e Catholic Record.

"Christianus miei nomem est, Catholigus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my Name, but Catholig my Surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

NO. 457.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED

Parting Scene in Ireland.

BY F. M. O'DONGGEUE, LL.B. Dedicated to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstor

As standing at the station by,
To watch the coming train,
As all the coming train,
As a standing cone there met my eye,
Which prought me back again
To many a hard, heart-rending scene,
Which my youth's vision saw,
In that dear laie of Emerald Green
Where power is known as Law.

Where power is known as how.

Three maidens fresh and young and fair,
With eyes like the gazelle,
And ways—those winning ways—that snare
The heart with powerful spell,
Were going off to regions where
They read and write and spell,
and many a charm of lovers rare
Maids unto maidens tell.
And as I saw the tender grief
Of parent, lover, friend,
The flowing tear that brought relief,
I prayed that God would send
as guides His seraphim-in-chief
Unto their lourney's end.

But when alone, my mind gave way
To thoughts of mournful cast;
And many a sadd'ning rustic lay.
That mingled with the past,
Came crowding on my aching brain,
Until my vision clear
Brought out in bold relief again
Those partings sad and drear,
To which a helpless witness, I
In youth had often been;
And as the years roll tireless by,
Repeated is each scene.

Repeated is each scene.

I saw the husband part the wife
Upon the pillow's brim,
The pier all round was full of life,
But she saw none but bim—
Him who was father of her child,
There pillow'd on her breast;
And now the ocean, wide and wild,
Would bear him to the West,
But that far West he never saw;
A thousand fathoms down,
Where huge sharks stare with gaping jaw,
And nameless monsters frowa;
Down in the caverns of the deep
His bonce lie whitening ever,
And she may wall and weep and weep—
She'll never see him—never.
Thou who wouldst fathom her deep grief,
Her uiterance of woe,
Go seek a world's cold relief—
Thou heartless tyrant, go—
And when its bollowness of heart;
Its baldness of resource,
Has dawn'd upon your mind, in part,
Go, and recent your course. Has dawn'd upon your mind; in part, Go, and repent your course.

Go, and repeat your own.

I my the father part his son,
His last, his dearest boy—
Three others wealth and fame had won,
Where tyrants can't destroy
The noblest impulse of the soul—
'he thirst for Liberty;
The pride Divine that scorns control,
They went, why should not be?
But that poor father, old and gray,
He tottered to the grave;
Nor could their wealth and fame allay He tottered to the grave;
Nor could their weath and fame allay
The longing Nature gave
The bow'd him gently to earth's storms,
His home be with the blest.
And those fond sons, whatever clime,
Where'er their footsteps roam,
They'll ne'er forget the happy time
They speat in childhood's home.
No never can life's choicest prize
Their joys of youth renew;
They'll never meet again those eyes,
So tender and so true,

ender and so true, watch'd their course in manho morn, Advised, repressed, reproved; But e'en reproof was mildly borne— They knew how well he loved.

I saw the mother lead her child
Adown the paths of time,
Her steps with tenderest hopes beguiled
Until she reached her prime.
I saw the child the mother leave,
Both said 'twas for the best;
But how that mother's heart did grieve,
As one fond kies she press'd
On these fond lipr, once sil her own,

But now claimed by another;
[Goo's grace be round the daughter thrown,
The Virgin keep the mother.)
Both reel beneath the bitter pang
That smites their bearts amain;
Until Jehova's clarion clang
They no'er shall meet again.

Until Jehova's clarion clang
They ne'er shall meet again.

I saw a lover stand beside
A maiden fair and sweet;
To burning questions he replied:
"If spared on earth we'll meet.
I'll cross the sea to lands more free,
To countries young and fair;
And when I've earned a home for thee,
I'll take my sweetheart there."
He tore him from her circling arms—
Earth's beauties fisde away—
But why this cause for fresh alarms,
Whence that pale cheek's decay?
Alas! how frail the numan heart—
In southern's climes 'was said,
O'ercome by Cupid's fiercest dart,
He wood and won and wo. light
Which was her life and pride,
Which was her life and pride,
And she, shut out from that one light
Which was her life and pride,
"And she shut out from that one light,
And, brosen-bearled, died,
All these I saw and many more,
Through sorrow's misty light;
And asked with dreary heart and sore:
"My God, is all this right?
Why should the innocent and true,
The guileless and the good,
Be mede to roam the world through,
In this mere search for food,
When Plenty might be made to smile
In their own fruitful valee,
If only rescued from the wile
Which foreign ruin entails?
When shall this Niobo of lands
Stand forth amid her peers;
When shall the Nool'd's acattered strands
Resound with deal'ning cheers;
When shall the house in College Green,
Where Gratian's soldlers thundered,
Reope those doors to Freedom's sheen
Which closed in eighteen hundred?"
A voice from out the encircling gloom
Cried in my listaning ar.

A voice from out the encircling gloom Cried in my listening ear: "All thirgs in their own good time come; My son, the time is near."

In most Calvinistic churches, especially the Congregational, the Presbyterian and the Methodist, the members are bound by a solemn covenant frequently renewed, to watch over one another; which means, practically, that they shall be spice upon one another; and who that has had the misfortune to be brought up a Prerbyterian has not felt that he was under perpetual surveillance; that every member it might be, of the particular Church to which he belonged, was on the look-out to catch him tripping? We have ourselves had ample opportunities of learning the degree

O'CONNELL.

It will be remembered that at the Anti O'Brien meeting in Toronto some weeks since one of the most fiery and offensive of the speakers was the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, a Church of England Rector of that city. More than fifteen years ago he distinguished himself in a similar way by an attack on O'Connell, in a speech in Montreal, and was promptly answered in the following letter by ex-Judge Ryan:

To the Editor of the Gazette:
SIR-It is hard to believe that the Rew, Mr. Dumoulin meant disrespect to the name and memory of O'Connellin his speech on Thursday evening last, and yet some of the terms used were neither just nor felicitous. It is late in the day now that passion has cooled, and his career can be calmly criticised, to say of O'Connell that he was a "demagogue." It is also the day now that passion has cooled, and his career can be calmly criticised, to say of O'Connell that he was a "demagogue." It is also the control of the contro Rev. Mr. Dumoulin meant disrespect to the name and memory of O'Connell in his speech on Thursday evening last, and yet some of the terms used were neither just nor felicitous. It is late in the day now that passion has cooled, and his career can be calmly criticised, to say of O'Connell that he was a "demagogue." Walker defines this term thus: "The ringleader of a faction;" and Walker's is the book to which most of our young readers would be referred for explanation. Now, O'Connell's policy aimed, directly, at the extinction of faction in Ireland, and for a long period its success was such as to command the admiration of Christendom. Its ultimate failure was owing to the daring presumption of men whom Mr. Dumoulin would seem to sympathise slightly with, because, like himself, they could "speak out." If it were the intention to apply the term "demagogue" to O'Connell in the rather more popular sense of "a mob orator," it is also improper. May says, (Constitutional History) "O'Connell had all the qualities of a great orator." No man was ever listened to with more interest in the House of Commons. Indeed such was his power that Disraell, no personal friend—tells that "his thrilling tones startled, disturbed, and controlled Senates."—adding that "his speeches had long occupied and agitated the mind of Nationa." (Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck). Neither, was it just, or in good taste, to say that O'Connell was called by his countrymen "the big beggar. Rev. Mr. Dumoulin meant disrespect to the name and memory of O'Connell in his the mind of Nations." (Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck). Neither, was it just, or in good taste, to say that O'Connell was called by his countrymen "the big beggarman." His "countrymen" never spoke of him thus. The Orangeman of whom Banim correctly said, "he has no country," and the coarse-minded English Tory dared so to taunt him. But the simple truth is that he relinquished more, pecuniarly, in taking "all Ireland as his client" than he could possibly gain. He had secured a practice, "in a stuff gown;" of more than £8,000 sterling per annum—three-fourths of his clients being Protestants—and ere the agitation proceeded far he refused the office of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the highest which could then be offered to a Catholic.

And what to him was the personal gain by means of this exchange of a professional position in which "his emoluments were limited only by the extent of his physical and waking powers," (vide his letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury) for that of a popular leader? For years he bore the entire expense of the great movement; and apart from that, what could compensate him for the long period of buoyant youth and cheerful manhood, for the lost opportunities of acquiring professional celebrity. or for

should not hastily refer to that indictment. A more disgraceful episode in English history does not exist. Lord Denman said of the Jury manipulation which preceded it that "it was a mockery, a delusion and a snare" and Lord Macauley characterizes the charge to the jury by Chief Justice Pennefather, which followed, as "one that would have suited the reign of Charles the Second," Upon the whole, how basely was O'Connell treated! Put into prison in his old age for holding a constitutional meeting, at which less was asked for than has since been ceded to men—the Fenians—who blew English prisons about Englishmen's ears!

Mr. Dumoulin may be competent to

Byron :--"Ever glorious Grattan, the best of the

But with equal affection and pride will he think and speak of the pacific liberator of his race and creed, the friend of humanity in every clime, the noble hearted, the great and good—O'Connell.

MATTHEW RYAN. 29th April, 1871.

POWDERLY ON RUM.

Religious Freedom.

Religious Freedom.

In most Calvinistic churches, especially the Congregational, the Presbyterian and the Methodist, the members are bound by a solemn covenant frequently renewed, to watch over one another; which means, practically, that they shall be spice upon one another; and who that has had the misfortune to be brought up a Prerbyterian has not felt that he was under perpetual surveillance; that every member it might be, of the particular Church to which he belonged, was on the look-out to catch him tripping? We have ourselvee had ample opportunities of learning the degree of personal independence allowed by Presbyterianism, and we never knew the meaning of personal independence till we became a Catholic.—Brownson's Review, Oct 1848.

having 100, 000 temperate, honest, earnest men than at the head of an organization of 12, 000, 000 drinkers, whether moderate or any other kind.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE.

tendered, not by enemies, but friends of England's best interest. In the spirit of England's best interest. In the spirit of England, sccept it. Peace and new life for Ireland, peace and new strength for England, peace and friendship between England and America."

GREAT STATESMAN BY EDITOR PULITZER. London, July 9,—This afternoon, at Dollis Hill, in the presence of a large number of guests invited by Mrs. Gladstone to a garden party, the American testimonial to Gladstone was formally presented to the ex-Premier, and afterward exhibited by him to the guests. The presentation speech was made by Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World Mr. Pulitzer was accompanied to Dollis Hill

against the welfare of the many, you stand on the American side. They side with you, cheer you, strengthen you, and thank you with all their hearts, for home rule is true Americanism, and true Americanism is home rule. Americans have no desire to interfere in the relations between England and the United States. They know what England has done for liberty and civilization to all mankind. They know your needle have ammathized

and civilization to all mankind. They know how your people have spmpathized with every struggle against tyranny, in Europe, in Greece as well as Italy, in Poland as well as Hungary. They know that when nearly all Europe suffered from despotic rule, England on this side of the Atlantic offered the only hope, the only refuge to the oppressed. Perhaps they may be pardoned for saying that, because they know and appreciate all this, because they know how England granted more than home rule in America, Africa and Australia,

rule in America, Africa and Australia, they consider it most strange that the demand for less in Ireland should be re-

fused. It will never be possible to con-vince true Americans that your demand for an Irish Parliament for Irish affairs is

admire you represent the former. They admire you because in the issue between American and the aristocratic principle government, the privileges of the few against the welfare of the many, you stand on the American side. They side

lishmen's ears!

Mr. Dumoulin may be competent to establish that O'Connell was a patriot "in a very inferior sense" as compared to Grattan, but I doubt it. The mere assertion amounts to little. To the end of time every true Irishman will be ready to repeat, proudly, the words of Byron:—

Mr. Walters having read the engrossed address, Gladstone, who made some notes during the proceeding, spoke with great deliberation and much feeling. After praising the beauty of the gift he said he did not think so much of what he deserved or might fairly claim as of the profound irrepressible interest of America in the great Irish cause. (Cries of "hear, hear.") He would not dwell upon himself further than to say that while in public life, praise and blame came from all quarters freely. The praise generally came in the manner of which, for the most part, public men could not complain. The case of America was peculiar in this respect. From America he never had anything but the most generous treatment—unmixed indulgence for and appreciation of whatever efforts it had been in his power to make, the most generous interpretation of everything he had said or done and the disposition, outruning alike his expectation or wishes, to interpret his conduct, not only wisely, but in a manner which the largest charity would scarcely suffice to account for. He would not dwell upon personal matters, which were of minor importance on such an occasion, but he had hardly any greater consolation than the unanimous support he had received in America in the present struggle. ("Hear, hear.")

Some of his countrymen, in the false position wherein they had placed themselves, expressed certain jealousy of American interference in English affairs. Was he to consider the interference in English affairs. Was he to consider the interference of one nation by an expression of opinion in the affairs of another unjustifiable end intolerable? If so, that sentence would fall heavily upon England, because she had been interfering in everybody's concern throughout the world, instructing countries what they ought to do and how to do it, for feelings of humanity required it at their hands. (Cheers). It was not merely an expression of opinion from Americas. England had long been the received American alms not for that alone but for the removal from Ir which Lord Salisbury recently designated as burdensome.

While America's operations and remittances were confined to those purposes nobody complained, but we had now reached another period, when the sympathy of Americans took another form. The Irish people were no longer fighting their battles through secret societies. They were no longer driven to assert what they thought their rights by movements against public authority. But they were fighting a great Parliamentary contest, and they had the support of hardly one in a hundred of the propertied classes in Irehundred of the propertied classes in Ireland. America had once more, to what extent he did not know, for he was ignorant of the details, administered to the wants of Ireland to enable her to but upon that will itself, and because they regard you as the foremost-leader of all the English-speaking people throughout the world in battling for these sentiments. They honor you because in the inevitable conflict between democratic and autocra-

assert her rights in a constitutional manner by pecuniary means, absolutely inseparable from every public operation or struggle. America having done that there were expressions of surprise, indignation, regret and horror and assertions of foreign conspiracy. The cry was raised, "Give us your money for our landlords; to take away our emigrants of whom we want to get rid; to bear the cost of the famine for which we ought to provide, and we will not complain. sert her rights in a co to provide, and we will not complain.
But assist our fellow-subjects to fight the
battle of liberty in accordance with our
law and constituents, and immediately law and constituents, and immediately we indignantly expostulate and complain to the world that you are interfering with British institutions." (Cheers.)

He contended that the whole civilized world in its literature favored the cause of Ireland. He had challenged men who knew more than himself to produce a single author of repute who did not severely and unmitigatedly condemn England. The challenge was unanswered. (Cheers.)

Criticising the Coercion bill, Gladstone said it was passed by men the majority

said it was passed by men the majority of whom, when elected, opposed coercion. He condemned the permanent feature He condemned the permanent feature of the act and the suppression of societies in Ireland. He regretted that the American deputation had come at a time of retroaction and retrogression. There was one consolation: It was impossible that the love of liberty should recede from the people. He believed the people, as represented by the present Parliament, were a deceived and deluded people. But the recent elections showed that they were awakening. (Cheers.) The cause of liberty would triumph eventually, when Americans and man-

for an Irish Parliament for Irish affairs is not imperatively right and just. They believe in the right of the people to govern themselves. They see in their own country forty-six different State and Territorial Legislatures besides their Federal Congress. They see in Germany-twenty-six different Legislatures besides the Imperial Parliament. They see in Austro-Hungary eighteen State Legislatures besides two general Parliaments. They see separate Legislatures in Norway and Sweden. They see the Council-General in eighty-seven departments of France. They see even in conquered Alsace Lorraine the Legislative Provincial Committee. They see, besides, in the Dominion Parliament seven separate, distinct Legislatures in Caneda, and eight in Australia. Why, then, refuse a eventually, when Americans and man-kind generally, and British mankind especially, would rejoice. I always notice that people who believe in nothing, or in very little, talk more about religion than people who have faith. They are restless and uneasy, and religion, which they despise, haunts them like a nightmare. On the other hand, Christians have a creed which gives them

peace, and needs no discussion.—"The Life of a Prig."

When John Newton's memory was ate, distinct Legislatures in Caneda, and eight in Australia. Why, then, refuse a Parliament to Ireland? Old passions and resentments may suggest an answer. Peace and patriotism cannot, and in a spirit of peace alone this testimontal is watch John Rewton's memory was nearly gone, he used to say that, forget what he might, there were two things he never could forget. They were: (1) That he was a great sinner. (2) That

THE JUBILEE COERCION BILL.

LAST SHOT FROM THE GRAND OLD MAN. A LAST SHOT FROM THE GRAND OLD MAN.
In the House of Commons to night, on
the motion for the third reading of the
Crimes bill, Mr. Gladstone, amid prolonged
cheers, made a counter motion that the
bill be read a third time this day three
months. Mr. Gladstone said the bill was
the Conservative alternative to Home
Rule, and therefore bore a different aspect
from any ordinary Coercion bill. The
old Coercion measure had been aimed at
crime only. but this new one passing crime only, but this new one passing beyond crime aimed at societies. (Hear, hear.) Further, this bill had been brought in without any foundation such as under-laid all former Coercion bills, based on in without any foundation such as underlaid all former Coercion bills, based on the existence of exceptional crime. Mr. Balfour had disregarded all precedents requiring that the introduction of coercion measures be prefaced by a statement of exceptional crime. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the increase of crime in 1886 over 1885; in view of the agricultural distress in Ireland, was exceedingly small. Comparing the official record of the Tory Government in power in Ireland in 1885 with those in power the first five months of 1887, there was a marked decrease in agrarian crime, yet in 1885 they had refrained from introducing a coercion measure from motives of policy. A comparison of past and present statistics afforded no shadow of justification for the present measures. Another contrast was that past parliaments had been nearly unanimous in assenting to coercion, while this bill was opposed by a large minority in the House and by a majority of the people of the country, a majority that was not likely to diminish. (Cheers).

AN INVASION OF LIBERTY. If Parliament retained any regard for the traditions of liberty or of party usages the measure would be abandoned. What could they urge to warrant such an invasion of the people's liberties? While resenting the imputation that the Liberals had done the same thing, he would admit that past measures had been failures. Among the differences between the past and the present was the extraordinary proposal making the vicerey master of the whole law and the right of association. In the present century such a proposal the whole law and the right of association. In the present century such a proposal was an outrage upon every principle of public duty. Moreover, new officers were created under the measure. The Attorney-General for Ireland had admitted, and it was too late to deny, that the bill aimed at the suppression of exclusive dealing. That was far more pardonable in the weak and poor than in the rich and powerful, but it was the exclusive dealing of the poor sgainst the strong at which the bill aimed. If a new crime was created the measure for its suppression should operate impartially. (Cheers.) The Government did not dare to lift a finger in defence of the suggestion that they should apply to England a provision such as they were forcing upon Ireland. He contended that the Government were bound to extend to the occu-Ireland. He contended that the Government were bound to extend to the occupiers of land in Ireland a perfect equality with English trades unions as regards the rights and practices enjoyed by the latter, among which combinations and exclusive dealings were sanctioned. As the bill stood, if an Irishman joined an association it was for Mr. Balfour to say whether or not he became a criminal by the Act. (Cheers)

THE WRETCHED CONDITION OF IRELAND. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said that In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said that Ireland, after seventy years of oppression and wrong, was in a state of misery and wretchedness (Ories of "Hear, hear.") In the whole British Empire there was not, he said, a square yard of land which England held by force alone except in Ireland, where force was employed. (Enthusiastic cheers from the Irish henches) Ireland was held by masters. benches.) Ireland was held by mastery, but the Government refused to learn that but the Government refused to learn that mastery involved responsibility. (Cries of "Heer, hear.") They knew that the whole literature of the world was against them. (Cries of "No.") He challenged the Government to mention any authority who had reviewed the relations between England and Ireland without arriving at a Home Rule resolution. (Cheera, The Tories professed out arriving at a Home Rule resolution. (Cheera.) The Tories professed
to be fighting for the Union of the
Empire, a fight in which the Liberals
joined. (Laughter and cheera.) The
Liberals held that the charge of digunion
was ridiculous. It was evident that the
present state of affairs could not last long,
as Mr. Gladstone believed that every day
tended to bring the Tories nearer their
doom. Mr. Gladstone then moved for
the rejection of the bill amid cheers from
the Liberal and Parnellite benches.

the Liberal and Parnellite benches, Mr. William O'Brien praised Mr. Glad stone's brave opposition to the bill. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was the greatest conqueror of Ireland. While others conquered by the might of arms, Mr. Gladstone conquered by mere generosity of soul. After Major Saunderson and Attorney General Webster had replied on behalf of the Gov-

There is a strange gathering of notable men in the community of the Paulist Fathers in New York. Father Hecker, the head of the house, was one of the Brood Farm residents. Father Elliott was a Union soldier from Ohio; Father Robinson was in the Confederate ranks; Father Deshon was in West Point with Grant, Father Young, who is the organizer of the movement for the universal use of the Gregorian music in the use of the Gregorian music in the church, is also a great temperance advo-

The generosity of the late United States Congress manifested itself in remitting the back taxes on St. Dominic's Church, Washington, D. C., amounting to \$6,000. It also made appropriations for Catholic benevolent institutions in the same city, as follows: St. Ann's Infant Asylum, \$6,000; St. Rose's Industrial School \$5,000, and the House of the Good Shepherd, \$3,000.

