con sonance with the character of a saint than the poetic fiction which lingers at Glenda-

LONESOME IN A STRANGE GRAVE At the dinner station where we stopped one day on a certain Tennessee railroad almost the first sight which greeted the

'I wants to bury it up at Charlestown, but I hain't got money nuff to take it on de railroad." "What nonsense!" exclaimed a man as he came forward. "What's the differ ence where a nigger is buried? They want her to bury it here, and she won't. She's determined to take it to Caarles-

town."
"For what reason?" asked the passenger who had put all the previous ques

"Kase, sah, all de fo' chill'en is buried up dar', and his mudder an' sister, an' de poo' ole man will be lonesome down

"What bosh!" growled the kicker.
"Look here!" whispered the other.

"What bosh!" growled the kicker.
"Look here!" whispered the other, as he went over to him. "I'd rather be a nigger with her soul than to be a white man with yours. She's right. Let the family dead sleep together."
He entered the express office, paid for the shipment of the body, bought the widow a ticket to Charlestown, and then dropped a ten dellar gold piece in her dropped a ten dollar gold piece in her hand and said : "Give him a decent funeral, mammy

and this will put up a headboard to mark the grave."
"May de Lawd bless you for—!" But he hurried to snatch a bite to eat. When he was gone I made inquiries as to his identity, and found a man who re-

plied:
"Why, that's Colonel — of Ala bams. He owned over three hundred slaves when the war broke out."—Indianapolis Sunday Sentinel.

WHAT WOMEN WAND.

At a dove dinner the other night the question was asked: "If you only could have one thing in this world which you might possess for the wishing, what would it be?" A slender blonde had Andrew Lang's wish: "A house full of books and a garden full of flowers;" a brunette, whose dark eyes flashed from under a picture hat framed in roses smiled as she said: "Total annihila tion." A tiny little woman, girlish enough looking to suggest that she tion." ought to wish for a doll baby, said : "I want to know what a protoplasm is." Another, a woman who looks like Mrs. Kendal, asked for "Money, for with that I could get everything else." A woman I could got everything else." A woman who is one of the best writers in this coun-try, and who is happiest when she is sail ing in a canoe, said: "I wish that I wanted one thing so much that I would have to work hard for it." She gave in a way the key note to the woman of this generation—a desire to be continually doing. Another, a woman who knows what it i to have her body ache while the busy brain is at work, said: "Give me health, and I will get everything else I want." It was curious that nobody wished for love, but if the truth must be teld each woman there believed she had it. Another question that was started was:
"What is your ideal man?" Summed up he seemed to be a combination of beauty and brawn, possessing a knowledge of protoplasms and claret punches; knowing how to hold a baby and not handing it at unfortunate times over to its mother; being able to laugh with you when you were merry and condole with you when you were sad; possessing good looks and good manners; being strong enough to lean on, and yet not so strong but when he had a woe or worry he didn't want your sympathy. But the best thing said came from the woman who wanted to work for her wish. came from the woman who wanted to work for her wish: "There is but one ideal man in the world, and I married I wonder if men are as complimentary to women at a stag party as these women were to the men? says the Phila-

## AFTER NINE YEARS

Brave Kate Shelley need no longer fear for the safety of her little home near Moin gona, Ia. The mortgage, to pay the in-terest on which she toiled at school teach-ing, has been lifted through the instrumentality of the Chicago Tribune, and the surplus of the fund raised will be devoted to improving the little farm that affords a living to the family dependent on Miss Shelley's labor for support—her widowed

mother and young sisters and brother.

The girl's story? It is a simple one of everyday herolem accentuated and made known by one deed of splendid daring Between Boone and Moingons (five miles) the Northwestern rallway crossed twenty the Northwestern ratiway crossed twenty-one bridges. On the night of July 6th, 1881, a storm piled up the water in Des Moines river and Honey creek and swept away ten of these structures. A freight train crashed into the creek near Kate train crashed into the creek near Kate Shelley's house. The girl hurried out into the midnight tempest and rescued the engineer and fireman. Then she crawled over the ties of the Des Moines river bridge, ran to Moingona station, stopped the on-rushing passenger train, eaved one hundred and fifty lives and fell fainting on the track.

on the track. on the track.

The country rang with the praises of her magnificent intrepidity, but the substantial reward was small. The railway company gave her \$100 and the State of Iowa voted her a gold meial. The excitement over, the fifteen year old maiden resumed her daily battle with poverty, and kept it un chearfulls and uncomplaintingly. up cheerfully and uncomplainingly. She had dropped from general view until last spring a writer visited her home. He found the young woman keeping her family together and trying to pay interest on a mortgage out of a school teacher' salary of \$35 a month. He retold the story of her gallant deed. This is not a bad world, but a forgetful one, and the moment the public were reminded of the case contributions poured in for Kate Shelley's benefit. Now the mortgage is paid, and the heroine of Moingona has over \$500 in bank and some forty matrimonial offers under consideration.

## OBERAMMERGAU.

The Passion Play at Oberammergau, says the London Weekly Register, with a majority of English people in its audience, has triumphed over some of the eye of those who got off was a rough burial box on the platform, and seated near it was an old black woman with a

handkerchief to her eyes. When kindly asked the cause of her sorrow she pointed to the bex and replied:
"De old man's in dar."
"Your husband!"
"Yes; died two days 2go back yere in de kentry."
"And what are you doing with the body here?"
"I wants to bury it up at Charlestown, but I hain't got money 'auff to take it on ing mental pictures—the habit common in the body have for many generations been fostered amongst us by long unfamiliar-interactions ing mental pictures—the habit common to children. To them the events of the Incarnation keep a place in the vague world of thoughts that take no shape, until their minds are not far from attributing irreverence to the making of a definite image whether definite image, whether material or mental, of things which, they know, had on earth a meterial existence. This on earth a meterial existence. This temper, all the more difficult to overcome because it is obscure in its causes and reticent in its attitude, has been conquered by the Tyrolese peasants, so that English tears flow before these

that English tears flow before these living pictures of the Crucifixion, and the English press is full of admiring and sympathetic descriptions of the people and of their work.

To this general sympathy there is hardly an exception. It is true that the Standard counts up the supposed gains of the villagers, distributing enormous and imaginary sums, and laments in anything but a tender manner the deterioration of the actors, their families, friends, and neighactors, their families, friends, and neigh-bors, under the stare of foreign curiosity and the torrent of foreign gold : "Would it be possible to see the auri sacra fames at work more effectually and more disastrously? Judas seems to have become the informing spirit of the representation; and the thirty pieces of silver its most appropriate incident." But the Times sets right this somewhat cruel judgment, showing with authoritative figures that there is no profit for the men and women who lay aside their work during months together for the laborious business of the Passion Play. How far these loving and devoted people are from the corruption of which they are accused, the same writer shows by his record of their lives, which are continuous rehearsals of the creed and counsels of their religion. The same Joseph Mayer who acted the part of our work more effectually and more disas Joseph Mayer who acted the part of our Saviour twenty years ago and ten years ago, appears now in the awful and sorrowful character, and of him it is said that his whole existence has been ennobled. "his whole existence has been ennobled."
With his fellow-actors he receives early
on every morning of the play the Holy
Communion; with them, before the curtain rises, he kneels and offers in silence
the Lord's Prayer and the Hail Mary,
three times; with them he makes the day's
work an act of solemn adoration. And rightly indeed are the peasants of this village celled a peculiar people. The local industry of wood carving is a refining art, their recreations from childhood are the acting of the plays of the national dramatists, and if their old men are children in simplicity, their children bear themselves with the dignity of art. The overgrowth of their village; the appearance of villas for hire and sale, with English placards; the posting of advertisements; the threat of a great notel; the flocking in of the vulgar, the greedy, and the competing in the wake of the rich—all these things are feared not welcomed by the people of Oberammergau. For fear of such they are willing to sacrifice the traditional devotion of their village, and if this is indeed the last decade to be closed by the Passion Play, those who have dedicated so much love and labor to it will give a regretful but eager assent to the Regent's decree for its suppression.

## CHURCH FURNISHINGS.

lished at Jordan, N. Y, a large and thoroughly equipped factory for the manufacture of church furnishings and cclesiastical metal work of every descrip tion. They have engaged skilled work-men, thoroughly familiar with the art of re producing these articles in the Gothic, Roman, Byzantine and other styles of art consistent with the general architec tecture and in accordance with the rules of the Church. They have pre-pared drawings for their own man-ufactures, and, being thoroughly equipped with the most improved mactnery for working all metals, are in position to furnish Chalices, Ciboriums Monstrances, Candelabra, Lamps and al other articles in church use that are made of metal at lower prices and in nore appropriate design than those nov imported. The fact of there now exist. ng a duty of 45 per cent. upon all meta vork imported is sufficient guarantee o their ability to compete with the cheap looking foreign goods which have been furnishing our churches for many years. They are prepared to submit drawings and estimates on the entire metal outfi of a church in harmony with the architectural designs and have arranged for the prompt execution of repairs, renovation and re-modeling of old articles now in use and those out of use. They can re gild gold and silver plate Caslice Ciboriums, Monstrances, Candlesticks, Lamps, etc., at the lowest prices, from a 12 inch plain Candlestick, at 50 cents, to the most elaborate Chalice. Around every church there has no doubt accum ulated quite a number of old Candle-sticks, Candelabra, Lamps and other articles that could be re-modeled and re-guilded and put into use at a small expense. They are particularly desirous of securing just this class of work, and solicit a correspondence upon the sub-ject. Mr. Willson was formerly the man ager of the Baltimore Publishing Com pany and is familiar with the manufac turing and repairing of all church goods and all the needs of the rev. clergy. The facilities of the company are su that they are encouraged to expect a liberal patronage, feeling assured that they can merit entire satisfaction by

SAVED -A fine family of children were all afflicted with scrofuls. Two died early; the rest would soon have followed, but for the timely and persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which built them up

into a healthy and vigorous manhood.

prompt and good work.

