

# The Catholic Record.

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

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### 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 essays 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 no-name column for June is confident that the twentieth century will strike off mankind the thrills 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 varieties of the past generations of their fellow-creatures. 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 godlessness, provided there be no specific remedy which can leave the mass of humanity. And this remedy will come from no fanciful theory, born of a misguided 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 upon 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 and Ireland. His Eminence Cardinal 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 persevere by several special indulgences granted by the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII. The following are the fundamental rules of the League:

1. The pledge is of total abstinence; and 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 practical Catholics.
4. No one who is not a practical Catholic, 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.

It 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 their journals interesting to the public by making them sensational. Recently such an item was furnished from Vienna to the *Paris Temps* and *Figaro*, both of which published it as truth. It was to the effect that the Pope had consulted by letter one hundred Bishops as to whether it would be opportune to proclaim the Pope's temporal power as an article of Faith. It was added that foreign Bishops advised, but Italian Bishops op-

posed, the proclamation of the dogma. There is no truth whatever 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 sensational items.

The Lutherans of Illinois are as resolute in resisting the Compulsory Education Law as are those of Wisconsin. The law empowers school boards to break up private schools on the most flimsy 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 English.

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 proposition 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 composed only of women could be admitted as a Presbyterian church at all.

At a meeting of Equal Righters in Toronto, a few evenings ago, Mr. A. Chamberlain read a paper entitled "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 identity as distinct from and opposed to the 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 more so devoted to 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 look 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 the government of Ontario, where they constitute a large factor in the population, but they will not have Orange domination in Quebec, and to this the Equal Righters may as well make their minds. All such efforts as those which Mr. Chamberlain is making to excite 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 of 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 indicating 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 Warbler*, 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. Chamberlain's lecture.

The *Mail* of the 20th inst. describes the Catholic schools as "little churches for the teaching of distinctive doctrines, with a dash of arithmetic thrown in." Well, we do not think it discreditable that the school should be a little church in the sense that it aids the Church in the rearing of good citizens. It is better that it should be so than that it should be a

little temple of Deism or Atheism, from which the name of God is excluded. As to the dash of arithmetic thrown in that dash sufficiently flavors the teaching, so that the pupils of the Separate schools 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 Government very narrowly escaped defeat on the first clause of the License Bill. Many of the Ministerial 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 closing 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 the majority, the Government will proceed with the Bill. Archbishop Walsh has written to the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* severely lecturing the absentee Parliamentaries 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 denominations 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. As a consequence, another similar abuse 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 he 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 his regular work. When clergymen are selected in this way they are apt to be more desirous of propitiating the good will of influential members of their congregations, so as to 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.

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 allusion to the matter while exhorting 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 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 places." The *Times*, reading between the lines, sees in this an evident allusion to his own case. The ex-Bishop, however, rebuked a sin which Protestantism does not regard as a sin, and he condemned all politicians at Ottawa and Toronto alike as so many hardened

sinners, sunk in iniquity and subservient to Rome. He invents sins of which the Gospels made no mention. This was what brought on him the deserved rebuke of the Conference.

### HOME RULE.

#### THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

The Great Northern Railway, the Carickmacross 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 traffic is going on through the branch as busily as before the company made themselves obnoxious by doing Mr. Balfour's work.

An ugly attempt has been made to blazon the character of Mr. Sexton, M. 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 school of politics.

A parliamentary return has been issued containing the names of all persons proceeded against under the Criminal Law and Proceedings (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 Leitrim, 628 in Munster, 142 in Ulster, and 241 in Connaught. Charges were withdrawn in 102 cases, 227 persons were acquitted, and 769 convicted, while 9 cases were pending. There were 233 appeals lodged; the sentence was in excess in one case, confirmed in 110 cases, reduced in 55, reversed in 17, and 42 were pending. Of the charges 174 were for criminal conspiracy, 198 intimidation, 109 riot, 321 unlawful assembly, 139 taking forcible possession, 187 assault, 192 resistance to sheriff, constable, bailiff, etc., 19 taking part in meeting of suppressed branch of National League, 7 in aiding criminal conspiracy, and two publishing proceedings of suppressed branch of National League. The charges are nearly all petty charges for acts which are not crimes except in Ireland, where under the Coercion Act it is a crime to wink at a pig or cow, to play or sing a National air, to cheer the Gladstone or William O'Brien, or to gloat at Balfour's name.

An amusing circumstance has come to light respecting the new town of Tipperary. Some time ago 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 town, and he has to pay them a quit rent of £3 a year. Landlord and tenant, in fact, have exactly changed places—the great benefit of the latter, at all events.

The *New York Times*' correspondent thus speaks of Mr. Wm. 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 Irish men here, and in the wedding breakfast speech to-day he helped one to understand this by the remark that he felt almost guilty to be so happy with 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."

The slowness with which fair rent applications to the Courts are attended to is an evidence that only from a Home Government can the Irish people ever expect that the grievances under which they are oppressed will be remedied. A Government return recently issued shows that on the 31st March last, 35,696 fair rent applications were disposed 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 number in Ulster was 9,941, of which 8,904 were more than six months old. The number in Leitrim was 9,289, of which 8,848 were six months entered. The number in Connaught was 7,845, of which 7,050 were entered longer than six months; and the number in Munster was 8,621, of which 8,110 were awaiting hearing longer than half a year.

The enormous evil of excessive rent through Ireland is evidenced by many land cases which come before the Courts. One recently decided at Carlow is a sample, but similar cases are an every day occurrence. In the case in point, decided by the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. D. M. O'Farrell was landlord, and M. and W. Cullen tenants. The old rent was £455. The judicial rent was fixed at £280, a reduction of £175 a year.

The young men and women of Ireland are still emigrating in large numbers, though not quite so numerous as during former years. The numbers, however, which left during the week ending May 11th 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, with hardly any families, old persons, or children. They take it calmly, having made up their minds to go, believing in many cases that they will benefit themselves in doing so. The number of emigrants from Queenstown by the various transatlantic lines during the week ending May 11th, was 1,726; in the corresponding week last year it was 1,729.

A gift of 2,000 volumes to form the nucleus of a public library has been given to the town of Kilkree. Father Kennedy, of Dablin, on whose private residence the police persisted in

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

Sir Thomas Gratian Emond was unable to attend the banquet given to the Australian delegates in Dublin, owing to the accident which recently befell him. It was a brilliant affair. Messrs. John Dillon and Deasy were present and gave graphic accounts of the enthusiasm everywhere manifested through Australia for the cause of Ireland. Mr. William O'Brien and other prominent Nationalists also made eloquent speeches. The total amount contributed by the Irish delegates for the promotion of the Irish 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 the whole contribution up to the magnificent sum of £35,838. Eighty-five per cent. of the English speaking population of the colonies are reported to be in sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Crooke, 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 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 Serbia 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 pilgrims brought offerings to the Pope amounting to £40,000. The French pilgrims brought £8,000, the Italians £10,000, the Americans £12,000, the Austrians about £6,000, and the Germans about the same sum.

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

The new Cathedral at Carthage was solemnly consecrated on Ascension Thursday by Cardinal Lavigne, assisted by all the Bishops of the Province. Carthage is an ancient Episcopal city, but it ceased to be such when Mahometanism overtook North Africa.

The Rev. Sam Small ought to be a good witness as to the relative virtues of the various religious organizations. He has belonged to three this year already—the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, North—*Macdon Telegraph*.

Archbishop Ireland, of Minneapolis, 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 Minnesota.

Dr. Morgan Grace, an Irish 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 notwithstanding the dissatisfaction which such missions give to non-Pope fanatics. Sir Adrian Dingli, first judge of the civil tribunal of Malta, will represent her Majesty's government at the Vatican with reference to the erection of new Catholic dioceses in the East Indies.

Baron von Zdzwitz, German Minister to Mexico, was married on the 17th inst. 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 marriage, as Baron von Zdzwitz is not a Catholic. The bride is the younger sister of Miss Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, the founder of the University.

Miss Mary Anderson, the beautiful and talented actress, was married on the 17th inst. to Antonio Navarro, in St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Hampstead, by Canon Purcell. Her stepfather, Dr. Griffin, gave the bride away. Children from St. Mary's Orphanage, prettily dressed as pages, strewed flowers along the aisle in front of the wedded pair as they left the church. After the celebration of the nuptial Mass the party drove to Dr. Griffin's house in Froggall, 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 the Church of St. Saviour's, Leeds, which was built by Dr. Pusey, but has remained unfinished until the present time, when an effort is being made to complete it. By the founder's orders there was placed over the principal door the inscription, "Pray for the sinner who built this church." The then Bishop of Ripon only permitted this on condition of a written guarantee being given that the inscription should be removed on the death of "the sinner" in question, but it happened that the bishop died before the doctor, and his

successors have not thought it worth while to enforce the guarantee. So the orthodox are still invited to pray for Dr. Pusey long after he is dead.—*Ec.*

### TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

SIR—Having read "Anglican" letter in your issue of May 24th, on Transubstantiation, also your own remarks submitted thereto, I take the liberty to send you for publication the following extract, which I make from an article in *Broomfield Review* for April, 1880, the perusal of which, let me assure you, removes the obstacles to the way of my intellect in believing more than one dogma of the Catholic Church.