ENCOURAGE IRISH MANUFACTURES

DANIEL O'CONNELL: - "You enrich land, and leave your own workers idle, and then you talk about your patriotism!"

RISH SHIRTS, LINEN FITTINGS, \$1.25, \$150. \$175 each. Post free. ANDREW MAGUIRE, BELFAST.

RISH COLLARS, GENTS' NEWEST Shapes, and Finest Linen, \$1.62 per. dox. Post free. ANDREW MAGUIRE, BELFAST.

TRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' \$1, and Gents' \$125 per doz. Hemstitched, Ladies' \$1.25, and Gents' \$187, doz. Initials handworked, Scents axtracech handkerchief, Ladies' handkerchiefz, colored borders and 'embroidered, S7 cents, and \$1 ANDREW MAGUIRE, BELFAST.

RISH SILK HANDKERCHIEFS (24 inches quare) with Likeness of Mr. Parnell, woven in the Silk. White, \$1, and Green, \$1.25 each. In white or cream, plain or brocaded, \$1.12

Coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, beautiful bro-caded, exquisite designs. Shamrooks, Birds, Ferns and Flowers all in the richest colours, including cardinal, old gold, dark and light blue, moroue, peacock, emeraid green with shamrock border, and white brocaded enter with green border (size, 25 inches square), \$1.25 each.

CENTS' SILK MUFFLERS, IN WHITE
The and very rich colours, either in stripes
or brocaded, \$1.12, \$1.75, \$2.25; white, very
large, \$2.66; Prune, \$4.78 each.
ALL SENT POST FREE.

When odering please give nearest post town ANDREW MAGUIRE, Depet for Irish Manufactures, Belfast, Ireland.

GALT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the St. Mary's school pupils was held on Wednesday last, Rev. B. J. O'Connell, the trustees, parents of the pupils and visitors being present. The school room presented an inviting appearance, being tastefully decorated for the cocasion. The programme opened by the singing of a hymn which was well rendered and well received. The examination in the different subjects was then proceeded with, showing that very marked progress had been made since the last examination. The pastor and Mr. Thos. Cowan paid a well-merited compliment to the teacher, expressing their pleasure at the very creditable manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves. A very pleasing feature, (arranged by the pupils as a surprise part in the proceedings) was the presentation of a basket of beautiful flowers and a volume of the "Wonderful and Wise," accompanied by an address expressive of their regard and appreciation to Miss McCowell. This unexpected proceeding was responded to in a few appropriate remarks. The recitations and dialogues were particularly well rendered, the recitation of "Beautiful Snow" by nine little remarks. The recitations and dialogues were particularly well rendered, the recitation of "Beautiful Snow" by nine little girls dressed in white, being worthy of special mention. Mr. Thomas Cowan addressed the pupils in a few encouraging and appropriate remarks, which were duly appreciated. The singing of a national chorus brought the exercises to a close. Following is the address :

To Miss Mary T. McCowell, Galt Separate

DEAR TEACHER,-The pupils of St, Mary's School, particularly those under special instruction, feel that they cannot allow this occasion to pass without ex-pressing their appreciation of your valued pressing their appreciation of your values services, your earnest and zealous aim to have the Galt Separate school rank as one of the best.

Your willingness to ald us in everything

conducive to our interest and advance ment and your many kind and t acts have endeared you to all, and we would indeed be ungrateful were we to remain silent. We cannot express our remain silent. We cannot express our appreciation in a very elaborate way, nor our regard for you in a "flowery" address, but we ask your acceptance of this basket of flowers a a momento of our esteem and this volume as a "souventr" of the occasion, and express the wish that you may erjy your vacation, and return to resume your duties much benefitted from a well deserved rest. Signed on behalf of your pupils, Dairy Connon, Chas. McTague,

DAISY CONNOR, CHAS. McTagu. MARY McTague, Thos Radigan.

The Bank of London in Canada.

We direct the attention of our readers to the annual statement of the above-named bank, which appears in this week's RECORD. It is only a few years since several named bank, which appears in this week's RECORD. It is only a few years since several of our most prominent business men recognized the desirability of establishing an institution which they might consider as a local bank in every respect, whose interests would be identical with those of our people and the earnings of which would remain among our citizens. The Bank of London in Canada was then established. The premises on the corner of the Market Lane were soon found to be entirely too small in which to transact the rapidly-increasing business of the bank, and a very large building on Dundas street has lately been fitted up in a manner which we think is scarcely equalled in the Dominion. Not only has the transactions of the company assumed very large proportions among our citizens, but several branches have been established in neighboring towns, all of them transacting a profitable business. The Bank of London has, indeed, in every reagraf, fulfilled the anticipations of its promoters, and its patrons have every reason to feel proud that there exists in our midst a monetary institution which meets their every want. It is only just to add that one of the chief canese of the great success attending its operations is the careful supervision exercised by the Board of Directors: Hy, Taylor, President; John Labatt, Vice President; W. R. Meredith, M. P. P.; Isaiah Danks, W. Duffield, Thomas Long (Collingwood), John Morison (Toronto), John Leys (Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto)

A. M. Smart, Esq., the manager, is also a most worthy and energetic official, while the cierks in the institution are at all times civil and obliging, The Two Yillages.

rer the river, on the hill, leth a village white and still; ill around it the forest trees alver and whisper in the breese, wer it sailing shadows go f soaring hawk and sersaming crow; ad mountain grasses, low and sweet, frow in the middle of every street.

or the river, under the hill, nother village listh still; ere I see in the cloudy night rink ling stars of household light; ras that gleam from the smithy's door, ists that curl on the river's shore; with the condense rever's shore;

wers, a clock to tell the hours.

narble doors are always shut,

nay not exter at hall or hut,

the village lie asleep,

a grain to sow or reap,

in dreams to moan or sigh—

t, and peaceful and low they lie.

In the village under the hill,
When the night is starry and still,
Many a weary soal, in prayer,
Loaks to the other village there;
and weeping and sight g longs to go
Up to that home, from this below—
Loacs to sleep by the forcet wild,
Whither have vanished wife and child;
And heareth praying, the answer fall,
"Puttence! That village shalt hold we all!"
—From The Lamp.

BEN HUR:

THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK EIGHTH. CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

"The man is the disciple whom the sarene loves the best of all; she who as upon his arm is Mary, the Master's ther; the others are friendly women Galilee."

leans upon his arm is Mary, the Master's mother; the others are friendly women of Galilee."

Esther pursued the mourners with glistening eyes until the multitude received them out of sight.

It may be the reader will fancy the foregoing snatches of conversation were had in quiet; but it was not so. The talking was, for the most part, like that indulged by people at the seaside under the sound of the surf; for to nothing else can the clamour of this division of the mob be so well likened.

The demonstration was the forerunner of those in which, scarce thirty years later, under rule of the factions, the Holy City, was torn to pieces; it was quite as great in numbers, as fanatical and bloodthirsty; boiled and raved, and had in it exactly the same elements—servants, camel drivers, market-men, gate keepers, gardeners, dealers in fruits and wines, proselytes, and foreigners not procelytes, watchmen and menials from the Temple, thieves, robbers, and the myriad not assignable to any class, but who, on such occasions as this, appeared no one could say whence, hungry and smelling of caves and old tombs—bare-headed, wretches with naked arms and legs, hair and beard in uncombed mats, and each with one garment the color of clay; beasts with abysmal mouths, in outery effective as lions calling each other acrose desert spaces. Some of them had swords; a greater number flourished spears and javelins; though the weapons of the many were staves and knotted clubs, and alings, for which latter selected stones were stored in scrips and sometimes in sacks improvised from the foreskirt of their dirty tunics. Among the mass here and there appeared persons of high degree—scribes, elders, rabbis, Pharisees with broad fringing, Sadducees in fine cloaks—serving for the time as prompters and directors. If a throat tired of one cry, they invented another for it; if brassy lungs showed signs of collapse, they set them going again, and yet the clamour, loud and continuous as it was, could have been reduced to a few syllables—King of the Jews!

Jews!—Room for the King of the Jews!

Defiler of the Temple!—Blasphemer of God! Urucify Him, crucify Him! And of these cries the last one seemed in greatest favor, because, doubtless, it was more directly expressive of the wish of the mob, and helped to better articulate its hatred of the Nazarene.

"Come," said Simonides, when Balthasar was ready to proceed—"come, let us forward."

Ben-Hur did not hear the call. The appearance of the part of the procession then passing, its brutality and hunger appearance of the part of the procession then passing, its brutality and hunger for life, were reminding him of the Nasarene—His gentleness, and the many charities he had seen Him

Nasarene—His gentleness, and the many charities he had seen Him do for suffering men. Suggestions beget suggestions; so he remembered suddenly his own great indebtedness to the man; the time he himself was in the hands of a Roman guard going, as was supposed, to a death as certain and almost as terrible as this one of the cross; the cooling drink he had at the well by Nazareth, and the divine expression of the face of Him who gave it; the later goodness, the miracle of Palm-Sunday; and with these recollections, the thought of his present powerlessness to give back help for help or make return in kind atung him keenly, and he accused himself. He had not done all he might; he could have watched with the Galileans, and kept them true and ready; and this—ah! this was the moment to strike! A blow well given now would not merely disperse the mob, and set the Nasarene free; it would be a trumpet call to Israel, and precipitate the long dreamt-of war for freedom. The opportunity was going; the minutes were bearing it away; and if lost! God of Abraham! Was there nothing to be done—nothing?

That instant a party of Galileans eaught his eye. He rushed through the press and overtook them.

"Follow me," he said. "I would have

press and overtook them.

"Follow me," he said. "I would have speech with you."

The men obeyed him, and when they were under shelter of the house, he spoke seals."

were under shelter of the house, he spoke again:

"You are of those who took my swords, and agreed with me to strike for freedom and the King who was coming. You have the swords now, and now is the time to strike with them. Go, look everywhere, and find our brethren, and tell them to meet me at the tree of the cross making ready for the Nazarene. Haste all of you! Nay, stand not so! The Nazarene is the King, and freedom dies with Him."

They looked at him respectfully, but

oked at him respectfully, but "Hear you ?" he asked.

And the words repeated themselves ever and over, and took form, and the dawn touched them with its light, and filled them with a new meaning. And as men repeat a question to grasp and fix the meaning, he asked, going at the figure on the hill, fainting u der its crown, Who the Resurrection? and Who the Life?

"I Aw."

day; a twilight out of day; a twilight out of the plant in the plant is deepened, and it is deepened, and the other curiously; then the Life?

"I Aw."

palms; next, they drew His knees up until the soles of the feet rested flat upon the tree; then they placed one foot upon the other, and one spike fixed both of them fast. The dulled sound of the hammering was heard outside the guarded space; and such as could not hear, yet saw the hammer as it tell, shivered with fear. And withal, not a groan, or cry, or word of remonstrance from the sufferer; nothing at which an enemy could laugh; nothing a lover could regret.

"Which way wilt thou have Him faced?" asked a soldier bluntly.

"Towards the Temple," the pontiff replied. "In dying I would have Him see the holy house hath not suffered by Him."

"Woman," He said, raleing His voice, "Sehold thy son!" And to the disciple, "Behold thy mother!"

He who loved them all, and was about to die for them.

In the spectacle of a great assemblage of people there are always the bewilderment and fascination one feels while looking over a stretch of sea in agitation, and never had this one been exceeded; yet Ben Hur gave it but a passing glance, for that which was going on in the space described would permit no division of his interest.

Him."

The workmen put their hands to the cross, and carried it, burden and all, to the place of planting. At a word, they dropped the tree into the hole; and the body of the Nezarene also dropped heavily, and hung by the bleeding hands. Still no cry of pain—only the exclamation divinest of all recorded exclamations.

in the noises with their groans and entreaties.

The second hour after the suspension passed like the first one. To the Nazarene they were hours of insult, provocation, and slow dying. He spoke but once in the time. Some women came and knelt at the foot of His cross. Among them He recognized His mother with the beloved disciple.

"Woman," He said, raising His voice, "behold thy son!" And to the disciple, "Behold thy mother!"

The third house same and still the page.

and the service of the search of the search

The call the country of the service of the country But they are of the past, and will die out. The permanent factors and forces which govern the modern State render it no longer wise or expedient to deprive ourselves of the best means of knowing what the Pope thinks, and of keeping him advised as to what we think. For the Pope is a great power in this world, whatever he may be in the world that is to come. The silve he world will find a benediction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

The girl who works—God bless her—is another girl whom I know. She is not too proud to carn her own living, nor a well meaning man. The Pope has already arbitrated in one international dispute, of small importance, it is true, but it is the first step that co-ts, and the Papal Chair may become the Peace Centre of the modern world. This, however, is but one of many possibilities of the future to which we can not shut our eyes. How many homes; the single of the sale world, which we can not shut our eyes. How works—God bless her—is another girl who m I know. She is not too proud to carn her own living, nor too proud to carn her own living, nor of her sown into cach silken gown. She is like a beautiful young mountaineer already far up the hill, and the sight of her should be a fine inspiration for us all. It is an honor to know this girl—to be worthy of her regard. Her hand may be stained with factory grease or printer's into the first of the future to which we can not shut our eyes. How many homes

Digging A Well. An Irishman took the contract to dig a public well. When he had dug about twenty-five feet down he came one morning and found it caved in,—filled nearly to the top. Pat looked cautiously around, and saw that no one was near; he took off his hat and coat, hung them on the windlass, crawed into some bushes, and awaited events. In a short time the citizene discovered that the well had caved in, and, seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, supposed that he was at the bottom of the excavation. Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the loose earth from the well. Just as the eager citizens had reached the bottom, and were wondering where the body was, Pat came out of the bushes, and good-naturedly thanked them for relieving him of so sorry a job. Some of the tired diggers were disgusted; but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a hearty laugh, which soon followed.

Hall's Vegetable Stellian Hair Re-newer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre, and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massa-chusetts, indersee it, and all who try it testify to its many virtues.

diction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

The girl who works—God bless her—is another girl whom I know. She is not too proud to earn her own living, nor schamed to be caught at her daily task. She is studious and painstaking, and patient. She smiles at you from behind the counter or desk. There is a memory of her sown into each silken gown. She is like a beautiful young mountaineer already far up the hill, and the sight of her should be a fine inspiration for us all. It is an honor to know this girl—to be worthy of her regard. Her hand may be stained with factory grease or printer's ink, but it is an honest hand and a helping hand. It stays misfortune from many homes; it is the one shield that protects many a forlorn little family from the almahouse and asylum—brave, polite, refined, ambitious, every place is the rightful home of the girl who works—God bless her.

bless her.

Consumption Can be Cured
By proper, healthful gercise, and the
judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod
Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which
contains the healing and strengthgiving
girtues of these two valuabe specifies in
their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald,
Petitodiac, N. B., says: "I have been
prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good
results. It is especially useful in persons with consumptive tendencies."
Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

A Source of Danier.

Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

A Source of Dauger.

The frequent source of dauger attending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrices too suddenly. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manner.

manner.

After Leng Years.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for a number of years, finding no cure, I tried B. B. B. I took four bottles, and am periocity cured, strong and hearty."

Mrs. Maria Askett, Alma, Ont.

leaf strewn ground
I am with thee, the' thou art still so fa
me thou'rt near!
The sun goes down and shines the ve
star—would thou wert here!

RIGOTRY.

The Catholic Church Free from I

From the Irish Ecclesiastical Record Priests who are called to exetheir sacred ministry in Protest countries, will, I think, agree with in the opinion that one of the great of cles to the conversion of heretics is supposed bigotry of the Catholic Chi This bigotry is the great bugbear it set up to scare away Protestants looking into the claims and the trings and the practices of the Chi "Catholics are bound to believe you sons of perdition, fuel for the everlafire, enemies of God, no matter your moral and theological virtues matter, too, what your good faith your unquestionable sincerity in religion which you profess. Avoid that with such people as you would those who believe you to be irrecable liars, or robbers, or assau That is the drift of many a Prote cases and sermon, and the key many a huge volume of anti "Rot controversy.

As the Record has a large circuity and the Record has a large circuit."

many a huge volume of anti "Roz controversy.

As the Record has a large circul in all English speaking Protestant tries it may not be out of place to together in its pages a few notes the real teaching of the Cl with regard to those who tunately live without her and to compare that teaching the doctrines enunciated and the ments entertained on the same st by some of those bodies which hav happily cut themselves away from communion.

the Church has always spoken with the control of the world, me surely not left at liberty to accept reject these truths in the whole part. If our Lord commanded add to the authoritative teaching of Church, men cannot, without singuished teaching, any more than the ignore the plainest doctrines of Bible, or the plainest obligations Decalogue, or the plainest behests Natural Law. To be indifferent Decalogue, or the plainest necessary Natural Law. To be indifferent regard to even one truth contained body of divine revelation is MANIFESTLY TO SHOW CONTEMPT FOR

MANIFESTLY TO SHOW CONTEMPT F.

HIMSELF.

In the same way to be toler religious error is not to display a ous or a charitable spirit, but it undervalue the truth that Go vouchasfed to us for the enlighte of our mind and the regulation conduct. To say that every man to follow what religion he will, exercise whatsoever worship he please, and to indulge in a free conscience that is untrammelled authority, human or divine; to that every creed is equally got leads equally to heaven, that faith counts for nothing and mors tude for all, as the well known thas it:

or, as Voltaire wrote: "Soyez justifit, le reste est arbitraire"—all unquestionably to pave the way entire rejection of revealed tru

To UNIVERSAL UNBELIEF.
The Vicar of Christ—the guar
revealed truth—has therefore ag
again most solemnly condemned t
baneful outcome of our latter da baneful outcome of our latter da alism. Gregory XVI., in the Mirrefors to this theory as "that wick ion that eternal salvation of the aboutained under any profession if morals are directed by the rule tue." He calls such a liberty of const that referred to an insamily: a IX. qualifies it as a "liberty of per in the Encyclical Quanta Cura. Syllabus which accompanies the clicel we find condemnation of automaticans as these:

clicel we find condemnation of appointons as there:

"M-n may in the practice of a gion whatever find the path of salvation and attain eternal salvation and attain eternal salvation tained concerning the salvation those who in no respect live in Church of Christ."

Now this is clear and an emphi demnation of error, but it is not Bigotry I would define to be an u able attachment to one's own coupled with an aversion or hatr those who will not concur in the ions. The doctrines of the Cu never be for us mere opinions— infallible truths; and the more of determinedly the intellect adhere the higher and the nobler is it No saint was ever a bigot, but ev was supremely intolerant of

because of his neighbor's un views, but every good Catholic h trinal error, as every truthful r duplicity and falsebood. In the system therefore there is no ro retically at least, for the vice—of bigotry. That which times laid to our charge as big bigotry, but an ardent love truth, and a fervent zeal for nition by the whole world. No St. Paul lived in our day he wo down by the infallible teach speak ex cathedra in English ret magazines and newspapers, as NO GOOD CATHOLIC HATES OR speak ex camara in English re magazines and newspapers, as rigible bigot. His exhorts mark them who make dissen-offences contrary to the doctri you have learnt, and to avo

The Distant and the Near

PROM THE GERMAN BY GOTHE

- me thou'rt near!
 The sun goes down and shines the vesper star—would thou wert here!

BIGOTRY.

The Catholic Church Free from Bigetry—Intelerance of the Doctrine of the Sects.

Priests who are called to exercise their sacred ministry in Prôtestant countries, will, I think, agree with me in the opinion that one of the great obstacles to the conversion of heretics is the supposed bigotry of the Catholic Church. This bigotry is the great bugbear that is set up to scare away Protestants from looking into the claims and the teachings and the practices of the Church. "Catholics are bound to believe you all sons of perdition, fuel for the everlasting fire, enemies of God, no matter what your moral and theological virtues; no matter, too, what your good faith and your unquestionable sincerity in the religion which you profess. Avoid contact with such people as you would shunt those who believe you to be irreclaimable liars, or robbers, or assassins." That is the drift of many a Protestant essay and sermon, and the key note of many a huge volume of anti "Romish" controversy.

As the Record has a large circulation From the Irish Ecclesiastical Record.

controversy.

As the Record has a large circulation
all English speaking Protestant countries it may not be out of place to put trees it may not be due to place to put together in its pages a few notes as to the real teaching of the Church with regard to those who unfortunately live without her pale; and to compare that teaching with the dootrines enunciated and the sentiments entertained on the same subject by some of those bodies which have un-happily cut themselves away from her

ON THE EVILS OF RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENT.

the Church has always spoken with no uncertain sound. If God has proclaimed certain truths to the world, men are surely not left at liberty to accept or to reject these truths in the whole or in part. If our Lord commanded adhesion to the authoritative teaching of His Church, men cannot, without sin, ignore that teaching, any more than they can ignore the plainest doctrines of the Bible, or the plainest obligations of the Decalogue, or the plainest beheats of the Natural Law. To be indifferent with regard to even one truth contained in the body of divine revelation is

In the same way to be tolerant of religious error is not to display a generous or a charitable spirit, but it is to undervalue the truth that God has undervalue the truth that God has vouchasfed to us for the enlightenment of our mind and the regulation of our conduct. To say that every man is free to follow what religion he will, and to exercise whatsoever worship he may please, and to indulge in a freedom of conscience that is untrammelled by any authority, human or divine; to profess that every creed is equally good, and leads equally to heaven, that in fact faith counts for nothing and moral rectitude for all, as the well known couplet has it:

entire rejection of revealed truth, and TO UNIVERSAL. UNBELIEF.