Editor Pemberton Of the Delhi Reporter—a well-known journalist says: "I consider Burdock Blood Bitters the best medicine made, and would not be without it on any account. It should be kept in every house in the

CARDINAL MANNING'S JUBI- the book and granting me another inter-LEE.

PRESENTING THE TESTIMONIAL SUB-SCRIBED FOR IT TO THE NEW CATHEDRAL FUND

BIS EMINENCE AS HE APPEARS TO DAY

(By Cable.)
Lundon, June 8. Lord Ripon to day presented Cardinal Manning, on behalf of the congregation of the pro Cathedral, a check for £3,676 and an illuminated address on the occasion of his silver jubilee. Lord Ripon was accompanied by a large deputation, which included Judges Matthew and Stoner, William O'Brien, the Duchess of Newcastle, and many clergymen. The Cardinal, in returning his thanks, said he would devote the money to completing the Cathedral and clearing it of debt.

AN AMERICAN LADY INTERVIEWS THE

GREAT PRELATE. For the New York Freeman's Journal.

I had a great desire to hear and see Cardinal Manning on every occasion of my visit to London, but until last July I never had the great pleasure. Through the kindness of a personal friend I was given a day, and the hour set for my interview. The Cardinal knew I was interview. The Cardinal knew I was connected with the press, and spoke freely. He was evidently not afraid of his freely. He was evidently not afraid of his opinions. It was July 21st and just befor the great strike—the greatest on record, when an army of over 100 000 men stood stolidly dead against the reduction of starvation wages. It was a crisis—a time when strong men turned white with fear, and wiser ones said little lest a word might lead to an act. Banks were secured by double guards, the docks with secured by double guards, the docks with drilled officials, and even the twopenny baker took exira precaution lest angry men should seize the bread for the hungry babes who were suffering. The prince and the peri left town, even the High Churchmen of the Established Church had his say in pulpit and print and fled, actu-ally ran off heedless of his own flock. ally ran off heedless of his own flock. Then Cardinal Manniog came forth plead ing with Capital and Labor and forcing each to recognize the other, and to the satisfaction of each. Was it any wonder I wanted to see this great man and talk with him? So, precisely, at the hour named, I was at the palace—a building with a most unpalatial exterior. The door was spend by a pleasant-faced old was opened by a pleasant-faced old Thomas, who is very much more dignified than Buttons, but for all that a veritable than Buttons, but for all that a veritable Buttons, with an addition of an artistic sort of a smoking cap. With a bow, and in a very polite manaer he closed the door after I entered the large marble-fibored hall, asked me if I had an appointment. Presenting my card he led the way to a reception room to the right, and waited till I was seated and howing cards left. till I was seated, and, bowing again, left. I then had time to glance around the room. The floor was almost bare and freshly waxed, a strip of dark red carpet from the fire place to the door being the only bit of luxury to be seen. The table and chairs were simple and solid, and around the walls were glass cases filled with books. Over the mantle was a fine portrait of Leso XIII. Not much the style of a Prices of XIII. Not much the style of a Prince of the Church about here, I thought, and just then the servant entered and conducted me up the marble steps, and still further till I found myself in a large well lighted library, two sides of which were filled with book cases, reaching from floor to ceiling, and containing ten thousand volumes of works of every department of literature, although theology, philosophy and history predominated. It was just the library as such a man as Cardinal Manning would Messrs, E. B. Willson & Co. have estab The furniture, like the reception room, was of the plainest kind, consisting room, was of the plainest kind, consisting of an oblong table, half a dozen chairs, and a cheap carpet of neutral tint. Pictures of a religious character covered the walls. Among them were portraits of Pius IX, Leo XIII., Cardinal Wiseman and King

Edward the Confessor.
While I was examining the pictures the library door opened, and a tall, slender and delicate figure glided into the der and deneate ngure guded into the room. The red esp told me I was in the presence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Henry Edward Manning. His simple, gentle manners made me feel at home at once. I remarked that he was much younger looking than his eighty years would lead one to expect. "On," he said with a smile, "I am eighty one and enjoy excellent health." The Car dinal is greatly interested in the temper ance cause, and attributes much of the misery of the poor to the vice of intem-perance. He said that Irishmen drink from joviality, Englishmen from bruta' ity; but it is easier to reform an Irish than an English drunkard. Hearing that I was about visiting Ireland, he said: "You will be just in time for the said: "You will be just in time for the the great temperance demonstration in Cashel. Some of our clergy are over for it, and the good Archbishop is most active in it. It is certainly very gratifying," he continued, "that such large numbers are joining the League of the Cross. You should try and attend our gathering at the Crystal Palace in August. We expect it to be the largest temper. We expect it to be the largest temper

We expect it to be the largest temperance reunion in years."
I found him deeply interested in the United States. He looks upon America as the country of the future, wherein the mental and physical development in mankind is destined to attain highest perfection. The rapid and remarkable growth of the Catnolic Church in the United States astanished him. He stied United States astonished him. He said in England there were only 1,000 000 Catholics in a population of 35,000,000 and fully 900,000 of those were Irish. He spoke of the labor trouble that was

brewing then in London and, as an evi dence of his deep penetration, added that he fesred a strike and, said he, when it comes it will be one of the great est known. The truth of his words wa vindicated a month or two later. Then presenting me with a work of his own said, "I shall be glad to see you when you return to London." So ended my first visit to this great man.

Late in November I was again in Lon don and received from the author, M. Valdimir Solvier, a copy of "La Russie et l'Englise Unive-selle." He was most anxious the Cardinal should have one I promised the Russian that at least I would see that it was delivered, which I did, but certainly did not expect to meet the Cardinal again. I was delighted to receive an autograph note of thanks for

"So you are going back to America. I wish you a very pleasant voyage and trust you enjoyed your trip, for you have travelled much beyond the lot of us—from the New World to the cradle of human ity and its Saviour. I timidly ventured to congratulate him as the mediator in the labor trouble. Smilingly he said, "Well, the Lord made use of me like the use of Balaam's ass, but I got into it and was determined I would not leave it and was determined I would not leave it till it was settled. I saw there was a crisis." "How about the present; the papers report there is still much fear?" "I do not consider them anything—merely frets." I could not help remarking the absurd utterances of some of the papers during the strike, which stated that "the majority of the strikers were of your flock?"

your flock?"

"Oa, no, no; I am quite sure there were, at least, two English to one Irish among the strikers, but the Eoglish and I are good friends." "What about the leaders?" and here I named several. "Will trust them," and here he placed his hand gently on the table, and, as if in the attitude of stroking or pating the "good fellows," as he called the leaders, "They are good fellows. You see, our trouble is an economic question and unlike your side when the political issues enter into it," "Unfortunately," I said, "it is too true."

aid "After all, the Catholic Church is the only friend of labor, and it is the Catholic Church only that is able to deal with such trouble." As I rose to leave, he said, "Wait a minute," and, going to an inner room, returned with two books "I want you to read them, and this, to the little one, will do you no harm." Both his own works. "Indeed, Your Eminence, In sown works. "Indeed, Your Eminence, I will be delighted," and, opening at the title page and looking at the dear, old man, he understood. "Ob, yes, I will write your name." Then, asking my full name, wrote with a clear almost feminine hand on the fly leaf of both. I shall prize as a souvenir of the rarest, the works of Cardinal Manning. "When I looked at as a souvenit of the Cardinal Manning. "When I looked at the spare, emactated figure and the thin, wan face of Cardinal Manning it seemed wan face of Cardinal Manning it seemed strange that one possessing so little mauly strength could endure the constant de-mand upon his mind and body required by the exalted position which he holds. clear, and his smile is singularly sweet, and he receives visitors with the most winning and gentle courtesy. I noticed also that, like on the former visit, he wore the same threadbare soutane and well-worn coat. I said to a mind.
The statue is artistic, and on the back is a copyrighted circular which has made such a sensation and produced such an impression on the minds and hearts of the Ustho-

a sensation and produced such an impression on the ninds and hearts of the Catholic people.

