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The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 6. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884. NO. 301

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREET.

Written for the "Catholic Record." In Memoriam.

Apple blossoms, white and red
Were just unfolding over head,
No other blossom dared to show,
But by your peaceful water's side,
Above the pure and tranquil tide,
Spring's first green, tender grasses grow.

The air was still, the sky was bright,
A tranquil, dreamy, golden light
Lay on the world—the distant hill,
The valleys fair that lay beneath,
The white walls wore a royal wreath,
That rose beside us, strong and still.

A robin from your maple tree
Poured forth his joyous melody,
It was a simple strain, and yet
As we two stood and listened there
Heaven's music seemed to fill the air,
'Twas hope and joy to music set.

The subseas smile on yonder hill,
The robin warbles sweetly still,
But now, no more the melodies
Of joy and hope fill in his strain,
But with a wailing note of pain
From the green maple tree he cries.

Bright roses red are blushing here,
But I have seen them fairer die,
The gold adonis blossoms near,
And drooping o'er its graceful stem,
Oh, weave it for my diadem,
Love bleeding lips, sad image dear.

The delicate clematis hoods,
Pure and white as winter snows,
Deadly fair it seems to me,
Her cheek was not less cold and pale
Underneath its shrouding veil,
Alas, that I should live to see!

The sweet alyssum and the clove,
The honeysuckle's fragrant grove,
The crimson lipp'd chrysanthemum,
All blooming gay and gorgeously,
And yet the grave, the silent gloom,
A desert place of grief and gloom.

O lovely flowers, ere yet even one
Of you had opened to the sun
A fairer flower was blooming here!
No rose could emulate her cheek,
Or tender, blue myrtle seek
To match her eyes, or lips and cheer.

Her heart, a lily pure and white,
Unfolded in the morning light,
Offence and love and truth,
But cruel death came down and gave
That beautiful blossom to the grave
In its sweet summer time of youth.

Yet no, ah! not in the cold earth
Lies that sweet soul of heavenly birth,
For the divine, eternal light
Has taken it with tender care,
To blossom in his garden fair,
Ere'to heaven's glad, perpetual spring.

Love, P. Q. E. C. M.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The democratic national convention which began its sittings in Chicago on the 8th inst., had been looked to with very great interest by politicians of all shades of opinion in the United States and by a large portion of the people of this country. That the republicans had nominated their ablest man for the Presidency is universally conceded and the necessity therefore of a careful choice on the part of the democrats became all the more apparent. So long as there seemed to be any probability of Gov. Tilden's accepting the Presidential nomination, the enthusiasm of the democratic party was kept up at the very highest point. But when it became evident that Mr. Tilden would on no account accept the honor, the courage and hope and enthusiasm of the democracy suffered serious diminution. The managers of the Cleveland wing at once set to work to secure for their favorite the first place on the ticket and their success is no doubt due to the skillful leadership they were enabled to bring into the field against the divided councils of their opponents. A graceful act of the convention was the passage of the resolutions eulogizing Tilden and Hendricks, the candidates of 1876:

Resolved, 1. That this convention has read with profound regret and admiration the statesmanlike and patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, expressing the overpowering and providential necessity which constrains him to decline the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

2. That though fraud, force and violence deprived Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks of the office conferred upon them by the democratic party of the nation in 1876, they yet live and ever will live first in the hearts of the democracy of the country.

3. That this convention expresses the nation's regret that this same lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability, which cleansed and purified the city and state governments of the great Empire state, cannot now be turned upon the Augean stable of national fraud and corruption so long and so successfully inaugurated and maintained by the republican party at the national capital.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and that the chairman of this convention appoint a committee whose duty it shall be in the name of the convention to forward or present the same to the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

The reading of the resolutions elicited round after round of hearty applause. The framing of a platform was

much more difficult. The various hostile interests which such a document must seek to conciliate were this year each more than ever determined to secure some exclusive expressions of approval. The platform makers, however, succeeded to their own, if not to the entire satisfaction of the convention, in evading explicit condemnation of any set of views on trade and tariff questions. Those portions of the document most interesting to us are the clauses bearing on these questions, or monopolies, Chinese immigration, common schools and the protection of American citizens abroad. On the tariff question the platform declares:

"The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain decree of justice, that all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economically administered government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the attempt to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increase of cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing the heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the internal revenue, is a war tax and so long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as congress may from time to time grant such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, and any surplus should be paid into the treasury."

In the resolution favoring reciprocal trade relations with American countries no mention whatever is made of Canada:

"We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the 15 sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none. We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss. Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatsoever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political."

The following are choice specimens of political buncombe:

We oppose sumptuary laws, which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor honest civil service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, the separation of church and state and diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property, as defined by law.

Strong ground is taken against Chinese and other foreign pauper immigration:

In reaffirming the declaration of the democratic platform of 1876 that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the cardinal principles of the democratic faith, we nevertheless, do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed. All the great woes upon our country have come of imported labor. Our fathers made this land the home of the free for all men appreciating our institutions, with energy enough to bring themselves here, and such we welcome; but our country ought never to be a bazaar-house for the deportation of the pauper labor of the other countries through government aid, or the importation of the same kind of labor as an instrument by which capital can debase American working-men and women from the proud position they now occupy by competing with them by imported or convict labor, while at the same time capital asks and receives the protection of its interests at the hands of the government under the guise

of providing for American labor. This will, like all others that find birth in the cupidity and selfishness of man, labor demands should be redressed by law. Labor has a right to demand a just share of the profits of its own production."

Monopoly is vigorously condemned in the following resolutions:

Every species of monopoly engenders two classes, the very rich and the very poor, both of which are equally hurtful to a republic which should give to its people equal rights and equal privileges under the laws.

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States were the equal heritage of all its citizens, and should have been held open for the use of all in such quantities only as are needed for cultivation and improvement by all. Therefore we view with alarm the absorption of these lands by corporations and individuals in large areas, some of them more than equal to princely domains, and demand of congress to apply appropriate remedies with a stern hand, so that the lands of the people may be held by the many and not by the few.

Resolved, That the public lands of the nation are held by the government in trust for those who make their homes in the United States, and who mean to become citizens of the republic, and we protest against the purchase and monopolization of these lands by corporations and the alien aristocracy of Europe.

The protection of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad is resolutely insisted on:

The democratic party insists that it is the duty of this government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and, to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

The fostering of the American merchant marine is also thoroughly advocated, and an anti-British policy very clearly called for:

"Under a period of democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under 20 years of republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry. Under a quarter of a century of republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils; despite the freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men and annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of office and industry in the old world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing, standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the markets of the world.

Instead of the republican party's British policy, we demand on behalf of the American democracy an American policy. Instead of the republican party's discredited scheme and false pretence of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the democracy freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty."

Such are the main features of the declaration of principles on which the democracy appealed to the American nation. It is not, however, the platform but the personnel of the Presidential ticket that is looked to by the vast majority of the people. The choice of the convention has fallen on Governor Cleveland, of New York, for President and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The ticket has many elements of strength, but in certain regards is weakly enough. Mr. Cleveland is not by any means as strong in his own state as his friends would have the public at large believe. The probability is that a third ticket with Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, will be put in the field which will draw a large vote from both parties.

The balloting in the democratic convention resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Cleveland	385
Bayard	171
Thurman	80
Randall	80
Macdonald	50
Carlisle	27

SECOND BALLOT.

Cleveland	683
Hendricks	451
Bayard	814
McDonald	2
Randall	4
Thurman	4

Total.....829.
The number of votes necessary to a choice was 547. The nomination was made unanimous amid intense enthusiasm.

Mr. Hendricks was unanimously selected as the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Cleveland is sketched by a friendly critic in these terms:

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March, 1837. When he was quite young his parents removed to Fayette, Oneida county, N. Y. At the age of 15 he was sent to the academy at Clinton, Oneida county, but his studies there were of short duration. When 16 years old he was obliged to accept a position as clerk in a country store, but soon after was offered and accepted a position as teacher in the New York asylum for the blind, where he remained for one year. He next entered upon the study of law at Buffalo, and was admitted to practice in 1859, and in 1862 was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county, in which position, although but 25 years old, he displayed great ability. In 1865 he was nominated by the Democrats for district attorney, but was defeated by the Republican nominee by a small majority. In fall of 1870 he was elected sheriff of Erie county and in 1874 mayor of Buffalo, receiving very many Republican votes.

By a liberal exercise of the veto power he was the means of defeating many corrupt municipal jobs originating in his own as well as the Republican party, and by the utmost care and vigilance he saved the taxpayers many thousands of dollars, which, if he had performed his duties less conscientiously, might have been ruthlessly squandered. When a successor was to be selected for Gov. A. B. Cornell, Mr. Cleveland was only mentioned as a possible candidate. Cornell had incurred the bitter hate of his former friends and patrons of the Stalwart wing of the party by abandoning them during the first months of the Garfield administration, and they determined to crush him. In this they had no doubt the support of President Arthur. Secretary Folger was selected as the Stalwart candidate. His nomination was secured by a most disreputable use of the machine and the party in the nominating convention. When the public fully understood the matter the indignation was great. Two of the nominees for State offices on the same ticket with Folger withdrew, refusing to accept nominations which they had reason to believe were inspired by fraud. The republican leaders were thrown into consternation. The Democrats re-nominated by nominating Grover Cleveland, and his election over Mr. Folger was one of the most remarkable events in American politics. He carried the State by a majority of 195,000, almost every county giving him a majority.

Mr. Cleveland's rank at the bar is a high one. He is careful and methodical as a business man, which, united to his faculty of going to the bottom of all questions, gives him the principal elements essential to success in his profession. He presents his case well and closely, whether the argument is made before a court or a jury, but does not indulge in any exhibition of pyrotechnics. His vocabulary is ample, but not overwhelming or exhaustive, as is so often the case with professional legal talkers. He is a hard worker, and a large, reliable and commanding practice is his reward. Mr. Cleveland is a large man, somewhat above the medium height, with a strong though not a particularly striking face. He has dark, penetrating eyes and heavy eyebrows. His movements are deliberate and dignified, but devoid of the heaviness which sometimes accompanies men of his type. He is not a rich man, in spite of his frugal bachelor habits. He does much free legal work for poor clients, and has a way of assisting them which, though most creditable to his conscience, does not put money in his purse. He is also a liberal benefactor of all the charities of Buffalo, a city peculiarly active in this work. Mr. Cleveland's strength as a candidate is due to his strong conservatism, his unalloyed character, his sympathy with straight-forward, business methods in politics, his exceptional standing with the independent, reform element of the country over, and in his ability to inspire people with the belief that he may be trusted to do nothing for purely partisan purposes, and, if elected, his friends claim he may be trusted to expose jobs, turn out and keep out thieves, and give the country a manly, conservative administration of his own.

Mr. Hendricks is a well-known democratic politician. He sat in the United States Senate during the war and was one of the small band of democrats who sustained President Johnson's course during the famous reconstruction period. In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana, and in 1876, nominated for the Vice Presidency. Elected to this

office he was, like Mr. Tilden, who had been chosen President, made a victim of the celebrated count out.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

PASTORAL VISITATION.

His Lordship Bishop Carbery, of Hamilton, accompanied by Father Heenan visited St. Joseph's Church, Macton, on the 2d inst. A very large number of elegantly equipped carriages filled with the elite of the congregation, and also a number of horsemen, went to St. Clemens, a flourishing parish a short distance from Macton, presided over by the Rev. Father Gehl, to accompany His Lordship to their church, at which place they arrived about 6.30 p. m., after a very pleasant drive. His Lordship was met at the church by an immense congregation who had collected to greet him. After visiting the priest's residence he went immediately to the church where he was received at the door by the pastor, Rev. F. P. O'Reilly, and proceeded at once to make the episcopal examination after which he gave the Papal Benediction to those present and then proceeded to examine the children who had been preparing to receive confirmation, under the supervision of the pastor, for some time previous. After an exhaustive examination by His Lordship, Father Heenan, Father Foester and Father Gehl, His Lordship, addressing the children, expressed himself as being very highly pleased with the results of the examination and paid a high compliment to their pastor, teacher, and parents and to themselves for their thorough manner in which they had answered the many questions put to them and for their knowledge of the Christian doctrine; he was glad to find that he was not under the necessity of turning away even one candidate out of ninety-six persons. His Lordship dwelt at some length on the importance of Catholics thoroughly educating their children in the truths of their religion and eloquently portrayed the benefits to be derived therefrom.

On Friday morning, after the masses by the several priests in attendance, Father Gehl was the celebrant of the mass at which His Lordship administered the sacrament of Confirmation to the several candidates, 96 in number, amongst whom were a number of adults. The following clergy assisted at the very impressive ceremony: the pastor, Rev. Father O'Reilly, Father Heenan, of Hamilton, Father Foester, of New Germany, Father Dooley, of Amherst, and Father Heitman of Listowel. The sponsors for the candidates were Mr. John Rafferty, of Buffalo, and Miss Mary McCormack, of Macton. After Confirmation His Lordship addressed the children in appropriate terms, explaining to them many things necessary for their welfare both in this life and the life to come. He exhorted them to be on their guard against the many temptations that would beset them during life and advised them to be aware of intoxicating liquors and the many scandals arising from the abuse thereof.

He afterwards addressed the people of the congregation present, and dwelt at length and in eloquent language on their duties as Catholics, on the duties they owe to God, to their pastor, to themselves and to their children. He complimented them on the fine church which their faith, charity and zeal had raised up to the glory of God, of which they might well be proud, for it was more than he expected to find in a place where they labored under many disadvantages. He also touched eloquently on the necessity of attending at Mass regularly and receiving the Blessed Sacrament frequently. He next spoke on the duties we owe to our neighbor in the matter of doing justice to each other and hoped that there would be brotherly love amongst them all and that any trouble that might arise between families or neighbors would be settled amicably themselves without going to law courts or causing scandal and injury, and his remarks on this subject were listened to so attentively and given with so much zeal and fervor and so forcibly, that no doubt they will have a salutary effect. An address was then presented to His Lordship by the prominent men from Macton and Drayton. The address was couched in very touching language and was expressive of the people's love, loyalty and esteem, to which His Lordship made a most eloquent reply, thanking the people for the address and also for the sentiments therein contained and sincerely thanked them again for the many evidences of their good faith and charity.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE PICNIC.

The sixth annual picnic in aid of the House of Providence, Dundas, attracted a large crowd during Dominion day, and, like all its predecessors, it was a success in every particular. It is true that there was not as large a crowd present as on some former occasions, but the arrangements nevertheless were perfect in every way, and those who attended were provided with full facilities for enjoyment. It is useless to say one word about the grounds. They are, without exception, the best for picnic purposes in this part of the country, and those yearly having charge of the annual outing take care that they are utilized to the best possible advantage. As one ascended the hill he was struck by the magnificent display of booths. These were controlled by the ladies of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Augustine's Societies. The young ladies presiding here were most courteous and attentive, and disposed of a great deal of refreshments of various kinds.