The Vicar of Christ—the guardian of revealed truth—has therefore again and again most solemnly condemned this most baneful outcome of our latter day liberalism. Gregory XVI., in the Mivari Vos, refers to this theory as "that wicked opinion that eternal salvation of the soul can be obtained under any prefersion of faith. ion that eternal salvation of the soul can be obtained under any profession of faith, if morals are directed by the rule of vir-tue," He calls such a liberty of conscience as that referred to an insanity; and Plus IX. qualifies it as a "liberty of perdition," in the Encyclical Quanta Cura. In the Syllabus which accompanies this Eccy-clicel we find condemnation of such pro-positions as these.

cliest we find condemnation of such pro-positions as these:
"M-n may in the practice of any reli-gion whatever find the path of eternal salvation and attain eternal salvation."
"At least good hopes should be enter-tained concerning the salvation of all those who in no respect live in the true Church of Christ."

Now this is clear and an emphatic condemnation of error, but it is not bigotry Bigotry I would define to be an ucreasonable attachment to one's own opinions, coupled with an aversion or hatred of all those who will not concur in these opinions. The doctrines of the Church can avers be for a ways as a conjunction. nons. The doctries of the Chica can never be for us mere opinions—they are infallible truths; and the more closely and determinedly the intellect adheres to truth, the higher and the nobler is its action. No saint was ever a bigot, but every caint was supremely intolerant of religious

NO GOOD CATHOLIC HATES OR DESPISES

because of his neighbor's unorthodox views, but every good Catholic hates doctrinal error, as every truthful man hates duplicity and falsehood. In the Catholic system therefore there is no room. duplicity and faisencod. In the Catholic system therefore there is no room, theoretically at least, for the vice—for it is a vice—of bigotry. That which is someretically at least, for the vice—for it is a vice—of bigotry. That which is sometimes laid to our charge as bigotry, is no bigotry, but an ardent love of (40d's truth, and a fervent zeal for its recognition by the whole world. No doubt if St. Paul lived in our day he would be set down by the infallible teachers who speak ex cathedra in English reviews and magazines and newspapers, as an incorbigotry, but an ardent love of God's truth, and a fervent zeal for its recognition by the whole world. No doubt if St. Paul lived in our day he would be set down by the infallible teachers who speak ex cathedra in English reviews and magazines and newspapers, as an incorrigible bigot. His exhortations "to mark them who make dissensions and offences contrary to the doctrines which you have learnt, and to avoid them," serve sanctifying grace within their souls. The loss of such graces to those outside to be exaggerated, and the consideration, apart from a brown to the toleration shown to Catholics in the business of civil life. Every olice in the business of civil

would be regarded as an uppardonable attempt at boycotting. His anathema against all who preach a different gospel from his own would be ridiculed as a piece of ecclesiastical arrogance; and his delivering up to Satan of Hymeneus and Alexander, would be sneered at as a mere brutum fulmen of powenters pattertly TYRANNY.

mere brutum fulmen of

POWERLESS PRIESTLY TYRANNY.

Yet St. Paul, we know, was no bigot; he had more genuine liberality, more love for the oppressed, more sympathy for the poor and weak, than all the liberal doctrinaires of the present day. He had the deepest compassion for those that erred in doctrine as in morals, but he loved God's truth in all its integrity, and he did not heaitste therefore to denounce and condemn in the most forcible terms those that wilfully denied or adulterated that truth. That and nothing more does pope or bishop at the present day, and that the Catholic Church must continue to do in fulfilment of her divine mission, "even to the consumma."

sent day, and that the Catholic Church must continue to do in fulfilment of her divine mission, "even to the consummation of ages." But is it not, we are asked,

GROSSLY INTOLERANT AND BIGOTED to condemn to everlasting torments all those who do not happen to be in visible communion with the Church of Rome? To this question, we Catholics give an unhesitating "yes." But to another question implied in this we give just as unhesitating a "no." That other question is, whether we do condemn to hell all those who are without the pale of the Church? We are permitted to judge or to condemn no man. There is but One who searcheth the reins and the heart, and He alone is able to measure a man's responsibility and to pronounce judg ment on his conduct. We say, and we believe that heretics can never enter the kingdom of heaven, just as we say and believe of murderers, and adulterers, and robbers. For hereey is surely a deadly sin, and a soul defiled with sin CANNOT ENTER INTO THE KINGDOM OF

But then, like every other imputable crime, this heresy must be wilful. It supposes contumaciousness—known, and persistent opposition to revealed truth. If a man is born in a Protestant country, if he breathes a Protestant atmosphere from his cradle, if his whole intellectual food is leavened with doctrinal error from his first dawn of reason, it is clearly permissible to suppose that such a one may not be responsible for not accepting the authority of the Catholic Church. Whether as a matter of fact such responsibility does or does not attach to him, must depend upon a variety of circumstances, which it is here unnecessary to inquire into.

ALL WE CATHOLICS SAY, and all the Church permits us to say, is

and all the Church permits us to say, is that wilful (of course directly or indirectly) hereey is punishable forever, like every other deadly sin that is not repented of. In this teaching of the Church, there is indeed the noblest reverence for revealed truth, combined with the tenderest consideration for those who reject that truth, partially or entirely. In saying this, I shall not be taken by any reader of the Record as trying to water down the this, I shall not be taken by any reader of the Record as trying to water down the Catholic doctrine, or to make it appear less severe than it really is, in the eyes of non-Catholics. I am only following, indeed, the authoritative pronouncements of those Sovereign Pontiffs who have been most strenuous in condemning heresy, but who, neverthelese, are careful never to condemn the individual Feretic. In his Allocution of December 9, 1854, we find Pius IX. giving expression to the following words of true Christian charity and liberality:

"GOD FORBID,

parentage or Protestant education, or for the invincible ignorance to which these accidental circumstances may lead.

WE CATHOLIOS GO FARTERR even than this, and we extend the same enlightened and charitable consideration to Jews and Mahommedans and pagans. All these God really wishes to be saved. To them all He gives sufficient light and grace. If they are lost it will not be on account of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciencies inculcated as binding on them.

NO DOUDT, INDIRECTLY, even involuntary heresy or unbelief may and does lead to the loss of souls. For it abute out men from those countless sacramental and other graces that are to be found only in the Catholic Church. All practical Catholics are able to bear testimony to the sustaining grace, say of the monthly confession and Communion, and there are few among them that would not readily acknowledge that without this continual help they could hardly hope to resist the evil bent of their nature or preserve sanctifying grace within their souls. The loss of such graces to those outside the Church cannot therefore be exaggers ted, and this consideration, apart from a thousand others, ought to quicken the

we may defy our adversaries to fasten a sharpe of bigotry on a single iots of that

charge of bigotry on a single lots of that teaching.

In practice and in the ordinary transactions of civil life Catholics are equally guilties of the charge. In the political strife of the present day we hear loud protests against "handing over"—that is the phrase—the Protestant minority of Ireland to the intolerance of their Catholic fellow-countrymen. Those that utter this charge only give expression to their own inborn bigotry. They cannot seemingly understand one religious body getting the upper hand without persecuting another. They shut their eyes most persistently too to the most patent facts. Who ever hears of a Protestant in Ireland being persecuted or hated or scorned persecuted or hated or scorned SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS A PROTESTANT

persecuted or hated or scorned SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS A PROTESTANT? Are Protestant Parliamentary candidates rejected by Catholies of Ireland because of their religious belief? Does the Catholic Corporation of Dublin refuse to appoint men to lucrative posts if these men do not happen to belong to the people's Church? Is any inquiry ever thought necessary in Ireland as to a man's religious belief when there is question of merely civil or political matters? The answer is obvious to everybody who known anything of Ireland. Ireland, while perhaps the most intensely Catholic nation in the world, is the least bigoted country under the canopy of heaven.

But suppose we advance a ltttle into the territory of those who make war against us for our bigotry, I think we shall find ourselves as strong in the aggressive as we are on the defensive. Protestants who are so ready to fing the taunt of bigotry at us because of our "null" salus extra Ecclesiam," belief, have their own theories of exclusive salvation, and these theories are undoubtedly very much more stringent and "intolerant" than any advanced by a Catholic theologian.

THE CALVINISTIC DOCTRINE AS TO REPRO-

THE CALVINISTIC DOCTRINE AS TO REPRO-

is indeed absolutely cruel and savage. For certain men, teaches Calvin, are destined by God apart altogether from their merits or demerits to everlasting torments. And this teaching is formally incorporated into the Oredo of all existing Presbyterian bodies—the Westminster Confession of Faith: "By the decree of God for the manifestation of His glory some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others pre-ordained to everlasting death. These angels and men thus predestinated and pre ordained sre particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished." And again: "The rest of mankind God was pleased . . to pass by and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin to the praise of his glorious justice." Do we not find, too, among the articles of the Anglican Church the following very distinct teaching on exclusive salvation: "They also are to be accursed that presume to say that every man shall be saved by the law or sect which he professed, so that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law and the light of nature." In the Confession of Faith formulated by

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF THE

united states
in 1815, we have this fundamental article
of belief laid down: "That everyone is
bound to join himself to the true Church
... and that out of it there is no salvation." This, however, be it remembered,
is but a slight improvement on the Westminister Confession which had declared
that outside of the Church "there is no
ordinary possibility of salvation." And

the stigms of condemning

ALL CUTSIDE THE CHURCH TO EVERLAST

ING PUNISHENENT.

Nor is this teaching in any way antagonistic to the old maxim, "extra Eoclesiam nulls est salus." For, those that are incupably ignorant belong, as a matter of fact, to the soul of the Church. They live, as I suppose, good moral lives. They have faith, though not a full faith, in revealed truth. They are disposed to receive that faith in its plentitude, when it is clearly set before them. Their position at present is one of ignorance and not of perversity. Their spiritual vision is clouded. The scales of old prejudices still adhere to their eyes. God can reward them for their virtuous and docile dispositions; God never will condemn them for the accident of their Protestant prentage or Protestant education, or for the invincible ignorance to which these excidental circumstances may lead.

WE CATHOLICS GO FARTHER even than this, and we extend the same enlightened and charitable consideration to Jews and Mahommedans and pagans. All these God really wishes to be saved. To them all He gives sufficient light and grace. If they are lost it will not be on account of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciont of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciont of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciont of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciont of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciont of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciont of their inculpable ignorance of Christian truth, but because they broke that law of rectitude which their consciont of their propersion of the contract of the contract of the contract of the vain to had expressions as virulent as his thoughts.

THE POPE HE CALLS A "MAD WOLF," and all his followers, "be they kings or emperors," "bandit chiefs" who ought to be scrupulously hunted down and destroyed. For the Catholic doctors of Louvain, the new apostle's least indecent epithets are "beasts, pigs, pagans, epicureans, atheists." The Zwingians do not escape any better the Lutheran pencil of light. They are "damned," "fols," "blasphemers." "The devil," he declares, "is now and forever in the body of the Zwingilans, and blasphemy shakes itself from their breast, satanized, super-astanized and re-satanized." Calvin, not to be outdone, calls his adversaries

Is but a true child of her mother. She bears all the lineaments of Presbyterian Scotland. John Knox was a bigot of the first water, and though his bigot y has been considerably diluted by the spread of educa ion, it has managed nevertheless to filter down through the space of three hundred years. Here and there we find it in all of its primitive ferocity. At the general election of 1885, for instance, we had a minister in Argyleshire declaring, that if a Catholic was sent to represent that county in Parliament he would shake the dust of the county off his feet, and fly elsewhere before the wrath of God should fall upon the supporters of an idolater. And this seemed to strike nobody as a very exaggerated form of bigotry!

INDEED: BIGOTRY IN SCOTLAND very often invades the domain of the ludicrous. A couple of years ago I remember that Elder Major McLeod's great argument against instrumental music in church was put in this way at a macking.

member that Elder Major McLeod's great argument against instrumental music in church was put in this way at a meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery. "We cannot have organs in our churches. For an organ is a Romish idol, and God has forbiddeu idols. An organ is an idol, for an idol is an imitation, and what is an organ," shouted the gallant major, "but an imitation of the human voice." Needless to say that so organ a argument an imitation of the human voice." Needless to say that so cogent an argument scored a victory for the veteran warrior. Everybody remembers the desolation brought upon thousands of Scottish families by the systematic robberies of the Glasgow Bank directors some years ago. One of our brilliant controversialist—the Rev. Dr. Wylie, I think it war—knew the cause of both the robbery and misery; it was a punishment from God upon Scotland for allowing the re-establishment in the country of the Romish hierarchy! And these are the people that shudder with horror at the intolerance and bigotry of the "Romish" Church!

Church ! The truth is that bigotry springing from falsehood, and fostered by misrepresentation of everything Catholic, is THE VERY LIFE OF SCOTCH PRESENTERIAN-

The very Life of scotch preserverian.

To stir up or keep alive hatred of "Popery" would, indeed, seem to be the sole purpose of most of the sermons preached from Presbyterian pulpits, and I shrewdly suspect that if "Popery" did come to that end which they are always predicting for it, none would regret the downfall more than the preacher themselves. For their occupation would then be gone, and they would find it hard with any other subject to interest or to attract their hearers.

Naturally this constant denunciation of Rome's heathenism and superstition, and darkness and tyranny, produces evil effects upon the minds of the listeners; and so it is that from the days of John Knox until now, Scotland has been, as I remarked, characterized by what the Scotch themselves call its "sturdy Presbyterian spirit," but what most other people would designate its grim and rancorous bigotry. In the faces of many Scotchmen you can read the word as if it were printed there in letters of iron. In the presence of a Catholic priest especially that feeling is sure to betray itself. In their eyes the priest is a dark, mysterious, unintelligible sort of being—an ogre to be shunned, a ghost of the dead past walking about among the living, covered in the cerements of a long buried superstition. That is the meaning of those looks of mingled sourness, fierceness and curiosity, with which the priest is met in so many parts of Scotland. That is why even little children (and for those that love child-hood, and who does not? it is most painful to witness it) sowl angrily at the

town and city; or when they see him breathing the fetid atmosphere of the fever-stricken hovel; or moving about intrepidly day after day through the fever wards of the public hospital, where no other minister of religion dares to tread, they begin to question all they had heard about the ogre, and the ghost, and the craft and cruelty and tyranny, and all the other bad and terrible things that had been associated in their minds with the Catholic priesthood. Even within the last few years I am assured there has been a very great reaction in the popular mind with regard to the Catholic Church and I may add that

CERTAIN LATE POLITICAL EVENTS CERTAIN LATE POLITICAL EVENTS
have gone a wonderful way in toning
down old resentments and in establishing
a truer view of Catholic teaching as weil
as a kindlier feeling towards Catholics
themselves. The Church will no doubt
have a hard fight to win back Scotland to
her fold; but if old prejudices and misconcentions were over aleared away. if conceptions were once cleared away; if the old fortress of traditional lies and misrepresentations were once knocked to pieces; if the Church were allowed to meet the Presbytery in a fair field, it is not difficult to discern on whose side the victory would rest.

At any rate I submit that if a charge of

bigotry is to be made against the Catholic Church, it is not Protestantism or Presbyterianism, in any of its varying shapes, that is entitled to cast the stone. M. F. SHINNORE, O. M. I.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR Please inform your readers that I have Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOUM,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

A Good Act,

"As a cure for all summer complaints I highly recommend Dr. Fowler's Ex-tract of Wild Strawberry, having often used it with the best results. I have often been thanked for recommending it." William Haw, Ancaster, Out.

CARDINAL MANNING ON ATHEISTIC EDUCATION IN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

London Universe, June 21.

Preaching at the High Mass at the ProCathedral on Sunday last, the Cardinal
Archbishop alluded to the injurious effects
of non-Caristian education as illustrated
in the State system of France and the
common schools of America. He said:
No greater peril could befall any people
than that their education should become
a matter of party politics. Party politics No greater peril could befall any people than that their education should become a matter of party politics. Party politics are like quicksands, which suck down everything that comes within their reach. And we are on the very brink of that peril now. The education of a people is not a matter of politics; it is a matter of the welfare of the land, and of the talvation of eternal souls, and when it is looked at from any lower level education is debased, and the people are imperilled. There is but one England known to history and to the world, and that is Christian England. It was Christianity that made England. There was no England until the Saxon people became Christians, and were fused into one people; then England was made, not before. And as Christianity made England, the loss of Christianity made England, the loss of Christianity made England was one of Catholic, and was robbed of its Catholic, ity. England was once Catholic, and was robbed of its Catholic; but THERE ARE THOSE WHO ARE BOBBING IT

THERE ARE THOSE WHO ARE ROBBING IT—some consciously, some unconsciously—of its Christianity by upholding the system of education without Christianity; for the Board school system, I am grieved to say, is the system without Christianity. I do not say this at random, nor do I speak without knowledge. I have had copious, profuse, and superabundant evidence laid before me that the School Board system is a system without Christianity. And if that be the education of the people of this land, the next generation will not be reared in the knowledge of Christianity; and every successive gention will not be reared in the knowledge of Christianity; and every successive generation will depart further and further from the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. And our duty—what is it? At the sacrifice of everything to preserve pure and perfect the Catholic faith. And that we are doing. I bless God there has not been the failure or the wavering of a priest, or a parent, or a taccher. But we priest, or a parent, or a teacher. But we must do more than this. We must strive to help others who are Christians, and to help others who are Christians, and whose schools are Christian, to preserve the Christianity of this land. Every particle of Christianity is more precious than gold-dust. And there are three thoughts which I will sak you to carry away. The whole education of England was Christian from the hour England became Christian down to the year 1870. It was Catholic down to the sixteenth century, and it continued Christian down to seventeen years ago. What was done in that year was the first great break and breach in a historical tradition of our country—it broke asunder the tradition of Christian schools. It did more than this—it broke asunder It did more than this—it broke asunder the tradition of voluntary school. It transferred the education of the children transferred the education of the children from the conscience of the parent to the State, and no greater peril can befall a land than this. The whole genius of English law is this—that individual men shall be stimulated to do their duty to the utmost limit, and that the State shall interfere in the least possible measure. The maximum of individual effort and the minimum of State interference has been the law—I will say the spirit of the law of Eugland—from the earliest times.

THIS IS WHAT WE CALL ENGLISH LIBERTY.

I bless God for it. Next, down to that time education was voluntary in this

versities were founded by free gift; they were the first examples of voluntary schools. They were founded by individual men, not by the State. All the great grammar schools in like manner were endowments given by individual men—they were not a State work—never. And the education of the poor at all times—and especially from the beginning of this century down to 1870—was the effort strictly and entirely of the free will of parents and Christians, who gave largely of their own possessions and their own energy and zeal to found schools for the education of the people. Our point their own energy and zeal to found schools for the education of the people. Our point now is this—that the State in England is undertaking what the State in France undertook a hundred years ago under the influence of philosophers who would restore paganism, of theorists who made constitutions on paper, and of politicians who were parents. If the individual character of Englishmen were paralysed by State effort, by which the education of their children should be taken out of their hands, the whole parents character would hands, the whole parental character would be unnerved. The conscience of parents would be relieved—at least of those who are not reflective, and they would say, "Why should I do this? The State will do it for me." WHAT HAS BEEN THE EFFECT OF THAT

in France? The education of the whole French people has fallen into the hands of a centralized Government, which educates them in its own image and likeness cates them in its own image and likeness and writes upon them its own superscription, so that every 'Frenchman is like every other Frenchman, and as a leading French writer expressed it the other day, "The whole French people are like an edition of a book in thirty-six millions of copies." As the State coins them so they are; and what is worse when a State is afflicted with instability of Government—as France is and we are threatened to be? There is a succession of coiners, and year after year there are new devices, new impressions, new images, and who can say what form of national character will result from such an education as this? My last from such an education as this? My last point is this: If the national character is undermined, what will become of the unity of the people? I speak of America with every respect. Americans are our offspring, and the foremost people that can be found in intelligence and vigor. In America they have a law called the Common School Law, and their common

schools are without religion. I am afraid, not having in my hands the testimony of American citizens, to tell what has been already the result of that system; but SSESS TESTIMONY FROM AMERICAN

have foretold has already come to pass. Come nearer home. Look at France. Is there one here who would not shrink there one here who would not shrink from rising generation of English children reared like the rising generation of that great and once-Catholic people? Of this, I am sure, that one hundred years ago, when the French system of education was adopted—Imperial education, as it then was, no one would have foretold or believed the atheistic results which have come to pass. And fifty years before the common school system of America was spread abroad, I am confident that no man foresaw, and no man desired, the results that have followed from it. I will go further. I believe that no man foreresults that have followed from it. I will go further. I believe that no man fore-saw—except in a very small number—in England in 1870 what would be formed in England in 1887. In 1870 the voluntary schools, which were the only national schools of England, had over a million of children. Those who obtained the Act of 1870 never founded a school, never denied themselves for a school, and yet they have reaped the full and entire benefit of the school rate under that Act. I have said that only a few men foresaw the result.