Nothing has ever, and probably never will, sell as these do. There is an opportunity to place one in every Catholic bedroom and parlor. The demand is immense.

The following Shrines can also be furnished in similar style: St. Joseph and Child, St. Patrick, Lady of Lourdes, St. Joseph, Sacred Heart, and St. Ann.

We recommend the Sacred Heart and the BLESSED VIRGIN for a pair, as nearly all orders are for pairs. No experience required to sell these goods. From five to the dollars a day can be made by almost any one.

For agents' terms and conditions apply to the From what I saw of him I can well understand how Cardinal Manning is often consulted by the Government on many important matters, especially upon the subject of education and the mprovement of the condition of the He is in favor of universal educa but an education with religion. Just opposite the Cardinal's residence land has been bought for the new Catholic cathedral at a cost of \$400,000. The cathedral will probably cost over \$2,000,000. Sir Tatum Sykes has promised to build it at his own expense, devoting ten years to the undertaking under his own personal supervision. For the last twenty years Cardinal Manning, has been constantly and conspicuously before the world Not only as a preacher and controver sialist has he appeared before the public, but he has been a prominent figure in the social world of London meeting on an equal footing dukes and princes, as well as the most intellectual men of the time. Nor is he to be found wanting in which he is the head. Many a poor man's death bed has been blessed by the presence of the great Cardinal Arch bishop, and many a poor family relieved by the same liberal hand that wrote the most powerful defence of the Vatican decrees and the astute arguments in

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON CATHOLIC

## ITY.

"This is why the man of imagination, nay, and the philosopher, too, will always have a weakness for the Catholic Church; because of the rich treasures of human life which have been stored within her-

pale,
"Who has seen the poor in other
churches as they are seen in Catholic
churches? Catholicism, besides, enveloped human life; and Catholics in general feel themselves to have drawn not only their religion from the Church, they feel themselves to have drawn from her

"If there is a thing specially alien to religion, it is divisions; if there is a thing specially alien to religion, it is divisions; if there is a thing specially native to religion it is peace and union. Hence the original attraction towards unity in Rome, and hence the great charm and power for men's minds of that unity when once attained. "I persist in thinking that Catholicism

"I persist in thinking that Catholicism has, from this superiority, a grea: future before it; that it will endure while all the Protestant sects dissolve and perish."

—From Various Essays of Matthew Arnold.

French parents do not take to govern-ment schools. The Lyceum of Rhelms has lost a hundred pupils in two years, while, on the other hand, since 1878 forty new Catholic institutions have been founded. While \$4,000,000 are expended by a certain class on their children in the State schools, \$5,000,000 is the figure contributed by Catholics to their own institutions. These figures are significant, for they prove the growing distaste of parents for the godless schools.

Several new Catholic dioceses are to be

CATARRHAND COLD IN HEAD COLD WOLKED MASALBALM NASAL BALM CATARRH Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, lesing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, acusea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal. Balm. Be twarned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

A FORTUNE FOR AGENTS.

Shrines Magnificent and Cheap-Tvery Then he in the most animated marner Family Buys a Paic at Sight-Thirty a Day is a Low Average of what our Agents are Doing-Read the Following Carefully. "The wonderful preservation of the statue of the BLESSED VIRGIN in St. Mary's Courch at the Johnstown flood, which was not even solied, when everything around, below and even above it was completely deslroyed and the church wrecked, will be remembered by the cevout Catholic whee Johnstown itself will be forgotten. The Louisville cyclone adds to the strangeness, for the Church of the Sacred Heart was destroyed, and the Louisville Courier-Journal says 'only one thing escaped destruction, and that was the statue of the VIRGIN MARY, which slands out amid the ratus not damaged in the least."

Again, in the fierce fire which destroyed the Temple Theatre at Philadelphia, Pa. the sacred wax figures were unharmed, al-Again, in the nerce fire which destroyed the Temple Theatre at Philadelphia, Pa, the sacred wax figures were unharmed, although in this flery furnace for a whole day, which completely destroyed everything ease, ir cluding other figures in the same room. These are not legends of the misty past, but facts of the present day.

The Shrine To THE BLESSED VIRGIN consists of her statue paisted with true regard to the correct Catholic beas, set back in a casket shirred with white cloth, and surrounced by a lix18 gilt frame. On each side of the BLESSED VIRGIN is a vase of imported waxed flowers and at her feet is a printed prayer. A cross goes on the lop and a picture wire is also attached, making it complete and ready to hang up. "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to the Catholic mind.

priest: "Why don't the clergy present him with new ones?" "What is the use?" answered the Father; "he gives them away. Every poor priest or Bishop that comes along the Cardinal will give him his own garments.'

The Cardinal is an early riser, getting up at five in the summer and six in the vinter. After half an hour's meditation e says Mass in his private chapel, and then passes thirty minutes in thanks giving. He breakfasts at seven in sum mer and eight in winter, which is very early for an English gentleman. EVELEEN

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

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Bear Sir-I have used your Pain Exterminator in my family for everything that a family is af-fileted with, such as Coughs, Colds Rheumatism, Sprains and Burns, Toothache, and wherever there is pain. I would not be without it in my house. Il can recommend it to the world to be a first-class article, both internal and external Yours, etc., JAS. BEKERYMAN, Pres, Prehibition Society.

-398 RICHMOND STREET-

WILSON BROS.

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tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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Persons wishing to borrow money will consuit their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

Office — Opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, L. 2000, Outsile.

An Old Man Speaketh.

BY FREDERICK J. HALM. My hair is white with winter's frost,
My form is bent with see,
My book of life's as near complete,
There's but another page,
One page, and then life is work is o'er,
And beath the book will close;
God knows there's little joy in life,
When but the cold North blows;
And my poor heart is even like
An Arctic waste of snows.

Do I e'er think of other times, As here alone I sit? I see the scenes of childhood's days Before my fancy filt; Glad childhood, but I would not, tho' I could, go back to it.

SING.

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For who would as a boy again
Upon life's journey start.
Unless there beat against his breast
A light and boyish heart.

A head with locks all frosty white May do for some, I trow; But let me see loose golden curls Upon a childish brow; Nor would I make the change, old sage, To have him wise as thou.

'Twas thus I grew to manhood, and Thus grew I to old age; My heart was human ever, as 'Tis now in life's last stage,

You ask me if my angel e'er Went blushing to record Some sinful word or action In the Great Book of the Lord? My heart has been a raging fire, My tongue a two-edged sword!

And oft my feet sought flowering paths,
'lis hard, e'er climbing up—
And after did my parched lips
Drain pleasure's sparkling cup.

But oftener have I in tears
Beweiled my sins to heaven;
And tho' at times I still offend;
I feel I've been forgiven.

Would I not be a boy again? You deem it strange in me, That entering the long-wished port I'd not recross the sea; Or that I fain would sheath my sword After the victory?

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

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

New York Catholic Review. THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"The publicans and sinners drew near unto Jesus to hear Him. And the Pharisees and Scribes murmured, saying: "This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." (Gospel of the Day.)

By what power was it, my brethren, that our Blessed Lord attracted sinners. They were not content to see Himster die.

that our Blessed Lord attracted sinner? They were not content to see Him at a distance, or to be informed of His great works. With confidence they came near to lock at Him closely, to hear His voice and listen attentively to the wonderful measage of divine love which He brought to the world. The unbounded compassion of His Sacred Heart was the attractive faces which made applicant singues followed. force which made penitent sinners feel at home in His presence.

bome in His presence.

Harsh and unrelenting was the code of laws prescribed for sinners by the private judgment of the Scribes and Pharisecs. Insteed of accepting joyfully the glad tidings of God's mercy, proclaimed by the Saviour of the world, they murmured forth their foolish completints and prerorth their nonen compiaints and pre-sumed to offer public protests against the sinners whose works of penance gave joy to the angels. These benighted Pharisees were guilty of resh judgments, based on defective knowledge of God and His attri-butes. By their perversion of the truth

butes. By their perversion of the truth religion was rendered odious.