June 12, 1890.  
"We know, perfectly well, that faith does not depend on philosophy, and that it is by no means necessary, in order to be true and firm believers, to be learned philosophers. But a sound philosophy is not without its use in constructing the dogmas of theology, and in defending the faith against objections professing to be drawn from science and reason. Theology would bear a very different character from what it now does, if, in constructing it, theologians were to follow the Sensist or even the modern psychological school. Prescind the superstitious or intelligible world, and retain in the mind only sensible or material images, and what meaning should we be able to attach to the dogmas of the Trinity, the Eternal Generation of the Word, the Procession of the Holy Ghost, the Incarnation, Transubstantiation, the Real Presence, In-fused Grace, the Resurrection of the Flesh? Or either the Sensist or the psychological system of philosophy, theology would, indeed, be an impossible science, and faith would run the risk of being rejected as fanciful, self-contradictory, 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 intended. 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 Eucharist, 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 it is that is not changed it is hard to understand what is changed. It calls matter a substance, and defines by its sensible properties. Take away the sensible properties, 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 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 saves the dogma by recognizing an intelligible 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 imperceptible or invisible body. Without recognizing this same distinction, we could not defend the doctrine of the resurrection of the body. The visible body is simply a congeries 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 be again, we understand 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 Liebrecht 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 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 Bosovich."

### ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

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

- O'Mahony Medal—Mental Philosophy—A. O'Malley, Toronto. Honors—1, W. A. McDonagh; 2, G. P. Murphy.
- Campbell Medal—Classics—F. J. Hussey, Central Falls, Mass.
- O'Connor Medal—Mathemat.—P. O'Leary, Indian River, Ont.
- Dowling Medal—English Essay—W. J. Henley, Avoca, Penn. Honors—1, F. O'Sullivan; 2, F. McAvoy.
- Maddigan Medal—Commercial Course—T. Roche, Toronto. Honors—1, M. Sheedy; 2, L. Ryan.
- Scholarships—Natural Science—1, A. O'Malley; 2, W. A. McDonagh; 3, J. J. O'Sullivan.
- Carletonian Doctrine—M. J. McGinty, Honors—G. P. Murphy and W. Fogarty.
- The Elmley Bursary—P. J. Murphy, Hon. Mention—F. O'Sullivan, J. Powers, W. Fogarty, L. Roche and J. Sullivan.
- Prizes—Good conduct—Senior department—T. McEvoy. Hon. mention—P. J. Murphy, Junior department—J. Donovan. Hon. mention—F. Snyder.
- Society Prizes—St. Michael's Literary Society prizes—F. O'Sullivan, Campisford, Ont.
- St. Charles' Literary Society prizes—P. McLaughlin. Hon. mention—J. R. Coy.



DO AMERICANS HATE ENGLAND?

Seven fairly representative Americans reply in the North American Review for June to Professor Goldwin Smith's peevish whimper, on "American Hatred of England."

Col. E. W. Higginson, who has the first word, quotes the words of another 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 doubt, despise, and hate them in the aggregate, however he might love them as individuals."

"MARY ON MOUNT CALVARY."

SERMON BY FATHER TARTLETON, S. J. London Universe, May 31.

From the above text Father Tartleton, S. J., preached the concluding sermon of the May series on Sunday evening in the Church of the Jesuit Fathers at (Gambell), Glasgow. He said when they contemplated the life of our Lord they found that joy and sorrow went together. It was a joyful time for mankind when Christ was presented in the Temple as the Redeemer of the world; and what sorrow Mary must have endured when she was told by Holy Simeon "That a sword should pierce her heart."

Andrew Carnegie, an American of Scotch birth, and proudly fond of his native land, handles Mr. Smith less tenderly. "The American people could not help rejoicing in any reverse that might befall England," said Mr. Smith. "As between England and the brave Scandinavia," answers Mr. Carnegie, "for instance, as between England and Russia, Germany, or even France, No."

Mr. Smith's funny assumption that Americans are jealous of England's success moves Mr. Carnegie to observe that: "A country that has in one century become the greatest manufacturing, commercial, and mining nation, and the wealthiest nation in the world, cannot well be jealous of the success of any other. Jealousy of England! the dear little thing! 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. "England is always protesting against something or other. Poland, or Bulgaria, 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."

"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 prevalent disease partakes rather of Anglomaniac than of Anglophobia: "We find here Victoria hotels, Her Majesty's Opera, royal baking-powders, imperial trains, and harness makers to 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 reference to the possessor of so progressive a soul is an allusion to our hero of Harper's Ferry or the Queen's late eulgie."

After a careful review of English aggression and American forbearance, he concludes that "one cannot 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' himself."

Rev. Robert Collyer, himself an Englishman born, has a word not only for Mr. Smith but also for sundry other Englishmen living in America upon questions from the cause of "British American" societies—"men who came here to find an au-pair 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."

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 fisheries; "they remember—and with all due deference to the opinions of others, they should never forgive—the 'Treaty' and the 'Alabama' affairs."

M. W. Hazeltine, 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:

"Not 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 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."

The granting of Home Rule to Ireland, he believes, would result in the disappearance of that antipathy among Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic. It will disappear among Irish or other Americans, so long as the class which fights against Home Rule to day, and which rejoiced in American misfortunes thirty years ago, rules English sentiment. "That class," says Mr. Hazeltine, "would undoubtedly evince to-morrow the same sentiments should another disruptive calamity befall us." When the class disappears, "American Hatred of England" will disappear also.

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

PROTESTANT DEACONESSES.

Singular to say, both the Presbyterians and Methodists are considering the advisability of imitating the Episcopalians in establishing an order of deaconesses, who, in beginning these, were in turn feeble imitators of the Catholic Ritualists. Indeed, the Church of England Ritualists have gone further than their brethren in this country. We believe their deaconesses openly call themselves Sisters. They have an order of monks, whose head calls himself Father Ignatius, evidently a sort of Protestant imitation of the Jesuits! Not that there is any truth in the foolish charge of teaching no more. On the contrary, the tallest Ritualists suffer extravagantly from the odium theologum. The nearer they draw to the Catholic Church, the more bitter do they become against us. Their first great leader here, since becoming a Catholic, explained this phenomenon by saying that they resented the unyielding and "extreme" attitude of "Rome." Some of them boasted that on the Continent they even received the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion from regular "Roman" priests; and when informed that they had acted in a gravely wrong way, bitterly resented the rebuke as an insult.

Perhaps this feeling accounts for the renewed tendency of the Presbyterians and Methodists to revile the Catholic Church. They perceive a grand institution. They are eager to have put aside what they consider its abuses, 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 reviling that 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 attempting 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 deaconesses:

The Bishop—"Have you well considered in your own mind your purpose to serve 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 waywardness?"

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 purpose good?"

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 content with shadows when the realities are at hand.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.

Miss Jennie A. McNair, of Lions Head, Bruce Co., Ont., tells the following remarkable experience—I called upon a poor woman who was very sick. She had not left her bed for weeks. Her friends said she was dying of consumption; indeed she was so low it seemed that it would be but a very short time until she would pass away. I looked around her little children and resolved if possible to cure her, but how to do it was the question. I was well used to the different forms of consumption and knew her trouble all came from the "head" and that her lungs were being destroyed by breathing the poisonous exhalations into them. I came home praying that God would give me what was wanted to cure her—and he did in a strange way. A little boy came into the room where I 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 woman'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 it worth known to this place. It is a pleasure for me to work for the suffering and praise the medicine that deserves it.

What's The Reason?

The causes of summer complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, over exertion, impure water and sudden chill. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt cure for all bowel complaints from whatever cause.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattville, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case, I was cured for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Minard's Linctum is used by Physicians.

Catarrrh

In a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin 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. Bogg, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"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 emancipated 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 of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles 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.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25¢ per bottle, 50¢ worth 50¢ a bottle.

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Special reduction on BRONZEN, STATUARY, FLOWERS, and other church ornaments Splendid Xmas Crib sold at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE—The finest on the continent.

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MORSE'S PILLS are a sure cure for BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, ETC., ETC.

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2d. Should a patron want several different articles, embodied 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.

3d. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods at the same by sending to this Agency.

4th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the friends of the cause of the poor are allowed the regular or usual discount.

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

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 41 Bevelay St., New York, N. Y.

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They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

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

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

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And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 35s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors, throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

"Nor love, nor honor, wealth nor power Can give the heart a cheerful hour When health is lost. Be timely wise With health all taste of pleasure flies."

—GAY'S FABLES.

Keep up your Strength during the excessive heat by taking

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The best protection against the insidious attacks of disease is to keep your health up to a good standard.

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Approved by the Archbishop of Toronto, and recommended by the Archbishops of St. Boniface, Ottawa, Kingston, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Advertisements 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.

MR. MERCIER AND THE EQUAL RIGHTERS.

It is only of late that French-Canadian politicians have taken any interest in their co-religionists of the Province of Ontario.

We have had for a long period of years to fight our own battles. Single-handed we had to grapple with insolent and aggressive Orangemen; single-handed Bishop De Charbonnel had to contend for Catholic education in the Province of Ontario.

In the eyes of the average French-Canadian politician Orangism 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 denounced 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 statesmen.

Of late years, however, the prominent men of French Canada have come to consider that the interests of the Catholic Church in both Provinces are identical.

The Gaubord riots, and the Oka Indian outrages gave them to understand that Orangism 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 flouting 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 annulled 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 sequestered in years gone by.

Why Presbyterian 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 Catholics 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 in 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 Government 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 distributed 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 Gleamer, on "Disabilities of Protestants in the Province of Quebec;" and, thirdly, a letter

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 correct, 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 prove his statement about my letter."

The writer is Robert Sellar, editor of the Huntingdon Gleamer, Quebec.

It may be remarked that the letter in question is incorporated in a manifesto issued 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. Mercier 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, says: "Allow me to confess in all frankness that it does not surprise me to hear that Mr. Sellar is this so-called Quebec Loyalist. This gentleman is a rabid fanatic, who never misses an opportunity to show his hatred against everything which is French and Catholic, without the slightest respect which every honest and impartial man owes to truth. The small sheet which he publishes 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 countrymen, their clergy and their religious institutions."