The amusements provided were heartily enjoyed by those taking part. A football match between two picked teams created a good deal of interest, and the players could not have entered more heartily into the spirit of the play had

the championship of the Province depended upon the result. The principal feature of the day, however, was the competition for gold-headed cane, presented by Mayor Mason, of Hamilton. The contestants were Mr. James Hourigan, President of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of Dundas, and Mr. Henry Arland, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of Hamilton. The election was a lively one, and at the close of the polls it was announced that Mr. Hourigan was the successful candidate, having polled 561 votes to Mr. Arland's 292. Majority 259. Mr. Hourigan was then presented with the cane, and returned thanks in suitable terms. In doing so he alluded to the great progress which the association he represented had made throughout the Province during the past year, about half a million dollars having been expended in benefits to worthy members. Throughout the day the good Sisters of St. Joseph were unremitting in their attention to visitors, and scores took a look through the institution and were loud in their praises of the manner in which it is kept. Meals were served during the day in the House at 25c each, and all who partook of them were abundantly satisfied. Father Foester, who had charge of the demonstration, was most untiring in his efforts to please, and to his exertions the great success of the outing may be attributed.

The drawings for the several valuable articles put up, created a good deal of interest. The splendid picture of Bishop Carbery was won by Mrs. Mahony, of Hamilton; the bride doll (St. Augustine's table) was drawn by Miss M. A. Macdonald, of Dundas; Miss Levis, of Hamilton, won the bride doll of St. Patrick's table; Mr. Chas. McCardell, of Dundas, won the hammock, and a huge cake was carried off by Mr. Dermody, of Hamilton.

The clergymen present were: Very Revs. Dean O'Reilly, Chancellor Keough, Rev. Fathers P. Lennon, Bradford, Silavan, Oakville; Feeney, Dundas; J. Lennon and Bergman, Hamilton.

BOOKS FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR,—I have carefully examined Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First and Second Readers, also the Dominion Speller, and I consider them the best books of the kind I have yet seen. If the Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers prove as good as the First and Second, I would unhesitatingly recommend the Dominion series of Readers for adoption in our Separate Schools. The Speller is a complete book, and very suitable for Catholic Schools. Besides the Readers, we require a suitable Grammar, Geography, and History, and in regard to books on mathematics, it would be advisable to adopt the same as is used in public schools. It is certainly true we had a uniform series of textbooks in our separate schools, and hoping, Mr. Editor, you will lend your valuable assistance in attaining this object, I remain Yours sincerely,
London, June 27, 1884. SAM. R. BROWN.

Archbishop Ryan's Reception.

The Archbishop's residence on the north side of the Cathedral, Philadelphia, is being thoroughly refitted for the occupancy of the newly-appointed Archbishop Ryan. The interior and exterior of the building is being repainted, and the rooms are in the hands of the upholsterers. It is not definitely known when the new prelate will arrive in Philadelphia, but he is not expected within a week. He has completed his preparations to leave St. Louis, but has not, as yet, received the Pallium from Rome. He may, however, come before he receives it, as it is thought that he has been otherwise officially notified. It is understood that he will be tendered a formal reception by the Catholic people of the city soon after his arrival. The clergy and theological students have already begun the rehearsal of the ceremonies prescribed for the installation of a new Archbishop.

A Royal Convert.

Paris, Friday evening.—Prince Henry Von Haux, son of the Elector and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and grand nephew of the Emperor of Germany, was yesterday received into the Catholic Church by the Papal Nuncio, in the Chapel of the Nunciature. The Prince was to have had for his sponsors Queen Isabella II., and the Count Von Stoenhorff, but the former being absent in Madrid had requested her sister-in-law, the Infanta Louise de Bourbon, Duchess of Sosa, to act in her place, however, without the presence of the Duchess of Sosa, who arrived too late. The whole solemnity was conducted with the strictest privacy, very few laymen being present. At ten o'clock Prince Henry, accompanied by his Godfather, knelt down at the door of the chapel, which, when opened, disclosed to view the Nuncio, arrayed in full Pontifical, and at the head of his clergy. The officiating clergyman then read the Nicene Creed to the neophyte, who replied, "I do believe" at the end of each question as prescribed by the Roman rite. The door of the chapel was then closed for ten minutes, after the lapse of which time it was reopened, to permit the prince and his assistants to proceed to the foot of the altar. Here Prince Henry read the Creed in a loud voice, his right hand being placed on the Book of the Gospels. A low Mass was next celebrated by the Nuncio, who afterwards administered the Sacraments of Confirmation and Confirmation to the new Catholic.

Roses and the Nightingale.

In my garden it is night-time,
But a still time and a bright time,
For the moon rains down her splendour
And my garden feels the wonder
Of the spell which it lies under
In that light so soft and tender.

GENERAL SHERMAN AT COLUMBIA.

An Episode of the Late War.

BY CHRISTINE FABER.
For Redpath's Weekly.

On the night that during the Civil War—Columbia, South Carolina, was burned, the sixty scholars of the Ursuline Convent in that city were grouped together in one of the lower rooms of the institution awaiting orders from the Lady Superiores, Madame Lynch, sister of the late lamented Bishop of Charleston.

Early in the day, General Sherman had given to her his written pledge to spare the Convent, and, relying upon this promise, no provision was made for the removal of either pupils or nuns. And people in the vicinity, having heard of this pledge, sent to the Convent many of their valuables for safe keeping.

When the city was fired, and flames after flames sent its lurid light into the very windows of the institute, the hearts of the pupils and of many of the nuns quaked, and as the cries of drunken soldiers mingled with the noise of crackling timber and the ominous thud of falling wall, some of their very souls gave way to mortal fear.

Madame Lynch alone never once lost her calm, majestic mien. She would not forego her trust in Sherman's pledge, nor could she doubt for a moment the aid and the protection of Heaven. So she calmed the terrified girls, and imparts a much of her own firm assurance to the trembling sisters.

But, at eleven o'clock, when the sky seemed to be a mass of molten flame from not alone burning houses, but the vegetation along the road leading to the city that had so long sheltered a company of rebel soldiers broke into the convent.

With flaming torches in hand they dashed past the guard at the door, who made little effort to stop them, and fire marked their way at every step they took.

But one of their number, slight, snail, agile young man, though he seemed to be as busy as the others in applying his torch, really did not touch a single jet, and, to a close observer, his tipsy swagger was nothing more than a feint; a feint that was fully proved by his seizing the first opportunity of escape from his companions, and making his way to the room in which were gathered the nuns and the girls.

Madame Lynch met him before he could cross the threshold.
"You do not recognize me, Madame," he said hurriedly, "but I am Louis Blanchard, Eugenie's brother."

He plucked away from his face for an instant the heavy beard that had concealed it.

The Superiores gave a low cry of pleased surprise.
"You have disguised yourself so effectively, Mr. Blanchard," she said, "that it would be hard to recognize you."

"I had to do it to get my way in here," he answered; "but there is no time for explanations. They are firing the Convent over your heads, and I have come to tell you to go instantly. If you do not, Marshal the girls now, and I shall pretend that I have been detailed by General Geary as one of your guards. The Yankee soldiers are in such a state of general intoxication they will hardly discover that I am not one of them."

The tramp of unsteady feet, and the roaring of the flames on the floor above them, convinced Madame Lynch that it was no longer safe to trust to Sherman's promise.

There was barely time to serve a pillow and a cup to each of the girls, and to get them safely out of the burning building. On the street the danger was hardly less. Fire was on all sides of them, and intoxicated soldiers met them at every step. Men were maddened that night, for the very gutters ran with liquor, and soldiers scooped it up and drank it until their brains were on fire.

The little band walked in pairs, its outer ranks guided by the twenty nuns, and headed by undaunted and dignified Madame Lynch. In more than one instance, burning soldiers fell back before her, their insults dying on their lips, and themselves quelled by their own not-wait.

Blanchard gradually worked his way to the side of one of the girls, and whispered to her:
"Don't be afraid, Minnie; it is I."

"Louie," she exclaimed, dropping the hand of her companion in order to grasp his.
"But how did you get here? And where are Eugenie and your parents?"

"I came here with our soldiers, the Confederates, and expected to have to leave with them when Columbia was given up; but I had this disguise with me, touching his false beard, "and I found an opportunity of assuming a part of the Yankee uniform. I was glad enough to embrace it, knowing it would help me to get to you. Eugenie, and father and mother were safe in Augusta when I left, but most anxious about you."

"And you have braved all this danger for my sake?" lifting to his own a pair of bewitching dark eyes.
"Of course."

But he could say no more, for just then a mounted Federal officer attempted to force his horse through the ranks of the girls. Terrified, they parted to give him space, but instead of availing himself of the opportunity he simply reared his animal upon its haunches, causing more fright and consternation, and then drew it up so that its head fairly touched the face of the young lady to whom Blanchard was speaking.

Maddened at the wantonness of the officer, Blanchard sprang at the horse, jerked the rein from the hand of the astonished rider and forced the beast out of the ranks, and back upon his haunches, to the imminent risk of dislodging the officer. He recovered himself in time, however, and with his riding whip gave a blow to the young man's face that knocked off his false beard.

The light from the burning city made everything as distinctly visible as in the moonlight, and following up his discovery of one disguise the officer immediately tore away enough of Blanchard's Federal uniform coat to reveal his Confederate beneath.

After that it was but the work of a moment to cause Blanchard's arrest, and he was borne away, without time to say even a parting word to her for whom he had braved so much.

They were betrothed—Louie Blanchard and Minnie Riler—had been betrothed almost in their cradles by their parents, who would thus cement their own fond friendship. And when, a half score of years after, an epidemic swept away the father and mother of Minnie, she was immediately adopted by the Blanchards, finding in their home a care as tender as that she had lost in her father's.

The Blanchards, both father and mother, loved her devotedly. Eugenie, the only daughter and her senior by three years, regarded her as a precious little sister, and Louie, the only son and older again than Eugenie by a couple of years, looked upon her always as his intended wife.

Eugenie and she, for some years, had been educated together at the Ursuline Convent in Columbia; then the former having graduated, had returned to her home in Augusta. Minnie remained to complete her education, and, being now in her eighteenth year, she expected to do so at the close of the present term.

She was a pretty, graceful, spirited girl, with an equally keen sense for the pathetic and the humorous, and underook of determination in anything she endeavored to carry out through by her own force. Unlike many of her kind, she did not lose heart at the arrest of her lover, nor did she even give way to tears, that would have served as little. She knew that he was brave and quick of invention, and she felt he would prove that his disguise had been necessary for the purpose of protecting her, his betrothed, and not as a spy, so that his utmost penalty would be captivity. And that, perhaps, would be shortened by an exchange of prisoners.

This consoling and assuring herself, she stepped to with her companions firmly and bravely enough.

Before Vallé Crucis was quite reached, mounted guards of General Geary's staff overtook the little band of women, and requested them to return. It was Sherman's order, and they were again guaranteed protection, but directed to pass the remainder of the night in the Cathedral, one of the few buildings that had not thus far shared in the general destruction.

So the fostere, weary, and affrighted women retraced their dangerous way, but this time protected by the mounted guards remained with them.

When they arrived at the Cathedral, they preferred to remain in the graveyard that partly surrounded the edifice, for all seemed as if the flames raging upon all sides must surely extend their fiery tongues thither.

Crowding together, most of them threw their pillows upon the grass, and, seating themselves, endeavored by such little heat as they could get from each other, to endure the bitter cold of that February night.

Minnie Riler was one of the few who remained standing, though she had thrown her pillow down with the rest, and while she shivered as the cold wind cut through her shawl, the expression of her face, distinctly seen in the light of the burning city, evinced that she was more absorbed in her own thoughts than alive to any impression of the weather.

General Sherman was in the inclosure, mounted, and taking a leisurely survey of the havoc about him. To get a better view of some point, he rode to where Minnie Riler stood, drawing rein just beside her. She started a little, then moved haughtily away, but only a step or two. He rested himself carelessly in his saddle, with one leg thrown up over the thigh of the other.

Suddenly a woman approached him, wringing her hands, and lamenting loudly the general ruin.
He answered:
"You may thank me, Madame, that you have the heavens above you, and the earth beneath you."

Minnie Riler heard his reply, and impulsively she responded, as she turned and faced him:
"Are you such a fool as to think you could take those?"

He laughed at the spirit of the girl. General Geary, who stood near him, interested by her daring reply, stooped forward to look at her closely. He felt that

he would recognize, wherever he saw it, that defiant face and sparkling eyes.
An hour or two later, and General Sherman placed at Madame Lynch's disposal the Methodist College. Thither the little band marched, protected front and rear by General Geary's own staff. Bacon and hard tack were served to them, and a provost guard was placed in the building.

Minnie Riler, in passing the guard to ascend to the quarters assigned to her and her companions, recognized him as an intimate, though absent, friend of her own and the Blanchards. He had been a neighbor, in fact, until a couple of years before the war, when he with his family removed north.

The recognition was mutual, and equally hearty and affectionate, after which followed hurried questions and answers in the course of which Minnie told what had happened to Louie.

The face of the young provost guard became dark and grave at once.
"Will you be shot, Minnie," he said, "shot within twenty-four hours?"

The girl's pluck and determination came instantly to her aid.
"Can nothing be done to help him?" she asked, speaking firmly, though she changed color a little.

"Nothing," he replied.
"Will you give me permission to see him?" she asked, looking back at Madame Lynch, who stood waiting for the conversation to end, that she might see Minnie up the stairs before her, she bent forward and whispered something to the young man very quickly.

He started and shook his head.
She persisted, whispering again more hurriedly and more earnestly than before, and at length she won her way. He promised to do what he could, and to find some means of letting her know how he should succeed.

On her upward way with the Superior, she explained the cause of her detention.
"I was coaxing him to help me to see Louie, who will be shot before twenty-four hours."

Madame was shocked and sorrowful, but still sanguine, and she would have attempted to impart some of her own hope to Minnie, but that the girl seemed already buoyed with some strange confidence.

Towards noon, when a guard came with a fresh supply of the brackish water which, though they looked at it with a bitter taste, was yet drunk with avidity by many of the girls, he seemed to be on some secret though anxious alert that immediately attracted Minnie Riler's attention. She found a pretext for speaking to him, and giving which she contrived to let him know her name.

He slipped to her a dirty and crumpled piece of paper, on which she made out, at the first opportunity:
"Louie is to be shot to-morrow morning. Come down stairs as soon as it grows dark, and I shall try to carry out your plan. I must not leave my post, but I have enlisted the services of a young lieutenant who is my trusty friend. GEORGE AMANDA."
Minnie thrust the note into her bosom, and flew to find her particular chum, one Annie Deering.

"I am going to steal down stairs as soon as it is dark, Annie," she said, and went up to cover up my departure. Keep Madame Lynch and everyone else from knowing it as long as possible. I shall have a headache and retire to my pallet as soon as the sun goes down, the better to let him know my name. Do you understand, Annie?"

"Yes, I understand," replied Miss Deering, "and a little more perhaps than you imagined you were telling—all this has reference to Louie, hasn't it?"

Minnie, who had put her finger on her lips to insist on silence, then removed it, to say, carelessly:
"Now go and see if Belle Manning has that pair of pocket scissors of hers, and if she will lend it to me."

Annie Deering extended her eyes at the stupid request, bringing the article to Minnie, who put it into her pocket.