Modern hereitos and infidels are the lineal descendants of the Pharisees of old, inasmuch as they present religious teaching in such a way as to make it unlovely and undesirable. Great harm has been done to the progress of true Christianity by blind leaders of the blind, misrepresenting God's dealings with His creatures. ing God's dealings with His creatures. Recent events have shown the absurdities me see them, Norah dear." So the child brought them, and there were thirteen. "Let me keep these papers a day or two," Mrs. O'Connor," the priest said as he carefully folded them up; "the eagravings are good, and I'd like to lock at them admission to heaven may be secured in all cases by fath alone, thus denying the strict obligation of performing good works. The objections of it fidels are usually drawn from the unsound and heretical exponents of Christianity. It is unreasonable to hold the Catholic Church re It is unreasponsible for false doctrines which she has long ago condemned. Let us bear in mind often, my brethren,

that upon each one of us, sinners as we are, is imposed by the Divine law the duty of seeking for correct knowledge, especially with reference to those things which effect our eternal interests. Our Which effect our elemental interests. Our Lord severely censured the rigorism of the Pharisces. By His example as well as by His words He taught us to be merciful towards sinners, and to hate sin as our greatest enemy. His doctrine is full of consolation for the weak and sinful in consolation for the weak and similiful need of encouragement to abandon their wicked ways. The beautiful devotion to His Sacred Heart during this month of June should awaken in us a strong desire to do the things that are pleasing to Him We have the certainty that His love for us is consistent and active. He asks us to show our love for Him by acts of reparation for the sins of the world and unceasing fidelity to His command-

An anonymous correspondent writes to the London Tablet in praise of mortificathe London radia in praise of morning-tion, and expresses some ideas well deserv-ing of serious thought. He says that there are many people who find it harder to abstain from intoxicating liquors than from flesh meat; and, considering how widespread is the evil of drunken-ness, he suggests that a movement be inaugurated for the purpose of asking the Holy Father to make it obligatory to abstain from intoxicating drinks on all Fridays and Saturdays diving the year, on the vigils, and during during the year, on the vigils, and during Lent and Advent. "A wholesome mortitication would thus be imposed upon the moderate consumers of liquor, a powerful restraint put upon the more or less immoderate, many a drunkard perhaps reclaimed, and especially children be taught from their childhood to restrain

Low's SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ONE EVIL.

When on a certain occasion the Emperor had become greatly offended with the saintly Bishop Chrysostom, being violently enraged, he said in the presence of his courtiers, "I wish I could be avenged of that Bishop!"

Each of the courtiers gave his opinion as to what would be the most effectual mode of punishing one to whom their master bad so great an aversion.

The first said to the Emperor, "Banish him to such a distance, so that you will never see him again."

The second said, "No, rather confiscate all his property."

"Throw him into prison," said a third. "Are you not master of his life as well as of his property?" said a fourth courtier. "Why do you not put him to death?"

"The fifth speaker, however, showed."

death?" death?"
"The fifth speaker, however, shrewdly said:—"You are all under a great mistake; the Emperor may find a much better way of punishing this Bishop. For this man, if you were to send him into exile, would take his God with him. If you confiscate his goods, you rob the poor, not him. If he were thrown into a dungeen, he would be all the better pleased as not him. If he were thrown into a dun-geon, he would be all the better pleased, as he would then have time and solitude for communion with his God. Condemning him to death would be to open the gates of Heaven to him. No, no! if the Em-peror really wishes to be avenged on Chrysostom, he must force him to commit some sin; for he is a man who fears neither extle, poverty, chains, nor deats

neither exile, poverty, chains, nor death, being afraid of nothing but sin." WIDOW O'CONNOR'S BUREAU. WIDOW O'CONNOR'S BUREAU.

It was a chilly November day in the year—early in the '80's, when Father Tom O'Fiaherty knocked at the door of the little wooden house in Southeast Washington, where lived the widow of Jimmie O'Connor. The good priest had married the couple years ago in County Kerry on the other side, had chrittened their children, and said the last rite: over Jimmie when he was killed in an ugly railroad accident, a year or two an ugly railroad accident, a year or two before the time I speak of. "An' how is it with ye, Mrs. O'Connor?" saked the good man, as he patted little Norah on the head and watched Jimmie, a sturdy the head and watched Jimmie, a sturdy child of three or four, who was tying a bit of greenish paper with a long string to the tail of the sleeping cat that was taking a comfortable nap near the stove. "I'm doing very well, thanks be to God," answered the comely Irlsh woman, teeting her smoothing iron to see if it was hot enough. "I've plenty of washing, and the ladies ye recommended me to are very kind, and are giving me all their fine work."

Just then there was a yell. The cat, suddenly disturbed, had retailated by giving Jimmie a seratch with her strong claws for his insult to her dignity and tail. "Ah, there, me little man, it's nothing,"

claws for his insuit to her dignity and tail.

"Ah, there, me little man, it's nothing," said Father Tom, "But what's that you've got tied to your string, Jimmie?'

"Faith it's only some old papers the childher were finding in one of the drawers of the old chest I bought at the auction last week." Was there ever an old Irish woman who could call a bureau anything but a "chilst of drawers?" anything but a "chist of drawers?"
"And let us see what it is, there,
Jimmie?" said the priest, taking the lad
upon his kuee. "Where did you buy this
chist of drawers?" he suddenly asked. chist of drawers? he suddenly asked.
"Oh, I just bought it at an auction," the
woman answered. "I needed something
more to kape the childher's clothes in,
and I bid it in chape." "Are there any
more of these papers in the drawers, Mrs.
O'Connor?" Father Tom carelessly asked
a minute or two afterwards. "Yis, there
is," said little Norah, "for me and Jimmie
took out a lot of them, to-day." "Let
me see them, Norah dear." So the child
brought them, and there were thirteen.

"Do you happen to know where the bureau you sold Mrs. O'Counor last week came from?" asked the priest, as he entered one of the chesper auction houses devoted mainly to the sale of furniture in Southeast Washington.—"No, I don't," answered the proprietor shortly, "We don't gusrantee anything; people must take things as they come. I won't under-take to make anything right; if we did, take to make anything right; if we did, there'd be no profit in the business."
"But you know where you got it?" "No, I don'!!" was the proprietor's answer.
"We bought it of an old nigger one day, and that's all I know about it." The man was disposed to be insolent, and Father Tom left without asking any more

questions. "Yes, these are 5-20 bonds," said the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, "and only two of the coupons have been paid. Coupons and all, they are worth about \$20 000."

\$20 000."

"Yes, ye'll be a comparatively rich woman, Mrs. O'Connor," concluded the priest, as he explained to the excited woman what the "green pictures" the children had been playing with really were. "I suppose," he proceeded, "that some one hid them away in that little drawer, and covered them up with that old rubbish and then died. Anyhow the money is legally yours, and I will invest money is legally yours, and I will invest it for you and the little ones. Let us thank Him who works in so many strange ways."-Washington City Paper.

USEFULNESS.

There are few qualities more valuable to the possessor, or more highly appreciated than that of usefulness. The usectated than that of useruiness. The useful boy or girl is a tressure at home; a help to father and mother, a counsellor to brothers and sisters, and a trusted companion. Usefulness implies industry, reliability, intelligence, capacity, self-con-trol, and these are the foundations of a successful life.

successful life.

The useful boy sees opportunities that others neglect. He is attentive to little things. He is careful of his employer's interests. He puts conscience into his duty, and is sure sooner or later to attract most effectually.

Occasional Doses of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

duty, and is sure sooner or later to attract the attention of those placed above him. He is thus always in direct line of promotion, and advancement is seldom long deferred.

If he cultivates his gift, and grows to be a useful man, his possibilities for good will be greatly enlarged. He will be consulted by his employers, for they will have confidence in his judgment; added responsibilities will be committed to him, and he is then well started on the road of higher promotion and honor.

A GIFTED YOUNG CANADIAN POET.

The last number of the Montreal Dominion Illustrated contains the following complementary estimate of the poetic gits of Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, a contributor in past years to the REGORD.

One of the most promising of the younger choir of Cauadian singers is Thomas O'Hagan, M. A., Ph. D., whose pen is as busy as his genius is brilliant and graceful. Since the publication of Dr. O'Hagan's volume of verse, "A Gate of Flowers," some three years ago, his fame has been steadily growing, which is good evidence that it is based on real merit and will widen and brighten with the increase of his years and labors. We have known must heed at a time they should have been enjoying the strength of literary manhood. There is little fear of such a fate overtaking the gifted young writer who forms the subject of this sketch. It is true that Dr. O'Hagan has written some verse of an indifferent character—vers in which the idea is too much weakened for the sake of a melodious phrase or rhyme. But the general excellence of his workmanship outwelgbs the minor defects of his poems, while the sincerity and high purpose which ring through his lines tell you that he is as honest and manly in personal as in literary character. To estimate justly the poems of Dr. O'Hagan one must keep in mind the fact that he has a Celtic heart largely attuned to the minor chord, and that while never forgetting his native land, his beloved Canads, his heart goes cut in affection and sympthy to the land of his forefathers, whose past glories and sorrows oft bind him in posetic freams. But in all his blowed the month of the pose of the simple work of the Reparation. When Jesus falls the second time, and that while never forgetting his native land, his beloved Canads, his heart goes out in affection and sympthy to the land of his forefathers, whose past glories and sorrows of thind him in posetic freams. But in all his him to pose for the recovery of thorns.

In the elgish stadion the Holy Face is turned to compassion towards the women. Canada, his heart goes cut in affection and sympathy to the land of his forefathers, whose past glories and sorrows oft bind him in poetic dreams. But in all his writings he never forgets to say a good word for the land of the maple leaf, and his generous estimate of Canadian poets is but another proof that his are true poetic glits, for warmth of tribute is the mark of a real poetic soul. Perhaps the most finished lyric in Dr. O'Hagan's volume of poems is "Ripened Fruit." To illustrate the character of his work we give it here:

I know not what my heart hath lost, I cannot strike the chords of old; The breath that charmed my morning life Hath chilled each leaf within the wold.