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 employed by you (Dr. Caven and Co.) to rouse the Protestant population of the other Provinces against 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 statement which is not strictly correct, and if it shows that the assertions contained in 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 you under the obligation of fulfilling it."

(Signed) HONORE MERCIER, Prime Minister.

To Rev. W. Caven, President of the Equal Rights Association, Toronto, Ont.

All the foul misrepresentations and 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 others.

HELIGOLAND.

England 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, Wita, and the Islands of Manda, Patta and Somal will be ceded to England, and a default boundary line is fixed between possessors of both countries in Africa.

Missions are to be granted freedom of religious teaching. The status quo will be preserved until the ratification of the agreement. The London journals regard the agreement very favorably.

The Pall Mall Gazette denounces the surrender of Heligoland as shameful and abject, and as

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 Parliament.

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 agree 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 light-house and a small village, and it is of some importance in time of war, but the supporters of the Government say it is useless to England since Hanover is lost to the Empire.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Mr. Mercier has gained in Quebec a victory even more decisive than that of Mr. Mowat in Ontario.

Out of seventy-three constituencies the Opposition have carried twenty-two seats. Two of the members are ranked as doubtful, it being 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, an increase of twelve.

The election was keenly contested, as is 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 legislation 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 disconcerted 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 antagonists 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 \$400,000 were apportioned for educational purposes, Protestant as well as Catholic, became law in spite of the agitators. The apportionment was in accordance with the original intention when the estates were acquired; but the 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 Quebec 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 Missisquoi. The four last named returned Conservatives, Stanstead an Independent, and Huntingdon 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 Righters have made no considerable impression upon the Protestants of Quebec, and the proof of this is that the Equal Righters did not dare to bring out candidates of their party.

That the Quebec elections were not contested on religious issues is further clear from the fact that in some of the

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.

The 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 same 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 they did not resent the abuse which has been poured out against them so profusely.

THE SYNODS.

The Canada Presbyterian says: "Two weeks ago Ontario was filled with political matters. Two or three Anglican Synods, three or four Methodist Conferences and one General Assembly are in full blast.

Some of the discussions in the ecclesiastical parliaments are quite as sharp and tart as many of the political discussions were. There is abundant evidence that clergymen, 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 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 foolish 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, said: "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. McVicar to go into ecstasies over.

The report goes on to say: "It is manifest that the aggressions of Ultramontanism 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 Catholic education which has been just fought and won by Mr. Mowat and his Ultramontane supporters at almost every hustings 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 Church 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 taxation 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 secure the educational rights of the minority.

The first of these clauses is an utter impossibility, 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 navy. Only downright infidels or very Liberal Catholics maintain such an absurd proposition, which has besides

received the condemnation of the Church.

The second proposition is a corollary of the first, and is equally incongruous, 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 benefits 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 carrying 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 Catholicism always ended like stage plays, in the face of a marriage. But Mr. Charbonnel's wife died, and, although St. Paul declares positively that only one wife is allowed to converts from Paganism 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 Presbyterian body of ministers revolted 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 following. At the synod held on last Wednesday 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 recommended, 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 yourself.

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

Dr. Gregg then took the floor, and raved 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 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 age to be sixty-one, and not seventy as supposed. On this new light being

flushed 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 assenting, 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 apostasy, 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 priesthood, 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—ADDRESS—FIRST COMMUNION—CONFIRMATION—VISIT TO CONVENT AND ST. NICHOLAS' SCHOOL.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh reached St. Catharines on last Friday evening by the beautiful steamer Lakeide. He was met at the landing by the Very Rev. Dean Harris and his numerous flock, who extended to His Grace a most enthusiastic 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 suspended from the neck, and white ribbon on the arm. The girls as usual appeared in beautiful snow-white dresses and wearing on their heads pretty wreaths of flowers. The appearance of the young communicants was exceedingly fine and greatly admired. The singing of the De 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 cornet.

At the close of the High Mass, the Very Rev. Dean Harris announced that His Grace would then receive the address of the congregation. A number of gentlemen then came forward to the altar railing, and John McCowen, 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 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 priest and people and a genuine Catholic spirit.

Confirmation was then administered, several converts being among the number that received the sacrament. His Grace gave the temporary pledges 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 welcome from the Rev. Father Allaine and his parishioners, and confirmation was administered.

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

Returning the same day 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 could be procured in his own city of Toronto.

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

In the evening a grand reception was tendered His Grace at St. Nicholas' school, in charge of the Christian Brothers. There were present with His Grace the Very Rev. Dean Harris, Rev. Father Kridler, Superior of the Carmelites, Niagara Falls; 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 slight difficulty was experienced in providing seating accommodation for the vast assembly of ladies and gentlemen who poured into the house. The task, however, was accomplished as expeditiously as possible.

Upon the arrival of His Grace at the main entrance leading from the street, he was met by the school drill corps in full

uniform, in command of Captain Joseph Timmons, accompanied by Lieutenant Thomas O'Holloran, and by Ensigns William Dawson and James Touhill. The corps gave His Grace a royal salute with their swords in right military style, then marched to his place in the hall and conducted him to the altar. The boys, in their elegant and neatly-fitting costumes, with their graceful and dignified bearing, 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 callisthenics by a number of boys in handsome uniforms. The sight on the stage was truly delightful. 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.

Part second opened with a piano solo, "St. Nicholas' Gallip," which was nicely played by Master John O'Donoghue. "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" was then sweetly sung by the De la Salle choir. "The Catholic Church and the Laboring Classes" (by His Grace Archbishop Walsh) 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 stage, and possessed 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 words, 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 various military evolutions and sword exercises. Captain Timmons and Lieutenant O'Holloran showed themselves to good advantage at an exercise of sword fencing.

The physical culture exhibited by the pupils of St. Nicholas' school 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 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 quarters 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 the king from his heart both the Christian 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 Catholics 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 deafening applause. The Archbishop, with the cheerful approval of the School Board, then announced to the boys 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 His Grace a handsome address, which was warmly received by the President, Mr. J. McCarron, barrister. This was followed by the presentation of an address by the Separate School Board, read in an excellent manner by Mr. M. Y. Keating, Sec. S. S. B.

His Grace made appropriate and eloquent replies to both addresses, and thus closed a very pleasant evening's entertainment. Miss Teresa Dawson played with much accomplishment all the piano accompaniments to the various pieces of the programme 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 was met by Vicar-General Keough, who had a carriage in waiting at the depot. His Lordship was accompanied by Rev. Father McEvoy, rector of the cathedral. The party drove to the church of the 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 communion at the Bishop's Mass. Immediately before High Mass, *coram Episcopo*, celebrated by Rev. Father McEvoy, 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-one.

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 Thomas 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 exertions for over twenty years that our present status as a Catholic congregation, 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, 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 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 as 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 diocese of Hamilton, the scene of your ordination, as well as 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 parishioners, including the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, have hoped that your Lordship would on this, your first 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 gladden the hearts of your first parishioners with your episcopal advice and benediction.

Signed on behalf of the congregation: Jas. F. O'Neil, Thomas Nelson, Frank Fry, John P. Kearney, Martin O'Brien, J. C. O'Neil, Jas. Ryan, James O'Neil, James Gardner, Michael Skelly, Paris, June 7th, 1890.

His Lordship in reply tendered his heartfelt 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, attributing 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 present zealous pastor.

Next followed an address from the sodality, read by Miss Margaret Nelson, to which His Lordship also replied, thanking 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 affectionate welcome, not only to Paris but to the diocese of Hamilton, where you have in the past endeavored 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 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 dignity, which burden your Lordship has accepted, and in the spirit of holy obedience took charge of the diocese of Peterborough.

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 adorned by your Lordship while here, and which we know is still dear to your heart, as is also the congregation 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 beautiful lessons given us by your Lordship from our early childhood, when you instructed us in our holy religion and prepared us for our first Communion and confirmation.

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 benediction. Signed 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 about two thousand people. The building had been erected for the better accommodation 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 Berea freestone trimmings. The dimensions are 26x52 feet, with south porch forming 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 proportioned buttresses finished with moulded weatherings of cut stone, recessed door and window jambs finished with label mouldings and carved cor-

nels. Over main entrance is a beautiful scroll tablet bearing the following inscription: "Holy Sepulchre cemetery, erected by Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., 1880." Rising above the inscription is a large and very fine rose window, filled in with tracery of elaborate design. The front rises gracefully with pointed roof pierced with openings of Gothic design and finished with moulded labels and carved corbels. The front apex terminates with a finely proportioned bell-cot in stone, corbelled out in front and forming Gothic arch, supported by moulded corbels and paneled and capped with freestone coping, the whole being finished with a handsome finial 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. 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 floriated crosses of iron work and ridge with cresting of Gothic design. The interior walls of chapel, nave and chancel are finished in stucco. The ceilings are Gothic, ribbed and paneled in wood to corbels above side windows. The panels are tinted blue, the wood being finished in blue color. The chancel is divided from nave by a finely wrought Gothic arch and also by the Communion rail, the railing being cherry and pine paneled 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, altar, crucifix, candlesticks, bell, etc. From the south porch we descend by easy steps to the vault doors under the chapel. The vault is very compact and finished complete. Good ventilation 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 Cloney, architect, designed the building and also supervised the work of construction.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE. TWENTIETH ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL WINNERS IN THE CLASS OF 1889-90. The twentieth annual distribution of prizes took place at Assumption College, Sandwich, on Tuesday last. The following are the names of the prize winners: GOOD CONDUCT. Senior Department—Prizes presented by Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, Kalamazoo, Mich., awarded by vote of students to Bernard Killea, Corunna, Mich. Acc., Daniel Foster, Simcoe, Ont.—1st prize, 2nd French. Junior Department—Prizes presented by Rev. Ambrose Weber, Warren, O. Awarded by vote of students to J. Marx, Detroit, Acc., Charles Van Dyke, Amherstburg, Ont.