Her descent at nightfall to the lower part of the building was accomplished without detection, and without suspicion, her companions, with the solitary exception of Annie Deering, and Madame Lynch, and the other sisters supposing her to be quietly, if not comfortably, reposing on one of the uninviting pallets, the only beds that could be obtained. Her departure was further aided by the fact that candles were not supplied to them until the darkest hour of the night, and she restrained herself with so severe a curb, lest even a passing expression of her face might make some revelation, that it was an intense relief to give way at last, and she sobbed outright on Madame Lynch's breast. That good reply comforted her as well as well as her, and she returned to the care of the Superiores, a large uncovered country wagon drew up before the door of the college, and a rough looking man, in the dress of a farmer, announced that he had come to take home the Georgia girl. He was recognized at once by Minnie, and she hurriedly descended from August, and Madame Lynch did not hesitate to confide in his care those of her charges whose homes were in the vicinity from which he had come. There were six of them, Minnie Riler among the number, and she parted with the Sisters, and thence with her companions who were compelled to longer sojourn in desolate and well-nigh destitute Columbia, her tears for the first time burst forth. Possibly it was the reaction from feelings strange and powerful enough to have subdued her, but she started with the Sisters, and thence with her companions who were compelled to longer sojourn in desolate and well-nigh destitute Columbia, her tears for the first time burst forth.

Youth is so buoyant. Misfortune may depress it, and want may make it graunt, but let a momentary streak of light cross the darkness, or permit the grotesque some of the world as he returns to the care of the Superiores, a large uncovered country wagon drew up before the door of the college, and a rough looking man, in the dress of a farmer, announced that he had come to take home the Georgia girl. He was recognized at once by Minnie, and she hurriedly descended from August, and Madame Lynch did not hesitate to confide in his care those of her charges whose homes were in the vicinity from which he had come. There were six of them, Minnie Riler among the number, and she parted with the Sisters, and thence with her companions who were compelled to longer sojourn in desolate and well-nigh destitute Columbia, her tears for the first time burst forth.

Thus it was with the six young girls whom Mr. D— had conveyed to Georgia. With all their privations, in the midst of anxiety for absent relations, and some concern about the fatigue and discomfort of a long and exposed journey, they could no more help being amused by the novelty of all that they could resist breathing.

The comical streak then in everything they saw, or did—even turned into a jest the fact that their only towel was Minnie Riler's veil. It served for washing as well, when a heavy storm came on, and saturated the whole party.

Two days they were out on the road, and never, perhaps, were seen a more bedraggled or dishevelled looking company. Twice they had been wet through, and their rumples, and hardly yet dry attire clung around their forms in a most uncomfortable way, while their hair, (not one of the party had been combed) dressed on with their fingers, was suffered to adopt any fashion it chose.

Fatigue, and wet, and cold, had at length made them somewhat spiritless, and for an hour or more, there had been absolute silence.

Then one of the party suddenly perceived an object in the distance. She called the attention of her companions to it, and as the wagon was approaching it they soon made it out to be a man. When they came nearer they saw he was very neatly dressed, and that he was carefully picking his steps across the somewhat marshy ground surrounding him. The pains that he took to select the places for his feet were enough to awaken the mirth of the girls and contrasting with their own, frequent were their jests at his expense.

But he was too far removed from them to know even that he was an object of attention, and he continued to thread his way slowly and carefully. All his care, however, did not avail. In one of the softest places his foot slipped, and, to the extravagant delight of the girls, he turned a complete somersault into the marsh.

They screamed with laughter, and lifted themselves to higher positions in the wagon, and made Mr. D— drive as near as possible to the scene of the catastrophe, so that when the neatly dressed individual recovered himself and again stood on firm ground, wet, muddy, and disordered, he encountered, hardly six feet away, the merry faces of the six laughing girls.

At the same time, however, there was a scream of recognition from Miss Riler, and a simultaneous exclamation from the bespattered young man. He was Louis Blanchard, and in another moment his betrothed had sprung from the wagon, and was fairly holding him in her arms.

All the occupants of the vehicle alighted, and surrounded him the letter to see him, even to Mr. D— who knew him well, and who shook him heartily by both hands.

His story was not a long one. Having made his escape from Columbia, on the night that Minnie changed places with him in his prison, he had contrived to reach the house of a friend some miles south of the burned city, and there he had remained until the previous day, when, unable longer to endure his suspense about Minnie, he had started, determined, could he gain information in no other way, to brave again the perils of Columbia in order to learn something about her.

"And now tell me," he continued, "how soon after my departure did you proclaim an exchange of prisoners?" she said, laughing. "General Geary divined when it happened to see me the next morning."

There seemed to come to young Blanchard a sudden and rather startling divination.
"Minnie," he said very solemnly, "would you have broken your promise given when I consented to let you take my place?"

"My promise," she replied archly, "what was it? Oh, yes," putting her hand hastily on his mouth to prevent his answer. "I remember—it was to reveal my identity the first thing the next morning. I intended to do so when I gave you that promise, Louie, but somehow, when the time came I could not. I was so much afraid of danger for you, and then it would have been no novel and so wonderful, you know, to die in your place."

For answer, he caught her to him and kissed her.

Of course he was willed to the return party, and the rest of the journey, at least to Minnie Riler, seemed to be accomplished with much more speed and pleasure than had been the first part of it.

They reached the various homes of the girls without accident or interference, and on the close of the war, Louis Blanchard and his young betrothed were married.

To this day, however, twenty years after the great struggle, Mrs. Blanchard continues to dislike General Sherman. Reading his memoirs, she became exasperated at some of his statements about the burning of Columbia, and was heard to declare that she would retaliate them even at the cost of appearing herself in the public print.

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CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

London Universe, June 21st.

At the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, at the High Mass, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, after reading the pastoral in aid of the building of churches in London, delivered a short discourse to a crowded congregation on the same subject. They were, he said, sometimes derided because the amount received after the reading of such a pastoral as he had just read, only amounted to £300 or £400; and that derision was not altogether undeserved, because it seemed like making a great clamour and appealing to the faithful without any result. He acknowledged that derision was almost deserved, but not altogether, and that for this reason. At this time the Church in the world stood in the most marked contrast that had ever been known since its beginning. Revolutions had scourged the whole of Christendom during the last century, and in the present had stripped, spoiled, and impoverished the Christian world. Well, he was going to say, he was ready to bless God for it, because if they could read the signs of the times, they would see this, that an anti-Christean revolution, carrying with it an intense hatred against the faith of the Church, was now in progress, and encircling them on every side, and he hoped, that when that day came, the Church might stand face to face with it, possessing nothing in this world which the revolution could take away, or even turn into a reproach. The best preparation for the coming commu was that the Church should be poor, for if it be poor, there can be no unjust reproach of wealth, or corruption, or worldliness, or of worldly ambition. The Church had turned again into the condition of poverty in which it was when its Divine Master founded it, and was, therefore, safer against might and stronger against the world. And he confessed that it seemed to him that our Divine Master in His wise providence had prepared His Church for the last great assault, and was so disposing of it that the world should not be in any thing which belonged to itself. In England, there were two systems face to face—one which possessed the whole inheritance of wealth that once belonged to their forefathers, and the Catholic Church, which lived on alms. Well, he was happy to be a poor and an unworthy pastor of that Church which lived on its poverty. He was a token of its Divine Master. He appealed to them to give that day for this necessary and laudable work—to give generously and in proportion to their means; and to give not only then, but in the future. And lastly, as he had said often and would never weary of repeating, they could remember their kindred and friends indeed, but let them not leave out the name of their Divine Saviour. Let the name of their Divine Master appear among those that would inherit what they would leave behind. When the temple of Solomon was destroyed, the people made a vow to restore it, and God, for their heartlessness and selfishness, sent a prophet, who asked if it was good that they should live in celled houses while the house of God was allowed to be desolate. This was the reproach addressed to them, but they were not to be much to the mere material buildings—to the stones and bricks and mortar, as to the spiritual structure—the edifice of souls. He called on them to help in this good work of mission founding, that the souls of the little children might be saved, and the living might be saved from the clutches of religion and the ministrations of the priest in their last hour, and then should the last temple be more glorious than the first. The splendours of the medieval Church in England were passed and gone, but in its stead was now rising up around them a new temple, more of stone and hammer, but by Divine power, that spiritual structure, that sanctuary of faith and charity, that perfect temple of God, in which shall be fulfilled the promise made by God through His prophet, "All thy children shall be made, and raised by me, and shall be peace." Were England once more restored to unity of faith, it would be restored to unity of heart, and where there is unity of heart that peace which surpasseth all understanding shall reign for ever.

PATIENT SOUTH AMERICANS.

HOW METHODISTS OUTRAGE THE CATHOLICS OF BUENOS AYRES.

[From the New Orleans Morning Star.]

We clip the following from one of our Protestant exchanges published in this city:
"Four thousand copies of the Methodist paper in Buenos Ayres were distributed on Good Friday at the doors of the Roman Catholic churches and the people accepted them readily."

This has placed us in a speculative mood, and we have, in connection with it, to propound as follows, a few interrogative suggestions:
1. For pure unadulterated cheek can this, by any possibility, be excelled?

2. What would have been the fate of the venturesome Catholics who would have risked themselves, in front of a score or more of Methodist churches, to make or similar distributions of Catholic literature—would not some of them have been at least roundly abused, and probably even dumped into the ditch?

3. Is the Methodist concern, at the moment, in need of martyrs, according to the style of martyrdom after which its colporteurs in Catholic countries seem to yearn—that is, an application of Catholic shoe leather?

4. Are not the Catholics of Buenos Ayres patient and charitable Christians in so much as, when they discovered the character of the insolence that had been practiced upon them, they did not lay hands upon the fellows who did this distribution and soil their coats a little for them?

5. What has been the ultimate fate of this great supply of Methodist literature, thus lavishly expended?

Low Prices for Butter.

The New York Tribune in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter it said: "Light-colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 5 to 10 cents. If butter makers would get the top price, they should use the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or rancid, but tends to improve and preserve the butter."

MR. PARSELL, M. P., ON THE NEWBY FREEMAN.

From the Dublin Freeman.

LONDON, Monday.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Parsell to Mr. Harrington, M. P.:

"June 9th, 1884.

"MY DEAR HARRINGTON—The Nationalists of all Ireland have reason to congratulate themselves on the magnificence of the victory at Newry yesterday.
"I desire at the same time to express a hope that the completeness of their success will induce our friends of Ulster to act in a spirit of self-restraint and moderation.
"While our right to the guarantee expression of our opinions—which are the opinions of the majority of the people of Ulster—should be defended with energy and courage, I believe the sound sense of Ulster Nationalists will also show the high importance of acting with every possible regard and consideration for the susceptibilities of our Orange fellow-countrymen.
"I think, therefore, that at all events for the present, meetings should only be summoned in those districts of Ulster where our opponents are plainly in the minority as at Newry.
"Such meetings as the less necessary as there are so many districts in the North of Ireland where the Nationalists form the vast majority of the population.
"Our policy is one of generous toleration and consideration for all sections of the Irish nation, and the course recommended will, I think, give a guarantee that this is a policy which even their elation of victory will not tempt us to depart from.
"You will agree with me, I think, that in your communications with the Branches of the National League in Ulster these principles of action should be laid down, and I have confidence that this policy will likewise commend itself to the gentlemen engaged in arranging Nationalist meetings in that province.
"Yours very truly,
"CHARLES S. PARSELL."

FATHER ROBINSON'S FEELS.

London Universe.

A very large company of evening services at Kingston, on Sunday, Father C. Robinson was on the Confessional, and in the course of the service he was asked to read a letter which he had written on this subject; look at these there is something in this curiosity which I would not estimate about it if it only men should us certainly this is a preacher might well not going to say a to-night, and let who are here in wish not to spend I do wish to wonder you to notice a nature? What is your such a relief to them any one deny this great crime committed in the best of the that soul as long moment it is told knows it, the burden important fact is his terrible knowledge to human nature. All persons religion for them Christianity, recognizing that thing conferring in their religion the Church called—predict me to call their confession in confession in you can see in it, Wesleyans, perhaps sects.

In their early days, and they were part of the people at the meeting. Things are degenerating, and I think it is for a man to himself. Who to religion? How do you? How can he say and that it is something in a religion? In a religion? often is a nuisance meeting, and the tion of this need of two evangelists made, and raised by Divine power, that spiritual structure, that sanctuary of faith and charity, that perfect temple of God, in which shall be fulfilled the promise made by God through His prophet, "All thy children shall be made, and raised by me, and shall be peace." Were England once more restored to unity of faith, it would be restored to unity of heart, and where there is unity of heart that peace which surpasseth all understanding shall reign for ever.

THE PRIEST'S TALK.

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"Yours very truly,
"CHARLES S. PARSELL."

SANCTUARY, Liverpool, Cal. The dry climate cures. Nose, throat, lungs, full dose, 30p, routine, cost free.

Written for The L...

The priceless thing, It shelters one's eye And shaded soft, And hangs unobtrusive day.

But oh, so eloquently The silent, of a fair And the blue eyes were clear Beneath. It called How often here I filled them with But all is past, Except as it is pictur

It tells of gentle That cling around me Joyfully faithfully Filling them with But all is past, Except as it is pictur

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Catholic Record.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.
THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Whatever of vitality Orangemen may
have at one time possessed in this coun-
try is rapidly disappearing. A time
there was, and that but a few years ago,
when almost every town had its own
celebration of the "glorious twelfth."

That time has gone by, and the celebra-
tions of the day are now few and far
between. Toronto, of all our cities,
enjoys a sad pre-eminence for its mani-
festations of orange bigotry, malevolence
and malignity. The inclement
weather of Saturday last did no doubt
interfere with the enthusiasm of the
brethren in the Provincial metropolis.
Still, we have it on the authority of the
Mail that the procession was very large,
and that, in spite of rain and mud the
streets were black with people, either
taking part in or eager to enjoy a glimpse
of the demonstration. The day was
celebrated in Western Ontario by large
gatherings at Clinton, in the County of
Huron, and Chatham, the County town
of Kent. Speech-making was of course
indulged in. A Rev. Mr. Taylor, at
Clinton, is thus reported:

"It was sad to think, having only lately
come from poor priest-ridden Ireland,
that Orangemen occupied such a low
position in this country as it did in the
old country, and if they only knew what
their brethren in Ireland suffered to-day
they would be better men than what
they were. He was not here to say one
word against his Roman Catholic fellow-
countrymen; but the pages of history
were blazoned with the dark deeds they
had committed. To-day the principles
handed down by William, Prince of
Orange, were just as much needed, and
they should be prepared to defend them
with their life's blood, if need be. He
asked them to make it their first aim to
be followers of the Lord Jesus Christ,
and then Orangemen; devoted to the
principles of the Order."

Bro. John White, M. P., was the next
speaker. He modestly declared that
there was little necessity for him to say
anything about the Orange institution.
It had been asked of him, if Orangemen
cannot get that incorporation they re-
quire, why do you not vote against acts
of incorporation for the Church of Rome?
The answer was that, as an Orangeman,
it was his duty to do what was right by
all parties. We may here, however,
parenthetically remark, that the journals
of the old parliament of Canada show
that whenever the Orangemen felt they
had any chance of making small cap-
ital, or appealing to the lowest prejudices,
by voting against acts of incorporation
for Catholic institutions, they did so.
Besides, Mr. White must of course have
it that there is a party between Orange-
ism and Catholic institutions of charity
and learning. Mr. White, in the
strongest terms, condemned Mr. Blake's
course in regard of the Orange Bill. He
condemned Archbishop Lynch as the
worst enemy of Canada to-day. He was,
he said, a political dictator, ruling Messrs.
Blake and Mowat. Mr. White made no
allusion, in so far as we can see, to any
purpose of the association to have the
Orange Bill re-introduced during the
next session of the Dominion Parlia-
ment. The next speaker was one Bro.
John Hewitt, of Toronto, who said:

"They were met together as sons and
daughters of the noble powers who
came out and cleared the forests of this
western hemisphere, and they could
rejoice that there were only two divisions
on this northern continent. Spain and
England had been the two great colonis-
ing nations of the earth, the former pos-
sessing South America, now divided into
twenty different governments; the latter
North America, divided into two nations.
A small section to-day were wishing to
sever connection with the old land, by a
cry for independence, but he felt that
the best way they could honour their
race was not by creating divisions, but
by remaining a united people (applause).
The speaker then referred to the special
object of their gathering. He spoke of
the Roman Catholic encroachments of
late years, and regretted that the forma-
tion of separate schools had ever been
permitted."