The swallows twitter in the sky, But bare the nest beneath the caves; The fledglings of my care are gone, And left me but the rustling leaves.

And yet I know my life hath strength, And firmer hope and sweeter prayer, For leaves that murmur on the ground Have now for me a double care.

I see in them the hope of spring, That erst did plan the autumn; I see in them each gift of man Grow strong in years, then turn to clay. Not all is lost—the fruit remains That ripen'd through the summer's ray; The nurshings of the nest are gone, Yet hear we still their warbling !ay.

The glory of the summer sky
May change to tints of autumn hue;
But faith, that sheds its amber light,
Will lend our heaven a tender blue.

O, altar of eternal youth!
O, fatth that beckons from afar!
Give to our lives a blossomed fruit—
Give to our morns an evening star!

Some of the most dignified poems in "A Gate of Flowers" are the poems on different occasions, such as those read at Moore's centenary and the college com memorations. One of the best of these is "Memor et Fidelis." Here is a stanza which is warm with the affection and friendship of college comradeship, and does honor to the heart of its author:

What care we for the rugged verse,
If but the heart speaks in each line;
'Tis not the sunbeams on the grape
But friendship semile that warms the wine.
Bring me the lyre with tuneful strings,
For I would sing of college days,
And fling each number from my heart
Flecked with a star of tender rays.

It is needless to say that the po learning where the bureau had been Dr. O'Hagan have elicited warm tributes bought, Father Tom took his leave. from both press and literary workers.

The Dublin Nation, Boston Pilot, New York Catholic Review and the Catholic World have highly commended his liter ary workmanship, while such well known poets as Whittier, Holmes, Roberts, Mair and Frechette, and the poetesses Kathar inc E. Conway and Louise Imogen Gainey have spoken of his poetic genius in terms of praise. Canadiaus will watch with interest the literary career of Dr. O'Hagan, feeling that each success which walts him is a triumph for the future of Canadian literature.

SPERANZA. Toronto.

IS ENGLAND CHRISTIAN?

This question is asked by the L'verpool Catholic Times and then it is taus answered in the negative :

It is a common boast with Protestants

It is a common boast with recessants that England is a Christian ration; and some of them are never tired contrasting the religion of Englishmen with "the infidelity in France and other Poples countries." We doubt whether the boast was ever a true one; who knows London knows how rare it is to find a professional man who professes any faith whatever.
A striking testimony to this sad fact
appears in the biography of Mr. James MacDonnell, the journalist, which has just been published; and that testimony is all the stronger when it is remembered that, although Mr. MacDonnell's father was a Catholic, he himself was a Protestant. This eminent journalist declares that, although he knew a great many men of letters and other educated people in London, he did not know "a single one who believed in Christianity," adding, "I know few who mention it for any other purpose than to ridicule its pretensions," The only exception and really an exception are ception—not really an exception—was that of a well known journalist who did believe in a hell. And these unbelievers are the leaders in thought, the teachers of the English-reading public.

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STATIONS OF THE CROSS.

THE UNLETTERED READ THE STORY OF THE PASSION FROM THEM.

A number of paintings upon the walls, illustrative of the passion and death of our Lord, may be found in every Catholic church. The illiterate, as well as the learned, can here follow the great drama of the crucifixion from its beginning to its heart-rending close. Cold and stony must that nature be which can gaze unwaved upon the scene presented by the

whelm Him with blows, and do not spare His Holy Face, disfigured and bleeding from the crown of thorns. In the eighth station the Holy Face is turned in compassion towards the women of Jerusalem who followed Him to the place of cruc'fixion, and pours the balm of consolation into their stricken hearts. Jesus falls the third time, but rises again and thereby teaches us that when we fall beneath misfortunes we should take up our cross again and carry it to the end for our dear Redeemer's sake. When Jesus was stripped of His garments His Holy Face was suffused with blushes by reason of the state of nudity to which He was reduced. In the binding of the Saviour to the cross the fiendish cruelty of human nature was exhibited in its most aggravated form, and the Holy Face experienced all the horrible pangs of the

crucifixion.

The twelfth station shows our Lord in the act of expiring on the cross between two thieves. His Holy Face is turned toward His executioners as if in benedictoward His executioners as if in benediction, and we seem to hear the sublime petition, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." As Jesus was taken down from the cross He was placed in the arms of His Mother, whose soul was pierced with a sword of grief. The sacred body was then deposited in the sepulchre and the Holy Face ceased to dwell among mortal wen. Seek in the septicare and the flory race ceased to dwell among mortal men. Such, in brief, is the history to be read in the Stations of the Cross, and it is well worth the serious attention of every Caristian.

TOO LATE.

"Too late, too late, ye cannot enter now!" sings Tennyson, of the foolish vir-gins who were unprepared for the bride-

There is no phrase in the long vocabu lary of sorrow that has a sharper sting than "Too late." It is the kuell of hope, and its echo often leaves despair:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these—it might have been." If, ia a vision, we could behold ourselves when, with untrimmed lamps, we stand, and the words "Too late!" freeze our souls with horror, we would live so that to hear them would be impossible. Who that has lost a friend can forget the coldness that has seized his heart as he remembers acts of commission and omis-sion, small in themselves, but which must have given intense pain to the heart that can feel earthly pain no more? The roses on the collin very often outline the words "Too late!" A surge of remembrance floods the yearning soul as it recalls the days that are no more. -

"O death in life, the days that are no

it longs to devote itself entirely to repair. ing the fault of the past. But the flowers on a coffia are soulless—a chain of roses cannot reach to Heaven.

And then comes the thought of prayer; and this, to a Catholic, brings hope and consolation. It is not too late—prayer can atone for all. It seems strange that any man who has ever lost a friend should doubt a doctrine of prayer for the dead, which is, indeed, a "holy and wholesome thought,'

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irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

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#### C. M. B. A.

All members of the C. M. B. A. in south-western Ontario are invited to attend the Strathroy picule on Dominion Day.

The Grand Secretary has mailed to all the Branches in Canada their accounts up to June 21st, 1890; also the form for the Financial Statement from 1st July 1889 to 1st July 1890, which, according to Section 12 Article XI page 33, and Section 4 Article VII. page 79 of our constitution, must be forwarded by the Recording Secretary of each Branch to the chairman of the Finance Committe, of the Grand Council on or before the 10th day of July, 1890. We trust therefore that all our Recording Secretaries will see that this statement is properly made out and sent to James Quillinan Eq., Niagara Falls, Ont., at the date above mentioned.

#### Letter From Brother Fraser. Brockville, June 17th, 1890.

To the C. M. B. A. in Canada: BROTHERS—At the last Grand Council
Convention held in Toronto in 1888, it
was moved and carried
"That no amendments be entertained

at Grand Council Conventions unless sub mitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Supervision not less than one on Laws and Supervision not less than one month before the meeting of the Grand Council Convention, and said Committee shall meet at the place of holding the Convention three dave before the date of the meeting of the Grand Council; that the Recording Secretaries of Branches having amendments to offer shall send a month of the Contract of the Contr copy thereof to the Chairman of the Com mittee on Laws and Supervision on or before the time specified."

In view of the fact that at that Grand

Council meeting scores of amendments were proposed which could not, owing to the limited time at the disposal of the Committee on Laws and Supervision, be dealt with in the intelligent manner which the requirements of an Association such as ours demands, it seems to be of the greatest importance that all proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws should be placed in the hands of the members of the Committee at the earliest

omible moment.
In order therefore to secure the best re-In order therefore to secure the best results in the way of perfecting our Laws, the Committee earnestly request that every Branch Secretary will forward at once, to my address, copies of such amendments or additions thereto as may seem to them advisable, and that such copies of amerdments or additions will be forof americanents or additions with be for-warded in triplicate, so that each member of the Committee may be furnished with a copy thereof with the least possible de-lay, thus giving the mample time to compare them with the portions of the Con-stitution effected thereby, and enable the Committee to report fully upon them in the manner they may deem best calcula-ted to further the interests of the Associa-

It is most desirable that Branches in considering proposed amendments should hold in view the probable effect of such on the Association as a body only, and not confine themselves to what may properly be termed matters of purely local moment, affecting individual members or Branches

Make the proposals briefly and clearly, but with full references to articles, sections, sub sections and pages.

By promptly complying with these suggestions you will make the work of your Committee much lighter than it otherwise would be, and ensure more thorough the other texts. on to the requirements of our Association.

The next Convention will probably be the most important yet held, and every member should make a special effort to make it the most successful.
Yours fraternally,

O. K. FRASER Chairman of Committee on Laws and

#### Supervision. Resolutions of Condolence.

At a meeting of Branch 6i, North Bay, June 17, the following resolutions were carried unanimously;
That the sympathies of this Branch be extended to Brother O'Neill, formerly of this Branch, now residing in Stratford, on his bereavement occasioned by the recent death of his mother.

of his mother.

That the congratulations of this Branch
be extended to Brother Loughrin, of Mat-tawa, on his, recent elevation to the position
of a member of Parliament for the Province

of a member of Parliament for the Province of Ontario.