REGULATORY INSTRUCTION. Prizes presented by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Toronto, Ont. Awarded to Louis Teichgraber, Sherman, Mich. Acc., Bernard Killea, Corunna, Mich. Peter Meloy, Pontiac, Mich. LIBRARY SOCIETY. Prize presented by Rev. F. Van Antwerp, Detroit, Mich. Awarded to Peter Meloy, Pontiac, Mich. Acc., Peter McKown, Windsor, Ont.

PHILOSOPHY CLASS. Samuel Rocheleau, Canard River, Ont.—1st prize 1st French, 1st prize 1st German. Daniel Foster, Simcoe, Ont.—1st prize, 2nd French. Theo. Valentine, Windsor, Ont.—3rd prize, elementary geometry. Peter McKown, Windsor, Ont.—2nd acc. 1st French. Charles Hodgkins, Toronto, Ont.—1st acc., 2nd geometry. Matthew Dowling, Maumee, Ohio.—1st acc., elementary trigonometry. Peter Meloy.—Prize, natural philosophy.

RECTORIC CLASS. Michael Comerford, Detroit, Mich.—Prize, elementary French; 1st prize, excellence; 1st prize, Latin and Greek. Richard Farrell, Sandwich, Ont.—1st prize, English literature; 2nd prize, excellence; acc., 2nd French. James Cahalan, Hubberton, Mich.—Prize, religious instruction; acc., elementary trigonometry; acc., excellence. Dennis Golden, Danison, Mich.—3rd acc., 1st algebra. John O'Keefe, Strathroy, Ont.—Acc., senior singing class.

BELLIS LITTERIS. Dennis Malone, Denison, Mich.—Prize, Religious Instruction; prize, 2nd Geometry; Acc., English; Acc., history and geography. Thomas Gignac, Sandwich, Ont.—Prize, Excellence; prize, Greek and Latin; prize, English; prize, history and geography; Acc., Religious Instruction; 2nd acc., 2nd geometry. Joseph Powers, Cleveland, Ohio.—Acc., some mortuary chapel and vaults at Holy Sepulchre cemetery, in the presence of about two thousand people. The building had been erected for the better accommodation 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 Berea freestone trimmings. The dimensions are 26x52 feet, with south porch forming 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 proportioned buttresses finished with moulded weatherings of cut stone, recessed door and window jambs finished with label mouldings and carved cor-

mentary geometry; 1st acc., catechism. John Corcoran, Bay City, Mich.—2nd prize, excellence; 2nd prize, 2nd geometry; 2nd prize, 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; 2nd acc., Latin and Greek. Aeneas Cote, Pace River, Ont.—Prize, catechism; 2nd prize, elementary geometry; 2nd prize 1st French; 3rd prize, 1st algebra, 2nd acc., history and geography; 3rd acc., Latin and Greek; 3rd acc., English. Edward Kinney, Grand Rapids, Mich.—4th prize, 1st arithmetic, 2nd acc., excellence; 3rd acc., history and geography.

Daniel Quinlan, Amherstburg, Ont.—2nd acc., 1st arithmetic; 3rd excellence. Thomas Oulton, Ashtabula, Ohio.—Prize, senior singing class. Charles Collins, Maldstone, Ont.—2nd prize, elementary algebra, acc., junior singing class. Patrick Gray, Caledonia, Mich.—3rd prize, elementary algebra; 1st acc., elementary geometry. Peter McDonald, Mt. Sterling, Ky.—2nd acc., English; 3rd acc., catechism. Joseph Fourth, Woodside, Ont.—2nd acc., elementary algebra, 2nd acc., German.

STEPHEN LAMBERT, 1ST 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, Ind.—2nd prize, 1st German; 2nd prize, excellence; 3rd prize, 1st arithmetic; acc., Latin. Michael Crowley, Jackson, Mich.—Prize, German; 3rd, excellence; 2nd, acc., 1st arithmetic.

Francis Quinn, Saginaw, Mich.—Prize, catechism; prize, English grammar; prize, algebra; prize, violin; 4th prize, excellence; 3rd acc., elementary geometry; 1st acc., German. Henry O'Neil, Hubberton, Mich.—1st acc., excellence; 4th acc., elementary geometry. James McCarthy, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Prize, history and geography, 2nd arithmetic; 2nd acc., excellence; 2nd, acc., 1st arithmetic. Patrick Dunnigan, Emmet, Mich.—Prize, 1st arithmetic; 2nd acc., 1st book keeping.

Francis Corrigan, Grattan, Mich.—5th prize, 1st arithmetic. James Doyle, Monroe, Mich.—1st acc., 1st arithmetic. James Hogan, Woodside, Ont.—1st acc., elementary algebra. John Egan, Au Sable, Mich.—2nd prize, 1st Div., 3rd arithmetic. Stanislaus Capps, Cleveland, Ohio.—2nd prize, 2nd arithmetic; 2nd prize, German. Paul Regan, Maumee, Ohio.—2nd acc., 2nd arithmetic. James O'Donohue, Monroe, Mich.—3rd acc., 2nd 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., English grammar. 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 arithmetic; 3rd, excellence; 1st acc., Latin. Cass. Keho, Saginaw, Mich.—Prize piano, senior class. David Sweeney, Howell, Mich.—1st acc., excellence. John J. Corbett, Toledo, Ohio.—2nd acc., excellence.

J. B. Stackpole, Pickney, Mich.—Prize, catechism; 1st acc., English grammar. Martin Monaghan, Alpena, Mich.—Prize, English grammar; 1st acc., algebra; 2nd, history and geography. Joseph Finn, Port Huron, Mich.—1st acc., 3rd arithmetic, 2nd div.; 2nd acc., catechism. Charles Pequegot, Sandwich, Ont.—4th acc., 2nd arithmetic.

Prize kindly donated by Rev. Jas. Garry Brighton, Mich. William Kruger, Spring Lake, Mich.—Prize, excellence; prize, English grammar; 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., history and geography; 3rd acc., natural philosophy. William O'Keefe, Maldstone, Ont.—Prize, natural philosophy; 2nd prize, 1st book keeping; 2nd prize, 1st arithmetic; 1st acc., English grammar; 1st acc., history and geography; 2nd acc., excellence; 2nd acc., Science. George Gabriel, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—6th prize, 1st arithmetic, 2nd acc., religious instruction. Chas. Blake, Detroit, Mich.—1st acc., reading and spelling. James Avington, Denver, Col.—1st acc., 2nd book keeping.

FIRST COMMERCIAL. George Farrell, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Prize, excellence. 1st acc., Religious Instruction; 1st acc., English grammar; 2nd acc., history and geography; 2nd acc., reading and spelling; 2nd acc., 2nd book keeping. Julius Seelback, Lexington, Ky.—Prize, Science; 2nd prize, Excellence. Acc., reading and spelling; 2nd acc., English grammar. Ernest Moross, Detroit, Mich.—Prize, Religious Instruction; prize, junior singing class, 1st 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 arithmetic.

SECOND COMMERCIAL. Eustace Fancher, Saginaw, Mich.—Prize, excellence, English grammar; 2nd, 2nd book-keeping; 3rd, 1st Div. writing class. Alfred Lloyd, Sandwich, Ont.—Prize, ex aequo, reading and spelling; 2nd, excellence; 4th, arithmetic. Francis Mogan, Detroit, Mich.—Prize, history and geography; 3rd, excellence; acc., English grammar. Nelson Nault, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Prize, catechism; acc., history and geography. Alisa Ruttray, Detroit, Mich.—Prize, ex aequo, reading and spelling; 3rd div., writing class; 2nd acc., ex aequo. George Reynolds, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Prize, science; 1st acc., excellence; reading and spelling. Michael Sawind, Dayton, Ohio.—1st prize, 2nd book keeping, 1st division writing class; 1st acc., 2nd arithmetic. George Way, Toronto, Ont.—Acc., catechism, science; 3rd, excellence. James McElroy, Walden, Ont.—2nd acc., 1st div., 3rd arithmetic; 3rd acc., 2nd div., writing class. Jeremiah Lomasney, Detroit, Mich.—1st acc., 1st div., writing class. Adolphe Gendron, Toledo, Ohio.—2nd acc., 1st div., writing class; prize, piano junior class. William McIntyre, Ann Arbor, Mich.—3rd acc., 1st div., writing class. Michael Kishaley, Detroit, Mich.—2nd prize, 2nd div., 3rd arithmetic. ELEMENARY ENGLISH. Edward Thome, Westphalia, Mich.—Prize, excellence; prize, English grammar; prize, spelling and dictation; prize, 2nd div., writing class; 3rd prize, catechism. Henry David, New Orleans, La.—Prize, Bible history; prize, geography; 2nd prize, excellence; acc., arithmetic; acc.; English grammar; acc., catechism; acc., ex aequo, spelling, dictation; acc., ex aequo, Bible history. Michael Dowling, Maumee, Ohio.—3rd prize, 2nd div., writing class; 1st acc., ex aequo, catechism; 3rd acc., excellence. Lawrence Campan, Custer Co., Nebraska.—3rd prize, 3rd div., writing. Monroe McPhee, Saginaw, Mich.—2nd prize, 1st division writing class; acc., geography; 2nd prize, excellence. Thomas Cotter, Woodside, Ont.—1st prize ex aequo, 2nd div., 4th arithmetic; acc., ex aequo, reading. Charles Jamies, Windsor, Ont.—1st prize ex aequo, 2nd div., 4th arithmetic; acc., ex aequo, reading. Michael Murray, Jackson, Mich.—Prize, 1st div., 4th arithmetic; 1st acc., 3rd div., writing class; 4th acc., excellence. William Barnes, Detroit, Mich.—2nd acc., 2nd div., writing class. ELEMENARY 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 Rohrig, Detroit, Mich.—Acc., spelling; acc., ex aequo, reading.