THESE FEW MEN HAD A LONG FORE.

and they were in league, and they had drawn up their programme of universal education, secular, compulsory and free. Under that Act, and under the successive codes of that Act issued by the department in Whitehall, the outline of that ment in Whitehall, the outline of that programme has been already realized. We are now in very great peril, and we have need to rouse ourselves. If you will lay to heart what I have said I believe you will see this conc'usion to be inevitable. The voluntary schools, as they are called, are the only shelter of liberty of conscience. They are the stronghold of parental rights. They are also the protector of the rights of children, and I believe they contain within them the only security we have for our children, and I believe they contain white in them the only security we have for our national Christianity. And they must depend upon the efficiency and the Chris-tianity of our teachers, of our priests, and of our parents, that is to say, they will depend upon ourselves. Therefore, and of our parents, that is to say, indy will depend upon ourselves. Therefore, I ask you to carry home with you the one thought, that it returns upon yourselves; and you, in your several spheres, proximate to the subject or even remote from it, have an opportunity of doing much to preserve the Christian schools of the land.

THE QUEEN IN A MONASTERY.

It is quite true, then, that the foot of an ordinary woman, or of an ordinary lady has never crossed the threshold of the entrance gate of the Grande Chartreuse; but during the last eight hundred years a great number of Queens have visited and dincd in the grand old monastery. The daughter and successor of the renowned Gustavus Adolphus was one of them; Christina of Sweden was received into it just a short time before she abdicted the Crown and adjured Protestantism and became a fervent child of the Catholic Church. No rule, therefore, was violated, no custom was momentarily forgotten, no exception was made in favor of Her Britannic Majesty. Queen Victoria had a perfectly legal right to be admitted into the old cloisters, and to be shown everything which she wished to see from the top to the bottom of the aged pile. But to be received into cloistered convents kings must be actually reigning, and to be admitted into the monasteries of the same kind queen must be actually reigning, and to please, and to indulge in a freedom of conscience that is untrammelled by any authority, human or divine; to profess that every creed is equally good, such as the every deal of control of the divine of the Christian charity and leads equally to the have that in fact taith counts for nothing and moral receive of these dectrines we that the divine mercy which is infinite. Gold forbid that we should dare that it to the divine mercy which is infinite. This is the will known couplet that it to be held, indeed of faith the toutside the Apostolic Roman that the should have received in the following that the country of faith the toutside the Apostolic Roman that the should have received by the sign of the country first towards the Church of their right."

Or, as Voltaire wrote: "Soyez juste, ill sufficient surely to rescue catholics of the country first towards the Church of their right."

Or, as Voltaire wrote: "Soyez juste, ill sufficient surely to rescue Catholics of the sufficient surely to rescue Catholics of the be admitted into the monasteries of the same kind queen must be actually reign-ing; so that were Her Msjesty of England to abdicate to-morrow and knock just the next day at the old gate of La Grande Chartreuse, or at that of any of the houses of the Order, she would not be allowed to cross the threshold of any of to reign they fall into the category of private persons, and they are rigidly excluded. Such is the law. It never has been and never will be changed.

Her Majesty remained in the monastery about four hours. She did not dine, because no notice of her visit had been sent beforehand to Father General, and so

because no notice of her visit had been sent beforehand to Father General, and so there was no time for preparing a dinner for the Royal party. But the modest Queen partock very heartily of a collation which was composed of chocolate, blecuita, jellies and confectioneries of varios kinds. She did more than that. She inquired of the reverend father if any of her good children from any of the three kingdoms were among his children of the Grande Chartreuse; and having learned that there was a young and amiable Englishman in the community, she at once expressed a strong wish to visit him in his own little cell. (I do not know the family name of the young man, but he is a convert and the son of an English Protestant clergyman.) Her Mejessty's wish was forthwith gratified. The Father General was her pilot through the obscure windings of the cloisters. The young son of St. Brune received his sovereign with great ease, modesty and politenees. The good Queen was quite charmed. She sat down upon an old straw chair close by him and chatted with him maternally for nearly half and. an old straw chair close by him and chatted with him maternally for nearly half anhour. She plously recommended both herself and her faithful subjects to his good prayers, and she was so highly pleased with his edifying conversation that she went the length of requesting him to give hera little "souvenir", which would enable her after her return to England to recall to her mind the pleasure she derived from her visit to him and the Grande Chartreuse. He was the first English cloistered monk to whom Her Majesty had ever opened her royal lips. The young son of St. Brune at once presented to her a small silver crucifix of very ancient date and very fine workmanship. It was the only thing of any value he had in his cell. The Queen did not kise the image of her crucified Redeemer, but she gracefully acceptet it, placed it carefully in one of her pockets, very affectionately bede farewell to the young convert, and in a town when these forces in he have the farewell to the young convert, and in a very short time afterward she departed from the venerable crede of the Certhusian-Order.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effec-tive blood purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

ER P. COPPEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR 108. COPPEY, PUB. AND PROP.

GENERAL AGENTS: GENERAL AGENTS:

ETA. Donat Crowe and Luke King.

OTAWA AGENCY:

Codey, General Agent, 74 George St.

PER AWWUN.—One Copy, 82.00;

Outles, 37.50; Ten copies, 315.00. Pay
every case in advance.

Def Advertising — Ten cents per line

hearties. her ton.

The Bishop of London, and

The Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton,

The Bishops of Control

The Bishops of London,

The Bishops of London,

The Bishop of Control

The Bishop of Contro e stopped. Friting for a change of address ariably send us the name of their

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., July 16th, 1887. DIOGESE OF HAMILTON.

Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of familton, has been pleased to make the blowing changes in the diocese: Rev. B. anell, from Galt, pastor of Paris; Rev. J. Lennon, from Elora, pastor of Galt; Rev. P. Coagrove, Adm. of St. Pat-rick's, pastor of Elora; Rev. J. Craven, of St. Patrick's ; Rev. J. J. Murphy, istant in Brantford, to St. Patrick's, emilton; Rev. J. Touby assistant in

On Tuesday, 5th instant, Bishop Carblessed the new bell in Cayuge, and administered the sacrament of confirma-tion to a large number of children.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

shames of Union between the various acets of Protestantism have been of late attracting much attention from the different denominations. Nearly all the Synods which met this year had the subeet before them, and in all cases, we elieve, a favorable view was taken of the general principles on which it is expected to form a basis for the reconstruction of Protestantism. In fact, in some quarters, very positive and decisive steps have been taken towards fecting such a Union within the last few years. The various Methodist bodies have succeeded in so smoothing their erences that they now form a large formidable body, leaving but a small number of dissentients, and the various Presbyterian bodies have effected a simon, so that it cannot be said that a union on a larger scale is either impossible or improbable.

In view of this, it will be interesting

to consider how far this union movement is reconcilable with the principles upon which Protestantism is founded. It can-not be doubted that the early Reformers inculcated the right of private judgment as the sole authoritative tribunal by which all controversies of faith were to be decided. This was held equally by Luther and Calvin, Zwingle and Melancthon, and their followers in every country. It was incorporated more or less clearly into the Articles of Church of England, the Presbyterians and Methodists, as of the Continental References. This principle, in fact, is the very tasis of all Protestantism, and if it be proved false, Protestantism itself must succumb under the blow. The Catholic doctrine is that Christ established a supreme authority in the Church to which all controversies this authority is so guided by the Holy Ghost that its doctrinal decisions are infallible. Hence individual judgment should in all cases of doctrine be subjected to the teachings of this authority. Unity of faith is a necessary consequence of this doctrine; but the natural result of the

The human mind has always been prone to wander into vagaries, and unless there be some such recognized authority as exists in the Catholic Church, the way to opened to the holding of every variety of doctrine, and to the establish ment of all imaginary modes of Church government. Unity of doctrine and of irch government is not to be expected. and it would be absurd to enforce it. If, therefore the Protestant principle be serrect, the disintegrating forces should be left to operate freely, and it is not at all surprising that even while many of the sects are bent on union, with others the inevitable process of sub-division is still going on. Thus within a few years the "Reformed Episcopal has been formed, expressly because those who constitute it wished to discountenance the growing tendency to High Churchism in the Church of Eng. land, and that late phase of Protes

calmary principle of Protestantism is

very positive in its assertion of the sovereign's supreme headship over the church, which is stated to be of divine institution. Yet when the Provincial Episcopal Synod laid before the other at bodies a proposel to secure by legi-lation compulsory religious education in the schools, the Congregational Union resolved at its June meeting :

"We deprecate compulsory religious instruction, involving, as it practically does, a principle against which we as Congregationalists have ever protested, viz., the union of Church and State."

The difference of opinion between the two Churches, though it might at first glance seem to be trivial, and a matter of mere sentiment, is in reality a differ-ence on a matter of vital importance. It involves the question whether the Church of Christ is an organization free to teach and to preach as Carist has commanded, or that she is to shape her teachings according to the whime and fancies of kings and parliaments, whether she reteach merely what the nations feel in-clined to listen to. The differences between the bo

which propose to become one are no less important. They include Prelacy, which Presbyterians have been accustomed to egard as a rag of Popery, but which is regarded by Episcopalians generally as of divine origin, and therefore essential to the Church, though the Methodists did not find such Prelacy, as some of them pretended to, an insuperable obstacle to union between those who claimed and those who repudiated it. The supremacy of the Queen would not form a seriou difficulty as far as Canada is concerned, for the English Church in Canada is really no longer one with the Church in England. The doctrines of the necessity of Apostolical orders, and even the preposterous fatalism of all fol-lowers of John Calvin, might perhaps be so daintily handled that they would not form a serious obstacle to a union in name though each of these doctrines is decidedly repudiated by two out of the three denom inations between which union is proposed, and the last named, especially fatalism, is regarded with horror by Anglicans and sethodists. However, it is a very simple matter for the delegates on a committee of mion to overlook these differences. It is a mere matter of fancy what doctrines are to be believed, and what may be passed over as of small account. Indeed these questions have been already weighed by advocates of Union, and that we have not misrepresented or burlesqued their views will be seen from the following summing up of the question by the Dean of Mon

up of the question by the Dean of Montreal in a small work lately issued:

"In connection with a tremendous doctrine of this nature, one might fairly hope that out of a Christian conference, some solution of existing difficulties might arise. That there must be an article on the subject seems a necessity, but it might be so framed as, on the one hand, to acknowledge the sovereignty of God, and, on the other, to allow the exercise of the right of private judgment as to how God uses that sovereignty for His own glory, and the good of His Church."—Organic Union.

It would seem incredible that a Christian divine should propose such a mode

tian divine should propose such a mode of arranging the doctrinal belief of a Christian Church. It is but a short time since we called attention to the falsity of the accusation made by Rev. G. Milligan, that the Catholic church "manufactur truth," yet here is a prominent Anglican divine proposing that the Anglicans, Pres-byterians and Methodists shall deliberately meet in conference to manufacture doctrine on the principle of mutual compromise and to declare that the doctrine so framed, meaning neither one thing nor the other, is the truth of God as originally entrusted by Christ to His Apostles, with the command that they should teach it to all nations as being revealed by Him! Certainly a union patched up in this manner may produce a numerous and socially influential body; but where are we to look for common sense if a body so formed can succeed in persuading a large following that it is the Church of Christ, "the pillar and ground of truth?"

A MISTAKEN VIEW.

Some Canadian papers are busy representing Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., as an advocate of the total separation of Ireland from Great Britain. Mr. O'Brien has never taken this ground. His speech in support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Govern. ment Bill of 1886, yet fresh in the public mind of both countries, a speech that drew complimentary reference for its moderation from the Liberal leader himself-should be proof positive and sufficient of Mr. O'Brien's views on the relations between the two countries. We haye, however, a more recent utterance of the hon. gentleman, his speech in Dublin on his return from Canada. this discourse he said :

the "Salvation Army," has, in a very short apace of time, assumed huge dimensions. The latter also has produced its off-shopts in such rival organizations as the "Saved Army," etc.

There are, of course, points of agreement are by no means of small account. Thus the Church of England is this discourse he said:

This glorious meeting outside the window is assembled here to-day with nothing in their hearts but goodwill and God-speed to Gladstone in his glorious work. Like him, we desire that the democracies of the two nations about a hard hands in honest friendably, and should bury the feude that were invented by aristocrats. We are prepared for conciliation upon terms which, without hurting England, will

catisfy the longings of the Irish heart; but we are determined to tall the Tory coercionists and gaggers, aye, and to tell Mr. Joseph Chamberlain (groans), that there is a spirit coursing through the veins of all those multitudes outside and of many a million of the Irish race to-day—a spirit that all the terrors of their puny coercion won't subdue—a spirit that will despise their ways and will trample their coercion acts in the dust. We dare tell them also that for every campaigner that they put into jail, and every leaier of the people that they pisce upon a plank bed, there will be millions of true men like you to act as brave a part. And we are here to tell them that the spirit of Irish nationality will live and thrive when the Balfour and the Chamberlains and their coercion and the Chamberlaine and their coercion acts are buried in oblivion and condemned (cheers); sye, and that we will never rest and never falter until the crown of legislative independence is set once more upon the brows of this brave old motherland of

This is not the utterance of a Separatis but of a true Unionist, who would have the two peoples bound together by ties of friendship and affection and not by chains ceived commission from Christ to teach and manacles. Mr. O'Brien is just as free all nations whatsoever he revealed, or to to attack Lord Lansdowne in 1887 as were the Canadian Liberals to assail Lord Dufferin in 1873. The latter were not Separatists because they showed cause for condemning Lord Dufferin, nor is Mr. O'Brien a Separatist for justly holding up Lord Lanedowne to the execuation of the

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

The American takes a very sensible view of the Queen's Jubilee celebration. In its issue of June 25th that journal remarks that during Jubilee week the British branch of the Anglo Saxon race had been showing its congenital inability to manage such affairs with any adaptability to sentiment or fine taste. The American finds that the Angle Saxon on either side of the Atlantic is a clumsy animal when required to act out a senti-ment of any kind. He has never succeeded in co-ordinating emotion and its visible utterance to any extent and apparently never will. Nothing, according to our Pennsylvanian contemporary from an artistic or philosophic point of Fourth of July except the British royal

"An old lady is to be carried through a long series of London streets under the summer sun, in order that her loyal subjects may have the chance to stare and cheer. She is to attend public worship in the oldest of London churches amid a dense throng, whose selection and collection is out of harmony with any purpose of Christian worship. She is to be worn out in attending balls, receiving addresses of congratulation, receiving firemen and soldiers, and hearing speeches. If the intention was to get her out of the way and give her son a chance, as soon as the fifty years of her reign were up, the matter could not have been better arranged."

The American remarks that the "An old lady is to be carried through

The American remarks that Queen's reign has been on the whole an ore of substantial progress calling for some public recognition, and that the England of to-day is in many respects a better England than that of 1837. It cannot, however, say that the English people have cause to felicitate themselves on the way they have discharged the duties and embraced the opportunitlook forward to the coming half-century with equanimity. The problems of government have in that half century grown in difficulty, with the growth of wealth in the hands of the few, of political power in the hands of the many, and the spread of social discontent among the masses. If there be anything, thinks the American, which England might ask of the fates in 1887 it is to be put back to her position in 1837 and allowed to approach the problem of the past half century with less of sciolistic onfidence and more insight than has haracterize her councils in the reign of Queen Victoria. When Mr. Grover leveland, President of the American re public, undertook to congratulate Her Majesty in the name of the American nation on the generally prosperous con-dition of her dominion, she evidently thought that the American press was as ignorant or oblivious of the political and

If this is a generally "prosperous condition," Mr. Grover Cleveland has very strange views of prosperity, views so recan nation that he will at the first opporunity given them, be, we firmly believe relegated to that "innocuous desuetude" from which he had better never have emerged. The American thinks that if Queen Victoria's half century were to be

done over sgain, there is not an important page in its history that would not be altered. The diffusion of the benefits of education among the people would not have been delayed to the last decades of the reign, the surrender of English agriculture to the pressure of foreign competition that Manchester and Birmingham might get cheap labor, not have been made, the railroad system not have been allowed to grow up in a haphazard fashion depriving the public of many of its advantages, while on the other hand the rapid growth of the great towns would have been directed and controlled in the interests of moral and physical health, and the severance of the peasantry from the soil and their reduction to the level of farm laborers and factory hands checked. Besides, America would not have been alienated by the ambiguous policy of 1861 5, nor the continenta influence of England sacrificed by crimina intermeddling in the domestic affairs of other pations

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

The Dablin Freeman's Journal calls attention, in commendatory terms, to the course intended to be pursued by the Belgian people in the matter of their gifts to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Jubilee. It says that that eminently practical and industrial people are availing themselves, even of this act, as an opportunity to emphasize their industrial progress and to call the attention of the world to their manufacturing perseverance. All the objects for presentation to the Pope will, before transmission to Rome, be displayed in an exhibition at Brussels, toward the end of July. Two purposes will thus be served. The Belgian people themselves can see what their country is able to produce in the way o sacred objects, or of those suitable for the personal use of His Holines also prepare for a combined and effective display in the exhibition at Rome. The Freeman then recalls Arch-bishop Walsh's admirable address at the Cathedral of Dublin, wherein, whilst suggesting that some object of Irish work nanship should form part of Ireland' presentation, he lamented that from cause over which they had no control, his peopl could not rival foreign countries in l at the feet of Pope Leo some creditable specimens of the industry of his Irish chil-dren. The Irish journal then adds that time brief, for the exhibition of all the Papal gifts opens in Rome in January, 1888, but thinks that, in the six months yet at disposal, something can be done not only to prove Irish loyalty to the See of Peter and Ireland's affection for his great successor, but also to show a fact not so well known, that genius and skill can, as of old, even under adverse circumstances, produce many articles creditable to Irish brains and Irlsh hands. The Freeman is informed that in addition to gifts from exalted personages, the clergy and religious bodies, working men's societies in various parts of the world are combining their resources and sending suitable gifts, emblems of that great union of faith and labor; and intimates that throughout Ireland many brains and hands are now busy planning and producing numerous tributes from Ireland, but these are mostly being made in the religious orders and bought that the American press was a ligorant or oblivious of the political and social micries from which Eogland and social micries from which Eogland of the American newspare of the dextertity and industries as he is himself. One view of the social degradation of the England of today is given by an American newspare correspondent from Lindon who wrote:

"In visiting other weavers' homes, I found much that was heart sickening and wretherds. By long, weary homes of above enough could be made to heep a spark of vitality burning from day to day. The bethind Green weaver, as a rule, is thin, rather bent, with a complexion of select and the proportion of the country in this matter should, if possible, be concentrated, and if time remained, collected and exhibited in Dublin. A meeting of the Bishops was at the Freman's writing rather bent, with a complexion of select and containly offered and exhibited in Dublin. A meeting of the Bishops was at the Freman's writing the same room with his loom, I often wonder if the poor fallow dreams of the wonder if the poor fallow dreams of the wonder of the poor fallow dreams o communities which adorn that land of faith,

production and making excellent speci-mens of Irish handicraft. The Freeman then dolefully but justly remarks :

then dolefully but justly remarks:

"It is only at such moments as these that our industrial backwardness appalaus. The riches, the prosperity, the abundant population, the practical education, the influence of a resident Government, make every other nation in the world able to avail on the shortest notice of such opportunities as the Pontifical Jubilee Exhibition affords. It is Ireland alone that lags behind. Neither riches nor prosperity, neither population nor education, neither resident Government nor fostering care, enable her to take her place in the rivalry of nations in the arts of peace, for she covets not those of plunder nor ambition."

The Dublin journal hopes, however, that something may be done to enable Ireland to make as creditable a show as possible in that universal exhibition in the Eternal City, where the gifts of the entire world will be laid at the feet of the most illustri ous Pontiff of modern days. We join the Freeman in this hope, and add a still further one of our own, that the whole Irish race, all over the world, may be fittingly represented on that occasion votion to the See of Peter, under whose ommission Patrick evangelized the Irish nation, and its special affections for a Pontiff who has himself manifested such great regard for the faithful people who have carried the teachings of Patrick to the furthest confines of the earth.

RECIPROCITY.

There is very little doubt that the great majority of our agricultural classes are determined to secure reciprocity of trade with the United States. Our farmers are slow of motion. They think before they set out on any political momentbut once get them started and they are

Upon the prosperity of the farmers depends the future of this country. Our farmers have, for many years, been suffering from a financial stringency that has driven many thousands of them from the country and plunged others into debt. They are naturally tired of this state of things and look, we think, with reason, to reciprocity as the remedy for the evils of which they complain. Our farmers, to put the case plainly, want money, or in other words, they seek for reasonable compensation for their labor, and to obtain this they need a good paying market for their produce. lies, we cannot be accused of hostility to the labor element, when we say that one This they feel they cannot have so long the labor element, when we say that one as a tariff barrier stands between them of the curses of the movement is the and our American neighbors. It is a presence and the influence in its midst of base, unworthy and conscienceless to see that our farming population are leaders. These villainous adventurers sinking all party differences in their demand for unrestricted reciprocity. This is a healthful and a hopeful sign. The placing of country before party is just what Canada at this moment specially needs. We notice that the only opponents of reciprocity are the advocates of the wild scheme of Imperial Federation, a scheme so monstrougly abound as to excite ridicule among all, but a few visionaries, content if they be allowed to frame and enjoy Utepian dreams, to keep Canada order a strike to prove their own imporpoverishment. On the American side the question of reciprocity is generally dis-cussed in a very friendly spirit. Leading writers on both sides tweet that any treaty entered into by the two countries must be a fair, above-board bargain, between both. Neither one must seek to obtain any undue advantage over the other, but enter candidly into such an arrangement, as, being based on justice to all interests, must tend to augment the prosperity of both. We notice in the American a paragraph which sets forth. we think, in a very fair light the general view of our neighbors upon the whole subject. Our contemporary says :

Our contemporary, The Week, of Toronto, used to advocate the policy of Commercial Union; but since Prof. Goldwin Smith came to be less intimated win Smith came to be less intimated. win Sinith came to be less intimates, associated with its management, it has taken the other side. In general it discusses the matter with fairness and candor; but we do not think it quite fair to mix for Commercial Union

smuggling in both directions. And we look for a final settlement of the Fisheries question on a basis which cannot be disturbed, and which will be acceptable to both countries."