That the congratulations of this Branch be extended to Treasurer Gorman, of this Branch, who joined the benedicts on Tucsday last.

That the Recording Secretary notify the above-mentioned parties of the resolutions and also forward a copy thereof to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

J. M. McNamara, Rec. Sec.

J. M. MCNAMARA, Rec. Sec.

At a regular meeting of Branch 43. Brook-ville, held on June 17th, 1890, a resolution was passed expressing the deep sympathy of the members for the wife and family of the late Brother, Stephen J. Ryan, who was one of the charter members of this Branch, on account of the sad loss sustained by them, in the death of such a loving husband and father. It was Resolved, That the charter of said Branch be draped in mourning for thirty days, in reprect to his memory. e draped in mourning for thirty expect to his memory.

JAS. T. NOONAN, Rec. Sec.

Thorold, Ont., June 19th, 1890.
At a late meeting of Branch 24, it was unanimously resolved:
That the Branch tender to Brother Richard Commerford and femily our aincere sympathy in the loss of his son, Owen Ocmmerford; be it also
Resolved That the same be published in our official organ. CATHOLIC RECORD, Welland Tribune and Thorold Post.
Signed, Matthew Battle, Joseph Battle, Ed. P. Foley and A. McKeague, committee.

By a special committee appointed for the purpose, the following resolutions were sub mitted, and unanimously adopted, by Brauch 24:

Brauch 2:

Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to call from our midst our most esteemed Brother, Jas. Mooney,
That while submitting to His holy will, we extend to his afflicted mother out heartfelt sympathy in her distress.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.
Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in our official organ, the OATH-OLIC RECORD.
Signed, Matthew Battle, Joseph Rattle

Bigned, Matthew Battle, Joseph Battle, Ed. P. Foley and A. McKesgue.

The amount presented by Lord Ripon to Cardinal Manning for his Cathedral on the occasion of the Jubilee of His Emin-

#### FROM WINDSOR.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY - RIGHT REV. JOHN FOLEY, BISHOP OF DETROIT

Wednesday, the 18th inst., was the day chosen for the twenty fifth annual exercises at St. Mary's Academy, Windsor. At 3 p. m. about one hundred and fifty guests of the institution assembled in the tastefully decorated music hall, Bisbop Foley presiding. The programme presented by the pupils was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Conferring of Gold Medals.

Graduating Honors: Miss Kittle Brosso
Gold Medal for Domestic Economy py
sented by Very Rev. Dean Wagner.

Instrumental Waltz-"Fleurs d'Oranger."

sented by Very Rev. Dean Wagner.

Instrumental Waltz-"Fleurs d'Oraner.".

G Ludovic
Piano and Mandolins, Misses K. Coller, J.
Maisonville, E Marvin.
Comie Dialogue-"No Cure, No Pay."....

Mrs. Languisch, Miss B. Desset
Alice, her daughter, Miss K. Brossott
Lucy Alken, J. Friends
Jenny Carter, of Miss E. McAclafel
Suzan Dean. Alice. Miss B. Stuart
Bridget, the Queen of the Kitchen.

Miss M. Blaicher
Miss M. Blaicher
Miss M. Blaicher
Miss S. Hobson.

Aunt Maria Midget, Miss S. Hobson.

PART II.

Instrumental Waltz—"Till we Meet Again,"

E. H. Bailey
Harp, Mandolin and Guitar, Misses J. Campau, J. Malsonville, E. Marvin, A. Wood.
French declamation—Louis XVII.

Miss J. Malsonville.

Distribution of Ribbons.

Chas D. Blake
Misses S. Hobson, K. Collier, E. Marvin, A.

Leblanc, L. Crossly, Accom., Miss

Misses S. Hobson, K. Collier, E. Marvin, A.

Leblanc, L. Crossly, Accom., Miss

Recitation—"A Lily."

Violin solo and plano—"Mazurka,"

Violinist, Miss J. Pratt.

Comic Song—"A Rat in the Basket,"

Misses S. Hobson, D. Boesett, Accomp.,

Misses S. Hobson, D. Boesett, Accom, Miss

L. Minihan.

Instrumental place—"The Messenger Birds,"

Malsonville, E. Marvin.

Distribution of Premiums,

Distribution of Premiums

Tableau-St. Cecilia, Patroness of Music..

A pleasing episode in the entertainment was the presentation of a large basket of roses to Bishop Foley, together with an address expressing the gratitude the pupils and the Sisters felt at the honor of the distinguished visitor's presence. The Bishop responded, and in his inimitable manner complimented the accedency the pupils and the Sisters con academy, the pupils and the Sisters on the successful termination of this, the silver jubilee year of the House, particular way he spoke words of en-couragement to the Sisters that did so much for holy Church, by instructing much for holy Church, by instructing the youthful minds, preparing, year after year, children and young ladies to look beyond the mere social position of earth, to aim for the true end, a position in the city of God. The Bishop than conferred the gold medal upon Miss Kate Brossoit, the young lady graduate, and upon Miss Sadie Hobson for domestic economy. The latter medal was the gift of Very Rev. Dean Wagner. Rev. Dean Wagner.
Administrator of the London diocese,

Dean O'Counor, presented the ribbons of honor, and prizes of class. At the close, Father Ferguson responded to the invitation of Dean Wagner, and in an extempore five minutes talk, addressed the pupils, in a complimentary manner. Father Ferguson's genial, well-chosen words were expressive of the outpouring words were expressive of the outpouring of a warm heart, and a gifted eloquent tongue. Saying the right thing in the right place, in elegant phraseology, is the characteristic of this talented gentle The last act of the entertainment

was the tableau, participated in by nearly sixty of the pupils, "St. Oecila, Patroness of Music." It was incomparably excellent.

The following is a list of the prize

HONORS Graduating honors conferred on Miss

Kate Brossoit. GOLD MEDAL Gold medal for domestic economy, presented by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, awarded to Miss Sadie Hobson.

RIBBONS OF HONOR,

RIBBONS OF RONOR.

1st, Miss Georgina Ramoth; 2nd, Miss Sadie Hobson; 3rd, Miss Mary Doran; 4th, Miss Dora Bosset; 5th, Miss Lucy Crossley; 6th, Miss Lena Pratt; 7th, Miss Maud Clark; 8th, Miss Blanche

RIBBONS.

1st, Miss Mida Langlois; 2nd, Miss Delvina Janisse; 3rd, Miss Annie Leblanc; 4th, Miss Alexandrine St. Louis; 5th, Miss Orphelia Janisse; 6th, Miss Gertrude Drouillard.

JUVENILE COURSE, Ist ribbon awarded to Miss Amanda
Delisle; 2nd, Miss M L McPhilips; 3rd,
Miss M L Pageau; 4th, Miss Maggie
Barron; 5th, Miss Cotie Saffray.
Silver medal for religious instruction
awarded to Miss Rose Rocheleau. 1st

accessit, Miss Georgina Ramoth; 2nd, Miss Dora Bosset.

Miss Dora Bosset.

The premium of good conduct awarded to Miss Georgina Ramoth. 1st accessit, Miss Sadie Hobson; 2ad, Miss Mary Doran; 3rd, Miss Dora Bosset.

The premium of general application awarded Miss Mary Doran. 1st accessit, Miss Mida Langlois; 2ad, Miss Lena Pratt.

Pratt, The premiums of epistolary art and elocution, sub-graduating class; the premium of application, 2nd French course, 1st division; the 2nd premium of instrumental music; the premium of water colors; the 1st premium of plain sewing and the 1st accessit to the premium of arssene embroidery, senior dedepartment — awarded to Miss Sadie Hobson.

The premiums of recitation, of history, of parsing and analysis and of composition; the 1st accessit to the premium of epistolary art and the 2nd accessit to the premium of grammar, 2nd English class; the premium of arithmetic and of penmanship, 1st course, 1st division; the premium of spelling, 2nd French course, 1st division; the premium of oil painting and the accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 1st course—awarded to Miss Louise Minihan. The premiums of recitation, of history warded to Miss Louise Minihan

The premium of application and the 2nd accessit to the premium of physical geography, 2nd English class; the premium of application, 1st French course; the premium of arithmetic, 2nd course; the premium of instrumental music, ex.: 1st course; the premium of crocheting and the 2nd accessit to the premium of domestic economy, senior department—awarded to Miss Georgina Ramoth.

The premiums of grammar, of physical

awarded to Miss Georgina Ramoth.

The premiums of grammar, of physical geography and of orthography, the accessit to the premium of history, of recitation and of parsing and analysis, 2nd English class; the premium of reading and the accessit to the premium of grammar, lat French course, 2nd division; 4th accessit, which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Rose Encheleau.

The accessit to the premium of appli cation, 2nd French course, 2nd division the 1st premium of instrumental music of the ourse; the premium of instrumental music, of the ourse; the premium of mineral painting; the lat accesit to the premium of domestic economy, senior department; the premium of silk embroidery and of mending, senior department—awarded to Miss Maud Clark.