THE GRAND UNION PICNIC AND SUMMER CARNIVAL. The celebration in Strathroy, on Dominion Day, promised to be the best of its kind ever held there. It is not merely an old-fashioned 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 features, which will make it one of the most attractive entertainments ever held in the west. The picnic 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, read the news, brass band playing, including by some of Ontario's favorites, including prominent members of Parliament, on the grand absorbing questions of the day, open air concert by trained singers from afar. The Crystal Palace will be gaily decorated; 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 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 athletes, headed by the band, around the track at 10 a.m. The games will commence immediately afterwards. The ten-cent ticket will admit you to the political debate, open air concert, and all the games. Soldiers, firemen, and members of clubs in uniform will be admitted to the grounds free. Ice cream, strawberries, and all the delicacies of the season will be served out by the ladies. The most perfect order will be maintained and all will be made welcome. The grounds will be dotted with tents and refreshment booths, and the bands will play choice selections of English, Irish and Scotch music until they make every heart feel glad. Trains leave London at 7.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. Trains east and west will make close connections at Komoka with excursion trains for Strathroy. Rev. Father McKown, Director, Mayor Johnston, Strathroy, James Brady, Ingersoll, Chairman.

WEDDING BELLS. MCELAN-HALPIN. Married, at St. Patrick's, on Wednesday evening, June 20th, 1890, by the Rev. Father Kennedy, Miss Mary Halpin, eldest daughter of John Halpin, of the Freight Department, G. F. R. to Wm. H. McElean, chief engineer of Lawry's Brewing & Malting Co. and son of Wm. McElean, grocer, of this city. Miss Lizzie Halpin, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Walter McElean, brother of the groom, acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony the happy couple repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where about two dozens of their most intimate friends met them, and after the usual congratulations they sat down to a sumptuous spread. Toasts and speeches were the order of the evening.

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 handsomely 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. At 10c.

TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, 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 the production of steam. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, four steam boilers and steam-heating apparatus for the main front building. Educational Department, Toronto, three steam boilers. Algoma District, Construction of fences to goal yards, Sault Ste. Marie. Plans and Specifications for the above works can be seen at this Department, the Asylum at London, and at the Goal, 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 work at Sault Ste. Marie, must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario, for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, on condition of being forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon his tender when called upon to do so. Where tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The performance of the contract to be attached to each tender. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. C. F. FRASER, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ontario, Toronto, June 16th, 1890.

BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO. Manufacturers of CHURCH, SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. BENNET FURNISHING COY., London, Ont., Can.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 24 Vic., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 36th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890, At 2 o'clock p. m.

PRIZES VALUE CAPITAL PRIZE: \$5,000. One Real Estate worth \$50,000.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 Real Estate worth \$50,000 5,000.00. 1 " " " " " " 2,000.00. 1 " " " " " " 1,000.00. 1 " " " " " " 500.00. 10 Real Estates..... 200.00 3,000.00. 10 Furniture sets..... 200.00 2,000.00. 100 Gold Watches..... 50.00 5,000.00. 1000 Toilet Sets..... 10.00 10,000.00. 3007 Prizes worth..... \$50,000.00.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. A. A. AUDET, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

P. J. WATT, Wholesale and Retail Grocer. IMPORTER OF WINES & LIQUORS. My stock of staple and fancy groceries is the largest in the city, and the best brands of liquors always on hand. Just received, select Champagne, White Foie, Trout and Lake Herrings, heads off and inspected, at remarkably low figures.

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AGENTS WANTED. If you want to take hold and sell our Choice Nursery Stock Now is the time. Write us at once for terms. — MARY W. WATKINS, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE. HENRY TAYLOR, AGT. Taylor's Bank Richmond St.

**The Human Tie.**  
 "All life were not sacred, too?"—George Elliot  
 "Sweetly tenderly! For he is dead," we say;  
 "With gracious hand smooth all his rough-  
 ended past,  
 And fullest measure of reward forecast,  
 Forgetting naught that grieved his brief day,  
 Yet when the brother, who, along our way,  
 Frown with his burdens, heartworn in the  
 attitude  
 Totters before us—how we reach his life,  
 And sternly punish while we may,  
 Oh, weary are the paths of earth, and hard!  
 And living hearts alone are ours to guard.  
 At least bridge not to the sore distraught  
 The reverent silence of our plying thought.  
 Life, too, is sacred; and he best forgives  
 Who says: "He errs, but—tenderly! He  
 lives."

**INTERESTING MISCELLANY.**

The achievers of great things have been  
 infidel. In Henry M. Stanley's paper  
 for June 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-Christian  
 bearing of many denominations towards  
 the colored people. He says: "Dropping  
 into the Cathedral at St. Augustine, I saw  
 graceful white ladies kneeling side by  
 side with black women, and worshipping  
 together. At Pensacola I went into a Cath-  
 olic Church and there, in a crowded audi-  
 ence, were colored and white people  
 sitting in adjoining pews with perfect  
 freedom. I went from here into a Meth-  
 odist Church, and there was not a single  
 colored person present. It would not be  
 strange if the Roman Church gathered  
 into its fold a large part of the negroes  
 of the South."

Ashamed to tell, at thou! Ashamed  
 of thy dingy words and dusty labor,  
 of thy hard hand, scarred with ser-  
 vice more honorable than that of war;  
 of thy solid 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 imbecile idleness and  
 vanity? It is treason to nature, it is im-  
 piety to Heaven, it is breaking Heaven's  
 great ordinance. I repeat, tell,  
 either of the heart, of the heart, of the  
 hand, is the only true manhood, the only  
 true nobility.—*Orrville Dewey.*

The letter of Cardinal Manning, in  
 reply to that of Cardinal Gibbons, who  
 had tendered the congratulations of Amer-  
 icans 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 heartfelt and grateful thanks  
 for the great consolation of your affec-  
 tionate 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-  
 severed, and the one who remains still  
 clings to the other who is called away.  
 When the knee is laid at morning and  
 evening, and the orisons are said, and  
 the pleading is only from the home here,  
 and for a blessing on the utterer of the  
 prayer? May not the aching heart in the  
 illness of its dearest cry into the ear of  
 the Infinite for the one out of sight? Is  
 there no blessing to be obtained by such a  
 cry? Are the beloved, who undoubtedly  
 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 un-  
 burden our hearts to Him for a further  
 blessing on those we love. The Father  
 Himself has set no limit to the cry of His  
 child, and when He is pleased to listen no  
 man may interpose with his impertinent  
 edict of restraint.—*David M. Stone, non  
 Catholic.*

**A PRINCE TURNS CATHOLIC.**  
 Prince Henry of Nassau has professed  
 his conversion to the Catholic faith in the  
 cathedral at Friburg.

**AN EMPEROR WALKS IN THE CORPUS  
 CHRISTI PROCESSION.**  
 The Austrian Emperor 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 kitchens,  
 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 pro-  
 cession, surrounded by his guards and all  
 the archbishops. He walked bareheaded  
 in the hot sun during the whole of the  
 procession.

**ST. KEVIN AND KATHLEEN.**  
 The Right Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor  
 Bishop of Clonfert, 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 en-  
 shrined in Moore's immortal poem, "By  
 that Lake where Gloomy Shore." St.  
 Kevin did not fling the fat Kathleen into  
 the lake, but scourged her on the loe and  
 arms with burning nettles by which he  
 had first inflicted punishment on himself.  
 "The fire without," says the author of  
 the *Salut's* life, "extinguished the fire  
 within." Kathleen's heart was touched  
 with the grace of penance, and she be-  
 came a sincere convert, consecrating her  
 virginity to God, and faithfully following  
 Kevin's counsels and spiritual guidance.  
 This historic account of the legend lessens  
 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-  
 lough.

**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  
 eyes 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 box and replied:  
 "De old man's in dar."  
 "Your husband?"  
 "Yes; died two days ago 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 '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 Charlestown."  
 "For what reason?" asked the passen-  
 ger who had put all the previous ques-  
 tions.  
 "Kase, sah, all de fo' chill'en is buried  
 up dar, and his mudder an' sister, an' de  
 poof' ole man will be lonesome down  
 yere."

"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 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-  
 bama. He owned over three hundred  
 slaves when the war broke out."—*In-  
 dianapolis Sunday Sentinel.*

**WHAT WOMEN WANT.**  
 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 annihilation."  
 A tiny little woman, girlish  
 enough looking to suggest she should  
 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  
 who is one of the best writers in this  
 country, and who is happiest when she is  
 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 is  
 to have her body ache while the busy brain  
 is at work, said: "Give me health, and I  
 will get everything else." It was curious  
 that nobody wished for love, but if the  
 truth must be told each woman there  
 believed she had it. Another  
 question that was started was:  
 "What is your ideal man?" Summed up  
 and drawn, possessing a knowledge of  
 protoplasm and elated punches; know-  
 ing 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 console 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 wee or worry he didn't want  
 your sympathy. But the best thing said  
 came from the woman who wanted to  
 work hard for her wish: "There is but one  
 ideal man in the world, and I married  
 him." I wonder if men are as compli-  
 mentary to women at a state party as these  
 women were to the men? says the Phila-  
 delphia Times.