The politicians on this side must be made understand that our farming classes will brook no nonsense in this matter. The agricultural classes were never before so hampered with debt. Never had they such hardships to contend with as at this moment. The lot of our Ontario farmers is indeed far from a happy one. Hence the unanimity and earnestness which mark this movement for reciprocity. It has our hearty sympathy, for we know that without some such market as that of the American republic thrown open to the and many thousands of them seek a home elsewhere, to the grave loss and lasting detriment of the nation.

ABOUT STRIKES.

We were very forcibly impressed by the reading of the following paregraph in

"Chicago bricklayers have decided to go back to work on the old basis after a strike which has cost them a couple of million dollars in wages. If they had won instead of losing, the additional wages they wanted would not have made up their loss anyway for all or eight reach." of losing, the additional wages they wanted would not have made up their loss anyway for six or eight years. By and by people will begin to see the value of arbitration as a mode of settlement for differences of opinion regarding wages."

The fact here recited is one claiming

the most careful consideration from the working classes. A strike is something of a graver character than, we fear, many realize. It is only when bread fails the wife and little ones at home that the real gravity of such a step is apprehended Opposed as we are in every sense to the encouragement and growth of monopolies, believing as we do that a fairer distribution of wealth amongst the various classes of society is attainable, holding as we do that the concentration of riches in the hands of the few tends to impoverish the many, knowing and professing as we do that labor is not in many cases remunerated as it should be, fearing as we do that unless the rights of labor are further asserted and protected by sound and equitable legislation, the whole fabric of society stands in danger of disruption, and finally advocating as we do, and have ever done, the right of the working classes to combine for self-protection and preservation against the inroads of heartless monopomen as if these latter were cattle to be led to the shambles. They sell them again and again to the politician and not infrequently to the monopolist himself. What care they for the gravity of a strike? What reck they if the wife and little ones of the striking mechanic are pinched for bread or shiver for want of clothing? Their pockets are well lined by gift and by bribe and they ruthlessly is with them a trade to use their fellow-men, and these are to blame for allowing the existence and the continuance of such a gigantic fraud and blood letting monstrosity. Is it not, we ask, an anomaly and a shame, that men too lazy to work should be permitted to pose and to act as leaders of the labor movement? We know of more than one case in this country, where men of the most worthless character, too lazy to do aught but talk of the rights of labor, to them dear in so far as they made by their gib and insincere profession an easy living, ruled over the laboring classes. Their rule consisted of heathen dictation to the work-

of heathen dictation to the work-man, of his sale to the highest bidder at election times, and their own promotion, in due time, to some sung position under government. We say that our workingmen in their unions and their associations should be careful, first of all, as to the character of those whom they admit to membership, and secondly of the character of the men they place at the head of their organizations. None but bona fide workmen should be admitted into any labor association, and none but bona fide workmen should above all be promoted to office therein. The consti-tution of such societies should place it out of the power of a few persons to a majority of the bricklayers of Chicago must have been in their hearts opposed to the strike entered on last Spring, but their mouths were gagged, their tongues tied, and they were forced to submit to a despotism more odious than that of monopoly itself—a despotism whose cruel injustice has inflicted on them the loss of so many millions of dollars, visited upon their families so much want and misers and improved were the want and misery and imposed upon the whole social body so much needless loss and injury. We quite consult in the view of the Journal that the Chicago strike affords positive evidence of the value of arbitration to restore and tain amicable relations between labor

THE SPALDING BLECTION.

The result of the bye election in the

thrown the Tory unionist party into confusion and spread dismay through the ranks of Mr. Gladstone's foes in both houses of Parliament. This division has had till now an intensely Tory record, but the brutal policy of coercion so aroused popular feeling that there was a sweeping victory on Friday, July 1st, for the Gladstonian candidate. Aglance at the figures will prove most instructive. In 1885 the Tory candidate carried the constituency by a majority of 178. In 1886 he increased his majority to 288, while now the same Liberal candidate, Mr. Stewart, wins the seat by the enormous majority of 747 on a poll larger by 639 than that cast in 1886. Is there not here plain and emphatic indication that the policy of coercion is not popular. We have here, in the Spalding division of Lir.colnshire, a Liberal Home Rule gain in less than twelve months of 1035 votes. If this is not a veritable electoral revolution we know not what it can be termed. We are not surprised that Lord Randolph Churchill deplores the result of the contest and seeks to hold the Liberal Union ists responsible for the catastrophe. Non does it in any way astonish us that his organ the Post takes advantage of the reverse to make an ill-natured attack or the government. That journal remarks

"The result of the Spalding election seems to show that the government have not met the demands of public opinion with reference to the Crimes bill. The government has dawdled over four months when the bill might have been passed forcibly in as many weeks. The sooner a stronger government is formed the better. Greathrough the ministerial hold upon the country."

Great changes are indeed necessary for the property of the stronger of the ministerial hold upon the country."

Great changes are indeed necessary fo the welfare of the empire, its stability and prosperity, but the changes that ar necessary do not include Lord Randolp Churchill as Premier. The great chang required, the great change that is coming is the recall of Mr. Gladstone to the pos from which dissension and indifference drove him a year ago. Already the coun try sees it error. Election after elec tion has shown that the natio is fully alive to the great politi cal mistake of 1886 and that were an ap peel now made to the people, Mr. Glad stone would come back to Parliament wit a majority as great, united, determine and enthusiastic as that by whose help h swept the Irish Church out of existence

POSTAL REDUCTION.

We take the following paragraph fro

We take the following paragraph from the Ottawa Evening Journal:

It is understood that the returns alread received by the Government for the lesses of the fiscal year just closed show a very gratifying increase over the figures for the proceeding twelve months. The postal business of the country regarded as a goindication of prosperity—has been climing upwards at a rapid rate. The sale attamps for the fiscal year, ending the 30 ult., realized \$2 577,703 94 as compar with \$2,420,205.25, in the previous or responding period, showing an increase \$157,497.69. The increase in posterior control of the sale with the sale with the big jump of 1 the sale with the sale with the big jump of 1 the sale w has been about \$60,000 each success twelve-month; but the big jump of I year is attributed to general prosper including the stimulus given to trade the opening of the C. P. Railway. Indications are that the showing for present year will be even better than previous figures. The Grand Trunk s' Canadian Pacific Railway draw in rounties \$300,000 and \$220,000 annua respectively, for the conveyance of manual respectively.

No man, whatsoever his political affi tions and sympathies, but will read above statement with heartfelt gratif tion. The figures in reference to postal revenue are to us specially intering. The increase of \$157.407.00 The increase of \$157,497 69 something extraordinary, and, in ev that the increase would be m postal reduction which for s years we have strenuously advised advocated been made in due time. repeat that the time has come when government should reduce the letter from three to two cents-and every two cents permit the carriage mails of one oz. letter ma We have to pay six of for a letter that our American neigh can have carried from any one poin another in their own country or to point in Canada for two cents. In words, our letter postal tax is 200 cent greater than that of our Ame friends. Here is certainly an inequ and, we must say, an injustice which for early removal. The postal se should not in any civilized count looked on as a revenue producer. I great humanizing and educating that the government should not follows almost any cost to extend, facilitate strengthen. Just it is, indeed, t nable amount of revenue show drawn from it, but revenue should this matter a mere secondary affair.
main object should be the w together of our own people and the ing together of all peoples through a clent and very cheep postal system. facilities should be at the disposal poor as well as of the rich. We hope THE SPALDING BLECTION.

The result of the bye election in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire bas thrown the Tory unionist party into confusion and spread dismay through the ranks of Mr. Gladstone's foes in both houses of Parliament. This division has had till now an intensely Tory record, but the brutal policy of coercion so aroused popular feeling that there was a sweeping ctory on Friday, July 1st, for the Gladstonian candidate. A glance at the figures will prove most instructive. In 1885 the Tory candidate carried the constituency by a majority of 178. In 1886 he increased his majority to 288, while now the same Liberal candidate, Mr. Stewart, wins the seat by the enormous majority on a poll larger by 639 than that cast in 1886. Is there not here plain and emphatic indication that the policy of coercion is not popular. We have here, in the Spalding division of hire, a Liberal Home Rule gain in less than twelve months of 1035 votes. If this is not a veritable electoral revolution | justice to the latter named country. The we know not what it can be termed. We are not surprised that Lord Randolph in Ergland. But that a new election Churchill deplores the result of the con- would give him a majority of fully 100 test and seeks to hold the Liberal Unionists responsible for the catastrophe. Nor does it in any way astonish us that his doubt. Every day's delay made in appealorgan the Post takes advantage of the ing to the people will serve to increase reverse to make an ill-natured attack on that mejority. the government. That journal remarks :

"The result of the Spalding election seems to show that the government have not met the demands of public opinion with reference to the Crimes bill. The government has dawdled over four months when the bill might have been passed forcibly in as many weeks. The sconer a stronger government is formed the better. Great changes are necessary with a view to strengthen the ministerial hold upon the country."

Great changes are indeed necessary for the welfare of the empire, its stability and prosperity, but the changes that are sary do not include Lord Randolph Churchill as Premier. The great change required, the great change that is coming, is the recall of Mr. Gladstone to the post from which dissension and indifference drove him a year ago. Already the coun try sees it error. Election after elechas shown that the nation is fully alive to the great political mistake of 1886 and that were an appeal now made to the people, Mr. Gladstone would come back to Parliament with a majority as great, united, determined and enthusiastic as that by whose help he swept the Irish Church out of existence.

POSTAL REDUCTION.

We take the following paragraph from

We take the following paragraph from the Ottawa Evening Journal:

It is understood that the returns already received by the Government for the last fiscal year just closed show a very gratifying increase over the figures for the preceding twelve months. The postal business of the country regarded as a good indication of prosperity—has been climbing upwards at a rapid rate. The sale of stamps for the fiscal year, ending the 30th ult., realized \$2.577,703.94 as compared with \$2,480,205.25, in the previous corresponding period, showing an increase of \$157,497.69. The increase in postal revenue during the past five or six years has been about \$60,000 each successive twelve-month; but the big jump of last has been about \$60,000 each successive twelve-month; but the big jump of last year is attributed to general prosperity including the atimulus given to trade by the opening of the C. P. Rallway. The indications are that the showing for the present year will be even better than all previous figures. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway draw in round numbers \$300,000 and \$220,000 annually, respectively. for the conveyance of mails. respectively, for the conveyance of mails.

No man, whatsoever his political affiliations and sympathies, but will read the above statement with heartfelt gratification. The figures in reference to our postal revenue are to us specially interesting. The increase of \$157.497.60 The increase of \$157,497 69 is something extraordinary, and, in every respect, satisfactory. But we do think that the increase would be much meater a half million had the ostal reduction which for some years we have strenuously advised and dvocated been made in due time. epeat that the time has come when the rnment should reduce the letter postage from three to two cents-and for every two cents permit the carriage in the mails of one or. letter matter.
We have to pay six cents
for a letter that our American neighbors can have carried from any one point to another in their own country or to any point in Canada for two cents. In other words, our letter postal tax is 200 per cent greater than that of our American Here is certainly an inequality, and, we must say, an injustice which calls for early removal. The postal service should not in any civilized country be looked on as a revenue producer. It is a great humanizing and educating force that the government should not fear at almost any eget to extend, facilitate and strengthen. Just it is, indeed, that a onable amount of revenue should be drawn from it, but revenue should be in this matter a mere secondary affair. The main object should be the welding together of our own people and the bringing together of all peoples through an efficlent and very cheep postal system. Postal
facilities should be at the disposal of the
ippor as well as of the rich. We hope that

its anti Irish policy, and 286 who advocate Home Rule for Ireland. The mejority is divided into 308 Tories and 76 Liberal Unionists. Of the minority 200 are followers of Mr. Gladstone and 86 of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone is supported by 23 out of 30 Welsh, 42 out of 72 Scotch and 145 out of 465 English members. England returns 55, Scotland 16, Wales 3 and Ireland 2 Liberal Unionists. Ireland sends 16, Scotland 12 and Wales 4 Tories to Parliament. It is estimated that were a new election to take place Mr. Gladstone would carry 225 English, 50 Scotch, and 25 Welsh seats, while Mr. Parnell would give him 88 supporters from Ireland, or in all 388 members in favor of ex Premier might in fact do much better no observer of the trench of public opinion in Britain can now for a momen

abandon private opinions, to bind them-selves into one party under one leader. This leader is, of necessity, entrusted with great discretionary power. He is at first selected for the qualities which entitle and fit men to lead their fellows: honesty of purpose, intellectual vigor, firm-ness of character, moderation in pursuit of his ends, an amiability of disposttion and a rarely failing foresight, enabling him to read the future for weal or for woe. To achieve success he must be sustained by the fullest confidence of his party and meet with their ready submission whenever circumstances direct him to speak with an authoritative voice. The great O'Connell was a born eader of men, but he was not pre eminent as a Parliamentary leader not through any fault of his, but on account of the peculiar circumstances of the Ireland, of his day, which deprived him of much of the freedom of action and of the far-reaching influence in the selection of Parliamentary candidates As a leader, however, of the masses he has never bad an equal, It is principally as a Parliamentary chieftain that Mr. Parnell has won his most brilliant successes His predecessor, the late Isaac Butt's hands in parliament, were tied by the same difficulties which harrassed O'Connell.

We have lately had an instance of Mr. Parnell's success as a leader in the matter of the Dublin mayoralty: A majority of the Nationalists in the city council had selected Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., in preference to Mr. Sexton, M. P., to fill the Lord Mayor's chair for next term. A good deal of ill-feeling at once arose. It was seary for the peace and harmony of the Nationalist party in the capital city of Ireland that Mr. Parnell should intervene. Mr. Gill himself asked for his intervention. The Irish leader promptly solved the difficulty by advising the select tion of Mr. Sexton, whose claims upon and sacrifices in favor of the National party demanded, he thought, some such recogni tion as that of the chief Magistracy of Dublin. The Nationalists all cheerfully accepted the leader's decision and Mr. Sexton will next year fill the Lord Mayor's chair of Ireland's greatest city. On Tuesday, June 7th, there took place an incident in Parliament which goes far to show the perfect discipline of the Iriah party, and the remarkable hold that Mr. Parnell has upon his followers. The House was in committee on the Coercion Bill. Mr O'Doherty having moved an amendment respecting the change of venure, Sir Wm. Hercourt asked the hon. gentleman not to press his amendment. The Dublin Freeman's Journal pplies us with a graphic regital of the remainder of the remarkable

incident:

"Thereupon Mr. Parnell rose, and all eyes were instantly rivetted upon him. He looked pale, and wore a white neckerchief, which accentuated his paleness. But there was none of the lassitude of the invalid about him, and when his followers had given him a cheer struck in a sympathetic chord he proceeded to speak in a voice which was clear and penetrating as ever. There were about a hundred members present at the moment, and the sensation which his rising caused was platnly observable, even Mr. Chamberlan turning round and keeping his eyes fixed on Mr. Parnell throughout his short speech.

Then follows Mr. Parnell's speech, a model of Parliamentary skill and diploincident :

model of Parliamentary skill and diplo-

our government will no longer unduly hesitate to confer the boon of a reduced postage on our people.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

The present British Commons consists of 670 members. Of these there are 384 members who support the government in its anti Irish policy, and 286 who advocate its anti Irish policy, and 286 who advocate this bill up to the present moment with this bill up to the present moment with such skill, judgment and ability (Opposition cheers) would do well to select tion cheers) would do well to select from amongst the amendments on the paper those amendments which they think absolutely indispensable to press upon the attention of the house. It is obvious that the time will not be sufficient to en able full discussion, or even any sort of discussion, upon the smaller points which they are desirous of bringing before the attention of the committee, and I think it would be desirable for them, though I speak with great diffilence as one who has not been able to take any part in the proceedings of the committee up to the present moment, and one who is conseceedings of the committee up to the present moment, and one who is consequently liable to the imputation of insufficient knowledge of what has been going on in my absence, but still so far as my opinion goes I strongly support the advice given by the right hon, a ntleman the member for Derby, and I would ask my hon. friends to select those matters of pressing and urgent and vital importance which they desire to press upon the committee, and to claim for this house, with the utmost fearlessness and with the utmost determination that due opportunity will be afforded to them for the discussion of those amendments (cheers).

those amendments (cheers).

Mr. O'Doherty then withdrew his amendment, and some further amend-

We have rarely if ever read anything so adroit, dexterous and masterly as this brief speech of the Irish leader. It is by such tactice as those displayed in this brief but ingenious utterance that he has won the regard of a hostile Parliament, By actics such as these he has brought hi party to the very threshold of success, and it is by persistence in the same skillful course, marked on the one hand by moder ation, and on the other by firmness, that he will soon bring them to final and overwhelming success.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Balfour's brutal coercion bill has assed its third reading, and we may herefore very soon expect its enforcement in Ireland. The vote stood 349 to 262 The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and counter cheers.

Two more miraculous cures are reported from St. Anne, Que. A young woman named Monse was completely cured of a paralyzed leg. The other was a young girl named Gauthier, 13 years of age, whose sight was almost gone but she is now completely cured.

MgR. PERSICO, the Pope's special envoy visited many of the Dublin churches on Sunday. He was recognized and bestowed his blessing on the congregation. A dele gation from a temperance society called at Archbishop Walsh's residence to obtain Mgr. Persico's blessing for the society The Envoy conferred it. Mgr. Pereci intends to proceed to Coolgraney, county Wexford, to witness the evictions which are in progress.

THE Hon. John W. Johnson, ex-Senator from Virginia, will have a very readable article entitled "Judge Lynch," in the August number of the Catholic World. He traces that off-hand mode of administering justice known as lynch-law to its origin in Ireland late in the fifteenth cenorigin in Ireland late in the intreenth cen-tury; gives a rapid review of it as prac-ticed in England and elsewhere; treats the Vigilance Committees of Vicksburg and San Francisco with considerable fullness, and suggests some fruitful considerations to the reader.

In the course of the debate on the coercion bill Mr. John Dillon said he was prepared to loyally acknowledge the duty of Irishmen to the Empire, but he held that their first duty was to the welfare and liberty of the Irish people. His party represented a vast and overwhelming majority of the people, whose fortunes the bill affected, and those who contended that the will of the majority ought to prevail ought not to assist in passing the measure. The head and front of the Irish members offending was that for seven years they had devoted themselves to struggle to induce their countrymen to abandon violence and trust to agitation in Parliament, yet they were stigmatized as the associates of assassins. The opinion of no civilized country in the world, he continued, was of more value to intelligent Englishmen than that of Americans. It was absurd to assert that nine-tenths of the educated people of America were not on the side of Ireland. Unquestionably the whole American press was on their side. He maintained that Mr. O'Brien's mission had been a conspicuous success both in the United States and Canada. struggle to induce their countrymen to

Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor,

As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the work of the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a suitable school-house and church at the earliest possible date, all persons who have received his appeal for help are kindly requested to fill their lists as soon as convenient, and send the proceeds, tegether with the benefactors'lists, to the reverend gentleman. All moneys received will be immediately acknowledged. Persons not receiving in due time such acknowledgment, will be pleased to notify Dean Wagner by postal card.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Parish of Ashfield.

Parish of Ashfield.

Oa Sunday last took place the b'essing of St. Joseph's Church, Ashfield, by His Lordship the Bishop of London. This is one of the largest parish churches in the diocese. Rev. Father Boubat, the energetic and respected pastor of Ashfield, immediately on his appointment to this mission, at once recognized the necessity of supplying a suitable place in which divine worship could be held, and proceed at to have the old church removed, and in its place has been erected the besuuful edifice named above, which is truly a creditable monument of the good pastor's zeal. The m st notable feature in the church is the magnificent main altar, in gothic style. The woodwork and the painting of the altar have heen executed in the most artistic manner. Over the altar, on either side, are statues of the four evangelists. Immediately over the altar is a beautiful life size statue of the Sacred Heart. There are two very handsome side altars of St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin, on each of which is a very beautiful statue.