The demonstration at Chatham was
largely attended by Orangemen from
Kent and the adjoining counties. The
speeches there were of the good old red-
hot order. The Dominion Parliament
was on all hands denounced for having
refused the brethren incorporation. One
of the speakers, Mr. S. Warden, of
Dresden, is thus reported by the London
Free Press:—

"He said he did not hate Roman Catho-
lics; he only pitied them; but he hated
their cursed church and faith. And
why? he asked. Because it was con-

trary to the word of God and to all the
teaching of the apostles. Let them, by
their lives and works, set a good exam-
ple and they would quickly gain recruits
to Orangism. He had been an Orange-
man for thirty-eight years, when he was
first dyed in a pot of Orange paint
(laughter), and the stain had never
washed out since. (Renewed laughter).
A man could not be a consistent Orange-
man and a drunkard. Rum and Orange-
ism were two distinct things and must
be kept apart. There was not a political
party, (hear, hear) or a sectarian one
(hear, hear), and that was why he liked
it. They would be loyal to themselves
and loyal to their Queen. (Applause).
He thought a Land Leaguer would stand
a very poor chance if he were pres-
ent. (Cheers). He would have to be-
come converted. Regarding the incor-
poration Act which the previous speaker
had touched upon, he said they should
only support a candidate who would
pledge himself to support the measure,
and although he was a Conservative in
politics himself he would only vote for a
man who would conform to his opinion
on this question. If they could not get
what they wanted by fair play they would
go by foul." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Warden is evidently a representa-
tive Orangeman, and his observations
took with his auditors. Can any fair-
minded man, after their perusal, be sur-
prised that the Dominion Parliament
refused its sanction to an institution of
which such men as Bros. White, Warden
and Hewitt are leading spirits? Orange-
ism stands self-condemned by its own
utterances. The record of its foul deeds
in this new country is too hideous for
consideration. No good citizen can
have sympathy with a body of men bound
together for the purpose of sowing the
seeds of bitterness and animosity, men
who seize upon every available occasion
to outrage the convictions, insult the
feelings and invade the rights of their
fellow-countrymen. Orangism has with
it not one element of respectability, and
advances no claim whatever to the sup-
port and sympathy of the law-abiding
and patriotic classes of the community.
It has, we are happy to notice, seen its
best days in Canada. Too long, indeed,
did it afflict us with its hideous presence,
and disgrace us by its barbarous deeds.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE'S.

Rev. Father Sloan, of the Basilica,
Ottawa, has on hand the organization of
a pilgrimage of Irish Catholics from
Ottawa and vicinity to the celebrated
shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, below
Quebec. The rev. gentleman has, we
learn, received hundreds of applications
from persons among all classes desirous
of forming part of this pilgrimage. The
following priests of the diocese of Ottawa
will take part in this splendid manifesta-
tion of Catholic faith and piety: Rev.
Father Whelan, P. P., St. Patricks,
Ottawa; Rev. Father Sloan, Basilica,
Ottawa; Rev. Father Paillier, O. M. I.,
P. P., St. Joseph's, Ottawa; Rev. Fathers
Foley, Almonte; McCarthy, Wakefield;
and Corkery, Cantley. For some years
it has been the custom of the Irish Catho-
lics of Ottawa to make a pilgrimage to
St. Anne's. The attendance each suc-
cessive year has been growing larger.
Last year many cases of marvellous cures
were reported. Present indications
give promise of one of the most success-
ful pilgrimages ever organized to do
honor to the good St. Anne.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

The Stratford Beacon takes, we are
glad to perceive, a very sensible view of
the United Empire Loyalists. Our con-
temporary points out that there is no
fact in history more generally admitted
than that the American people were jus-
tified in throwing off the British yoke in
1776. Not only does every historian of
any prominence take that view, but Eng-
lish statesmen themselves admit its cor-
rectness. The American colonists were
goaded into rebellion by unjust and tyr-
annical treatment that no statesman of
any standing could now defend. "Now,"
asks the Beacon, "if the colonists were
justified in resisting the misgovernment
of their times, and in setting up a gov-
ernment of their own, why should the
people called United Empire Loyalists
be glorified for running away from the
States at the time their neighbors were
discharging a high national duty?" "If,"
again asks the Stratford journal, "the
colonists who founded a new nation did
a right and patriotic thing, what
claim to special honor have those who
left and refused to help to found the
nation? And again, if George Washing-
ton was a hero, and the men who stood
by him were patriots, by what reason can
it be shown that those who ran away
from him and their country were heroes
and patriots?"

We heartily concur in our contem-
porary's view that there is little of wis-
dom and good taste in burning incense
under the noses of a few people simply
because their ancestors happened to
come here from the United States in-
stead of from the old country. We ad-
mit, indeed, that good settlers were
some of these U. E. people, but many
were not. Our esteemed contemporary
then very pertinently proceeds to re-
mark:

"Taken as a whole they were not one
whit better settlers than an equal num-

ber of Englishmen or Irishmen,
Scotsmen or Germans, who came
directly from the old land. For genera-
tions they have put on airs that would
be disgusting were they not ridiculous,
and have always tried to pass themselves
off as superior to all other Canadians.
Nobody in Britain would pay any more
attention to a U. E. Loyalist than to any
other 'colonist.' It is doubtful if any-
body in the old country knows what the
name means. A distinguished citizen
from New York or any great American
city would receive more attention in
England than all the U. E. Loyalists in
Canada if they went over in a body. Any
representative Briton would laugh at
the idea of glorifying such people."

The U. E. Loyalist glorification has
been altogether overdone. It has dis-
gusted and nauseated people of all
classes. Canadians are under no special
debt of gratitude to these men or their
descendants. In coming to Canada
the U. E. Loyalists benefited them-
selves, and instead of seeking worship
from the rest of the population for their
having done this out of their own free
choice, their descendants were better
employed in seeking to fulfil their duties
as citizens and building up a united
Canadian nationality.

OUR LADY OF LAKE ST. CLAIR.

After an interruption of six weeks, the
necessary materials not being at hand, the
work was resumed a few days ago and is
now being pushed forward with great
energy. It is expected that the walls will
be ready to receive the roof about the be-
ginning of August. Dean Wagner, who
has charge of the construction of this
church, is doing his utmost to have it
completed for the 1st of November next,
and to hand it over to the newly appointed
Pastor as free from debt as possible. The
very rev. gentleman has lately ordered a
beautiful white marble altar for the new
sanctuary; and to enable him to pay for
it he offers to all persons who will send
him the small sum of one dollar (\$1) to
have their names engraved on a silver
plate which is to cover the inside of the
Tabernacle door. All persons desirous
of sharing in this singular privilege are
kindly invited to send their names or those
of their families with their donation to the
Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Ont.

DIGOTRY PUNISHED.

The election which recently took
place in the County of Cape Breton for
the seat made vacant in the House of
Commons by the elevation of Mr. Mac-
donald, the former member, to the Sen-
ate, has attracted a great deal of atten-
tion. The candidates were Messrs. H. F.
McDougal, and Newton L. McKay, the
former a Catholic, and the latter a Pro-
testant gentleman. The vote at the close
of the poll stood: McDougal, 1,295, Mc-
Kay, 1,245. The election was not run
upon political issues, the Presbyterian
minority of the County uniting, irrespec-
tive of politics, upon Mr. McKay, for the
purpose of depriving the Catholics of
Cape Breton of a seat they have held
since Confederation. By the re-distribu-
tion act of 1872 Cape Breton was given
two members, and at the election held
in that year, Mr. McKay was selected, by
the consent of the Catholic majority, to
represent their Protestant fellow-coun-
trymen. It was then understood that
for the future one of the two members
for Cape Breton should be a Protestant.
The Catholics have always strictly
adhered to this arrangement. Not so,
however, with the Protestant minority,
who, as the late election shows, sank
their political differences to deprive the
Catholics of a member in succession to
Mr. Macdonald. Our esteemed contem-
porary the Antigonish Aurora, places the
merits of the contest in its true light
before the public. "Minor elements,"
says our contemporary, "entered into the
contest, but practically the struggle was
between the Catholics and the Presby-
terians. There are two counties in the
Province which return each two mem-
bers to the Dominion Parliament, and
in which there has been till now a tacit
understanding that one member should
be a Catholic and the other a Protest-
ant. These counties are Halifax and
Cape Breton. Such an understand-
ing is a good safeguard against the rais-
ing of religious 'cries' during an election
contest. Last year a seat became vacant
in Halifax by the elevation of the Pro-
testant member to the office of Lieuten-
ant Governor, and the Catholics did not
think of attempting to elect a co-religion-
ist as his successor. Five years ago a
seat was made vacant in Cape Breton
County by the death of the Protestant
member, McLeod, and the tacit under-
standing continued inviolate in the
selection of candidates; but when a seat
became vacant by the appointment of
the Catholic member to the Senate, out
comes a Presbyterian candidate, and
his co-religionists not only sink a bitter
feud among themselves, a feud amount-
ing to schism, but also forsake in large
numbers their political party, in order
to elect their man! And they failed.
The Catholic candidate, Mr. McDougal,
was elected. Let us hope that the
lesson will be taken to heart—that
motives of prudence will prevent in the

future what a sense of honor should
have prevented in the past."
The defeat of Mr. McKay, under those
circumstances, is not to be regretted, and
we join with our contemporary in hoping
that motives of prudence, if nothing
else, will prevent the recurrence of a
contest in all regards so regrettable.

A NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

We are much pleased to chronicle the
appointment of the Hon. A. A. McDon-
ald, late Postmaster of Charlottetown,
P. E. I., to the Lieut. Governorship of that
Province. Mr. McDonald is one of the
most eminently respectable public men
not only in his own Province, but in the
whole Dominion. His appointment
cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.
The Charlottetown Examiner says of
him:

"Mr. McDonald took an active part
in the deliberations and consequent
measures which led to the settlement
of the great questions concerning our
lands, our railway, and our union with
the great Dominion. He is, indeed, one
of the 'fathers' of Confederation—one
of those who took part in the historic
conference at Quebec, and his portrait
appears among the group of statesmen
and prominent politicians lately placed
on canvas by Harris. He is also, and has
long been, a representative Catholic lay-
man. Mr. McDonald was one of the
best, if not the best, officers who have had
the management of the post office in
this province, and as a public servant
who has done well, it is but right that he
should receive his reward, and be
invited to go up higher. There is, how-
ever, another consideration, which will
be satisfactory to a large and very rapidly
increasing body of men and women
in this province. Mr. McDonald is a
strict teetotaler, and a prominent advo-
cate of the temperance movement, and
as the head of society in this province,
will no doubt exert his influence in the
promotion of his principles. We heartily
congratulate Mr. and Mrs. McDonald
on their well merited promotion."

No better means can be taken to pre-
serve and uphold the dignity of the pro-
vincial governments than by the appoint-
ment to the high office of Lieutenant
Governor of gentlemen so well qualified
for the position as the Hon. A. A. Mc-
Donald.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

The Belgian senatorial elections have,
like those for the lower chamber, resulted
in a complete triumph for the Catholic
party. The new ministry, headed by M.
Malou, is now in command of large and
solid majorities in both houses, majorities
that are certain, with increasing power
of political organization amongst the
Catholics, to increase. The Catholics of
Belgium deserve the heartiest congratu-
lations of their co-religionists through-
out the world, for ridding their
country of the pernicious control
of masonic and infidel rulers. The late
ministry was a most determined foe of
the Church. During its term of office
diplomatic relations with the Vatican
were broken off, and an infamous school
law placed on the statute book. The new
ministry has already taken steps looking
to the re-establishment of friendly rela-
tions with the Holy See, and will, no
doubt, likewise take active steps for
the revision of the laws on public instruction
and the extension of the suffrage. The
late radical administration, which had
become so odious in the popular eyes as
to deserve the tremendous defeat it has
received, is described by a Catholic journal,
six years ago the radical, or anti-Catho-
lic party, obtained a victory at the polls.
"Immediately," says that journal, "in
accordance with the usage in constitu-
tionally governed States, the Conserva-
tive or Catholic Ministry of M. Malou,
which had been in office since 1870, gave
way to a Liberal Cabinet. The head of
the new Ministry was M. Frere-Orban,
one of the leading Freemasons in a
country where Freemasonry has assumed
one of its worst aspects. He associated
with him other leading Freemasons—
bitter haters of the Church—and then
set to work to carry out in every depart-
ment of Government his and their
notions of what was for the good of the
State. The clergy were attacked, as a
matter of course; and so was the Chris-
tian system of public education, that
had up to that time existed in Belgium.
M. Frere-Orban and his colleagues did
not go to the length of banishing any of
the priests, but they did make havoc
of the schools, which they converted into
dens of secularism, infidelity and athe-
ism. Year after year they proceeded
with their wicked and destructive work
until many had begun to think it was
all over with the Catholic cause in what
had been known as one of the most
Catholic States in Europe. But in the
very height of their power and the pride
of their anti-Christian triumphs, defeat
has come upon them."

PICNIC AT GODERICH.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., was held
the annual picnic under the auspices of
the ladies of St. Peter's church, Goderich.
The picnic was held in Bingham's beau-
tiful grove, one of the prettiest sites in
the Province for such a gathering. The
attendance of all classes of the people
of Goderich and vicinity was quite large.
Amongst those present were the mayor
of Goderich, M. C. Cameron, M. P., and
other social and political notabilities.
Of the clergy we noticed on the grounds,
besides the worthy pastor, Rev. Father
Watters, and his assistant, Rev. Father
Lotz; Rev. Father O'Shea, Seaford;
O'Connor, Wawanosh; Hodgkinson,
Maidstone; Corcoran, Teeswater; North-
graves, Wawanosh; Coffey, Editor of the
CATHOLIC RECORD; Murray and McEvoy,
of Toronto.

The dinner tables and refreshment
booths were skillfully arranged, atten-
tively waited upon, and liberally patron-
ized. We congratulate the ladies of
Goderich upon the good taste exhibited
in the internal arrangements of the pic-
nic. Among the interesting features of
the day was a contest for a flag between
Messrs. Bailey and Martin, two popular
hotel keepers of the town of Goderich.
After a spirited struggle Mr. Bailey was
declared the winner. We beg to tender
our hearty felicitations to the pastor of
Goderich on the success of his picnic.
In connection with this mission we may
remark that the Catholics of that town
and parish are now, as they have always
been, characterized by the thoroughly Catho-
lic purpose of co-operating to the fur-
therance of their power with their pastor
in all his undertakings for the promotion
of religion and education. Goderich
has a fine separate school and also an
academy conducted by the sisters, of St.
Joseph, both liberally sustained by its
people. We propose upon a future

A MEMORIAL CHURCH.