**AFTER NINE YEARS.**  
 Brave Kate Shelley no longer fears  
 for the safety of her little home near Mol-  
 gona, Ia. The mortgage, to pay the in-  
 terest on which she toiled at school teach-  
 ing, has been lifted through the instru-  
 mentality 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 heroism accentuated and made  
 known by one deed of splendid daring.  
 Between Boone and Molgona (five miles)  
 the Northwestern railway crossed twenty-  
 one bridges. On the night of July 6th,  
 1881, a storm piled up the water in the  
 Molgona river and Honey creek and swept  
 away ten of these structures. A freight  
 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 Molgona station, stopped  
 the on-rushing passenger train, saved one  
 hundred and fifty lives and fell fainting  
 on the track.  
 The country rang with the praises of her  
 magnificent intrepidity, but the substan-  
 tial reward was small. The railway com-  
 pany gave her \$100 and the State of Iowa  
 voted her a gold medal. The excitement  
 over the fifteen year old maiden resumed  
 her daily battle with poverty, and kept it  
 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's  
 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 Molgona has  
 over \$500 in bank and some forty mat-  
 rimonial offers under consideration.

**OBERRAMBERGAU.**  
 The Passion Play at Oberammergau,  
 says the London *Weekly Register*, with  
 a majority of English people in its audi-  
 ence, has triumphed over some of the  
 strongest dislikes which race and edu-  
 cation explain in the English temper.  
 An honest reviewer, a sensibility

which moved Mr. Coventry Patmore's  
 soon when he described a Protestant at  
 worship on a rocky more solemn than  
 Lord, have for many generations been  
 fostered amongst us by long familiarity  
 with the sensible images of religious  
 things. Being a people by tempera-  
 ment literary, and not artistic, Eng-  
 lishmen, as a race, and all individual  
 Englishmen, have lost the habit of mak-  
 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 attri-  
 buting irreverence to the making of a  
 definite image, whether material or  
 mental, of things which they know, had  
 on earth a material existence. This  
 temper, all the more difficult to over-  
 come because it is obscure in its causes  
 and reticent in its attitude, has been  
 conquered by the Tyrolean peasants, so  
 that English tears flow before these  
 living pictures. 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 vil-  
 lagers, distributing enormous and imagi-  
 nary sums, and laments in anything but  
 a tender manner the deterioration of the  
 actors, 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*  
 truly? Judas seems to have become  
 the informing spirit of the representation;  
 and the thirty pieces of silver its most ap-  
 propriate incident." But the Times sets  
 right this somewhat cruel judgment, show-  
 ing with authoritative figures that there is  
 no profit for the men and women who lay  
 aside their work during months together  
 for the laborious busines 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  
 consents of their religion. The same  
 Joseph Mayer who acted the part of our  
 Saviour twenty years ago and ten years  
 ago, appears now in the awful and sorrow-  
 ful character, and of him it is said that  
 "his whole existence has been ennobled."  
 With his fellow-actors he receives early  
 every morning of the play the Holy  
 Communion; with them, before the cur-  
 tain 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 called 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 drama-  
 tists, 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 a vil-  
 lage, with English pictures for the  
 posting of advertisements; the threat  
 of a great lot; the locking in of the vul-  
 gar, 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  
 the last deed to be done 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.**  
 Messrs. E. B. Wilson & Co. have estab-  
 lished at Jordan, N. Y., a large and  
 thoroughly equipped factory for the  
 manufacture of church furnishings and  
 ecclesiastical metal work of every descrip-  
 tion. They have engaged skilled work-  
 men, thoroughly familiar with the art  
 of reproducing these articles in the Gothic,  
 Roman, Byzantine and other styles of  
 art consistent with the general architec-  
 ture of the Church. They have pre-  
 pared drawings for their own man-  
 ufactures, and, being thoroughly  
 equipped with the most improved ma-  
 chinery for working all metals, are in a  
 position to furnish Chalice, Ciborium,  
 Monstrances, Candelabra, Lamps and all  
 other articles in church use that are  
 made of metal at lower prices and in  
 more appropriate design than those now  
 imported. The fact of their now exist-  
 ing a duty of 45 per cent. upon all metal  
 work imported is sufficient guarantee of  
 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 outfit  
 of a church in harmony with the archi-  
 tectural designs and have arranged for  
 the prompt execution of repairs, renova-  
 tion and re-modeling of old articles  
 now in use and those out of use. They  
 can re-gild gold and silver plate Chalice,  
 Ciborium, Monstrances, Candelsticks,  
 Lamps, etc., at the lowest prices, from a  
 12 inch plain Candelstick, at 50 cents to  
 the most elaborate Chalice. Around  
 every church there has no doubt accumu-  
 lated quite a number of old Candel-  
 sticks, Candelabra, Lamps and other  
 articles that could be re-modeled and  
 re-guided 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. Wilson 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 such  
 that they are encouraged to expect a  
 liberal patronage, feeling assured that  
 they can merit entire satisfaction by  
 prompt and good work.

**SAVED.**—A fine family of children were  
 all afflicted with scrofula. 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.

**CARDINAL MANNING'S JUBILEE.**

PRESENTING THE TESTIMONIAL SUB-  
 SCRIBED BY IT TO THE NEW  
 CATHEDRAL FUND  
 HIS EMINENCE AS HE APPEARS TO DAY  
 (By Cable.)

London, 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 occa-  
 sion of his silver jubilee. Lord Ripon  
 was accompanied by a large deputa-  
 tion, which included Judges Matthew and  
 Stoner, William O'Brien, the Duke of  
 Newcastle, and many clergymen. The  
 Cardinal, in returning his thanks, said  
 he would devote the money to complet-  
 ing 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  
 connected with the press, and spoke  
 freely. He was evidently not afraid of his  
 opinions. It was July 21st and just be-  
 fore 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  
 drilled militia, and even the twopenny  
 baker took extra precautions lest angry  
 men should seize the bread for hungry  
 babes who were suffering. The police  
 and the per left town, even the High  
 Churchmen of the Established Church had  
 his eye in pupil and print and fled, actu-  
 ally ran off headless of his own flock.  
 Then Cardinal Manning 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 opened by a pleasant-faced old  
 Thomas, who is very much more dignified  
 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 manner he closed the door  
 after I entered the large marble-floored  
 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, bowing, left.  
 I then had time to glance around the room.  
 The door 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 Leo  
 XIII. Not much the style of a Prince of  
 the Church about here, I thought, and  
 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  
 need. The furniture, like the reception  
 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  
 room. The red cap told me I was in the  
 presence of the Cardinal Archbishop of  
 Westminster, Henry Edward Manning.  
 His simple, gentlemanly 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. "Oh,"  
 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 bruti-  
 ty; 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  
 great temperance demonstration in  
 Cashel. Some of our clergy are over for  
 nay, and the good Archbishop is most  
 active in it. It is certainly very gratify-  
 ing," 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-  
 ance 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 Catholic Church in the  
 United States astonished him. He said  
 in England there were only 1,000,000  
 Catholics in 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 feared a strike and, said he,  
 when it comes it will be one of the great  
 events of the century. The truth of his words  
 was 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 the great man.

**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  
 portals.  
 "Who has seen the poor in other  
 churches as they are seen in Catholic  
 churches? Catholicism, besides, envelops  
 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  
 too their art and poetry and culture.  
 "If there is a thing specially alien to re-  
 ligion, 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  
 has, from this superiority, a great futu-  
 re 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 Rheims  
 has lost a hundred pupils in two years,  
 while, on the other hand, since 1875 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 con-  
 tributed by Catholics to their own institu-  
 tions. These figures are significant, for  
 they prove the growing distaste of parents  
 for the godless schools.  
 Several new Catholic dioceses are to be  
 established in India.

**THE DOMINION  
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 to borrow money upon the Security of  
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 the end of term, with privilege to borrower  
 to pay back a portion of the principal, with  
 any instalment of interest, if he so desires.  
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 consult their own interests by applying  
 personally or by letter to:  
 J. B. LEVY, Manager,  
 Street, L. 1000, Ontario.

**THE BOOK AND GRANTING ME ANOTHER INTER-  
 VIEW.**

"So you are going back to America. I  
 wish you a very pleasant voyage and trust  
 you enjoyed your trip, for you have trav-  
 elled 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. Slightly he said,  
 "Well, the Lord made use of me like  
 the use of Balsam's ass, but I got into 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 remark-  
 ing the absurd utterances of some of the  
 papers during the strike, which stated  
 that 'the majority of the strikers were  
 your flock?'"  
 "Oh, no, no; I am quite sure there  
 were, at least, two English to one Irish  
 among the strikers, but the English and  
 I are good fellows." "What about the  
 leaders?" and here I named several. "I  
 will trust them," and here he placed his  
 hand gently on the table, and as if in the  
 attitude of brooking or patting 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."

Then he in the most animated manner  
 said "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,  
 I will be delighted," and, opening at the  
 title page and looking at the dear, old  
 man, he understood. "Oh, 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  
 the stars, the moon, and the sun, and the  
 face of Cardinal Manning it seemed  
 strange that one possessing so little mat-  
 terial strength could endure the constant de-  
 mand upon his mind and body required  
 by the exalted position which he holds.  
 His voice in conversation is low and  
 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  
 suit and well-worn coat. I said to a  
 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."

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  
 improvement of the condition of the  
 poor. He is in favor of universal educa-  
 tion, but an education with religion.  
 Just opposite the Cardinal's residence  
 land has been bought for the new Cath-  
 olic 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, devot-  
 ing 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 controv-  
 ersialist he has 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  
 the work of the vast archdiocese of  
 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  
 favor of the independence of the Holy  
 See.