The premium of electric and of

to Miss Maud Clark.

The premiums of elocution and of epistolary art, 2nd English class; the premium of application, 2nd French course, 2nd division; the accessit to the premium of penmanship, 1st course, 1st divison; the accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 2nd course; the 2nd premium of plain sewing, senior department—awarded to Miss Ethleen Stuart.

Stuart.
The 2nd accessit to the premium of The 2nd accessit to the premium of Christian doctrine, 1st course; the premium of botany and the accessit to the premium of application and of physical geography, 2nd English class; the premium of reading, 2nd French course, 2nd division; the accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st class, 1st division; 4th accessit, which deserves a premium; the premium of penmanship 1st course, 2nd division—awarded to Miss Lucy Crossley.

course, 2nd division—awarded to Miss Lucy Crossley.

The premium of Christian doctrine, 1st course; the accessit to the premium of elocution and the 2nd accessit to the premium of botany, 2nd English class; the premium of reading, 2nd French course, 1st division; the premium of instrumental music ex: 1st class—awarded to Miss Kathleen Collier.

The accessit to the premium of gram-

The accessit to the premium of grammar, of botany, of composition and of declamation, 2nd English class; 4th accessit which deserves a premium and the 2nd accessit to the premium of arasene embroidery, senior department—awarded to Miss Dora Bosset.

The 2nd accessit to the premium of history and of parsing and analysis, 2nd English class; the 2nd premium of fancy work, 1st course—awarded to Miss Ciara Riley.

The premiums of grammar, of application, of orthography and of electrics.

tion, of orthography and of elocution; the accessit to the premium of recitation and of epistolary art, 3rd English class; the premium of translation, 2nd French course, 2nd division; the 1st premium of matrumental music, 2nd course, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of mending and of fancy work, senior department;

th accessit which deserves a premium.

-awarded to Miss Lena Pratt.

The premium of geography and the accessit to the premium of orthography, of reading, of parsing and analysis, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of history. 3nd English class. 4th accessit history, 3rd English class; 4th accessive which deserves a premium; the la which deserves a premium; the 1st premium of instrumental music, 3rd course; the 1st accessit to the premium of oil painting, junior department; the 1st premium of domestic economy and the premium of crocheting, junior de-partment—awarded to Miss Mida Lan-

The 1st accessit to the premium of Christian doctrine, 1st course; the premium of physiology and the accessit to the premium of application and of geography, 3rd English class; the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st accessit to the premium mium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2ad division; the 1st accessit to the premium painting and of plain sewing, senior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Mary Doran

The premiums of reading and of reciof natural history and of geography, 3rd English class; the accessit to the pre-mium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division, and the accessit to the premium of io strumental music, 4th course; 4th acces sit which deserves a premium-awarded to Miss Reine Neveux.

awarded to Miss Reine Neveux.

The premium of epistolary art, the accessit to the premium of history of physiology, of grammar and of orthography, 3rd English class; 4th accessit which deserves a premium and the lataccessit to the premium of silk embrodiery, senior department—awarded to Miss Mabel Kennedy.

The premium of history and the 2nd accessit to the premium of grammar 3rd accessit to the premium of grammar 3rd

accessit to the premium of grammar, 3rd English class; the 2ad premium of penmanship, 1st course, 2nd division; the 2ad accessit to the premium of silk embroidery, senior department—awarded to Miss Ella McArdle.

The premium of natural history and the accessit to the premium of composi-tion, 3rd English class; the accessit to the premium of mental arithmetic, 1st course; the 2nd accessit to the premium or oil painting and the 1st accessit to the premium of fancy work, senior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss

Mary Lester.

The 2nd premium of instrumental music, 2nd course; the premium of arasene embroidery and the 1st accessit to the premium of mending, senior department—awarded to Miss Theola Ra-

The premium of grammar and the accessit to the premium of reading, let French course, 2nd division, and the premium of mental arithmetic, lat course

premium of mental arithmetic, 1st course
—awarded to Miss Josephine Cloutier.
The 2nd premium of Christian doctrine, 1st course, and the 3rd accessit to
the premium of domestic economy and of plain sewing, senior department —awarded to Miss Bella Crindell.

The premiums of reading, of American and Grecian history, of composition and of elecution and the lat accessit to the premium of spelling, of grammar, of biography; and the 2nd accessit to the premium of parsing, 4th English class; 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the 2nd accessit to the

premium of arithmetic, 3rd course; the premium of oil painting, junior department and the 1st premium of penmanship, 2nd course, 1st division—awarded to Miss Kittle Murray.

The premiums of spelling, of grammar, of biography, of parsing; the 1st accessit to the premium of reading, of American and Grecian history and of elocution; 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the 2nd accessit to the premium of composition, 4th English class; the 2nd accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course; the 1st accessit to the premium of catechism, 2nd course, 1st division and the premium of sewing, junior department—awarded to Miss Marie Louise Giard.

The premium of recitation; the 1st accessit to the premium of the 1st accessit to the 1st a

awarded to Miss Marie Louise Giard.

The premium of recitation; the 1st accessit to the premium of dictation, of parsing, of geography and the 2nd accessit to the premium of spelling, 4th English class; 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the premium of mandolin; the premium of tancy work, senior department; the premium of translation, 2nd French course, 1st division; and the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course—awarded to Miss Jennie Maisonville.

The 1st accessit to the premium The 1st accessit to the premium of composition and the 2nd accessit to the premiums of grammar, of American and Grecian history, of biography and of elocution, 4th English class; 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the premium of mental arithmetic, 3rd course; the 1st premium of instrumental music, 4th course, and the premium of Royal Worcester—awarded to Miss Emily Marvin.

The premium of catechism. 2nd course, 1st division; the premium of dictation and of themes and the 2nd accessit to the premium of geography, 4th English

and of themes and the 2nd accessit to the premium of geography, 4th English class; the accessit to the premium of in-strumental music, 3rd course, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of crocheting, senior department—awarded to Miss

senior department—awarded to Miss Leona Trempe,
The premium of geography and the 2nd accessit to the premium of reading, 4th English class; the 1st accessit to the premium of cateenism, 2nd course, 2nd division; the accessit to the premium of division; 2nd Franch course, 2nd division translation, 2nd French course, 2nd divis-ion; the 2nd premium of instrumental nusic, 5:h course; and the 2nd accessit to the premium of mending, junior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss May Jack-

The premium of recitation and the 1st accessit to the premium of spelling, 5th English class; the 2nd accessit to the premium of Catechism, 2nd course, 2nd division; the premium of French declamation and the accessit to the premium of reading, 2nd French course, 2nd divis-ion—awarded to Miss Gertrude Drouillard.

The premium of grammar; the 1st accessit to the premium of United States history; the 2nd accessit to the premium of parsing, 5th English class; the accessit to the premium of reading, 3rd French course, 2nd division; the premium of vocal music; the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course, and the premium of mending, junior department — awarded to Miss Annie Leblanc.

The premium of reading, of composi-tion and of elecution; the lat accessit to the premium of spelling, 5th English class; the 2ad premium of instrumental music, 6:h course, and the accessit to the premium of sewing, junior department—awarded to Miss Bessie Jackson.

Tae premium of catechism, 2nd course, 2nd division; the premium of geography; 2nd division; the premium of geography; the 1st accessit to the premium of parsing and of elocution; the 2nd accessit to the premium of grammar and of reading, 5th English class; 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course-awarded to Miss Marior Blaicher.

Blaicher.

The premium of parsing; the 1st accessit to the premium of grammar; the 2nd accessit to the premium of spelling and of geography, 5th English class; the accessit to the premium of application, 1st French course; 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the 2nd premium of instrumental music, 4th class—awayied to Miss Blanche Langes.

class-awarded to Miss Blanche Janisse. The 1st accessit to the premium of reading and of geography and the 2nd accessit to the premium of composition, 5th English class; the premium of reading, 3rd French course, 1st division; the emium of harp and the 1st accessit to the premium of writing, 2nd course, 1st division; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Josette Cam-

The premium of United States history and the lat accessit to the premium of composition, 5th English class; the accessit to the premium of domestic economy, 3rd course, and the lat accessit to the premium of mental arithmetic—awarded to Miss Anna Garnsey.

The 2ad accessit to the premium of

The 2nd accessit to the premium of United States history, 5th English class; the 2nd accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course; the 2nd accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course; the 2nd accessit to

metic, 3rd course; the 2nd accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 6th class, and the accessit to the premium of etching work, senior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Grace Trefzer.

The premium of themes, 5th English class; the 2nd accessit to premium of sewing, and the 1st accessit to the premium of crocheting, senior department, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of penmanship, 2nd class, 1st division—awarded to Miss Agathe Boismier.

The 1st accessit to the premium of

awarded to Miss Agathe Boismier.