At the close of the annual retreat of
the clergy of the archdiocese of Toronto,
held at St. Michael's College last week,
and conducted by the Very Rev. Father
Smits, Superior of the Carmelites,
Niagara Falls, a meeting of the priests
was held to devise some proper mode of
celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary
or silver jubilee of the consecration of
His Grace the Archbishop, which took
place on the 20th of November, 1859,
though his nomination to the episcopal
office was made by the Pope on the 26th
of August previously. His Grace has, it
is said, had it long in contemplation to
build a church adjoining his present re-
sidence at St. John's Grove, on Sher-
bourne street. The clergy, after fully
considering the matter, resolved to sub-
scribe a large amount towards making
the proposed edifice a memorial church.
His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony headed
the subscription list with five hundred
dollars, Vicar-General Rooney following
with two hundred, the other clergy all
likewise pledging themselves to liberal
subscriptions. The parishes of the arch-
diocese will, no doubt, vie with each
other in presenting a memorial to the
venerable Archbishop in testimony of
their appreciation of the high and valued
services he has rendered to the cause of
religion in the Archdiocese and the Pro-
vince at large.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The passage of Lord Cairn's amend-
ment to the second reading of the
Franchise Bill has again brought the
Lords and Commons into conflict. Lord
Cairn's amendment did not pledge the
upper Chamber to a positive rejection of
the measure, but simply to its post-
ponement. The fact, however, that the
Bill had, in its earlier stages, been
sustained by such large majorities, and
in its final stages through the
Commons passed without a division, has
placed the Lords in no enviable position
in regard of the popular chamber. The
great organs of public opinion are
nearly unanimous in their condem-
nation of the course of the
Tory majority in the aristocratic house.
The Liberal leaders and their followers
in the Commons are evidently deter-
mined to force the passage of the Bill
in its present shape. According to their
actual outlook it would appear that unless
the Lords withdraw from the position
they have taken, and suffer the Bill to
pass without further opposition, the
Houses will at once be prorogued and a
new session called in October. Then the
Bill will be re-introduced, pushed
through all its stages in the Commons
with the greatest rapidity, and once more
sent to the Lords. That body has, by its
course in this great question, not only
strengthened the hands of the Premier
but dealt its own existence a very severe
blow. The irritation caused by its action
amongst the masses of the people will
go far towards depriving it of the sym-
pathy of many it has hitherto enjoyed.
It has now become evident that the Upper
Chamber, as at present constituted, is a
veritable stumbling-block in the way of
true reform, and a barrier to the pro-
gress demanded by the people of all
classes.

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Joseph, both liberally sustained by its
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THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

The question of
education in this
means ceased to be
still discussed in
every point of view
manifested in this
political and religio-
ing. The advoca-
system of education
on the alert, to dif-
cording to their
secular system of
diate education sh-
purely secular uni-
it is that we tak-
that it is all impo-
important for the
and the happiness
sity education esp-
ious. Many of th-
purely secular edu-
and intermediate e-
ted, if not altoget-
oughly sound Chri-
ing. True, indee-
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university training
of a country is for-
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of continental Edu-
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no longer in the
authority legitimat-
religion in any for-
state, in a great
character of the tr-
great schools or
alluded to the d-
higher education
great majority of
said to be rank in
university in the
athletic or infidel
is none such in o-
now, as we have
that institutions
excluded, howeve-
fessors and student
become so. We
know colleges in
which began un-
aspicious, which co-
greater or less ext-
their foundation,
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of the most dang-
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of Ontario, the st-
an acknowledgment
religious education
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tian primary edu-
vention of Christi-
We have in this P-
a Catholic system
permitted to estab-
lish primary school-
but this only un-
equalities. We
private—expens-
fine intermediate
chartered colleges
though these insti-
for the State as w-
the former they
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before Confederat-
respect they stand
government or
We maintain that
tario is in justice
minority a privi-
tion. We are en-
alone for primary
schools and for a
a Catholic univer-
possibility, is to
founded, that
otherwise met th-
contradiction. I
not receive; if w-
they shall be den-

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On Monday, the 14th inst., a meeting
of the rectors of parishes, convened by
Vicar General Dowling, His Lordship
Bt. Rev. Dr. Carbery presiding, took
place at the parochial house, Guelph.
About twenty-two priests were present.
His Lordship briefly explained the
objects of the meeting, namely, to take
into consideration the propriety of pro-
curing a new and suitable episcopal re-
sidence, the selection of a site for same
and the procuring of the required funds
for its construction. Each clergyman
present being invited in turn by His
Lordship to express his opinion on these
points, it was unanimously agreed, (1)
that an urgent necessity existed for the
providing of a new and fitting residence
for the bishop, the present one being
pronounced in every way unsuitable. (2)
That the question of site should be left
an open one for further delib-
eration and (3) That a subscrip-
tion list should at once be opened
and every pastor present invited to
subscribe in his own name and in behalf
of the mission he represented. The
Rev. Father Barlow having been
appointed to act as secretary to the
meeting, a subscription list at once was
opened and the names and amounts
promised duly recorded. The result
showed a total of eight thousand dol-
lars. This, together with five or six
thousand dollars which the city pastors
expect to receive from the generous
Catholics of Hamilton (always noted for
their generosity in the past and now
more than ever anxious to provide for
the health and happiness of their new
and highly esteemed bishop) will make a
total of thirteen or fourteen thou-
sand dollars, a very fair contribu-
tion towards a very worthy object.
All subscribed freely and generously,
the Rev. Superior of the Jesuit Fathers
heading the list with a subscription of
one thousand dollars, payable in two
years. A building committee was next
appointed, consisting of His Lordship
the Bishop as President, Very Rev.
Father Heenan, V. G., as treasurer, and
Very Rev. Father Dowling, V. G., as
secretary, with power to add to their
number. His Lordship expressed his
heartfelt thanks to the clergy for their
generosity.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MEMRAMOOC, N. B.

We beg to return thanks to the faculty
of St. Joseph's College, Memramooc
N. B., for a copy of their calendar for
1883-4. We have perused its pages with
very great interest. From that document
we learn:

I.—This Institution is conducted by
the Fathers of the Congregation of Holy
Cross. Founded in 1864, it was incor-
porated with power to confer Degrees,
by an Act of the Provincial Parliament
in 1868.

II.—The studies, among which Religi-
ous Instruction stands pre-eminent, are
divided into two Courses: the Commer-
cial and the Classical. The English and
the French language are taught with equal
care.

III.—The Commercial Course is designed
to fit young men for a business life. It
comprises four classes: Third, Second
and First English, and Business Class.
Diplomas are awarded to those students
of the course who pass satisfactory ex-
aminations on practical commerce, and
the various branches pertaining thereto.

IV.—The object of the Classical Course
is to enable young men profitably to
pursue the special studies required for
any of the liberal professions. It comprises
five classes: Elements and Syntax, Ver-
sification, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, and
Philosophy. No student is admitted to
the study of the Classics before he has
completed his Commercial Course, exclu-
sive of Business Class. Classical Instruc-
tion is imparted in a thoroughly Christian
spirit.

The programme of studies in the Classi-
cal Course has lately been revised and
improved. The requirements of the age
have necessitated the introduction of some
branches, and a more thorough treatment
of others which, in the old curriculum,
held only a secondary rank. The new
programme has been adopted in order to
meet these requirements, and its com-
pleteness is such as to warrant the Fac-
ulty in conferring, upon future graduates,
the Degrees of Bachelor of Literature,
Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Arts.
The Elements and Syntax Class of 1883-
84 have followed this revised programme
and will continue to do so through-
out their entire course. The
Philosophy class, therefore, of 1887-
8, and its graduates of all following years,
will receive, provided their different ex-
aminations shall have been satisfactorily
passed, the degrees of B. L., B. S. or B. A.
The list of students given in the calendar
shows a gratifying attendance from all
parts of the Maritime Provinces while, as
is usually the case with Canadian Colleges,
not a few of last year's students came
from the United States.

We congratulate the Catholics of New
Brunswick upon their possession of so
valuable and efficient an institution as St.
Joseph's College. That institution, so ably
presided over by Father Lefebvre, is one dis-
cussing of the largest measure of support
that can be extended to it by the Catho-
lics of that Province. We will note with
pleasure any evidences of its increasing
prosperity.

THE UNIVER-

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THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The question of state aid to University education in this Province has by no means ceased to attract attention. It is still discussed most earnestly and from every point of view. Nor can the interest manifested in this grave question of social, political and religious welfare be surprising. The advocates of a purely secular system of education are ever active, ever on the alert, to diffuse their theories. According to their view a purely state or secular system of primary and intermediate education should be crowned by a purely secular university. To this view it is that we take exception. We hold that it is all important for the state, all important for the security of governments and the happiness of peoples that university education especially should be religious. Many of the evils attendant upon purely secular education in the primary and intermediate schools might be mitigated, if not altogether removed, by a thoroughly sound Christian university training. True, indeed, it is that comparatively few of those who pass through our primary and intermediate schools ever enter a university but nevertheless it is very largely through those who receive a university training that the public opinion of a country is formed, and, once formed, directed and controlled. If the countries of continental Europe to-day be afflicted with atheism and infidelity—if there be no longer in these countries respect for authority legitimately constituted and for religion in any form, it is, we may safely state, in a great measure owing to the character of the training imparted in their great schools or universities. We lately alluded to the deplorable condition of higher education in Belgium, where the great majority of university students are said to be rank infidels. We accuse no university in this Province of being atheistic or infidel. We know that there is none such in our midst. But we are now, as we have always been, convinced that institutions from which religion is excluded, however Christian their professors and students may be, must in time become so. We have instances of well-known colleges in the neighboring republic which began under strictly Christian auspices, which continued Christian to a greater or less extent for many years after their foundation, but which are now veritable hot beds, not professedly, of course, but to all practical intents and purposes, of the most dangerous forms of irreligion. We hold furthermore that in the Province of Ontario, the state stands committed to an acknowledgment of the principle of religious education and that in this respect it is bound not only to the assistance and encouragement of a Christian primary education but to the substitution of Christian university education. We have in this Province the beginning of a Catholic system of education. We are permitted to establish and support Catholic primary schools from our own taxation, but this only under difficulties and inequalities. We have at our own private expense established many fine intermediate schools, and we have chartered colleges and universities. But through these institutions do a great work for the State as well as for the Church, from the former they receive no recognition whatever. Their charters were obtained before Confederation, so that even in this respect they stand nowise indebted to the government or Parliament of Ontario. We maintain that the legislature of Ontario is in justice bound to give the Catholic minority a thorough system of education. We are entitled to state aid, not alone for primary, but for intermediate schools and for a university. To say that a Catholic university in Ontario is an impossibility, it is to say that which is unfounded, that which is too absurd to be otherwise met than by the very flattest contradiction. If we ask not, we shall not receive; if we insist not on our rights, they shall be denied us.

Our Protestant fellow-citizens in Lower Canada have never hesitated, and we respect them for their courage, to demand from the Catholic majority all that they deemed necessary for the protection of their educational rights. How different their line of conduct from the pusillanimity, the time-serving and the empty declarations of inferiority and servility of some few Catholics in Ontario. Few indeed these are, and fewer still they will be. The masses of the Catholic people in this Province are sound on the education question. They insist upon and will be content with nothing less than the concession of all their rights in this most important matter. The Catholic constituencies of this Province, the seats of the political power of the minority in Ontario—Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, Cornwall, Ottawa city, the Renfrews, North Essex and West Kent—all these if interrogated on this important issue would, we feel confident, insist upon a thorough system of Catholic education from the elementary school to the university. Our Protestant fellow-citizens in Ontario are now insisting on the protestantizing of the public schools by making the reading and studying of the bible therein compulsory, and a great majority of them insist upon each of their denominations having a university separate and independent from all others.

At a late Methodist conference Bishop Carman, certainly one of the ablest men in that body, spoke very emphatically in favor of denominational university education. He is reported to have said:

"A resolution adopted by the General Conference affirmed that in this matter they should adhere to the traditional policy of Methodism, and that the Church should have her colleges and universities under her care. In England education was largely denominational, but in this country, especially in Ontario, there was a peculiarity. The State provided for the education of the people here, and the consequence might be for a little doubt to spring up as to the traditional policy of their Church. The lines were not clearly drawn. Either the Church had business with education or it had not. There were those who would like to bring them down to theological schools only. Well, the Lord helping them, they would inculcate evangelical doctrines in their theological schools. But were they going to give up what was called their traditional policy because the State made ample provision for young men and young women? (Cries of "No.") As they regard this matter they were responsible not merely for education, but that that education should be vivified, electrified, strengthened, and he might even say, in some cases, dynamited with religion. (Applause.) The declaration of the Belleville Conference was made on solemn conviction, as they knew. It was made on the solemn conviction that infidelity, materialism, agnosticism, the shades of error, came in not so much in English grammar or arithmetic, but when they commenced to handle the higher sphere of learning. Just in the university work was the very spot they must guard. University men were the very men who should have this religious influence, above all others. Insidious error crept in there, and therefore their Church said solemnly before the country and the world, "We will guard our colleges and universities." (Applause.) While they said that they were not going to be sectarian, it was not peculiar tenets of Methodism they wanted taught there. There was freedom in Victoria University College, and had been in years past, as everybody knew. They were so unapologetic as not to join with the people of this country for a liberal education. Who made the present system so liberal? The late Dr. Ryerson had more to do with that than any one else, but he never advocated the giving up of Victoria College. (Applause.) He saw if Methodists were going to do the work of Methodists they must have colleges and universities, and manfully do the work."

This is language unmistakably clear. Bishop Carman maintains that it is especially in universities that they should have a strong religious influence pervading their every department. We like, we must confess it, such plain outspoken language as that of Bishop Carman. However mistaken in his convictions we may believe him to be, we desire to give him all credit for his candor. Even the Christian Guardian, which, if we rightly apprehend its position on this question, favors an affiliation on a federative plan, of the great Methodist Colleges with the state university, takes ground as clearly defined and as unmistakable in favor of a distinctively denominational and Methodist training for the students of that particular form of religious belief. The Guardian says:

"There is good ground to believe that the government of Ontario is disposed to go as far in formulating a plan that would be acceptable to the representatives of the Church Colleges, as the public sentiment of the country will warrant. How far the plan which the Government may submit shall deserve the approval and support of the Methodist Church it would be premature to say. But we want our Methodist people throughout the country to know, that no one who has any right to speak for Methodism proposes or approves, any scheme that would lessen the religious supervision and influence over Methodist students. No one representing Methodism proposes to make Victoria College merely a theological school. Those who favor a plan, that would allow Methodists to share in the advantages of the State provision for university education, are just as deeply convinced of the importance of religious education as those who are anxious to cut us loose from all connection with the Provincial University. We are all one on that point. What are the advantages which have been deemed sufficient to warrant us in shouldering the expense of maintaining a denominational university? They are simply these: The religious oversight of the students, and the security we have as to the character of the professors. Apart from our theological students, we have never pretended that we maintained a university to teach theology or religion. Indeed, it has been our boast that our College was not sectarian—that Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and even Roman Catholics, have been educated at Victoria, without any interference with their religious faith. Now, our own position is this: If any arrangement can be made that will allow us as Methodists to share, as well as others, the advantages of the provision made by the State for university education, and give us a sufficient assurance on the two points named, viz., religious supervision, and the character of professors, then we maintain it would be neither wise nor patriotic for us to stand aloof, and hand over the endowments of the university to other Churches which have no more claim to them than ourselves. If, however, no reasonable security can be given on these points, we must face the difficulties and do our work in our own way. In that case we can depend upon the loyalty of our people."