At half-past ten o'clock His Lordship proceeded to bless the new church. He was accompanied by Very Rev. Dean Murphy of Irishtown; Rev. P. Brennan, St. Marys; Rev. T. West, Wawanosh; and Rev. James Walsh, of Cathedral. There was present an immense congregation, many of the

Wawanosh; and Rev. James Walsh, of Cathedral. There was present an immense congregation, many of the people coming from other parishes. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Murphy, His Lordship occupying a seat on the throne. After mass the Bishop preached a lengthy discourse, on the necessity of having a suitable place wherein God may be worshipped and adored. The bishop began by congratulating the pastor and people discourse, on the necessity of having a suitable place wherein God may be worshipped and adored. The bishop began by congratulating the pastor and people on the great work they had accomplished and stated it afforded him much pleasure to be in their midst. He said that in every system of religion special places had always been set apart for the worship of God. Under the old dispensation the greatest temple ever dedicated to divine worship was that built by Solomon. After describing the beauty and magnificance of this temple, His Lordship showed that it after all was only a mere type or shadow of the Christian church which was to follow and in which Christ was to be ever present. He next proceeded to demonstrate that it was the real prefence of Christ on our altars that induced the people in every age to erect temples, in honor of our Divine Lord, of the most costly and glorious character. Some of the greatest churches were built in the middle ages and remain until the present day as churches were built in the middle ages and remain until the present day as monuments of the piety and zeal of the Catholic people of those times. The Bishop again complimented the good pastor and people on this evidence of their warm faith and fervor. They had nearly all, he said, brought this faith with them from the Island of Saints, and it was not surprising to find them ready

nearly all, he said, brought this faith with them from the Island of Saints, and it was not surprising to find them ready to make sacrifices in this new land for the spread of that faith and the honor of our-Divine Saviour.

It is the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the interesting ceremony of consecration of a new bell. It is of immense size and was built by McShane, of Baltimore, and weighs over 3000 pounds. It has a beautiful, melodious tone, and will be heard at a great distance. After the consecration of the bell, the people assembled in the church, where solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. Rev. James Walsh, of the Cathedral, preached an eloquent and thoughtful discourse on the life which Christ leads in the blessed Eucharist. It was, he said, a continuaand love to all mankind.

It is a notable fact that, wherever the Par Franker Parket.

It is a notable fact that, wherever the Rev. Father Boubat has been assigned the duties of pastor, he has always left behind him substantial monuments of religion denoting the fact that his heart is in the work of the ministry. In addition to the church recently built he has also had erected a very substantial pastoral residence, and we congratulate both himself and his good people on the many evidences of prosperity which are apparent in the parish.

The choir, under the leadership of Miss Keating, of London, rendered the music of the mass in a masterly manner. A magnificent new pipe organ is also a prominent feature in the church.

TRADES GUILDS.

Would it not be a harbinger of long future blessings for this country if Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of his meeting the Archbishops in council on his return would enlist the interests and sympathies of each of them in the formation of Trades Guilds on the model of the French Catholic Guilds. Herein mation of Trades Guilds on the model of the French Catholic Guilds. Herein lies the safety of Catholic faith and the security of our Republic against the present growing antagonism between capital and labor. So long as the laboring men are exposed to the errors and excesses of the wild, rabid, conscienceless demaggues there is danger ahead. Once gather them into guilds under the supervision of their spiritual guides, who will be watchful of their temporal and religious welfare, and much, if not all, of the evils, we apprehend now, will be removed.

their temporal and religious weitare, and much, if not all, of the evils, we apprehend now, will be removed.

It would be a happy supplement to his advocacy of the Knights of Labor, if he would urge the organisation of these guilds. The power and influence he has achieved with labor because of its defence now increases his responsibility for its reformation and security. We hope he will in his future work realise this, for to him, more than any other individual, does the country look for a bulwark against the excesses of labor agitations.—Troy Outholic Weekly.

THE BEST PAPER.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed find two dollars for one year's subscription to your paper. I might add that I consider it one of the best Catholic papers published and should be in every Catholic family in our land.

Very truly yours,

MICHEAL KREEEDY, Chatham, Ont.

THE CHURCHLESS NEGRO RACE.

Western Watchman

Protestantism knows only white men's churches. Protestant churches are social organizations intended for the spiritual aivacement and convenience of their originators. They are of the people and never rise above the people. Heretofore Protestantism has never essayed a commingling of races. Like Freemasoury and Oddfellowship it has shunned all races but the Caucasian. The negro lodges of the square and compass are not recognized by the grand lodges of this country. A colored man is an intruder in a white

It has been said of the negro race that they have left no monuments. They have shown no originality in any sphere of life. The negroes have always mani-fested a strong religious tendency. Until fested a strong religious tendency. Until he founds a church of his own he must remain an ecclesiastical Ishmael. The Methodist Church was organized by white

ments that make the Church, and our Lord on the altar of St. Elizabeth's Church in this city is the same that is offered up on the high altar of St. Peter's in Rome. A church administered by a colored priest and frequented by negroes is as holy as the lofty-turreted Notre Dame. So ethnologically universal is the Catholic Church that it is difficult for us to understand the nature of an ecclesiastical organization that can make distinctions of peoples and races. She needs no charter from State or prince; she has one charter nearly nineteen hundred years old and sealed with the sign-manual of Jeeus Christ. Every soul is her subject and every baptized man and woman in the world is her child. Does a mother make distinctions among her own off-pring? The Catholic Church is the mother of all Christian peoples.

As our readers are already aware, the Rev. Dear Wagner, of Windsor, Ont., has taken steps to build a church for the negro race in his mission. He has already succeeded in establishing a school wherein colored children are now receiving a thoroughly Catholic education. He appeals to the charitably disposed throughout the country to assist him, and we earnestly hope contributions will be sent at once from every part of the Dominion. It is truly a noble work which he has undertaken, and we hope our people make an equally noble response to his appeal.]—EDITOR RECORD.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John O'Brien, Plys

ondolence to his Miss Agnes McKnight.

Miss Agnes McKnight.

Died—At her mother's residence on 22ad st., Detroit, Miss Agnes McKnight, aged 27 years, sister of Miss Kate McKnight, It is with regret we announce the death of this estimable young lady. After a lingering illness of months this patient suffered, consoled by the sacraments of Holy Church, breathed her last on July the 2nd, 1887. The funeral service took place at St. Alphonaus Church, Windsor, and was attended by a large number of relatives, mourning friends and children of Mary, the deceased being for years a member of the Sodshity of the B. V. M. May she rest in peace.

THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

In China the church is beginning to hold up her head again. The total population of China is at the most, 300,000, 000, of which 2,000,000 are Catholics. Since the first establishment of Christians ulation of China is at the most, 300,000, of which 2,000,000 are Catholice. Since the first establishment of Christianity by the Franciscans in the thirteenth century, and the commencement of organized missionary work by the Jesuits three years later, the Catholic Church in the Chinese Empire has gone through many persecutions and dangers, but the work of sacrifice has never ceased, till now the strength and vitality of the Catholic faith is represented by thirty bishops, five hundred European missionaries, four hundred native priests, and the yearly conversion of twenty thousand little children, abandoned by pagan parents, are rescued and baptized by the nuns who share the work of the missionaries in Chine.

Like as the ark floated on the watere—
the desper they became, the higher it rose,
—so does Christianity at this moment repose in all calmness and majesty on the
great flood of human science in its highest
cultivation.—Cardinal Manning.

COMMON CAUSE.

United Ireland

Oddfellowship it has shunned all races but the Caucasian. The negro lodges of the square and compass are not recognized by the grand lodges of this country. A colored man is an intruder in a white man's church, as he would be in a white man's club or a white man's debating society. Our colored brethren do not understand this peculiarity of Protestantism, and hence the false position in which they find themselves to day.

It has been said of the negro race that they have left no monuments. They resolution. These things do not appear to have interested members of the House of to Commons half as much as Mr. Ritchie's new plan of taking divisions, and they have not sent a single morning news, they are the Heralds of Revolution. Two hundred years ago, in less democratic times, not much more than this provoked a civil war. Such is the disarming virtue of complacent commonplace and a swathe of technical words. What the House of Commons has done is to vote permanently into the law—so far, to be sure, it is only Irlsh law, but to morrow it will become English law, if the despot msjority be not checked in time—the principle that with the Execuremain an ecclegisatical Ishmael. The Methodist Church was organized by white men. The Baptists never immersed a negro. As for the Episcopalians and Presbyterlans, they are of English stock and are as exclusive as all the other inhabitants of that tight little isle. There habitants of that tight little isle. There have been and are colored Methodist and Beptist churches; but they have always been plagiarisms and a mimicry of "white folks." If there is any such thing as Methodism and Baptistism in general anywhere, there is the negro a squatter and an intruder in the Gospel paradise. There is not one negro worshipper in all the eighty Protestant churches of St. Louis—not one.

In the light of this truth how grandly divine appears the Catholic Church. She is could not make a race division if she tried. She could not prevent a negro kneeling at the holy table with a white man any more than she could shut her confessionals against the sinner. A priest has as much right to sacrifice at one altar as at another, there being but one priest and one altar world and her mission is to all nations and to every creature. It is the Sacration in Catholicism. She is the Church of the world and her mission is to all nations and to every creature. It is the Sacration there is the same that is offered up on the altar of St. Elizabeth's Church in this city is the same that is offered up on the high altar of St. Peter's in Rome.

The foundation of the content of the concern of the Coercion Act would become a dead letter, and if they were able to pass a Home runt came into power to morrow the Coercion Act would become a dead letter, and if they were able to pass a Home runt came into power to morrow the Coercion Act would be instantly repealed. If Home Rule were thrown again and a Coercion Government succession and a Coercion Government succession and a Coercion Government succession. Rule Bill it should and would be instantly repealed. If Home Rule were thrown
again and a Coercion Government succeeded, the only difference the permanency
of the law could make would be that it of the law could make would be that it would save the majority the trouble of going through the forms of passing another Bill through the House—a trouble which Mr. Smith's improving practice in moving urgency resolutions is steadily rendering a quantite negligeable. But the permanency of the Coercion Act is a matter of profound of the Coercion Act is a matter of profound cousequence to the English people, for it strikes a deadly blow at the Constitution, which they regard as the apple of their eye, and which their forefathers have shed their blood to build up and preserve. It enacts that for ever and ever in an integral portion of the United Kingdom—which is by law supposed to be as well entitled to the benefits of the Constitution as England herself—the Kingdom—which is by law supposed to be as well entitled to the benefits of the Constitution as England herself—the Executive authority is to have the public liberty non-existent. This is the broad fact of the case unembarrassed by details, which only make the matter worse, since their net effect is to restrict this power to an Executive which would be the creature of the privileged classes. When to this is added the deliberate have the Unionist majority is making with the traditions and privileges of the popular House of Parliament, it is plain that in striking at the Irish people the party of the classes is aiming a heavier blow at the demosracy of whom they have more fear. The English people have need to take alarm. To-day the liberties of the Irish people are taken away; to-morrow theirs may be. What is to prevent the present majority, if the escasion called for it, bringing in a Coercion Mr. John O'Brien, Plympton.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John O'Brien, of the Township of Plympton, who departed this life on the 7th inst. The funeral took place to the Catholic emetery at Wyoming on the 9th and was largely attended. Deceased was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and two children. He was much respected by all who knew him and we extend our sincere condolence to his wife and family in their sad bereavement. present course the English democracy was some sine morning to find their Bill of Rights a dead letter, and an aristocratic sasts organised into a polycephalous despotism, with its foot upon their necks. Each day it is becoming plainer that the enemy of the Irish people is more intensely still their enemy, too, and as events develop it is the English democracy who will become the principal and the Irish the ally in the fight. Are the English people prepared for this war against the Unionists as a common foe? Most undoubtedly they are. The English are slow thinkers, but all the by-elections up to this have proved how quickly they have been able to make up their minds on this question, and the fresh proof of this is bound to be given by the Spalding election this week, whether in a diminionist that and the fresh preof of this is bound to be given by the Spalding election this week, whether in a diminished Unionist majority or in the actual return of the Home Rule candidate. The Irish people have only to sit tight, carry out their own campaign in Ireland, as they know how to do, and await developments with confidence. Two democracies leagued in a common cause, with hearts aroused and minds informed, are an army no power on earth informed, are an army no power on can withstand.

Confession.

My dear young readers, to many confession is a bitter task, but when Satan had been vanquished, it is sweet to fly to God and relieve our souls of their many sins, and to feel that glorious peace stealing over us like an invisible veil from the other world. Beneath these torn and bleeding feet the sinner kneels and tells her transgressions. Comforted she rises, with atteaming eyes, she kneels in adoration at the feet of our crucified Lord, and prays aloud from her immost heart: "Oh God, forgive me, and keep me to tread the straight but narrow road," Dear children, often seek the confessional and frequently approach the table of our Lord. It is the only safeguard for us in this wicked and sorrowful world of ours. Through the grace of this holy sacrament, we may walk through ain and yet come forth purified.

Wexford.

On the Sth of June, a convention of the Branches of the National League from different parts of the counties of Wexford, Carlow and Kilkenny was held in the Tholeal, New Bres. The Very Rev. Canon Thomas Dayle, P. P., Ramagrange, occupied the chair. As the greater part of the business of the convention was in connection with the present state of the New Rees Union, the following elected quardians attended as at officio delegates—Meser. William Kelly, chairman of the elected guardians; Michael McGrath, vice-chairman; James Doyle, deputy vice-chairman; James Doyle, deputy vice-chairman; James O'Connor, James Bolger, L. A. Doyle, Mathew Hutchinson, James G. Dooley, and John Murphy. Rev. Father Harvey, C. C. Poulfar, was also present. On June 14th, about thirty people, accompanied by Baillife Dwyer and Dunphy, of Enniscorthy, two emergency-mea, and Myles Finn, made a descent upon

ecompanied by Bailife Dwyer and Dunphy, of Enniscorthy, two emergencymen, and Myles Finn, made a descent upon Mr. Byrne, Bailyoral, and took possession of his place. It appears that this is a highly rack-rented farm. It contains about 300 acres; its valuation is £207, and rent £284. The ojectment was brought for one year's rent. A number of people casembled to witness the proceedings, and evinced unmistakable signs of indignation at seeing Mr. Byrne cast on the road. Mr. Byrne was willing to pay the valuation, and there is no doubt that the offer was the best which the landlord will ever probably again receive.

Wicklew.

The Wicklow People, of June 11th, says:

Wicklow.

The Wicklow People, of June 11th, says:

"We are glad that the fund for the defence
of the brave Coolgreany tenants is growing space. North Wexford has already
enterthed nigh £200. The Council of Delenter at Camolin asserted that this was
only the first instalment of their generous
tribute to the daunties spirit of the brave
Coolgreany men; and we feel assured the
people of Wicklow will not be behindhand in coming to the reccue. Arklow
leads the way, and already Wicklow's
capital has given a generous response to
the earnest appeal Mr. John Dillon made
at Avondale, on behalf of this rack-rented
tenantry. The Coolgreany men are fighting not only for themselves but for the
farmers of Wexford and Wicklow. The
"Plan of Campaign' had been scarcely
adopted when the rents went down with
a crash on the neighboring estates; and if
the campaigners only get a tithe of the
reduction in rents they obtained for their
neighbors, they may bid defiance to Capt.
Hamilton and his emergency brigade.

Kilkenny.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ossory has
transferred the Rev. James Brannan from

Kilkenny.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ossory has transferred the Rev. James Brennan from the curacy of Windgap to that of Piltown. During the past five years Father Brennan endeared himself to everyone of his late parishioners by his untiring labors for their spiritual and temporal interests. The beautiful new church and schools in Tullahought will remain as a monument to his great seal and energy. The rev. gentleman has been succeeded in the curacy of Windgap by the Rev. Thomas Brennan, recently ordained.

King's County.

King's Ceunty.

On the morning of June 15th it was discovered that the windows of the Freebyterian Church, Parsonatown, had been broken during the previous night. The inside of the edifice was littered with atones and broken glass, and some of the furniture in the vestry was broken. There has been a split of late among the Frotestant party in the town, over the serection of a reredos in the Episcopal church; on which half the congregation went over to the Freebyterians. In a few days after it was discovered that the congregation went over to the Freebyterians church was an act of retaliation. The Catholics of the town who are held entire the behalf the profesting in Tallow, (protesting against pay held a meeting, the parish priest preciding, and passed resolutions denouncing the outrage.

Langford.

Langford.

Longford. Lengford.

On the 4th of June, the eviction campaign in the county Longford, was resumed by Mr. Thomas Gill, C. E., subsheriff, and his balliffs, who were protected by a force of about one hundred police, mounted on twenty-three care, got in Longford and the surrounding towns. The force, which was under the command of Major O'Brien, R. M., of Granard; County Inspector Reeves, and District Inspector Moffett, assembled at the historic village of Ballinamuck. toric village of Ballinamuck.

Meath. On Saturdey, June 11th, in Kells Courthouse, Mr. J. Lowry, sub-sheriff, put up for sale by auction the tenants' interest in about one thousand farms, situate in Meath, of which Lord Massereen is the landlord. The landlord was declared the purchaser of all the farms. Louth.

The Dundalk Democrat says that, on the The Dundalk Democrat says that, on the Shirley estate preparations are being made by the landlords for an extermination war on a gigantic scale; but the tenants have sought protection behind the ramparts of the "Plan of Campaign;" and if they only remain united and resolute in the position they have taken up, the last of the Shirley brood will find that his efforts at extermination will not be as successful as those of his ancestors.

mily were in bed. The mily were in bed. The stried out peacefully, and the tenant-tere re admitted as caretakers.

The Irish National League branches are duting the resolution of the Cork branch the purchase of Defence

The Kerry Sentinel reports at length the cruel evictions carried out lately by Lord Kenmare. Heartrending incidents marked every step of the exterminating war upon the poor people, who have been reduced to the utmost poverty by the rack-renting. Earl of Kenmare. The distress of the Widow Sullivan, evicted at Knockaderry, Firies, is thus described:—"The evicting force proceeded to the house, and the wailings of the distracted widow and her little ones, which were borne on the wings of the wind, left one under the impression that there was a member of the fomily dead. The poor woman was driven into the yard by the bailiffs, with eight or nine young children flocked around her. The unfortunate woman was in a state of frenzy, and her position excited the pity and compassion of the police, many of whom were seen to turn aside and shed tears."

Limerick.

The Castle has not given up the idea of cheating the Limerick Corporation out of its proper representation on the governing board of the local district asylum, towards the maintenance of which it contributes a good sum yearly. After long consideration, the Lord Lieutenant, in whom the power of appointing governors is vested, has written to say that he cannot comply with the wish of the Corporation for a larger representation, having discovered that they are too well off in that respect already; and he intimates that it is his intention to add a few more county J. P.'s to the board. The Limerick City Fathers have no notion of submitting to this treatment. Their motto is, no control, no contribution; and with a view of acting up to it steps are being taken for the rejection of the demand—amounting to something like £2,000—made on them in respect of the institution referred to. The Castle fought a losing battle with those same corporators before; and where Lord Spencer failed Castle-reagh minor and his satelites are not likely to succeed.

evictions for the season, and all other places where the police may be ordered. All the car-owners refused except one, who drove the police to the meeting, held in Tallow, and on the following Thursday to the eviction of one of the oldest families in the country, that of Mr. John Walsh, of Curradoon, near Touraneena. The affair has caused much surprise, as this individual has heretofore been a professed Nationalist and ex-suspect, but has lately entered into business relations with a gentleman of more approved politics and loyalist leanings, which may serve to explain the cause of such unpatriotic action.

Belfast.

Belfast. Mr. Sexton has also scored another Parliamentary triumph on a question which is of scarcely less interest to his constituents. He introduced, at the beginning of the session, a bill providing for the establishment of local Bankruptcy Courts in Belfast, Cork, and in such other places as the Lord Lieutenant might appoint. This bill was objected to by the Examiner of Standing Orders, on the ground that it was a private measure. The result of which decision was practically to strangle the measure at its birth, as well as to deal a serious blow at the agitation for the institution of local Bankruptcy Courts this has so long been carried on by Mr. Sexton has also scored another

have sought protection behind the ramparts of the "Plan of Campaign;" and if they only remain united and resolute in the position they have taken up, the last of the Shirley brood will find that his efforts at extermination will not be as successful as those of his ancestors.

Cork.

The evictions on Lord Kenmare's estate, near Killsrney, were continued on Saturday, June 11, when Mr. O'Shea, P. L. G., an extensive farmer, was evicted. During the week, fourteen families on the estate were evicted, and in no instance have they been re-admitted. A number of evictions took place in the neighbourhood of Drimolesque on the 10th of Juna. On the 24th of June, the sheriff's deputy, Brennan, proceeded from Bantry to Dunmanua, accompanied by the District Inspector, R. I. C. Schull, in command of twenty men of that district, and evicted from his holding Denis Mahony, the landlords being Wm. Henry Fairtlough and George Fairtlough, both of Kingscourt, county Cavan. The tenant was re-admitted.

At an early hour on the morning of June 14th, two respectable tenants, named Dinsen and Donovan, on the property of Francis Bennett, in the parish of Kilmeen, were evicted. Preparations had been made to resist the eviction; but the

wer of the priesthood" is becoming to Pro-selars every year. According to Pro-stant testimony, this power has so long on growing feeble that it is wonderfu-ly remains at the present day.

Down.

where their injuries were attended to by Dr. Rowan.

Galway.

On June 6th, Mr. Michael Davittarrived in Loughres, at noon, unexpectedly, from Bodyke. It being market day a large concourse of people soon gathered, and loudly clamored for "a few words." Mr. Davitt briefly addressed them from the windows of Scanlon's Hotel, saying he had only time for a few remarks, but would endeavor to emphasize the lessons of the Bodyke evictions.