**EVILEEN**  
 "Who has seen the poor in other  
 churches as they are seen in Catholic  
 churches? Catholicism, besides, envelops  
 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  
 too their art and poetry and culture.  
 "If there is a thing specially alien to re-  
 ligion, 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  
 has, from this superiority, a great futu-  
 re before it; that it will endure while all  
 the Protestant sects dissolve and perish."  
 —From *Various Essays of Matthew Arnold.*

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 everything that a family is af-  
 flicted with, such as Coughs, Colds,  
 Rheumatism, Sprains, Stomach  
 Troubles, and wherever there is  
 pain, it will not be without it.  
 I have used it in my house, and I can  
 recommend it to the world to be a first-class  
 article, both for medicinal and domestic  
 purposes, etc., etc., HIRSHMAN,  
 Pres., Production Society,  
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 BITTERS**  
 Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the  
 Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying  
 off gradually without weakening the sys-  
 tem, all the impurities and foul humors  
 of the secretions; at the same time Cor-  
 recting Acidity of the Stomach,  
 eructations, Bloatingness, Headaches,  
 Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn,  
 Constipation, Dryness of the Skin,  
 Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaun-  
 dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scro-  
 fula, Fluctuating of the Heart, Ner-  
 vousness, and General Debility; all  
 these and many other similar Complaints  
 yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK  
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 a Day is a Low Average of what our  
 Agents are Doing—Read the Follow-  
 ing Carefully.

An Old Man Speaketh.

BY FREDERICK J. HALL. My hair is white with winter's frost, My form is bent with age...

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ONE EVIL. When on a certain occasion the Emperor had become greatly offended with the saintly Bishop Chrysostom...

If he cultivates his gift, and grows to be a useful man, his possibilities for good will be greatly enlarged.

A GIFTED YOUNG CANADIAN POET.

The last number of the Montreal Dominion Illustrated contains the following complimentary estimate of the poetic gifts of Dr. Thomas O'Hagan...

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.

We next behold the Holy Face falling beneath the weight of the cruel instrument of the crucifixion...

In the eighth station the Holy Face is turned in compassion towards the women of Jerusalem who followed Him to the place of 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...

TOO LATE.

"Too late, too late, you cannot enter now!" sang Tenyson, of the foolish virgins who were unprepared for the bridegroom.

It longs to devote itself entirely to repairing the fault of its past. But the flowers on a coffin are useless—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.

As "violets plucked will never grow again" so a good name once lost we never can regain.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them.

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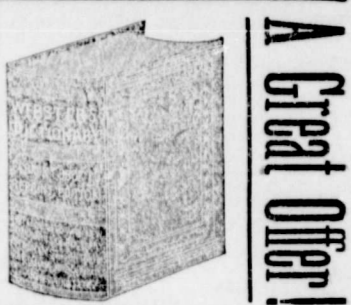
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DR. FOWLERS' EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC AND CRAMPS, DIARRHCEA, DYSENTERY.

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS. IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT. ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES.

Altar Wine, Benedictine, Orange, Native Altar Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau, Specially recommended and used by Rev. Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Walsh.

We also make the best Native Claret the market. Send for prices and circular.

The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., of Sandwich, being good practical Catholics, we are satisfied their word may be relied on, and that the wine they sell for use in the Holy Sacrament of the Mass is pure and unadulterated.

Send for prices and circular.

SMITH BROTHERS, PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS. 177 KING STREET.

Plumbing work done on the latest improved sanitary principles. Estimates furnished on application. Telephone No. 538.

Do I ever think of other times, As here alone I sit? I read the scenes of childhood's days Before my fancy flit!

For who would as a boy again Upon life's journey start? Unless there burst 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 those golden curls Upon a child's brow!

'Twas thus I grew to manhood, and My heart was huzzen 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 Life? My heart has been a raging fire, My tongue a two-edged sword!

And oft my feet sought dowering paths, 'Tis hard, ere climbing up— And after did my parched lip Drain pleasure's sparkling cup.

But oftener have I in tears Bewailed my sins to heaven; And thro' at times, when I would, 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 smother my sword After the victory?

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 1717 St. James Street and Ninth Avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review. THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"The publicans and sinners draw 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 Him at a distance, or to be informed of His great works. With confidence they came near to look at Him closely, to hear His voice and listen attentively to the wonderful message of divine love which He brought to the world.

Harsh and unrelenting was the code of laws prescribed for sinners by the private judgment of the Scribes and Pharisees. Instead of accepting joyfully the glad tidings of God's mercy, proclaimed by the Saviour of the world, they murmured forth their foolish complaints and presumed to offer public protests against the sinners whose works of penance gave joy to the angels.

Modern heretics 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.

Recent events have shown the absurdities of those who attribute to God the characteristics of an omnipotent tyrant dispensing favors in an arbitrary way without regard to personal merit. Another detestable error is the one which claims that admission to heaven may be secured in all cases by faith alone, thus denying the strict obligation of performing good works.

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 Lord severely censured the rigorism of the Pharisees. 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 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 constant and active. He asks us to show our love for Him by acts of reparation for the sins of the world and by unceasing fidelity to His commandments.

WIDOW O'CONNOR'S BUREAU.

It was a chilly November day in the year—early in the '80's, when Father Tom O'Flaherty 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 christened their children, and said the last rites over Jimmie when he was killed in an ugly railroad accident, a year or two before the time I speak of.

"I see in the hope of spring, That erst did plan the autumn; I see in the hope of autumn, That erst did plan the spring. Grow round in years, thou turn to clay. Not all is lost—the fruit remains. That ripen'd through the summer's ray; The purple of the nest are gone, But we will still be hatching lay."

"I see in the hope of spring, That erst did plan the autumn; I see in the hope of autumn, That erst did plan the spring. Grow round in years, thou turn to clay. Not all is lost—the fruit remains. That ripen'd through the summer's ray; The purple of the nest are gone, But we will still be hatching lay."

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IS ENGLAND CHRISTIAN?

This question is asked by the Liverpool Catholic Times and then it is thus answered in the negative: It is a common boast with Protestants that England is a Christian nation; and some of them are never tired contrasting the religion of Englishmen with 'the infidelity in France and other Popish countries'.

"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."

USEFULNESS. There are few qualities more valuable to the possessor, or more highly appreciated than that of usefulness. The useful boy or girl is a treasure at home; a help to father and mother, a counsellor to brothers and sisters, and a trusted companion.

Low's SULPHUR SOAP is an elegant toilet article, and cleanses and purifies the skin most effectually. OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

USEFULNESS.

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Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 1st and 4th Thursday of every month...

C. M. B. A.

All members of the C. M. B. A. in south-western Ontario are invited to attend the 18th annual conference...

The Grand Secretary has mailed to all the Branches in Canada their accounts up to June 21st, 1890...

Letter from Brother Fraser. Brockville, June 17th, 1890.

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 submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Supervision...

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...

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...

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...

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

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 43, North Bay, June 17, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

That the sympathy 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.

That the congratulations of this Branch be extended to Brother Loughlin, of Mattawa, on his recent elevation to the position of a member of Parliament for the Province of Ontario.

That the congratulations of this Branch be extended to the Rev. Fr. Norman, a member of this Branch, who joined the Benedictines on Tuesday 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. At a regular meeting of Branch 43, Brockville, held on June 17th, 1890, a resolution was passed expressing the deep sympathy of the members for the life and family of the late Brother, Stephen J. Ryan...

Resolved, That the charter of said Branch be draped in mourning for thirty days, in respect to his memory.

JAS. H. NOONAN, Rec. Sec. That at a late meeting of Branch 24, it was unanimously resolved: Under to Brother Richard Commerford and family our sincere sympathy in the loss of his son, Owen Commerford, be it also

Resolved, That the same be published in our official organ, CATHOLIC RECORD, Welland Tribune and Thoron. Post.

Signed, Matthew Battle, Joseph Battle, Ed. P. Foley and A. McKeague, committee.

Thoron, Ont., June 19th, 1890. At a late meeting of Branch 24, it was unanimously resolved: Under to Brother Richard Commerford and family our sincere sympathy in the loss of his son, Owen Commerford, be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Signed, Matthew Battle, Joseph Battle, Ed. P. Foley and A. McKeague.

The amount presented by Lord Ripon to Cardinal Manning for his Cathedral on the occasion of the Jubilee of His Eminence was \$18,380.

FROM WINDSOR.

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

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, Bishop Foley presiding. The programme presented by the pupils was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Opening duet—"I Trovere," E. Dorn. Misses G. Ramoth, J. Campau, L. Minihan, L. Pratt, T. Ramoth, K. Collier.

Song and chorus—"The Flower of the Field," S. Glover. Piano accom., Miss L. Minihan, Mandolin accom., J. Malouville.

Recitation—"A Telephone Message," Miss K. Dumouchelle.

Conferring of Gold Medals. Graduating honors: Miss Kittie Brossett, Gold Medal for Domestic Economy presented by Very Rev. Dean Wagner.

Instrumental Wails—"Pleurs d'Oranges," French declamation—Louis XVII., Miss J. Malouville.

Distribution of Ribbons. Vocal duet—"The Song of the Lark," Misses K. Collier, E. Marvyn, A. Leblanc, L. Grosby, accom., Miss G. Ramoth.

Recitation—"A Lily," Miss J. Malouville. Violin solo and piano—"Mazarka," Miss J. Malouville, accom., Miss G. Ramoth.

Comte Song—"A Rat in the Basket," Misses G. Ramoth, D. Bossat, accom., Miss L. Minihan.

Instrumental piece—"The Messenger Bird," Mandolin and Piano, Misses G. Ramoth, Malouville, E. Marvyn.

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 academy, the pupils and the Sisters on the successful termination of this, the silver jubilee year of the House. In a particular way he spoke words of encouragement to the Sisters that did so 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 then conferred the gold medal upon Miss Kate Brossett, and the young lady graduate, and upon Miss Sadie Hobson for domestic economy. The latter medal was the gift of Very Rev. Dean Wagner.

Administrator of the London diocese, Dean O'Connor, 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 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 priest.

The last act of the entertainment was the tableau, participated in by nearly sixty of the pupils, "St. Cecilia, Patroness of Music." It was incomparable excellent.