If the government really have any such scheme as that alluded to by the Guardian under consideration, it is a matter of vital concern to the Catholic people of this Province. The bishops whose episcopal sees are in the Province of Ontario, and who have spiritual jurisdiction over its Catholic inhabitants, have not yet indeed pronounced on the best

means to be taken to preserve Catholic interests in this important matter. When those venerated prelates shall have pronounced a decision on the subject, it shall, we need not say, meet with our hearty and earnest support. Meantime it cannot be considered inopportune to discuss the matter from our standpoint, for which we are individually responsible. We are opposed to any affiliation of all the Catholic colleges of Ontario with the state university, for the reason that we can see no means whereby Catholic interests will be sufficiently guarded by any scheme of affiliation. It may be that some such means may be found, and, if so, we will be happy to withdraw our objections. What we desire above all things is to see the episcopate of the Province at the head, and in complete control, of any system or form of university education that may be devised for the Catholic body in Ontario. The placing of a few Catholics on a general examining board could not have this effect, just as the admission of a few Catholics into the governing body of the state university can offer no guarantee, to our mind, adequate to the due protection of Catholic interests. Catholics, being in favor of religious education, can not advocate any system of university training that is not religious in the Catholic sense. Now, no system can be such in which the training is not in the hands of Catholics and the examining power likewise under Catholic control. Catholics may indeed avail themselves, in so far as the ecclesiastical authorities permit, of opportunities offered by non-Catholic institutions for the obtaining of university degrees. But when something better can be obtained it does not become us to be satisfied with a great deal less than that to which, in strict justice, we are entitled. We are deeply impressed with the conviction that it is not only possible, but quite feasible, to arrive at some arrangement whereby the Catholic body in Ontario may have the benefit of university education free from all non-Catholic control.

We were very forcibly struck by the speech of Mr. Blake at the last annual commencement of Toronto University. Then Mr. Blake there is no man in this Province who knows better how to state a case. His learning, his lucidity of speech, and his earnestness of conviction, all do him service when he places his opinions on any subject before the people of this country. Mr. Blake's position on the subject of state education is well known. He is convinced and argues that all the denominational colleges in the land should be feeders of the state university, through which alone he thinks the standard of education can be raised. In the speech referred to he took a retrospect of the history of the question of state aid to denominational colleges since Confederation. That retrospect is interesting. Said Mr. Blake:

Confederation came and gave us freedom for local affairs, including the great question of education. All people of Ontario had settled down to the view that the voluntary system should be carried out in our institutions to the fullest extent, and the proof of that end is obvious. Up to that time seven colleges in the Province were receiving public grants:

Table with 2 columns: Institution Name and Grant Amount. Includes Regiopolis, Kingston, Queen's, Bytown, St. Michael's, Trinity, Victoria, and L'Assomption.

In the very first session of the Legislature of Ontario, the Government of Sandfield Macdonald proposed, that these grants should be discontinued, that they should be paid for 18 months, for convenience sake, and thereafter discontinued on the ground of their inexpediency, and a law was proposed which declared that that law was assented to by the whole Legislature. There was no division of parties upon it. I do not mean to say there was not a division in Parliament who did not sympathize with that law. But the public sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of it. An attempt was made to get up an agitation against this policy. The subject was discussed during the recess, and we went back to Parliament knowing that the subject would be brought up again; and in December, 1868, it was proposed:

"That in the opinion of this House it is necessary and expedient in the interests of collegiate education that some comprehensive scheme be devised and adopted for giving effect to the objects, and for extending the operation of the Act, 16 Vic., cap. 89, for the establishment of a Provincial University, and the affiliation of colleges to be supported in connection therewith."

To this resolution the following amendment was moved:—"While this house recognizes the importance of educational interests it is still of the opinion, as expressed by the Act of last session, that no college or institution under the control of any religious denomination should receive aid from the public treasury."

It was not for those who stood in the relation in which they still stand to our educational system to devise a plan which they had not power to carry out, because, as I have stated, no plan could be carried out except in co-operation of these other institutions. I did not agree with their view that we should devise the plan, but I did agree with the view that we should express our willingness to consider fairly and cordially any plan that might be devised by those who complained of the existing state of things. I moved the following amendment:—"That this House, while firmly adhering to the view that denominational colleges should not be supported by State aid is prepared to give its best consideration to any scheme which may be laid before it for the improvement of superior education and for the establishment and maintenance thereof through the Provincial University of a uniform and elevated standard of graduation."

Now, that amendment was carried by a vote of 66 to 4, and the four who voted against it did so because they thought it was not unfavourable enough to the denominational colleges, so that there was practical unanimity in the mind of the Legislature in the re-assertion of the view that the public interests required the adoption to the full of the existing system, that there was to be no attempt to resume a system of public aid to denominational colleges, and that it was important to make arrangements for the establishment of a uniform and elevated standard of graduation through the medium of this, the Provincial University. Now, since that time there have been in the Province four general elections, and I am not aware that any party or individual has at any time raised the question whether the decision which was then reached by the Legislature was a sound decision.

We have a very distinct and painful recollection of the time when the action referred to by Mr. Blake was taken by the legislature of Ontario. The Catholic body strongly disapproved of the course taken by the legislature, a course, in our estimation, unwise, unjust and even unconstitutional. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, then at the head of affairs in this Province, was by no means a friend of Catholic education. He was its most decided and determined enemy. He had placed himself on record as such by his motion moved on the 14th of March, 1865, in amendment to the confederation scheme on the subject of religious education in Upper Canada. The journals of the House for that day give us a very exact view of Mr. Macdonald's position on this question:

And the Question being again proposed, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Brown, the Honorable Mr. Galt, Mr. Robitaille, Mr. Haultain, and the Mover, be appointed to draft an humble Address to Her Majesty, founded upon a Resolution adopted by this House, on Friday last, on the subject of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island in one Government. The Honorable Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall) moved in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd, that the words "and that it be an instruction to the said Committee to consider whether any constitutional restriction which shall exclude from the entire consiliatory of Upper Canada the entire control and direction of Education, subject only to the approval or disapproval of the General Parliament, is not calculated to create wide-spread dissatisfaction, and tend to foster and create jealousy and strife between the various religious bodies in that section of the Province," be added at the end thereof.

Mr. Macdonald's motion was indeed rejected. Had his views been carried out he might in the first session of the local legislature have gone further than withdrawing the grants from the denominational colleges. Our separate schools might have been obliterated. Our misfortune at the time was that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was a nominal Catholic. In fact his appointment to the Premiership of Ontario was looked upon in some quarters as a concession to the Catholic minority, and the support of Catholics at the polls was asked for his candidates on this ground. But no more pronounced enemy of Catholic interests in matters educational sat in the legislature of Ontario than Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who actually opposed the election of Mr. D'Arcy McGee in Prescott, preferring to that distinguished man, who ran as a supporter of his own, a bitter opponent, Mr. James Boyd. Mr. McGee took the field as the standard bearer of the Catholic minority and the Catholic Premier planned his defeat. It was then a misfortune for the Catholic body that the Premier of Ontario should have been Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. But that body owed it to itself to have entered a most energetic protest against the course adopted by the government and legislature of the day. We have always looked upon the attitude of our people at that time in the light of a base surrender and cannot but feel that we were guilty of a dereliction of duty in not entering an appeal to the general government against the course adopted by the legislature. We were then wronged. It is now full time that our wrongs should be righted, that the Catholics of Ontario should, in the matter of university education, be placed, in so far as the state can place it, on terms of equality with non-Catholics and secularists. Mr. Blake would have our wrongs righted by an acceptance on our part of his invitation to fall into line and have our collegiate institutions absorbed in the state university. He tells us that affilia-

tion is not absorption, but merely conjunction. It may not indeed be absorption, in so far as the collegiate course of these institutions is concerned, but in respect of university training it is certainly absorption. The Provincial University consists not merely of an examining body, it is a university with the professorships and curriculum usual in non-Catholic institutions of a like character. Mr. Blake himself in the speech we have cited from bears convincing testimony to this fact. He says:

"We have, as is known, not merely an official relation, but a very close practical relation between this University and those institutions of high training which are known as Collegiate Institutes and High Schools throughout the Province. Now, of the head masters of these institutions, there are 51 graduates of Toronto University out of a total of 94 who have graduated from Ontario institutions. Of the assistant masters, Toronto University sent out 75 out of a total of 98; and of 31 assistants who are undergoing Toronto University. (Applause.) From the figures presented we see that the share which the University is bearing in supplying the higher education of the Province is not merely a large, but an increasing one. It is quite obvious that none but the best results may be anticipated for the future of the institution, from the few figures I have given."

There is then an avowed alliance between the non-Catholic high schools of Ontario and the Provincial University and it is proposed that our colleges should take the same rank as these high schools and become puny feeders to this pampered seat of learning, uncontrolled in the slightest degree by Catholic sentiment or influence. The day that shall see our colleges so reduced, will be, in our opinion, a sad one for this great Province. But Mr. Blake gives us further evidence of the overwhelmingly non-Catholic character of this state institution. Statistics speak more strongly and convincingly than words themselves:

"Now the figures for the year 1882-83 are as follows:—Matriculated in law 16, in medicine 17, in arts 177, a total of 209; and the graduates for that year in all branches were 91. Last year there were 8 graduates in law, 24 in medicine, and 171 in arts, or 203 in all; and there were 78 graduates in all, 63 being in arts. I may add that the number of persons who have given notice for junior matriculation in the year just closed was 160; in the local examinations for women, 72; supplemental examinations in September, 72; arts examinations in May, 342; law examinations, 33; total, 736. Now of the 315 persons who attend University College, the denominations are given as follows:—Presbyterian, 146; Episcopal, 55; Methodist, 63; Baptist, 31; Roman Catholic, 13; Society of Friends, 3; Congregational, 4. I may also give you some statistics as to the women under-graduates, and those of the standing of the fourth year number 5; of the third year, 4; of the second year, 18; of the first year, 54—a total of 82. They have obtained in all 297 honors, of which 159 are first-class and 148 second-class, and they have won nine scholarships."

Mr. Blake need not expect that the Catholic body in Ontario will, to any much greater extent, for the time to come, avail itself of the advantages of Toronto University. Catholics will not regret the growth of that institution, nor the spread of its influence among those whose educational welfare it is calculated to promote. But they cannot rest content with any position short of one of equality in this matter of university education. We have ourselves hopes of seeing a great Catholic university in this Province, an institution that will be to our elementary and intermediate schools that which Toronto University now is to the non-Catholic elementary and intermediate schools of the Province, their complement and crown. We have, we repeat, hope for Catholic education in Ontario. We have trust in the energy, the activity, the patriotism and the sound religious spirit of our people. And that trust leads us to the conviction that no half measures will satisfy them, but that in any arrangement the government may arrive at in regard to this University question, Catholic rights will be fully recognized and the equality of all fully acknowledged, secured and guaranteed by law. Equality we demand, with nothing less can we be satisfied, nor by any other means can the public good be effectively promoted.

It is announced that, after the publication of the Pontifical Encyclical against Freemasonry, the Congregation of the Holy Office, considering the great number of persons who have allowed themselves to become members of these secret societies, has suspended for one year, starting from the 20th of April last, the reserve of excommunication to the "Sovereign Pontiff," and has authorized the Ordinaries of the whole world to absolve those members who, repenting sincerely of their conduct, will seek during the course of this year to become reconciled to the Church.

A daughter of General Hugh Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, made her solemn profession in the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, at the hands of the Very Rev. Father Phelan, V. G. Her name is religion is Sister Veronica.

SEAFORTH.

The annual picnic in aid of the Seaforth church building fund was held on Dominion Day. It was very largely attended, and in all respects a great success, no less than five hundred dollars having been realized. The Catholics of Seaforth, like their brethren of Goderich, are ever ready to second the efforts of their zealous pastor in all the good works inaugurated by him. Father O'Shea is one of the most active and zealous of the priests of London. Since his appointment to the mission of Seaforth there has been a steady and marked progress in religion. The church of Seaforth reflects the highest credit on the Catholic spirit of its people. Its internal arrangements are as complete and neat in design as those of any church it has ever been our privilege to visit in this Province.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION. The summer examination in our school here took place on Thursday, July 3rd, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the presence of quite a number of the parents, who took part in examining the classes. Several of the trustees were present also and assisted in the work. The pupils displayed the effects of careful training in the promptness and correctness of their answers, and the teachers received well-merited praise from all present.

THE SCHOOL PICNIC. The pupils of St. Basil's school held their picnic at the beautiful grounds of Oakwood sanatorium on Monday afternoon, and spent a most enjoyable time. Besides the children of the school quite a number of grown up people were present—parents, friends and trustees, and they seemed as happy as the youngsters. The pupils and teachers assembled at the school house at noon, and about one o'clock some two hundred and odd formed in procession and marched to the picnic grounds, the boys in the lead. There was every facility afforded for lacrosse and football, and there were croquet, and base ball, and swings, and races for boys and girls, and all entered into the games with energy and ardor. Some folks admire the American game of base ball which the professional clubs play with such precision, but there is a good deal of fun in the old game where you can have as many as you like on a side, and every tick is a run, and any bounce is out, and you shy the ball at base runners as they go around. This is the way it was played, and young and old seemed to have an equal chance. The lacrosse and foot ball matches by the boys were well contested, and the races for boys and girls had lots of starters. About five o'clock all hands were ready for lunch and the woods scented full of little picnics. Family parties, and groups of a dozen, and whole classes, and every possible combination of humanity filled the grounds; and this part of the labor was executed with energy and dispatch. When all were filled they were up and at it again as lively as ever and the fun was kept up till half past seven when all formed in line to start for home. Before leaving the grounds Rev. Father Lennon presented a beautiful gold medal to Miss Lazie Cahill, being the first prize for proficiency, improvement, attendance and punctuality. The medal is beautifully carved, and is in shape somewhat similar to a Maltese cross. It is valued at \$8.

All who attended were delighted with the day spent at Oakwood, and all felt grateful to Mr. Alexander for his kindness and thoughtfulness. He not only gave the fine grounds for the picnic, but also busied himself during the afternoon to make everybody as happy as possible. The children got back home about eight o'clock tired and satisfied.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. At the entrance examination for the Collegiate Institute six pupils from the Separate School passed of the ten who went up. There were in all 113 who wrote for entrance, of whom 58 passed and 25 others were recommended. The latter had the requisite number of marks (280) but failed in one or more of the subjects. From the city public schools 21 passed and nine were recommended. Of our pupils Lazie Cahill stood second on the list with 405 marks, only two behind the first pupil among the successful ones. The others from our school stood as follows: John P. Mullany, 374; Mary Cahill, 373; Alice Savage, 334; Maud Franklin, 324; Augustine Comerford, 321. Comparing the number in the public and separate schools here, our pupils have done much credit to themselves and their teachers.

MORE SCHOOL TALK. Since Rev. Father Lennon resigned his seat at the school board and was appointed to the public library board, Rev. Father Cronin has been elected to the seat and appointed chairman of the board.

Mr. W. A. Shannon, who has been teaching for two or three years past in the Institution for the Blind here, has resigned his position, and intends studying medicine in Toronto. He is home at Belleville for vacation. Mr. Shannon has made many warm friends in Brantford, having been here a number of years as a student and teacher. Mr. Kelleher, of the Brantford Separate Schools, is spending his holidays at home in Galt. Miss Ella Dalton, Principal of Ridgetown public school, is at her parental home here for vacation. Mr. T. W. Shine and Miss Maggie Shine, of Brantford, are among the most successful teachers of Brant County.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

St. Mary's Church, in this city, was crowded to the doors on last Sunday evening, the occasion being a grand musical vespers by the choir of the church. The singing was very fine and reflects the highest credit on the organist, Miss Farrell, and those composing the choir.