The tenants of Colonet Nolan, M.P., at Carna, having adopted the "Plan of Campaign," fifty of them are reported to be under notice of eviction, and it is said the Sheriff is to be accompanied by a force of 300 police.

Shariff is to be accompanied to be accompanied to be accompanied to be accompanied to a superior of Tuam has lately made the following changes in the diocese: Rev. Mathias Lavelle, C. C., from Menlough to Roundstone; Rev. Richard Higgins, C. C., from Roundstone to Clifden; and Rev. Father Colleran, C. C., from Clifden; to Mendlough.

Rescemmen.

mitting to this treatment. Their motto is, no control, no contribution; and with a view of acting up to it steps are being taken for the rejection of the demand—amounting to something like £2,000—made on them in respect of the institution referred to. The Castle fought a losing battle with those same corporators before; and where Lord Spencer failed Castle reagh minor and his satelites are not likely to succeed.

It is rumored that "Colonel" John O'Callaghan, in consequence of the strong public feeling against him caused by the recent evictions on his Bodyke property, has determined to relinquish his commission as colonel of the South Irish Division of Royal Artillery, of which he has been commandant since the death of Col. McDonnell. The "Colonel" is said to be apprehensive that the men will ground their arms during the forthcoming trianing, should be attempt to take command. In addition to the previous lot, notices have been served on the Kiltuah Board of Guardians to provide workhouse accommodation for the following persons and their families about to be evicted on the estate of Hector H. Vandeleur. D. L.:—Dantel Grogan, Darla; Simon Hamilton, Monemore; Daniel Fitzpatrick, Derha; Michael Murphy, Leadmor, Mrs. Anne Burke, Leadmore; Thos. Madigan, Leadmore, Thos. Madigan, Leadmore, Stephen Purtiff, Monemore; John Connell, Moneen; Patrick Martin, Ballmacrians; Daniel Driscoll, Carhudota; Michael Murphy, James Shannon, Carnacells; Thomas Shannon, Clooneyliësane.

Waterford.

The Rev. J. M. Sheeby was lately ordained priest for the diocese of Waterford.

The Rev. J. M. Sheeby was lately ordained priest for the diocese of Waterford.

The Rev. J. M. Sheeby was lately ordained priest for the diocese of Waterford.

The Rev. J. M. Sheeby was lately ordained priest for the diocese of Waterford.

The Rev. J. M. Sheeby was lately ordained priest for the diocese of Waterford.

overed his lifeless body lying on the floor or in a pool of blood. There was a terrible gash in his throat, and a razor was found by his side. There is no cause assigned for the suicide, except temporary insanity which the coroner's jury found in their verdicts.

The Sligo Champion, of June 18th, says:
"It is hard to see poor Irish girls bidding
farewell to their nearest and dearest relafarewell to their nearest and dearest relatives. During the past week large numbers have taken their departure from the different railway stations between Sligo and Ennuskillen, via Derry, for the "Land of the brave and free." In fact the lamentations of the deprived parents seem to be an echo of the mosnings of the Egyptians, when all their first-born sons were slain. On the other hand, it would make one feel proud of their country to see those peasants manifest such warmth of heart and affection, thereby proving to the world at large that in Ireland at least the domestic circle is dear to the people, for it is no secret that all great legislators have avowed, time after time, that that nation only was safe and possessed vitality where the charms of the home life were preserved."

For the Babies

Tor the Bables
It is not necessary to buy corn cures.
Men and women should remember that
Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the
only safe, sure and painless corn remover
extant. It does its work quickly and
with certainty. See that the signature
N. C. Polson & Co. appears on each bottie. Beware of poisonous imitations.

WHERE IT ENDS: Nine-tenths of the disease denominated Catarrh is the result of protracted or off-repeated colds in the head. Nassi Balm will give immediate relief and permanentyl cures.

"I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaint during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 130 to 159 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine." Thus testifies John Walton, of Spring-field N. B.

field, N. B.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm

Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

Worms. Five-man's Worm Powders destroy worms.

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions, and general toilet purposes use Lon's Sulphur Scap.

Cable to New York Times.

London, July 2 —Young Mr. Balfour, with his single eyegless and Orferd drawl, light heartedly steers the ship of state along. The sun is shining brightly, the water is calm and crystalline, and he is not impressed by the fact that he is in a hurricane latitude, or that a shark is following grimly in the vessel's wake. Very soon now his waking may come, and if it be not rude to the point of ruin those who know Ireland best are much mistaken. Next week the Queen will sign the jubiles coercion act, and for the first time in modern constitutional history a Parliamentary majority will have handed over to an Executive an indefinite and permanent martial dictatorship over a whole nation. When reading the session debate it eeems as if not even Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morely fully comprehend the sweeping revolutionary vastness of the change thus flippantly and stolidly voted. Everywhere on the Continent political students are rubbing their eyes with amezement at such strange abnegation of power by the British Parliament. To find a like SERVILE VOTING AWAY OF HISTORIC PREBOGATIVES

DOGATIVES

one would have to go back to the days of Cromwell, and even this does not afford a satisfactory parallel, for, while it is possible to understand how Cromwell might overawe an elective body, it is a drelly difficult task to conceive of a parliament submitting in craven terror to the will of Mr. William Henry Smith. The very fact that there is no commanding personality in the government, and that all its visible agents are puny, paltry creatures, explains the painful and paradoxical situation. The ferocity of a coward's attack is proverbial, and in the same way this unnatural coalition of cheap and weak men nervous about their strength, ashamed of their false position, and mertified at the total lack of justification for their course, to strike at Ireland the most vicious blow dealt her in generations, and which deals also a dangerous and perhaps vital blow at Parliamentary institutions, the effects of which will be felt in England long after home rule has become a familiar fact in Ireland, has made a feebly forcible effort to seem strong.

Meanwhile the Irish have been lying very low. The word was passed round Dublin not to hiss or hoot the two some of the Prince of Wales during their recent visit, and the order was fairly well obeyed. The final application of closure on Thursday night, with its attendant wholesale massacre of amendments and summary stifing of debate, was performed to empty Irish benches. The appointment of the WORST HATED CROWN LAWIER IN IRRILAND, Sergt. O'Brien, whose career as an agent in securing convictions by foul means has given him the sobriquet of Peter the Packer from one end of Irish members here on Tuesday. For the moment Mr. Parnell feels in better health, and will will remain in Dublin to superintend the execution of the Coercion act, raises not a single protest here. An urgent whip is out for a full attendance of Irish members here on Tuesday. For the moment Mr. Parnell feels in better health, and will the lithing must be the suppression of the National League. From th

to touch the spot affected. About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was airaid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

able medicine with such happy results."

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailift, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns. &c., and it is a perfect panaces. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally."

A Second Marine Forter Ports James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says: "B. B. B. as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Cholera and all summer complaints The 18th (New York) Regiment, of which the te Henry Ward Beecher was Chaplain, erected Greenwood cemetry, Brooklyn, N.Y., a White ronge Statue Pedestal, of which the above print

Cholers afflicted to try it."

Cholers and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

fails to effect a cure.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera dysentery or Diarrhos, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced. Hard and soft corus cannot withstand Hollowsy's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle and once and be happy.

AROUSE THE LIVER when torpid with

AROUSE THE LIVER when torpid with National Pilis, a good anti-bilious cathar-tic, sugar-coated.

AYER'S PILLS

GURE MEADAGME.

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

GURE RHEUMATISM.

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

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

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

S. Lansing, Yonkers, N. Y., writes:
"Recommended to me as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me not only from that trouble, but also from Gout. If every victim of the disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the certain that I owe my recovery to your invaluable Pills."

CURE PILES. Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive and assimilative organs, influencing healthful action, imparting strength, and eradicating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles for years past. I found no permanent relief, until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, which have effected a complete cure."

CURE PILES.

Piles are induced by habitual constipation, debility, indigestion, or a morbid condition of the liver. A cure is best condition of the liver. A cure is best condition of the liver. A cure is best condition of the liver. A cure of the tax representation, and the liver. A cure is best condition of the liver. A

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

THE HOT WEATHER

SUMMER COMPLAINTS

It is invaluable, as it keeps up the strength and can be retained on the stomach when all other food is rejected.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS&DINTMENT

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

THE HOOT IN THAT HIDE T

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

Manufactured Cold at Explorery HOLLOWAVIS Extendishment

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 83s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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

The St. Thomas White Bronze Monument Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF



ALL STYLES OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE

MONUMENTS

THEFROM PURE METAL, TO The only (White Bronze Art Foundry

ing scientists as being practically imper-ishable. It cannot absorb moisture, and consequently is not affected by frost. Ask for designs and terms of agents, or write direct to the factory at St. Thomas, Ont.

Agents for the city of London, London Township, Mistminster, North Dorchester, West's Nissouri, and Biddulph—

W. H. & W. B. NILES

LONDON

Who will be pleased to call on any one needing monumental work. Write

ORGANS BELL

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

UNAPPROACHED FOR GENERAL EXCEL-LENCE AND QUALITY OF TONE.

SPECIAL STYLES MADE FOR CHURCHES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE FREE.

W. BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT.

BUSINESS TO AGENTS A FROM Street UNIVERSITY.

Staff: W. N. Yerex; S. C. Edgar; W. J. Elitott; Miss Kirkpatrick and the Principal. Special: Professor Tyndall & Davidson. Lectures by Eminent Statemen and Educators; 180 Students pastyear, 20 Ledies.

Address Address Past year, & Ladies.

Address Write to Mr. Cowpt, 41 Wellington Street

A, J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400.

East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Samples of New No. 4, naished in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

JULY 16, 1887.

"Let It Pass."

"Be not swift to take offence Let it pass. Anger is a foe to sense, Let it pass. Brood not darkly o'er a wro' Which will disappear ere lo Rather sing this cheery son Let it pass. Let it pass.

Strife corrodes the purest mind,
Let it pass,
As the unregarded wind
An yet it pass.
Any common souls that live
May condemn without reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive.
Let it pass.
Let it pass.

Echo not an angry word,
Let it pass.
Think how often you have erred,
Let it pass.
Since our joys must pass away,
Like the cew-dr.pp on the spray.
Wherefore, should our sorrow stay?
Let it pass.
Let it pass.

If for good you've taken ill,
Let it pass,
Oh! be kind and gentle still,
Let it pass.
Time, at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent; but wait,
And our friumph shall be great;
Let it pass,
Let it pass.

Bid your anger to depart,
Let it pass,
Lay those kindly words to heart,
Let it pass,
Follow not the giddy throng.
Better to be wronged, than wrong,
Let it pass,
Let it pass."

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

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

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "Depart from me. for I am a sinful man O Lord."—Gospel of the day.

So cried out St. Peter, when he saw the evidence of our Lord's divine power in the miraculous draught of fishes. The rins of his life rose up as witnesses against him before the tribunal of his conscience, and he felt himself unworthy to remain a cure Lord's presence, unworthy to re-

cins of his life rose up as witnesses against him before the tribunal of his conscience, and he felt himself unworthy to remain in our Lord's presence, unworthy to receive His favors. Perhaps we have had a like experience. We have received some special mark of God's favor, and, filled with a sense of our own unworthiness, we have asked: "Who am I that God should thus honor me? Has not my whole life been a series of rebellions against His authority? Why should He then show himself so kind toward me?" Or, perhaps, reflecting upon our sins, and realizing how grievous they have been, we fear that God is now our enemy rather than our friend, and that we can have no part with Him, Yet to each of us our Lord replies, as He didto St. Peter, "Fear not." He has still a work for you to do, no matter what your life has thus far been. You may not be called to "catch men," as Peter was, but each in his own place in the world can begin now to serve God, and serve Him faithfully. There is never any reason why was should eall upon God to depart from us because of our unworthiness. You feel that you have been a great sinner. You look back upon an ill spent life. Neglect of the sacraments, promises broken slmost as soon as they were made, mortal sins without number—is this the record of your life? Should you then cry out: Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord? "Fear not," says our Lord, "begin even now to serve Me, and all shall be well." Have you been careless and lukewarm, not altogether fallen from grace, yet serving God in a half-hearted way, trying, perhaps, to serve both God and Mammon, to just keep out of mortal sin and no more, and not always succeeding in that? "Fear not," says our Lord, "begin at least now to serve Me with fervor, and I will help you to give Me your whole heart." Are you struggling with temptation, and after many falls ferror, and I will help you to give Me your whole heart." Are you struggling with temptation, and after many falls growing weary of the struggle, tempted to think there is no use in trying any longer? "Fear not," says our Lord, "My grace is sufficient for you; keep on trying, and you will conquer in the end." Are you trying to lead a devout life, yet discouraged at the little progress you are making, fearing lest your unfaithfulness to grace makes you unworthy of going so often to the sacraments? Call not upon our Lord to depart from you—"Fear not." He knows your good intentions, and makes every allowance for your weakness.

makes every allowance for your weakness.

The fact is that the best of us are unworthy of even the least of God's graces
yet in spite of our unworthines, He
gives us every grace we need, yes, and
more than we need, "full measure, pressed
down and running over." And the more
unworthy we are, the greater claims we
have upon His generosity. Should the
thought of our sins and weaknesses temp
us to despair, we have only to reflect
upon His boundless mercy and goodness
and, approaching Him in loving confide
ence, we shall be sure of His help. If we
fail in the end it will not be because Godhas not helped us, but because we have will
fully and deliberately rejected His grace
which is always ready for us, if we only
choose to accept it.

which is always ready for us, if we only choose to accept it.

Be not, then, cast down at the though of your own unworthiness, for He bid you fear not. "The Lord is my light an my salvation," sings the Church to day "whom, then, shall I fear? The Lord the protector of my life, of whom shall be afraid? My enemies that trouble m have themselves been weakened and hav fallen. If armies in camp should stan together against me, my heart shall m fear." For "the Lord is my firmamen my refuge and my deliverer; my God my refuge and my deliverer; my God my helper."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, FOR EXHAUSTION.

Dr. A. N. KBOUT, Van Wert, O., says found it decidedly beneficial in ner s exhaustion."

Are You Going to Travel? Don't forget a supply of that Dr. For ler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It a superity remedy for sea sickness, as a positive cure for all bowel complain induced by bad water, change of diet, of climate. Whether at home or abroat it should be kept at hand in case of the strawberry.

ALL WELL PLEASED.—The childr like Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup as parents rejoice year its virtues.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

It Panel

It makes the control of the contr fervor, and I will help you to give Me your whole heart." Are you struggling with temptation, and after many falls growing weary of the struggle, tempted to think there is no use in trying any longer? "Fear not," says our Lord, "My grace is sufficient for you; keep on trying, and you will conquer in the end." Are you trying to lead a devout life, yet discouraged at the little progress you are making, fearing lest your unfaithfulness to grace makes you unworthy of going so often to the sacraments? Call not upon our Lord to depart from you—"Fear not." He knows your good intentions, and makes every allowance for your weak-ness.

makes every allowance for your weakness.

The fact is that the best of us are unworthy of even the least of God's graces,
yet in spite of our unworthiness, He
gives us every grace we need, yes, and
more than we need, "full measure, pressed
down and running over." And the more
unworthy we are, the greater claims we
have upon His generosity. Should the
thought of our sins and weaknesses tempt
us to despair, we have only to reflect
upon His boundless mercy and goodness,
and, approaching Him in loving confidence, we shall be sure of His help. If we
fail in the end it will not be because God
has not helped us, but because we have wilfully and deliberately rejected His grace,
which is always ready for us, if we only
choose to accept it.

Be not these east down at the thought

DIAM , 46 de Street o, get atest, [cedle te for Fine

breast whilst still palpitating. That was
the way in which recusant priests were
dealt with by that bright occidental star
good Queen Bess. "But the men of
Chelmaford were a kindly people, and they
did what in them lay to lessen the dying
torments of the confessor of Christ, for
"they very courteously caused men to
hang on his feet and set the knob to his
ear, and suffered him to hang to death.
Nay, more, they urged Bull, the hangman
of Newgate, who had come down to fulfil
his loathsome office, to use dispatch in
the quartering of him' lest, as they said,
he should revive. And this they did for
'all the town loved him exceedingly,' and
no man seemed in countenance to mislike
him, but much sorrowed and lamented his
death."

About eight weeks after the Martyr of

makes every allowance for your weakness.

The fact is that the best of me are unworthy of even the least of God's graces, yet in spite of our unworthiness. He gives us every grace we need, yes, and more than we need, "full measure, pressed down and running over." And the more of the Douai missioners were privileged to depend the brought of our dus and weaknesses tempt us to despair, we have only to reflect upon His generosity. Should the top the brought of our dus and weaknesses tempt us to despair, we have only to reflect upon His boundless mercy and goodnes, and, approaching Him in loving confidence, we shall be sure of His help. If we fail in the end it will not be because God has not helped us, but because God has not helped us, but because Harry and the fail in the end it will not be because God has not helped us, but because We have will tally and deliberately rejected His grace, which is always ready for us, if we only shoose to accept it.

Be not, then, cast down at the thought of your own unworthiness, for He bids you fear not. "The Lord is my light and my salvation," sings the Church to-day; "whom, then, shall I fear? The Lord is the protector of my life, of whom shall I fear? The Lord is the protector of my life, of whom shall I fear? The Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lord is my firmment, my refuge and my deliverer; my God is my helper."

More for 'the Lo

these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and sustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messra A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new trea tment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scimbific American.

LOW COST HOUSES! AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.

BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowerses of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Giasgow, Bootland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing Company,

LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

Beforences: Rev. Father Bayard, Saraia, Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Oceoran, Farkhill, Twody, Eingston; and Rev. Bre. Arnold, Montreel.





W J. THOMPSON.



MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Pavorably known to the public since
1836. Church, Chaple, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals McShane Bell Foundry.

Chimes and Peals for CHURCHS, COLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, eta. Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed, Send for price and catalogue, HY, McGHARE&CO., BALTIMOR, Md, U.S. in mention this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

WILLIAM HINTON, UNDERTAKER, ETC. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. First-class Hearses for hire. 202 King street London. Private residence, 254 King street, London, Ontario.

-OBJECTS OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of go imported or manufactured in the United

imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:
Ist. It is stanted in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patre so up purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices harged.

3rd. Should a natron want as ward different

enarged.

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

there will be only one express or freight oharge.

6th Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address or Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

6th Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, eutside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me suthority to set as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN.

Catholic Agency, & Barelay St., New York.

AGADERY OF THE SACRED HEAT.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

Locality currivalled for healthiness "first ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive ground afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

tages unsurpassed.

It is the property of the property of the property of the library contains choice and standar works. Literary reunions are held monthly Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict attestion is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness an economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to sa little difficulty of the times without impairing the select character of the Institution.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladie who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. ist Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mothers By Perior, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSON ONTAIN.—This Institution is pleasant, i located in the town of Windsor, opposite Be troit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the Frenci language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and inition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger man free of charge; Music and use of Pianos \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20 For further particulars address:—MOTHEN SUPERIOR.

TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT
TAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursa
line Ladies. This institution is pleasanth
situated on the Great Western Railway, &
miles from Detroit. This spacious and com
modious building has been supplied with al
the modern improvements. The hot wate
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grands are extensive, it
cluding groves, tardens, orchards, etc., etc
The system of education embraces every
branch of polits and useful information, in
cluding the French language. Plain sewing
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chealile
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and fultion per annum, paid semi
annually in sevance, sito. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For far
ther particulars address, Mothers SUPERIOS

ACCUMPANIAN COLV. HOLD.

SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND A SOURT HON CONTROL OF THE STUDIES O

Mrofessional.

DR. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'S Avenue, third door east Post Office Special attention given to diseases of the syes, ear, nose and throat Office hoursfrom 12 to 3.30 in the afternoon.

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 20 Wellington Street, London. Telephone. B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC. 78 Dundas Street west. Money to load on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, doorseast of Richmond street, London, On

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 6 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour o 5 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members averquested to attend punctually. MARTIP
O'MEARA, Pres., JAS, CORCOREN, Sec.

TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WIL-SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.



THE LONDON MUTUAL The only Mutual Fire Insurance Compar licensed by the Government of Canada. Head of ices, 428 Richmond street.

Head of loss, 32 Richmond street.

This Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property: and by the last Government returns it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business in Onstario it doubles, more property at risk than any other company in the whole Dominion. The business of 1886 has exceeded that of any previous year, and still increasing, thus making this company the largest, most successful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of resonable rates, good management, and fair, honest dealing. For insurance apply to J. A. Hutton, city agent Arch. McBrayne, 74 Dundas street, for Ras' London; John Ferguson Campbell and Wm. Stanley, county agents, or at the office Richmond street, between 9 and daily. D. C. MACDONALD,

HACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

St. Catharines Business College

FIRE AND MARINE,

MEADQUARTERS

STRICTLY PURE,

POSITIVELY SATISFACTORY, or returnable and money refunded. Use these Coffees, and help drive adulterated and inferior goods out of the market. Yours respectfully,

FITZGERALD. SCANDRETT & CO. 190 DUNDAS STREET.

"MISTAKES MODERN INFIDELS."

New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommended by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 13 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the press. Cloth \$1.25. Paper 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED, Address REV. GEO. R. NOETHIGRAVES, Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

Complete Classical, Philosophical d For further particulars apply to BEV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., President

GENERAL DEBILITY.

All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishmes, to keep up the system, should take Harkness. Beef, sreen and Wine. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles & 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & CO'Y DRUGGISTS.