The 1st accessit to the premium of themes, 5th English class; the accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 6th class; the 1st accessit to the premium of writing, 2nd course, 2nd division, and the accessit to the premium of fancy work, junior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Mahal premium-awarded to Miss Mabel

The premium of spelling, 5th English class—awarded to Miss Mamie Beau-

grand. The premium of geography and the lst accessit to the premium of reading, 6th English class; the accessit to the premium of reading, 3rd French course, 6th English class; the accessit to the premium of reading, 3rd French course, 1st division; the 1st premium of instrumental music, 6th course, the 2nd premium of writing, 2nd course, 1st division, and the premium of embroidery, junior department—awarded to Miss Delvina Janisse,

The premium of reading and of grammar, and the accessit to the premium of spelling, 6th English class; the premium

of sewing, 3rd course—awarded to Miss Emma Mahoney.

The premium of spelling and the accessit to the premium of grammer, 6th English class; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 4th class, 1st division; the 2nd premium of domestic economy into description.

omy junior department—awarded to Miss Alexandrine St. Louis.

Alexandrine St. Louis.

The premium of geography, and 2nd accessit to premium of grammar, 6th English class; the 2nd accessit to the premium of oil painting; the 1st accessit to the premium of domestic econemy, and the accessit to the premium of domestic econemy, and the accessit to the premium of econemy, and the accessit to the premium of eviting, 2nd course, 2nd division; premium of arithmetic, 4th course, 1st division—awarded to Miss Orphella Janisse.

The premium of mental arithmetic, 4th course, 1st division, and the accessit to the premium of dictation, 6th English class—awarded to Miss Ethel Kelly.

The 1st premium of writing, 2nd course, 2nd division, and the 1st accessit to the premium of geography, 6th English class—warded to Miss Rosie Cook.

The premium of application and the

premium of geography, 6:h English class—swarded to Miss Rosie Cook.

The premium of application and the 2ad accessit to the premium of geography and of dictation, elementary class, 1st division; the premium of reading, 3rd French course, 2nd division; the premium of writing, 3rd course; the 2nd accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 4th class, 2ad division—awarded to Miss M L Pageau.

The premium of spelling and the 1st accessit to the premium of grammar, elementary class, 1st division; the premium of domestic economy and the 1st accessit to the premium of sewing, minim department—awarded to Miss Amanda Deliele.

The premium of grammar, elementary class, 1st division; the premium of catechism, 3rd course, and the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 4th course, 2ad division—awarded to Miss M L Mc. Philips.

The premium of reading and the 1st

accessit to the premium of spelling, ele mentary class, lst division; the premium of arithmetic, 4th course, 2ad division —awarded to Miss Lillie Lesueur. The premium of application and the lst accessit to the premium of geography, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of

reading, elementary class, 1st division-awarded to Miss Adele Rocheleau. awarded to Miss Adele Rocneleau.

The premium of dictation, elementary class, 1st division—awarded to Miss Marie Hamelin.

The premium of catechism, 4th course,

2nd division; the 1st accessit to the premium of reading, elementary class, 1st division and the 1st accessit to the premium of writing, 3rd course—awarded to Miss Jennie Muchell.

The premium of declamation and the 2nd accessit to the premium of spelling, elementary class, 1st division, and the accessit to the premium of instrumental music. music, 5th course — awarded to Miss Kittie Dumpuchelle.

The premium of reading and the lst accessit to the premium of geography, elementary class, 1st division—awarded to Miss Eveline Martin. The premium of spelling, elementary class, 2nd division, and the premium of mental arithmetic, 4th course, 2nd divis-

ion, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of writing, 3rd course—awarded to Miss

of writing, 3rd course—awarded to Miss Maggie Barron.

The 1st accessit to the premium of reading and the premium of spelling, elementary class, 2nd division—awarded to Miss Cotie Saffray.

The premium of reading, elementary class, 2nd division—awarded to Miss Jennie Hamelin.

Premium of encoursement to Miss

Premium of encouragement to Miss Pearl McRoberts.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

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

#### stand, opposite the Market Lane. LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 26.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.58; white, 1.58; spring, 1.58; corn, 92 to 1.00; rye, 90 to 1.00; barley, mall, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats, 112 to 114; pears, 105 to 1.10; beans, bush, 90 to 1.40; buck-

100; Yas, 90 to 1.02; barley, 1.55; corn, 32 to 100; barley, feed, 55 to 75; oats, 1.12 to 114; peas, 105 to 1.10; bears, bash, 90 to 1.40; buck-west, cental, 75 to 85; basket, 112 to 13; eggs, store lots, 11; butter, basket, 11 to 13; eggs, store lots, 11; butter, basket, 11 to 13; eggs, store lots, 11; butter, cream-store, 12 to 13; butter, cream-store, 13 to 10; butter, cream-store, 13 to 10; at 20 to 13; lard, No. 2; b, 10 to 11; lard, No. 2; late, 20 13; lard, No. 2; b, 10 to 11; lard, No. 2; late, 20 13; lard, No. 2; b, 10 to 11; lard, No. 3; late, 10 to 10; lat

3 50 to 4,50.

Toronto, June 26 - WHEAT-Red winter, No. 2, 99 to 1.00; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 1.19 to 1.20; Manitoba, No. 2 hard, 1.17 to 1.18; spring, No. 2, 97 to 98; barley, No. 2, 85 to 51; No. 3, extra, 48 to 49; No. 3, 40 to 43; peas, No. 2, 63 to 64; oats, No. 2, 41 to 42; flour, extra, 4.15 to 4.20; straight roller, 4.50 to 46.

BUFFALO LIVE STOOK. East Buffalo, N. Y., June 26.—CATTLE— Only a few head on sale. Market steady; carves in good supply; choice yeals, 500 to

8HEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 8 cars all sold; choice to extra sheep, 5 i5 10 5.40; fair to choice, 475 to 5 i0; choice to extra spring lambs, 6.85 to 7.90; good to choice 6 30 to 6.75.

spring lambs, 8,55 to 7.90; good to choice, 630 to 6.75.

HOGE-Twenty-five cars on sale; market active; mixed, mediums and heavy, 4,65 to 4.10; mostly 4.05; heavy Yorkers, 4.00 to 4.05; light Yorkers, 3.90 to 3.85; pigs, 8.30 to 3.85.

LONDON CHERSE MARKET.

Thursday, June 26.—There was a full market on saurday last as fear as attendance was concerned, and the principal factory men and buyers in the West were present. The Board was well represented with June make. There has been flush pastures, and the make has been full, and every factory has been run at its fullest capacity. In fact the cheese-makers have done well. A little break in the New York market this week put buyers on their guard, and they fought shy in bidding. The tone of the market was dull, as buyers did not care to invest, and the factory men were dilatory in making offers. The latter expected 9 cents, but 8! and 8; cents per pound was all the shippers thought they were justified in paying. A Jew lots were bargained for at 8!. The cable registered 53 salllings per cwt of 112 lbs. 107

old cheese, and 46 shillings and sixpence for

MARRIED. PETERS COUGHLIN —At the Church of the Holy Angels, St. Tnomas, on the 17th inst., John Lyons Peters, Eq., Barrister of Beac Centre, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Charlotte Coughlin, daughter of the late Bartholomew Coughlin, and sister of Dr. J. W. Coughlin, or Bay City, Mich.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

ordinary character.

Sirs-I was formerly a resident of Port La Tour and have always used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my household, and know it to be the best remedy for emergencies of

Norway, Me. JOSEPH A SNOW





For Infants and Invalids IS A COMPOUND OF

MILK, WHEAT and SUGAR.

Chemically so combined as to resemble most closely the Mother's Mith.

It requires only water in preparation, thus making it the Most ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT preparation in the market, besides doing away with the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining pure mile of a suitable and uniform quality. It is recommended by the highest medical authorities.

It is especially adapted as a summer diet for infants. SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

THOS. LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL. Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences," But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money," "Well, if that is impossible, try

# SCOULL OF PURE NORWECIAN

COD LIVER OIL. CONSUMPTION. Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe' Cold Or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the
advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another
thing which commends it is the
stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains.
You will find it for sale at your
Bruggis's, in Salmon wrapper. Be
sure you get the genuine." SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Perfectly Well FILLMORE, Dubuque Co., IA., Sept., 1889

Miss K. Finnigan writes: My mother and sister used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for neurals. They are both perfectly well now and never the praising the Tonic.

Several Cases Cured.

Several Cases Cured.

PITTSBURG, P.A., May, 1889.

The wellknown Rev. Pastor A. J. Z., who will readily give his name on request, writes us: An orphan under my cars suffered from pelipsy for four years, which had advanced very far, but three bottles of Pastor Koenig's Norve Tonic cured him entirely.

Another boy suffered from cramps in such a degree, that he became violent at times and endagered him own life. Treatment in several bospital by competent physicians gave only temporary relief, but after using several bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonich he was oured entirely, and has been well and healthy ever since Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous di-

or Pastor Roenig's Nerve Tonic ne was cured entrely, and has been well and healthy ever since.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverond Pastor Kennig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the MOENIG MEDICIME CO.,

50 West Middes, cor. Clintos St., CHICARO, IEL.

Price \$1 per Bottle. & Bottles for \$5.

Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.