Better than Gold.

By FATHER RYAN.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Has rank and titles a thousandfold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though tolling for bread in a humble sphere.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the friends of heaven come.

Better than gold is a noble mind,
That by the laws of heaven is bound.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., has declined for the present at least, to receive any subscriptions to indemnify him in the fine inflicted upon him in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Kildare.

A branch of the League was formed at Suncoff, on June 16, and the following officers were appointed—Wm. O'Ford, President; James Kelly, Treasurer; James Moran, Honorary Secretary.

Westford.

The County Westford is stirring actively in the matter of its convention. One of the subjects to be discussed thereat is the payment of the Parliamentary representatives. On Sunday, June 23, the people of New Ross met for the purpose of giving a formal welcome home to their able young representative, Mr. J. E. Redmond, M. P.

Westmeath.

Not for a number of years have the crops in Athlone and surrounding districts looked so well and promising as they do at present. The potato crop is doing splendidly, not the slightest appearance of disease can be discovered on the stalks or leaves. Farmers state as to potatoes that the yield and quality will be far better than we have had for many years.

Wicklow.

On June 16, a convention of delegates from the County Wicklow branches of the National League was held at Wicklow. Mr. Harrington, M. P., presided. The following leagues were represented, viz.: Rathangan, Ballinglass, Dunlavin, Bray, Wicklow, Rathrum, Roundwood, Shillelagh, Anacura, Arklow, Avoca, Killoo, Blessington, Holywood, Bannadrigg, Aghrin.

Carlow.

Preliminary steps have been taken for holding a convention of delegates from the various branches of the National League in the county Carlow. Replies have been received in answer to a query sent out by the hon. secretary of the Carlow branch, as to the most suitable centre for the convention.

Cork.

On June 15, a squad of drunken soldiers made an onslaught on the sleepy old streets of Youghal, and behaved in a way which, for a time, spread alarm and consternation amongst the inhabitants.

Limerick.

On June 17, a number of Limerick City Artillerymen, while being conveyed by steamer to Tarbert, made free with drink in possession of the steward.

steamer. The vessel steamed off as quickly as machinery could move her, but not sufficiently to prevent those on her decks being stoned by the outraged parties on the pierhead.

At New Pallas Petty Sessions, on June 15, a number of farmers were summoned for refusing to pay what is called "blood tax" by the people of certain districts.

Tipperary.

A rumor having prevailed through Chmuel, on June 17th, that the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel and Emly intended visiting the town from the neighboring parish of Cleirhan, where he was the guest of Canon Scully, P. P.

Mayo.

A very cordial welcome was given to the Misses Walsh, of Balla, on their arrival in Australia.

A SAD DEATH.

Yesterday morning the public was deeply pained to learn of the death of Miss Agnes Brophy, a young lady who was loved and esteemed by all who knew her.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

A religious movement has been started in the diocese of La Crosse, having for its object the enrollment of persons who will pledge themselves to abstain from all immoral and dangerous reading.

Catholic Children.

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, cold consumption, have been cured.

Hopeful Words.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, Ont., says she could not keep house without Haysard's Pectoral Balsam to cure prevailing throat and lung troubles.

Rescued at Last.

W. H. Crooker, druggist, of Waterdown, says when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue.

proaching rent day, and notice of the amount due was always served. On this occasion, the first intimation the tenants had of the rent day was the service of the writs.

Rescommon.

Amongst the counties from which the note of preparation sounds most vigorously are Roscommon and Leitrim. The second meeting of the organizing committee for the former county was held, recently, at Strokestown, in Mrs. Duffery's house.

Mayo.

A very cordial welcome was given to the Misses Walsh, of Balla, on their arrival in Australia. As members of the Ladies' Land League, Miss B. Walsh, and her sister, rendered valuable services to their country during the man-hunting reign of Mr. Forster.

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Famous Dances.

It is somewhat discouraging for a boy with moderate abilities who aims to do his best to be told that others accomplished in childhood what he can only do by hard study the best years of his youth.

The Curfew in California.

The "curfew ordinance" is being slowly but pretty generally instituted in the towns and cities of California, and a good thing it is for both parents and children.

A Baltimore telegram says: Christopher Doyle, aged 21 years, one of the heroes of the "Tivoli" disaster, died on the night of September 18th, and by which 63 persons were drowned by the giving away of the wharf on the occasion of a Sunday school excursion.

Ask the most eminent physician! Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaint, such as neuralgia, headache, dizziness, vertigo, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women?

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women?"

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Life of Father Mathew, by the Num of Kenmare. 15 cents.

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.

Conclusion drawn by the Tablet from the statistics which it published the other day will not, of course, very readily commend itself to the Protestant reader, but whatever view we may take of their import the figures are remarkable enough in themselves to suggest serious reflection. The Catholics of England and Scotland, it seems, have increased at between twice and three times the ratio of increase in the population. In the year 1840 there were 539,400 Catholics in Great Britain and their churches 222. In 1880 the first of these totals had risen to 1,354,000, the second to 2,382, and the third to 1,461. Thus, while the inhabitants of Great Britain have increased in number by 60 per cent, the Catholics have increased by 158 per cent, within the period their representative organ, "the Tablet," constitutes 5 per cent of the population of Great Britain, and should have 27 members in the House of Commons, whereas there is actually but one—the member for Berwick." In the United States—for a reason which lies, of course, upon the surface—the growth of the Catholic community has been much more rapid even than this. "At present," says the Tablet, "the Catholics constitute 10 per cent of the population, while the rest of the population has advanced only 192 per cent during the last forty years. Numbering over 6,000,000 in 1840, they have now reached a total of 6,143,000. In Australia, according to the authority from which we quote, the Catholics count on the almost countless ones of fingers." There is now a Catholic laity 600,000 strong, attending 800 churches, and receiving the ministrations of 400 priests and 16 bishops. Perhaps, however, the most singular example of the vigorous growth of Catholicism which the Catholic journal has instanced is to be found in India. There the number of Catholics is estimated to be 1,218,000; or more than four times that of the Protestants, and to amount to thirteen-sixteenths of all Christian denominations put together. And here, too, the case seems really to be one of genuine missionary success, for Dr. Hunter records in his Cyclopaedia that in the single Province of Pondicherry no fewer than 50,000 adults were baptized into the Catholic religion in the three months ending December, 1880. In the United States, on the other hand, the case is exactly reversed. There, at any rate, it would be gratuitous to assume any remarkable triumph of proselytizing energy; for the increase, immense as it is, of the American Catholic population during a period which covers the years of the Irish exodus produced by the great famine, may be said to explain itself. And the same explanation may be taken perhaps to account, at least some considerable measure, for the growth of the Catholic element among the people of Australia. But what is the explanation as regards Great Britain herself? Is the increase of Catholicism in this country to be set down to the "propagation of the faith," or to the propagation of a particular race by whom the faith is held? That the Irish element in our population shows a tendency to increase three as fast as the English—or, in other words, that certain influences which tend to lower the standard of living among the working class of the community are nearly three times as active as the influences tending to maintain it—is scarcely a comfortable reflection. We may console ourselves to some extent by reflecting that processes of this kind are not necessarily beyond the reach of correction, and that they do sometimes, in fact, correct themselves in various ways. But meanwhile the inordinate growth of this particular ingredient in our social whole seems certainly to be threatening us for the time with something like the "Chinese problem" of the Americans on a very small scale.

Prepare for Summer.

"Prepare for summer," says a daily paper. We have, we have! We have mortgaged our house, sold all our personal property, assigned our income for the next six months, drawn on the whole of our money in the savings bank and turned the whole proceeds over to the proprietor of a "summer hotel" for the rent of two hot boxes for ten weeks, for what we can pick up in the dining-room and for the privilege of wearing out the seat of our trousers on hard-seated piazza chairs. We are now trying to float some more mortgage money, and Mrs. Spicer's wardrobe, so as to subsidize the cook, steward, bell boys, waiters, chambermaids, clerk and scrub girls. If anybody has been forgotten he will have to come in on preferred stock.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The great results which have attended the regular use of Quinine Wine, by people of delicate constitution and those affected with a general prostration of the system, speak more than all the words that we can say in its behalf. This article is a true medicine and a life giving principle—a perfect renovator of the whole system—involving at the same time both body and mind. Its medical properties are a febrile tonic and anti-periodic. Small doses, frequently repeated strengthen the pulse, create an appetite, enable you to obtain refreshing sleep, and to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced and renovated. In the fine Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, we have the exact tonic required; and to persons of weak and nervous constitution we would say, never be without, a bottle in the house. It is sold by all druggists. Prejudiced People.

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No Homely Girls Necessary.

Mr. Ruskin said disagreeable things about women's brains and the female sex in art and literature in his younger days, but he has lived long enough to know better, and take most of them back. He is adored by women now in his old days and has many correspondents among young ladies. Some of them wrote him a letter asking: "What are plain girls to do?" Mr. Ruskin answered right gallantly. He told the young ladies that girls who are well bred, kind and modest can never be "offensively plain." Whatever the shape of a girl's mouth may be she can refine it by culture and sweet bright thoughts till it ceases to be unattractive. She can not make her ears smaller, physically speaking, but any girl can make herself graceful and attractive in manners if she give her head to it. By genuine kindness and good temper, by cultivating her intellect, by studying what is best and brightest, acting on her woman's natural impulse to please, she can come to have such winning ways that nobody will think of her as unbecomingly plain. Mr. Ruskin is right. There need be no homely girls.

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"Notes on Ingersoll." OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"Notes" have received from some of the many and lengthy notices which these "Notes" have received from the Press—Protestant and secular as well as Catholic—throughout the country. "They are written by the hand of a master."—Washington Catholic. "Remarkable for keenness of logic and (these Notes) pay havoc with many of the infidel's pet theories."—The author completely turns the tables on the doughty Colonel. We commend the volume to all who would see the assumptions and crudities and mistakes of Ingersoll turned inside out, upside down, and for end over end."—Chicago Star and Covenant (Leading Universalist paper on the Western States). "There is neither truth, nor life, nor argument."—The author takes up and thoroughly riddles the impious blasphemer."—Louisville Western Recorder (Protestant). "It is a book that should be in the hands of every Catholic."—Notre Dame Scholastic. "Reader, get this book, and after reading it yourself, pass it to your neighbor."—Donner's Magazine. "Should be read by Christians of all denominations. Father Lambert scourgings the little infidel with his own whip."—Springfield (Mass.) Herald. "Father Lambert has completely upset all the infidel's sophistry and exposed the shallow logic of his eloquence."—Catholic Education. "We hope this pamphlet will lead numerous readers among non-Catholics who desire to see the rot and rust of Ingersoll rubbed out by the learning and logic of Father Lambert."—San Francisco Monitor.

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LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLOSE, DUES FOR DELIVERY. Lists various routes and rates for postal services.

For Great Britain—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, Mondays, at 4:30 p.m., per Canada packet, New York; Tuesdays, at 2 p.m., per White Star Line; Postoffice hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Newspapers in per 2 oz. per copy, 10 p.m. per Canadian packet, via Quebec. A Supplementary Mail for despatches, via Rimouski, will close at 3 p.m. on Fridays.

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CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our room, Castle Hall, 100, Queen's Street, East, London, Ont. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres., C. HENRY, Sec.

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In giving the list of officers of the Branch lately formed at Almonte, the name of P. Slaty, Esq., chancellor, was by mistake of the printer omitted.

Rev. G. B. Northgraves organized branch No. 25 of the C. M. B. A., in the town of Goderich, on Tuesday, 8th inst. The following officers were elected: Spiritual Adviser—Rev. B. J. Waters, President—Edmund Campion, First Vice-President—Patrick Farr, Second Vice-President—Charles L. McIntosh.

Recording Secretary—Joseph Kidd, Assistant—Thos. McBride, Financial Secretary—Patrick O'Dea, Treasurer—James Doyle, Marshal—Peter Fox, Guard—John J. Hood.

Trustees—Hugh McGrath, David Curry, John Nealon, John Curtin, Charles McIntosh.

This branch gives promise of a flourishing future. It is composed of members of high standing in the community and already there are several candidates who propose to become members without delay.

ST. JAMES BRANCH, NO. 25 C. M. B. A., SEAFORTH, ONT.

At the regular meeting of this branch held in their hall, St. James' vestry, on Monday evening, July 7th, 1884, the president in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:—

Moved by John McQuade, seconded by Joseph Kinkhammer: Whereas, this branch has labored with deep regret of the affliction with which it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of our esteemed brother, W. W. Andrews, in the death of his child;

Resolved, that we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy;

Resolved, that the preamble and resolutions now adopted be presented to the bereaved parents and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

PETER KINKHAMMER, President.

JOHN McQUADE, Rec. Sec.

EXCURSION OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The first annual excursion of the Montreal Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association took place yesterday morning, the commodious steamer Three Rivers leaving the Jacques Cartier wharf shortly before 10 o'clock with about five hundred excursionists on board. The weather was most propitious, and Casey's string band was provided for the lovers of the terpsichorean art, and dancing was much indulged in by them. The sail around Lake St. Peter was much enjoyed by those present, especially by strangers on board who had never been there before. Among the invited guests present were the Rev. Father Gormley, of Boston; Mr. Dugald Macdonald, president of the St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. Colley, representing the Catholic Young Men's Society; Mr. J. Callaghan, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. D. Shea, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, and the medical adviser of the Montreal Branch of the C. M. B. A., Dr. Ambrose.

In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. T. J. Finn, his place was filled by the vice-president, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien. Before returning to the city, Mr. O'Brien invited those present aft of the vessel, when he took occasion to thank them for their kindness in attending to the excursion, and assisting to make it a grand success. Mr. J. D. Quinn, chairman of the committee of management, also made a few remarks. Mr. Dugald Macdonald, on behalf of the invited guests, briefly returned thanks to the officers and members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association for the opportunity to be present at the excursion, and remarked that the order and regularity which characterized the most enjoyable trip were particularly gratifying to him as a temperance man. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the officers and members of the C. M. B. A., which was seconded by Mr. J. Colley, and carried unanimously. The Rev. Father Gormley being called upon, made a few appropriate remarks in the course of which he referred to the advantages to be derived from such an association as the C. M. B. A. The excursionists returned to this city at half-past nine o'clock, a most enjoyable time having been spent. The officers and members of the association have every reason to be gratified at the success of the excursion, it being expected that a net profit of over \$200 will be realized, and too much credit cannot be given to the committee of management, of which Mr. J. D. Quinn was chairman, and Mr. T. P. Taney secretary, for the most successful manner in which the admirable arrangements were carried out.

Sad and Melancholy.

Some six weeks ago Miss Anastasia Costello, of the township of Sheen, P. Q., was united in marriage to Mr. Mulligan, of the steamer C. O. Kelly, a young man highly respected, a most promising young gentleman, when, sad to relate, Mr. Mulligan was stricken with a fever which caused her death in a few days (her age was 27 years). She was a young lady possessed of great abilities and accomplishments, and of a most amiable and gentle disposition, and highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and all through her life endeared herself to all her relations and a wide circle of friends. The bereaved husband and the many relations and friends of the deceased lady have the sympathy of all in this most sad and sudden bereavement. In her last moments she was fortified by the last rites and sacraments of the Church, and died a truly Christian death. May her soul rest in peace.

Chapeau, Allumette Island, June 28th.