The following is a list of the prize winners: HONORS. Graduating honors conferred on Miss Kate Brossett.

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

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

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. 1st ribbon awarded to Miss Amanda Delisle; 2nd, Miss M. L. McPhillips; 3rd, Miss M. L. Pageau; 4th, Miss Maggie Barron; 5th, Miss Cottie Saffray.

Silver medal for religious instruction awarded to Miss Rose Rocheleau. 1st accessit, Miss Georgina Ramoth; 2nd, Miss Dora Bossat.

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

The premium of general application awarded Miss Mary Doran, 1st accessit, Miss Mida Langlois; 2nd, Miss Lena 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; and the 1st premium of plain sewing and the 1st accessit to the premium of arseane embroidery, senior department—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; and the premium of oil painting and the accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 1st course—awarded 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, 3rd 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 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, 1st French course, 2nd division; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Rose Rocheleau.

The accessit to the premium of application, 2nd French course, 2nd division; the 1st premium of instrumental music, 5th course; the accessit to the premium of domestic economy, senior department; the premium of silk embroidery and of mending, senior department—awarded 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 division; the accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 2nd course; the 2nd premium of plain sewing, senior department—awarded to Miss Eileen Stuart.

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.

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 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 arseane embroidery, senior department—awarded to Miss Dora Bossat.

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

The premiums of grammar, 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 instrumental music, 2nd course, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of mending and of fancy work, senior department; 4th 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, 3rd English class; 4th accessit 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 department—awarded to Miss Mida Langlois.

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 oil painting, junior department; the senior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Mary Doran.

The premiums of reading and of recitation and the accessit to the premium of natural history and of geography, 3rd English class; the accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2nd division; and the accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 4th course; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Blanche Janisse.

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 1st accessit to the premium of silk embroidery, senior department—awarded to Miss Mabel Kennedy.

The premium of history and the 2nd accessit to the premium of grammar, 3rd English class; the 2nd premium of penmanship, 1st course, 2nd division; the 2nd 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 composition, 3rd English class; the accessit to the premium of mental arithmetic, 1st course; the 2nd accessit to the premium of 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 arseane embroidery and the 1st accessit to the premium of mending, senior department—awarded to Miss Theola Ramoth.

The premium of grammar and the accessit to the premium of reading, 1st French course, 2nd division, and the premium of mending, 1st course—awarded to Miss Josephine Quatier.

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 elocution and the 1st 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 Kittie 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 elocution, 2nd course, 1st division and the premium of sewing, junior department—awarded to Miss Marie Louise Girard.

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 fancy 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 Malouville.

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 Marvyn.

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 class; the accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 3rd course, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of crocheting, senior department—awarded to Miss Lucie Trempe.

The premium of geography and the 2nd accessit to the premium of reading, 4th English class; the 1st accessit to the premium of catechism, 2nd course, 2nd division; the accessit to the premium of translation, 2nd French course, 2nd division; the 2nd premium of instrumental music, 5th course; and the 2nd accessit to the premium of mending, junior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Jack-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 division—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 French declamation and the accessit to the premium of reading, 2nd French course, 2nd division—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 French declamation and the accessit to the premium of reading, 2nd French course, 2nd division—awarded to Miss Gertrude Drouillard.

The premium of reading, of composition and of elocution; the 1st accessit to the premium of spelling, 5th English class; the 2nd premium of instrumental music, 6th course; and the accessit to the premium of sewing, junior department—awarded to Miss Beatie Jackson.

The premium of catechism, 2nd course, 2nd division; the premium of geography; the 1st accessit to the premium of parsing and of elocution; and 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 Marion Blacher.

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—awarded to Miss Blanche Janisse.

The 1st accessit to the premium of reading and the 2nd accessit to the premium of composition, 5th English class; the premium of reading, 3rd French course, 1st division; the premium 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 Campau.

The premium of United States history and the 1st accessit to the premium of composition, 5th English class; the accessit to the premium of domestic economy, 3rd course, and the 1st accessit to the premium of mental arithmetic—awarded to Miss Anna Ganney.

The 2nd accessit to the premium of United States history, 5th English class; the 2nd accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course; and the 2nd accessit to the premium of instrumental music, 6th course, and the accessit to the premium of clothing work, senior department; 4th accessit which deserves a premium—awarded to Miss Grace Treloar.

The premium of themes, 5th English class; the 2nd accessit to the 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 Boisnier.

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 Mabel Nutson.

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

The premium of geography and the 1st accessit to the premium of reading, 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 grammar, 6th English class; the 1st accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 4th class, 1st division; the 2nd premium of domestic economy, junior department—awarded to Miss Alexandrine St. Louis.

The premium of geography, and 2nd accessit to the premium of grammar, 6th English class; the 2nd accessit to the premium of oil painting; the 1st accessit to the premium of domestic economy, and the accessit to the premium of crocheting, junior department; 1st accessit to the premium of writing, 2nd course, 2nd division; premium of arithmetic, 4th course, 1st division—awarded to Miss Orphelia 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—awarded to Miss Rose Cook.

The premium of application and the 2nd accessit to the premium of geography, 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, 2nd 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, minin department—awarded to Miss Amanda Delisle.

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, 2nd division—awarded to Miss M. L. McPhillips.

The premium of reading and the 1st accessit to the premium of spelling, elementary class, 1st division; the premium of arithmetic, 4th course, 2nd division—awarded to Miss Lillie Leseur.

The premium of application and the 1st accessit to the premium of geography, and the 2nd accessit to the premium of reading, elementary class, 1st division—awarded to Miss Adele Rocheleau.

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 Mitchell.

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, 5th course—awarded to Miss Kittie Dumouchelle.

The premium of reading and the 1st 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 division, and the 2nd accessit to the premium 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 Cote Safray.

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

Premium of encouragement to Miss Pearl McRoberta.

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.

Regular prices; satens, prints and gingham 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 138 Dundas street, McPherson's old stand, opposite the Market Lane.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS. London, June 26.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.08; white, 1.08; spring, 1.08; corn, 92 to 1.00; rye, 90 to 1.00; barley, 90 to 1.00; 1.05 to 1.10; beans, bush, 90 to 1.40; buckwheat, 90 to 1.00.

PRODUCE—Eggs, dozen, 14 to 15; eggs, basket, 12 to 15; eggs, store lots, 11; butter, best roll, 15 to 17; butter, large rolls, 12 to 13; butter, crocks, 12 to 13; butter, cream, 20; store packed lard 10 to 11; lard, best roll, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 10 to 11; straw, 8.00 to 4.00; clover seed, bush, 3.50 to 3.75; alfalfa seed, bush, 5.50 to 5.00; Timothy seed, bush, 1.50 to 2.00; Hungarian grass seed, bush, 7.00 to 8.00; millet seed, bush, 7.00 to 8.00; clover, 7.00 to 8.00; fax seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.50.

POLTRY (dressed)—Fowls, per lb., 6; geese, pair, 75 to 80; spring chickens, 40 to 45; ducks, pair, 75 to 80; turkeys, 10 to 15; geese, each, 75 to 85; geese, lb., 7 to 7 1/2; turkeys, each, 65 to 75.

LIVE STOCK—Michigan cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, cwt., 9.50 to 10.00; pigs, pair, 4.50 to 6.00; fat calves, 4 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.50 to 4.50.

WHEAT—Red winter, No. 2, 99 to 1.00; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 1.15 to 1.20; Manitoba No. 2 hard, 1.17 to 1.18; spring, No. 2, 97 to 98; barley, No. 3, 50 to 51; No. 4, 48 to 49; No. 5, 46 to 47; peas, No. 2, 63 to 64; oats, No. 2, 41 to 42; four, extra, 4.15 to 4.20; straight rye, 4.00 to 4.60.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y., June 26.—CATTLE—Only a few head on sale. Market steady; calves in good supply; choice veals, 6.00 to 6.50 to 6.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 8 cars; all sold; choice to extra sheep, 6.15 to 6.40; fair to choice, 4.75 to 5.10; choice to extra spring lambs, 4.50 to 5.00; good to choice, 3.50 to 4.75.

HOGS—Twenty-five cars on sale; market active; mixed, medium and heavy, 4.65 to 4.80; mostly 4.05; heavy Yorkers, 4.00 to 4.05; light Yorkers, 3.50 to 3.60; pigs, 3.00 to 3.25.

LONDON CEREAL MARKET. Thursday, June 26.—There was a full market on Saturday last as far as attendance was concerned and the principal factors and buyers in the West were present. The Board was well represented with June the make has been full and every factory has been run at its fullest capacity. In fact there has been a glut of wheat. A little bit of buyers on their guard, and they fought the market very hard, and the price 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 1/2 cents per pound was all the shippers thought they were justified in paying. A few lots were bargained for at 8 1/2 cents, registered 53 sailings per cwt. of 112 lbs. for

old cheese, and 46 shillings and sixpence for new.

MARRIED. PETERS COUGHLIN—At the Church of the Holy Spirit, St. Thomas, on the 17th inst., John Lyons Peters, Esq., Bachelor of Laws, 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, of Bay City, Mich.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. 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 ordinary character.

Norway, Me. JOSEPH A. SNOW.

EVERY WOMAN can save half the cost of washing and ironing by using this soap. It is the best for all purposes. It is the best for all purposes. It is the best for all purposes.

Give the Babies NESTLE'S FOOD. For Infants and Invalids. IS A COMPOUND OF MILK, WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Chemically so combined as to resemble most closely the Mother's Milk. It requires only water in preparation, thus making it the most ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT preparation in the market, besides doing away with the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining pure milk of a suitable and uniform quality.

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 your case, try SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I have cured my severe cold and the advantage is that 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