COR. DUNDAS & WELLINGTON STS. LONDON, ONTARIO.

JOHN O'MEARA, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR & NOTARY, P. O. Box 455 Peterborough.

Collections promptly attended to.

C. B. LANCTOT

1664 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

ALTAR WINES OF ALL KINDS SILKS, MERINOS, BLACK SAYS AND LINENS

Largest assortment of Bronses, Vest-ments, chalices and Ciboriums at the lowest market prices. Orders respectfully solicited.



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, it contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such, No addition to or variations from the simple name:

COCK'S FRIEND
IS GENUINE. Trade Mark on Every Package.

NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WEEK FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HERLS, WIND GALLS.

GALLS.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENCE.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENCE.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BAUES.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BAUES.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTES IN SEEEP
AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IR DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace The Duke of Rutland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Des. 1, 1979.

"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrecation is used in my stables.

It think it very useful.

Master of Devoir Hunt."

Oustle Weir, Kjurston. Herstorchiker, Das. 2, 1979.

Chink it very useful.

Ruland,
Master of Belvoir Hunt."

Gastle Weir, Kingston, Herdordshire, Dec. 8, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embroadton in my stables to tennels, and have found it very serviceshie. I have also used the Universal Embroadton for Jumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.

R. H. PEILE Lieut Gol, Haster of Radorchine Hunt."

ELLIM AN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

Sold by Chemints, Royce, and Saddier, Price has.

TUMANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATIO

SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

BURNETT, AGENT.

KEEPS YOU COOL. Balbriggan Underwear, - 50c. French Balbriggan do. - 75c.

White & Col'd Cast mere do. 75c. PETHICK & M'DONALD

all that is beautiful and noble in Spanish therature.

In the Bible is written the annals of heaven, of earth and of the human race. In it, as in the Divinity itself, is contained that which was, which is, and which is to come. In its first page is recorded the beginning of time and of all things; in its last the end of all things and of time. It begins with Genesis, which is an idyl; it finishes with Apocalypse of St. John, which is a funeral hymn. Genesis is as beautiful as the first breeze which refreshed the world, as the first flower which budded forth in the fields, as the first tender word which humanly pronounced, as the first sun that rose in the East. The Apocalypse is sad, like the last ray of light, like the last glances of the dying; and between that funeral hymn and that idyl we behold all generations pass, one after another, before the sight of God. "A wonderful book, which the human race began to read thirty-three centuries 200, and although reading in it every day, every night, and every hour, have not yet finished its perusal! A book which when the heavens shall fe li together like a gigantic scroll, and the earth shall faint away, and the sun withdraw its light, and the stars grow pale, will remain alone with God, because it is His eternal word, and shall resound eternally in the heavens.

was Maximilian's companion in capturity and who periable dwith him, has written her memoirs. They are as yet unpublished, but a friend was allowed to read some portions of the book, among others the chapter describing the last act of the melancholy drams of June 19, 1867. We give these touching pages as follows:

The prisoners had been incarcerated in the convent of the Capuchins, a equare, heavy, massive building constructed in the usual model of Spanish convents. Out the first floor a narrow court with high walls led into a corridor thirty six feet long and about nine feet wide, upon which opened three cells. They still bore the names which had been given them by the Capuchins Sitters. The first, called "Eleven Thousand Virgina," was occupied by Gen. Mejis; the second, called "Santa Rosa," by Gen. Miramon, and the third, "Santa Thereas," more spacious than the others, was allotted to the emperor. The austerity of the cloister was evident in the interior of these cells, transformed into prisons. A brick floor, whitewashed walls, a narrow camp-bed, two or three chairs, a table and washstand of the simplest description.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening, and the emperor was at dinner, seated on the comp bed with a tray on his knees' house and other seam has followed the business steadily ever since and has made over one high the other are population of their own and over a score of the sories in the Cross of Christ and her children have that confidence in her which no mortal agency can inspire. She is, and must ever remain, the world, The world grows old, but she is and must ever remain, the world of the said and wash and we feel that if we can be easily be conferring upon them a blessing.

The business connections between Capachin Sitters. The first, called "Eleven Thousand Virgina," was occupied by Gen. Mejis; the second, called "Santa Thereas," more spacious than the other, was allotted to the emperor. The auterity of the cloister was evident in the interior of these cells, transformed into prisons. A br

and the emperor was at dinner, seated on the camp bed with a tray on his knees which held the dishes. On the little table of white wood was a candlebra with sev-eral wax candles which lighted the room, and Maximilian's shadow was thrown with

RRPS YOU COOL.

Islbriggan Under wear, - 57c, the country mark of respect and provided the service of the country mark of respect and provided the country mark of four provided the present and provided the country mark of four provided the present and provided the provided the

be the last shed for this unhappy country.

Vive le Mexique!"

Then Gen. Miramon, with the same clear, ringing voice that had sounded on the battle-field, cried:

"Mexicans, before the council of war my defenders sought only to save my life. At this moment, when, I am about to appear before my God, I protest against the name of 'traitor,' which has been thrown in my face to justify my condemnation. Let the Mexican people clear the name of my children from such a stain of infamy, and may my country be happy.

Vive le Mexique!"

Gen. M-jia, raising his eyes to heaven, said:

Gen. M-jia, raising his eyes to heaven, said:

"Most Holy Mother, I pray that Thy Son may pardon me, as I pardon those who have condemned me to death."

The soldiers fired, and as the wreaths of smoke slowly cleared away they could see Msximilian writhing in his blood. He groaned faintly, "Hay Bombre!"

A second volley of musketry ended his sufferings.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CATH-OLICS IN AUSTRALIA.

formed its perusal! A book which when the heavens shall felt together like a gigantic scroll, and the earth shall faint away, and the sun withdraw its light, and the stars grow pale, will remain alone with God, because it is His eternal word, and shall resound eternally in the heavens.

LAST MOMENTS OF MAXIMILIAN.

The widow of General Miramon, who was Maximilian's companion in captivity and who perished with him, has written hear memoirs. They are as yet unpub lished, but a friend was allowed to read in proportion to the total number, over one fifth of the entire population is not quite equal to that of Canada, yet the wealth of Canada. The imports of all kinds into Australia is the highest percapta of any country in the world and double for each individual to what it is in the memoirs. They are as yet unpub lished, but a friend was allowed to read in the perusal! A book which when the heavens allowed to read its perusal! A book which when the heavens allowed to read its perusal! A book which when the heavens allowed to read its perusal! A book which when the heavens allowed to read its perusal! A book which when the earth shall faint away, as to be very little though about by people were waged against her, they were of no avail. The blood of her martyrs was the seed from which millions of children wealth of Canada. The imports of all kinds into Australia is the highest percapta of any country in the world and double for her life and win the most glorious victories over the world, the flesh and the devil. Though her age countries, yet she is always in the springtime of life!

She has always been crowned victor in the most furious controversies that have once if the form of life!

She has always been crowned victor in the most furious controversies that have of life?

She has always in the world and double for each individual to what it is in the most glorious controversies that have of life?

She has always in the world and the devil. Though her age is centuries, yet she is always in the most furious controver

fits amounted to over two thousand dollars. The same man has followed the business steadily ever since and has made over one hundred thousand dollars, so we are informed, principally from the sale of Catholic books. Mr. Lyon has since been which held the dishes. On the little table of white wood was a candlebra with several was candles which lighted the room, and Maximilian's shadow was through its spents and business contained the contained white wood was through its spents and business contained the contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through its spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and business contained white wood was through the spents and through the spents and through the spents and through the spents and the spents and through the spents and through the spents and throu

been a constant difficulty in securing competent men specially adapted to the Cathelic trade. Although in the sale of general books and goods there is a tendency on the part of the public generally to get tired of buying, tals is not so with the Catholic people, as there has never been enough suitable men to properly represent this branch of the business, and a good number could now be employed with a clear certainty of making a fortune if they possessed the right energy and abilities. Mr. Lyon's firm either manufacture or are agents for all the best and most saleable Catholic books and goods, which they never sell until they have been submitted to the Cardinal and clergy generally for their approbation. The firm now consists of Mr. J. W. Lyon, who resides in Gaeloh, Canada, and Mr. Frank McNeil and Mr. Frank Coffee, who reside in Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. All enquiries should be addressed to Lyon, McNeil & Coffee, Guelph, Ont.

CATHOLICITY.

Catholic Columbian.

Catholicity is a body of facts, a system of doctrines. The Incarnation of the Son of God is the central point. The most prominent fact is the manifestation of the Son of God as the son of man. He gave a new principle to life, which is Himself. He infused a new spirit into man, the worship of God in spirit and truth. He came into the world of darkness and enlightened it. "He came unto His own and they received Him not." He gave to them, who received Him, power to become the sons of God. He gave to them life everlasting, a life beyond death and the grave. He established His Church and declared that the gates of hell could not prevail against it. Catholicity, therefore, is not a conception of man. It is a revelation Jesus Christ made to man. He dwells in His Church according to His promises, "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." His promises cannot fall. The Church teaches, with authority, the word of God.

It has the Sacraments, instituted by

the power to communicate.

Princes, powers and potentates have risen up against her. The history of the world gives them a place in its pages, their past is recorded, but even the world has forgotten them. She alone can say of empires, thrones, kingdoms and governments, "They were, but I am." Her existence is historical, past and present, her works are peace to the world, her authority is divine.

As she has triumphed over the month

As she has triumphed over the enmity of the whole world, from her establishment to the present, so shall she to the end of time, triumph. The fiercest persecutions that ever shocked the cold hearted world were waged against her, they were of no avail. The blood of her martyrs was the seed from which millions of children burst forth to battle for her life and win the most glorious victories over the world.

the world. She has always fostered all which may truly elevate man.

You will find her children among the heroes of the world and in every walk of life. She is in the world but her life is the work of divine charity. She is the continuation of the life of Jesus Christ on earth. Her mission extends to the end of time. She preaches the gospel to every creature. The poor have the gospel preached to and practiced towards them. Pestl'ence, famine or fear of death cannot drive her priests from the post of duty. When the scourge of death makes a desert of cities, places and whole countries her priests are with the suffering. When their dying moments lack the reception of the Sacraments. Like their Divine Master, they give their lives for their flocks.

THE BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

shareholders:
London, June 30th, 1887.
The directors beg to present the fourth annual report of the bank, accompanied by the usual statement of liabilities and

From which have been paid two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum 15,041 68 Leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss account.....\$10,132 72
The rates obtainable for loans during the greater part of the past year have ruled low, but the disposition at present appears to be towards higher money, and if such should continue we will no doubt, with other investors, obtain a corresponding benefit.

meet with the approvaholders.
The branches of the bank have been visited by the Inspector several times and thoroughly inspected during the year as usual, and the directors are pleased to state that the various officers continue to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

HENRY TATIOR,
President.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, Liabilities... Bank of London notes in cir-

Total liabilities to the public\$1,182,912 19
Capital paid up...\$223,588 13
Reserve fund..... 50,000 00
Divilends unclaimed...... 142 26
Dividend No. 7,
payable July 2,
1887...... 7,681 09
Balance at credit
of profit and loss
account..... 10,132 72 291,494 20

\$1,474,406 39

69,417 87

16.055 52

12,755 48

ASSETS. daily exchanges......

Deposited in other banks in Canada......

Dominion Government de

9,687 58 2,258 16 secured.

Past due dills secured......

Other assets (including safes and office furniture H. O. and branches)....

Total......\$1,474,406 39
The Bank of London in Canada |
London, 30th June, 1887.

PARNELL.

Mesers. CALLAHAN & Co,
GENTLEMEN,—The O.lograph of Mr. Parneil, issued by you, appears to me to be an
excellent likeness, giving as it does the
labitual expression of the frish leader.
MICHAEL DAVIT.

We guarantee our "PARNELL we guarantee our "PARALLL OILOGP.APH," (Copy Ignted,) the only correct like of the Irish Leader, daylor on painting. Size of 14 (Mailed in tubes on recopy of \$2. (Mailed in tubes on Fortification at Montreal). Agents Wanted. Liberal terms.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Ave Maria

DITTE ENGQUED

and everlasting patient and ineffaceable; it never tires, never gives up; time can not weaken it, ingratitude itself can not kill it. Even in this cold world the mother will not forget the son whom she has borne. . . He may have placed the early wrinkle on her brow, and sown the silver streak upon her hair; he may have planted thorns in her pillow and made her heart ache with very anguish for his follies and his crimes; still she remembers only that she is his mother. When all her schemes have failed, when his sint—as sins always do—have found him out and dragged him down, when the hand of sorrow has bowed him to the dust, his mother's heart is there to sympathize, his mother's love is there to sympathize, his mother's love is there to pour balm into the wounds that sin and sorrow have inflicted on his soul. And Mary is your Mother; you have it on the words of the dying Saviour—'Behold thy Mother.'"

LOCAL NOTICES.

BOOK Canvassers, Catholic, for new book, endorsed by Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Walsh, Archbishop Duhamel, Father Dowd, of Montreal, and all the clergy. Large percentage of proceeds of sale donated to leading Catholic institution. A great bonanze. Sure sale to every member of the Catholic Church. State canvassing experience in applying for agency.—The Prople's Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDF Bross, 280 Dundas street. 'all and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

Just received at J. J. GIB-BONS', for spring trade—New Dress Materials, New Hesierv and Gleves, New Prints and Cettens, New Table Limens, Tewellings and Sheetings, New Bibbons, Laces and Em-broideries, New Gonts' Fur-nishings, at bettem prices.



NATIONAL LOTTERY.

The Monthly Drawings take place on the THIRD WEDNESDAY of each month.

The value of the lots that will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Day of July, 1887,

-WILL BE-\$60,000.00. TICKETS-First Series...... \$1.00 Becond Beries..... 0.25

Ask for the Catalogue and prices of the Secretary, 19 St James Street, MONTRE

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Incorporated by Government in 1895
Will open September 5th. 1897
Capital, \$50,000 How. G. Yong St. and Wilton Ava.
Capital, \$50,000 How. G. W. ALLAN, President
25 TEACHEERS
All departments of Instrumental and Vocal Music tayuh, from the beginning to graduation. Also, Theory, Languages, Elocution, Turning, etc. Prizes, Certificates and Diplomas. Free
Advantages 2r Recitals, Cenerets, Lectures, Rudimentary
embracing 20 One Hour lessons. Board and room provided. For Goage Calendar, giving full information, address
Edward Fishers. Director, Toronto.

WANTED Active men, young or middle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. For particulars address—LYON, MCNEIL & COFFEE, Guelph, Ontario. TEACHER WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER, HOLDING AT least a Third-class Professional and Second-class Unprofessional Certificate, and competent to take charge of a choir, to teach the Separate School of Parkhill for the balance of 1887 Apply, stating salary and references, to H. B. QUARRY, Secretary, Parkhill, Ont, TEACHER WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER, HOLDING A Third-class Certificate, for the R. C. Separate School, Wallaceburg, to fill position of assistant. Duties to commence let September. Applicants to state salary and farnish testimonials.—PATRICK MCCARROX, Secretary-Tressurer.

457 3w TEACHER WANTED

FOR THE OATHOLIC SCHOOL OF THE town of et. Mary's (female), holding a Second class Certificate, Aor S. Only one capable of conducting a choir need apply. Applications to be made to WM. BARRON, Secretary of the School Board, St. Mary's.

MALE TEACHER WANTED. disdishore
hed
of a
lish
lish
of control of the control of the

BOOKS

A Flower for each day of the Month Ju A Flower for each day of the Month June, paper... Devotions for every day of the Month of Sacred Heart by Rev. P. Huguet

Imitation of the Sacred Heart, by Rev. Father Arnold......... 1 25

Rev. Father Arnold...

Meditations for the Month of Saored Heart, translated from the French by G. M. Ward; paper 35c bound in cloth...

Year of Sacred Heart; a thought for each day...

The first Friday of the Month, consecrated to the Sacred Heart... Hours with the Sacred Heart.....

cholars' Manuel Sacred Heart.....

PRIZE BOOKS In cloth and imitation of cloth, Bindings in all styles and at prices ranging from 10c, each and upwards.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. 115 Church St. 1669 Notre Dame S TORONTO. MONTREAL.

30th Thousand.—Reduced from \$3.52 PICTORAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS With Reflections for Every Day in the Year.

Including the Lives of the American Saimts recently placed on the Calendar for the United States by potition of The THIR! PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTHORE, and of THE SAINTS CANONIZED IN 1881. Edited by John GILMARY SHEA, LL.D. Edited by John GILMARY SHEA, LL D. With a beautiful Frontispiece of the Holy Family and nearly 400 other illustrations Bound in extra cloth, full glit side. - \$2.00 The cheapest and most attractive work published. Has received a special blessing from dur Hely Fasher, Pepe Lee XIII., and also the warm approbation of the following

J. Hennessy, D.D., Dubuque. A. Junger, D. D., Nesqually. F. X. Katzer, D.D., Green Bay. J. La Roque, D.D., St. Hya-Cap.

Right Rev. M. Marty, D.D., Dakota. Right Rev. L. Z. Moreau, D.D., St. Hyacin-

Right Rev. J. Rademacher, D.D., Nashville. Right Rev. H. J. Richter, D.D., Grand Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, D.D., Buffalo. Right Rev. R. Seldenbush, D.D., O.S.B., St. Cloud.
Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, D. D., Peoria.
Right Rev. J. Vertin, D.D., Marquette.
Right Rev. E. P. Wadhams, D.D., Ogdens

RENZIGER RKALHERS Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF ESTMENTS & CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

R. DRISCOLL & CO. MANUFACTURING

UNDERTAKERS. The only undertakers in London who do not belong to the Undertakers' combination.

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY. An attendant always on the premise Embalming or Iceing the cheap-est in the city. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - . London, On

PAY YOUR

Water Rates BEFORE

THE 15th INSTANT, And save 20 per cent. discount. P. J. BURKE, THE

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money apon the Security of Real Estate. Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

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

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.

MONEY TO LOAN J. BURNETT & CO VOLUME 9.

NICHOLAS WILSON & C Tailors and Gents' Furnishe FINE AND

MEDIUM WOOLLEN

A SPECIALTY. INSPECTION INVITE

UNITS. BY M. E. FRANCIS.

Only a frezen bird, I hear you say: No great mishap in woods alive with so Woods that in summer evenings calm

Sun rays that flicker down, the leaves

And there the trace of oft-returning feet Doth not the very air seem faint with ai Vain longings the beloved to recall? Surely this man was deer at least to What of the millions living? Here ti

Only a wasted life! Ah, hapless fate! Not all succeed though all the prize we atili,
And if the busy struggling crowd a mon
One chance to fall, unbecded by the thr
The greater good redeems the lesser lil,
His laurels full to others in the strife—
Wherefore at this—a common lot—rep
Friend, say you so? What if this wa

EPISCOPAL VISITATIO The Bishop of Kingston in Cornw

A NEW CHURCH TO BE ERECTED FOR FRENCH-SPEAKING POPULATION.

Cornwall Freebolder.

His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Clarrived in Cornwall from Kingston Saturday for his efficial viritation of parish and the administration of the rament of Confirmation to the yopeople. A very numerous gathering the parishioners, with the esteemed particle of the property of the parishioners, with the esteemed particle of the property of the parishioners, with the esteemed particle of the property of the proper ceremonies ordained for the colemn retion of the Bishop on the occasion of pastoral visit. This rite was conclimited with the imparting to the kneeling gregation of the Epicopal benediction. Sunday morning the Bishop based mass at 7.30 and Rev. F. mass was anng by the Bishop's Secre Father Kelly, of Kingston. At the clusion of this mass two addresses presented to the Bishop, one from English-speaking parishioners and also from the French, as follows:

also from the French, as follows:
To the Right Rev. James Vincent Cl
S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston,
May it please Your Lordship—
We beg to approach your Lordsh
this occasion of your Pastoral Visit
of the Parish of Cornwall, to offer
our fillal homage and bid you a h

our filfal homage and bid you a him welcome.
We recognize in your sacred persore representation of Jesus Christ in government of the venerable dioce Kingston, and we rejoice that or eminently gifted has been chosen to over and guide this portion of the livineyard in the way that leads to eternal kingdom.
Your Lordship's labors for the advented for religion in this Dioceee are known to us, and we beg to offer yo congratulations on the steady advanthe church's work since your asmongst us as our chief pastor.

amongst us as our chief pastor.

Your tender care for the little or
the flock has touched us most deeply
dicern in them the hope of the cl
the future men and women of Ca

And our Catholic instinct as well teachings of Mother Church, tells us vital importance of having them oughly instructed from the first dareason, in the saving truths of Salv and trained in the ways and teaching the catholic life, that they may been after years the consolation of our Sp Mother, the pride and bulwark young country, and walking in the pright counsers, safely reach the have alvation. And our Catholic instinct as well

righteousness, safely reach the hat salvation.

In this parish, Your Lordship's prointerest in and pastorel care of the dren has been specially made me and it is with feelings of thankf not unmixed with self congratuthat we witness the extension of our olic Schools.

To Your Lordship's zeal do we opresence amongst us of the religious to whom is committed the trust education of our daughters. Cone to God for the training of the their lives are a continued sacrif the welfare of the charge committed m, and well and faithfully do twotk.

Tast Your Lordship may long be