There are 125 licensed distillers in Scotland.

FROM ST. CATHARINES.

DEPARTURE OF REV. DEAN MULLIGAN FOR IRELAND.

On Monday evening a large number of the Catholics of this place called on the Very Rev. Dean Mulligan for the purpose of bidding him farewell previous to his departure for Ireland, where he is going for the benefit of his health. There were present Mr. D. McGuire, M. Y. Keating, Ald. Dawson, Thomas Nihan, H. E. McSloy, Ald. Butler, J. K. Barrett, J. A. McShon, Richard Kimmitt, Ald. Brennan, J. E. Lawrence, Walter Hynes, George Shickluna, and others whose names we have not learned. After a short time spent in conversation with his reverence, Ald. Brennan, on behalf of those present, read the following address:

To the Very Rev. P. Mulligan, Dean of St. Catharines:

Upwards of nineteen years ago, at the command of your bishop, you assumed the care and spiritual direction of the Catholic people of this parish. Ever since that time you have labored with great zeal to advance the religious interests of the people confided to your care, and at the same time you have not forgotten, by wise precept and by the example of a blameless life, to guard us against such evil vices as would prejudicially affect our material prosperity.

Prior to your coming amongst us, much had no doubt been done for the cause of religion by the holy man who had preceded you; but, as he was called away before his work was finished, a great deal remained to be done. Under your wise and careful administration, the greater part, if not all, of this work has now been accomplished. Our parish church has been enlarged and beautified; the wants of a growing population; schools have been provided for the education of the young people of the parish, and such other improvements have been made as the necessities of the parish have required. All these things you have done with energy which you have labored, and they will remain as witnesses of your work long after you will have ceased to be amongst us.

We have learned with the most profound sorrow that you have, in a manner broken down under your incessant labors for our welfare, and that an ocean voyage and change of scene have become necessary to repair your shattered health. We would not be wanting in charity and gratitude if we did not, on your departure for this purpose, look over your shoulder with a veneration for you and express our hope that you will in a short time regain your health and be able to return to us.

We ask you to accept the accompanying offering, which has been contributed by your whole congregation, with the prayer of each member, during your absence and during all your future life, which we hope will be long and happy, the Almighty God will confer on you his choicest favors, and that as you have been the instrument of the salvation of many, so, after your work on this world has been done, you may be called to a better home in His Heavenly mansion, and receive the crown prepared there for His faithful servants in this life.

We pray you to remember us as your friends, who you are always an object of our fatherly care, and will commend us to the Almighty in your daily offering of the most holy sacrifice. With our best wishes for you on your voyage, and the hope of your speedy return, we remain yours, on behalf of the congregation, E. McADAMS, D. McGuire, W. Hynes, M. Y. Keating, Thos. Nihan, Hugh E. McSloy, T. C. Dawson, Jos. Shickluna, J. K. Barrett, J. E. Lawrence, Geo. Shickluna, R. Kimmitt, J. A. Butler, Jos. A. Woodruff, P. Larkin, Thos. O'Donnell, John Carroll, M. Brennan, F. Maguire.

The dean, who was very much affected, replied as follows:

MY DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS,—It was only late this afternoon that I was made aware that you intended to make this generous donation, and I can with truth assure you that I was taken by surprise. I wish my tongue could give utterance to the feelings of my heart or the thoughts that arise in my mind when I look back over the past nineteen years of my life and consider our relations with each other, and the work I have been able, with your assistance and God's blessing, to accomplish. No one knows better and few can better appreciate than I your work done, and the labors performed by my dear departed predecessor, Dean Grattan. He was the religious pioneer who cleared the ground in which I hope I have sown some seed which will flourish for many a year after God shall call me, too, to my labors.

But all I have done since I came among you, how could I have accomplished it without your generous help? I came to St. Catharines a young man, to a great extent inexperienced in the ways of the world. I took upon myself the administration of the affairs of the most important parish in the diocese, and if I have been as successful as you say in your kind address, you are also entitled to your share of the praise. You were always indulgent to my feelings. I will not pretend to say I have given satisfaction to all, but God is my witness that everything I have done since I came among you has been done for His glory and for your eternal salvation.

We together have, indeed, made great improvement in our parish. As you say, the church has been enlarged and beautified, a convent has been built, not inferior to any in the province; other churches have been built in the parish and schools erected, and last of all, you have given to the parish the finest parochial residence in the diocese, and who has done all this? The lady of St. Catharines. You have been generous, yes, more than generous, in responding to every call made upon you. My dear friends, do not think that I forget all this. If I have spoken seldom on this matter, it is not because I do not fully appreciate what you have done, but rather because I do not possess the gift of express with my tongue what my heart feels.

Although I hope to be absent for only a few months, I feel as if I were parting from all I loved on earth. Yes, I can indeed say my heart is with you, and my prayers will be offered to God for your

spiritual and temporal welfare in all places and at all times, and particularly will I remember you all in my holy sacrifice of the mass. I do not have actually, on to my departure, I did not realize that I would feel so keenly our separation, but with God's blessing and the assistance of your prayers I hope to return soon with renewed health to continue my labors for your salvation.

The handsome donation you have made me is something I never for a moment dreamt of. I did not expect it of you. The calls upon you have been so many of late that I must say this sum, which you so kindly give me, is the pure outcome of your ever generous feelings, and be assured I shall never forget it.

And now, dear and beloved friends, I bid you good-bye. May God keep you in His holy care. May you, your children and your children's children prosper even in this life, and by your piety and zeal may you all attain a happy eternity. And may we all, pastors and people, live always together in Christian love and unity. Where priest and people are one, religion will flourish, the church will prosper, and Catholics will always be found good Christians and good Catholics. Again invoking God's blessing on you all, I bid you farewell.

The offering presented to him was a large number of friends who wished him pleasant trip, and safe return in robust health. He is accompanied by Mr. Peter Nicholson, son of Mr. Peter Nicholson, of this city.

HYMNICAL.

On Tuesday of last week Miss Bridget O'Neill was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. J. McNeil, by Rev. Father Corrick, at St. Peter's Cathedral. The bride was dressed in white and was attended by her sister, and the groom by a brother of the bride. After the ceremony the friends and relatives adjourned to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous repast was served. The happy couple left in the afternoon for the east amidst a shower of good wishes for their future welfare.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the previous evening, Mr. McNeil was presented with a watch by the President in a handsome clock together with an appropriate address, read by the President, in which the best wishes of the society were given for his welfare in the future. Mr. McNeil replied in very feeling terms for the very kind feeling which animated the members in presenting him so handsome a present and said it would always be his greatest aim to advance the interest of the society.

On Wednesday afternoon a large number assembled at St. Peter's Cathedral to witness the marriage of Miss Margaret Dwyer to Mr. P. Carey. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Cooke. The bride was handsomely dressed as was also her sister who acted as bridesmaid. The presents the bride received exceeded the ordinary ones, and were most costly. We wish the happy couple every success in their new sphere of life.

A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.

One of the most fashionable weddings ever held in this locality took place at Vinton on last Thursday. The happy pair were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at Fort and Miss Mary Kavanagh, of Vinton. About half past nine a. m. they arrived at the Parish church, accompanied by Mr. Edward Kavanagh and Miss Annie Kennedy, who performed the honours of conducting the bride and groom to the altar. The bride approached she presented a charming appearance. Her dress was made of the richest cassimere, and was trimmed with white silk lace. The course of friends and relatives almost crowded the little church. Rev. Father Brunet, of Portage du Fort, assisted by the rev. curé of Vinton, performed the nuptial ceremony. This being over, high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Brunet. The choir under the able direction of Rev. P. Vincent, of Portage du Fort, rendered most elegantly la messe du Second ton. During the offering Miss Mary Toner sang in her usual excellent manner. "Sweet is the Smile of Jesus," and after the Elevation, Rev. Father Vincent rendered a beautiful canticle in the Huron language. Immediately after mass he repaired to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Morgan Kavanagh, where a table literally bent beneath the weight of good things placed upon it to satisfy the inner man. The dinner and supper were all that could be desired, and the excellent manner in which the guests—numbering over 150—were treated speaks volumes for Mr. Kavanagh and his family. In the course of the afternoon some beautiful music and singing were indulged in by the reverend gentlemen and ladies present. After tea Rev. Father Brunet, in a short address, presented a toast to the health and felicity of the happy couple, to which Rev. Father Ferrer responded in very elegant and appropriate terms. He also thanked the Rev. Fathers Brunet and Vincent for their noted kindness in always being ready to honor the people of Vinton with their presence when such occasions as the present presented themselves. Reverend Father Vincent was then called upon, and in his ordinary feeling and affectionate way expressed his heartfelt wishes for the united couple. He also manifested the happiness he felt as he assisted at the grand and solemn feast. He dwelt particularly on the importance of being well prepared to receive the holy sacrament of matrimony. The rev. gentleman's closing remarks were addressed to Mr. Morgan Kavanagh and his family. He thanked them for the kind invitation tendered him, congratulated them on the happy wedding of their daughter, and hoped it might not be the last time he would experience the pleasure of finding himself in their midst. Towards evening a large number of other friends arrived who could not be present during the day. After a short drive, all repaired to the spacious dwelling of Mr. Patrick Kavanagh, where dancing was indulged in during a part of the night. The day will be long remembered, and the bride and groom have the wishes of their numerous friends for their health, prosperity and happiness.—Pontiac Equity.

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THE TWELFTH IN IRELAND.

London, July 12.—A large body of Irishmen belonging to Orange Lodges left London last night for Newry, to take part in the great demonstration organized there for to-day.

Lord Arthur Hill is in command of the various contingents, and Orangemen have streamed into the town from the counties of Armagh and Antrim. Large numbers of Orange bands have also come over from England, many from the metropolis. Decorations are plentiful and brass bands abound. It is unlikely that any serious disturbance will occur, although the excitement is intense; but if there is the slightest chance the Orangemen will be backward in availing themselves of the opportunity.

When all the various lodges had been mustered, the procession set forth at a brisk pace to the place of meeting to the various strains of "Orange airs." Among the processions in full regalia were Lord Arthur Hill, Sir Thomas Bateson, Col. King Harman, Lord Castlereagh, M. P., Mr. E. W. Vernon and Rev. R. K. Kane. The weather was fine. Thirty thousand persons were present at the meeting. The resolutions which were adopted were particularly strong, and condemn in outspoken terms the recent policy of the lord-lieutenant in suppressing the recent loyalist meeting in Newry and protecting that of the nationalists. Several Orangemen carry arms plainly displayed.

During the Orange demonstration a party of Orangemen were stormed and repelled the attack. A nationalist was shot by an Orangeman, who was arrested.

While the Orange procession was returning home from Whitehaven to Cleator it was attacked by Nationalists. Serious fighting took place, during which a telegraph boy was killed and several persons injured. Revolvers, swords and stones were used, windows smashed, etc. Police dispersed the rioters.

LOCAL NOTES.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas St., London.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and pastpapers, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

TORONTO. Toronto, July 7.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2, 109 to 110; No. 3, 107 to 108; spring, No. 1, 110 to 110; No. 2, 107 to 108; No. 3, 105 to 106; Barley, No. 1, 79 to 80; No. 2, 65 to 66; No. 3, extra, 65 to 66; No. 3, 5 to 5; Oats, No. 1, 45 to 46; No. 2, 43 to 44; No. 3, 41 to 42; Corn, No. 1, 60 to 61; No. 2, 58 to 59; No. 3, 56 to 57; Flour, No. 1, 10 to 11; No. 2, 9 to 10; No. 3, 8 to 9; Hops, per 100 lbs, 60 to 65; Wood, per cord, 5 to 5.50.

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS—THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO CHOOSE FROM.

W. E. TURNER, Garlick's Old Stand.

MARRIED.

In New Orleans, on Thursday, June 12, 1884, at St. Theresa's Church, by the Rev. Father J. F. Lambert, John Cushing, of New York, and Miss Mary Dunlap, of this city. No cards.

MARKET REPORT.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 41 to 42c. Peas, 70c; Spring wheat, 1 00 to 1 15; Fall wheat, 1 00 to 1 10; Corn, 1 20 to 1 25; Rye, 1 20 to 1 25; Beans, per bush, 1 50 to 2 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 3 00; Family, 2 75 to 3 00; Ontario Fine, 2 50 to 2 75; Granulated, 2 75 to 3 00; Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 20 to 22 00. Bran, 12 00 to 14 00. Hays, 6 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 00. Butter—pound retail, 15 to 16c. Cheese, 15 to 16c. Eggs, 12 to 14c. Turkeys, 30 to 40c. Poultry, 10 to 12c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 50 to 60c. Apples, per bag, 75 to 1 25. Onions, per bushel, 3 00 to 3 50; extra, 4 75 to 5 00. Brax, 8 00 to 8 50. Beef, per cwt, 8 50 to 9 00. Mutton, per lb, 18 to 20c. Lamb, per lb, 21 to 25c. Hops, per 100 lbs, 60 to 65c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 5 50.

MONTREAL.

Flour—Receipts 500 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$4 40 to \$5 45; extra \$5 40 to \$6 45; superfine, \$3 25 to \$3 30; spring extra, \$1 25 to \$1 35; superfine, 90 to 100; strong bakers, \$5 00 to \$5 15; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 15; middlings, \$2 90 to \$3 05; pollards, \$2 50 to \$2 65; Ontario hays, \$5 00 to \$5 25; city hays, \$2 75 to \$2 90; GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 15 to 1 16; Can. red winter, 1 15 to 1 18; No. 3 spring, 1 15 to 1 17; Corn, 68 to 70c. Peas, 52 to 55c. Oats, 30 to 40c. Rye, 70 to 75c. Barley, 55 to 70c. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 3 00; Family, 2 75 to 3 00; Ontario Fine, 2 50 to 2 75; Granulated, 2 75 to 3 00; Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 20 to 22 00. Bran, 12 00 to 14 00. Hays, 6 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 00. Butter—pound retail, 15 to 16c. Cheese, 15 to 16c. Eggs, 12 to 14c. Turkeys, 30 to 40c. Poultry, 10 to 12c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 50 to 60c. Apples, per bag, 75 to 1 25. Onions, per bushel, 3 00 to 3 50; extra, 4 75 to 5 00. Brax, 8 00 to 8 50. Beef, per cwt, 8 50 to 9 00. Mutton, per lb, 18 to 20c. Lamb, per lb, 21 to 25c. Hops, per 100 lbs, 60 to 65c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 5 50.

THE SUBJOINED HEADINGS will enable the intelligent inquirer to form a fair idea of the scope of this great work.

PAGAN IRELAND.—Founded by Partiblan, B. C. 1969, or about 312 years after the Deluge.

CHRISTIAN IRELAND.—Arising from the sloth of Paganism to glorify St. Patrick's mission, which commenced A. D. 432.

IRELAND, THE ISLAND OF SAINTS.—Rivalling Paradise with the virtues of such holy and learned men and women as the Prophet, Saint Columbkille and the noble Virgin, Saint Bridget. The years succeeding A. D. 544 for many centuries placed Ireland at the head of Christian civilization after Rome itself.

THE DANISH INVASION, A. D. 795, which continued, with varying fortunes until the reign of Canute, L. in A. D. 1072, when the Danes living in Ireland finally acknowledged allegiance to the Monarch of Ireland. In this chapter are recalled the glories of Brian the Brave, whose splendid victory at Clontarf in A. D. 1014 shattered the power of the Vikings, and justly entitled that great king to be called the Sobieski of his age.

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