



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for the Record. Childhood Dreams.

Childhood dreams and childhood waking from the sleep of peace With a breath that knew no aching at the release. Sweet they were, oh! sweet and precious in that forest of slumber, Where I, free from worldly cares, no more can come.

BEN HUR; OR, THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH.

BOOK EIGHTH. CHAPTER VIII.

The streets were full of people going and coming, or grouped about the fires roasting meat, and feasting and singing, and happy. The odour of scorching flesh mixed with the odour of cedar-wood smoke and smoking incense.

the object moving the party, he was at least in some way connected with the object—a witness or a guide, possibly an informer. So, if it could be found who he was, the business in hand might be shrewdly guessed. With great assurance, Ben Hur fell in on the right of the priest, and walked along with him.

instinct, some of the disciples for whom He interested drew nearer; one of them out of a man's ear, but without saving the Master from being taken. And yet Ben Hur stood still! Nay, while the officers were making ready with their ropes, the Nazarene was doing His greatest charity—not the greatest in deed, but the very greatest in illustration of His forbearance, so far surpassing that of men.

The people in the street halted to hear; but as the cry rang on over their heads, they looked at each other, and in shuddering silence moved along. The shouting drew nearer each moment; and the air was already full of it and trembling, when Ben Hur saw the servants of Simonides coming with their master in his chair, and Esther walking by his side; a covered litter was next behind them.

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ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, TORONTO.

The twenty-ninth annual distribution of St. Joseph's Academy was held at this admirable educational institution on Tuesday last. The spacious distribution hall was filled by an appreciative and select audience, who despite the inclemency of the weather, had hastened to witness the closing exercises of the scholastic year. Whatever inconvenience the visitors might have suffered in arriving at the academy, was more than compensated by the grand musical treat which greeted them. Among the guests we noticed a large number of Rev. clergy. Besides His Lordship, Bishop O'Mahony, there were present, Very Rev. H. P. Rooney, V. G., Very Rev. J. Laurent, V. G., Very Rev. C. Vincent, V. G., Very Rev. T. Heenan, V. G., and Rev. Fathers Brennan, Egan, Cassidy, McCann, Chalmers, Cassidy, Frachon, Gavin, Shea, Finain Du Mehel, Conduke, Klauer, Murray, Desjardins, Cushing, Guimane, Boutat, McCarty, McGovern, Hand, Minahan, and several others. A select and attractive programme composed of recitations, and vocal and instrumental music had been arranged with exquisite taste by the teachers. The most notable instrumental selections were a grand Fantasia from Eomant, a trio by Liszt, and a grand coronation duet which was warmly applauded, but perhaps the gem of the evening was a harp solo executed by the Misses Hastings and Maud Smith. In the Duets ten young ladies were engaged at piano and two at harp; the effect produced was magnificent. The young ladies who distinguished themselves in this department were the Misses Corcoran and Ida Hughes. In vocal music the Misses McCann and Kennedy were the most prominent, both young ladies possess pure, sweet, well-cultivated voices.

Miss Dunn deserves special mention for her excellent elocution displayed in her recitation "Robert of Sicily." We must not forget the "little ones" who charmed the audience by their sweet childishness in their cantata "Spring." The Exhibition Hall of the Convent presented a beautiful scene. The walls were hung with paintings, and crayon drawings, the work of the pupils, whilst artistically arranged around were specimens of their industry in fancy work, embroideries, etc. So much talent was displayed in many places, that one would deem them the work of a professional. The paintings of Miss Cora Reid, who obtained a gold medal in this department, showed great talent which if she continues to cultivate promises great success in art. Miss Kidd contributed very fine paintings and exhibits great taste as also Miss Towner, whose life-like heads were greatly admired. Miss Davis' work in silk, arseane, and gold embroidery attracted considerable attention. Miss Maud Smith's piano cover with the music of "Home, sweet Home," attracted the admiration of all. We congratulate the Community of St. Joseph on the great success of their Institute. Their Academy holds a first rank among the educational seminaries of the Province; and each succeeding year but strengthens its position. The appearance of the pupils on the Convent platform was in itself a proof of their superior mental and moral training. With the elegant deportment of the young lady, was blended that purity and innocence of countenance, which can be seen only in an atmosphere wholly religious. That education, which ignores the soul is a false education. The Sisters of St. Joseph have given sufficient proof of their abilities as teachers in the fine arts and in those more solid subjects, such as are required to prepare pupils for Provincial certificates.

May they long continue their noble work of instructing the youth of your country; and in sending from their halls noble Christian women to greet society. Before the distribution of prizes Miss Kennedy read her beautiful valedictory which needs no comment, it speaks for itself.

NEARER AND NEARER approaches the moment, when we must bid a last farewell to our beloved Convent home, and return where is centred our souls' fondest desires and brightest hopes—"Home sweet Home." But with the smile of joy at the prospect of future happiness, is mingled the tear of regret at the thought of leaving our dear teachers—those loving guardians of our youth, our fond companions, those pleasant associates of our school life, and last dear St. Joseph's itself, sweet hallowed abode wherein have been spent so many happy hours.

In the distant future, though far from the spot where so many glad moments have been spent, yet still shall fond memory recall the days and the summer breeze shall sweeten the bitter draught from life's cup of sorrow.

Those spacious halls, their sylvan surroundings, the merry play ground, the quiet study, we shall frequent no more, and all that now remains for us, is to say that adieu of all and words—"farewell."

Farewell dear Convent home of St. Joseph, we must leave thy sacred precincts perhaps forever, but memory, faithful memory will still be ours; and oft when the wild storm rages and the anchor of Hope seems lost in the foaming waters—then, ah! then, shall the thought of our beloved "Alma Mater," be as a beacon illumining the darkness, the guiding star attracting us heavenward; and the tempest shall cease, for upon our spirit's ear shall fall the gentle voice, the loving counsel, to seek before the silent Tabernacle that solace and strength which earth can never give.

Adieu, then, dear sister-friends the truest, the best. Adieu, fond companions of our vanished school-days. Farewell bright Convent Home, may we ever be true to thy teachings—may we ever be worthy children of thee, sweet asylum of religion and science, to which we now say a sad farewell—dear St. Joseph's Farewell.

Following are the honor and the prize lists:

Gold medal—Awarded to Miss Mary Kennedy, for lady-like deportment, general proficiency in the higher branches of English, superiority in French and elocution, honorable distinction in instrumental music, honorable mention in arseane embroidery.

Gold medal—Awarded to Miss Josephine McCann, for lady-like deportment and superiority in vocal music.

Gold medal—Awarded to Miss Emily Harrison, for lady-like deportment, proficiency in mathematics, superiority in the higher branches of English, honorable mention in French, phonography and perspective drawing.

Gold medal—Awarded to Miss Teresa Kormann for lady-like deportment, proficiency in mathematics, superiority in the higher branches of English, and in German, honorable mention in instrumental music.

Gold Medal—Presented by his Grace the Archbishop, for observance of school-rules, equally merited by the Misses Cass, McCarthy, M. Leake, Keany, Clancy, Rigney, Whalen, Conroy, R. Kennedy, Mundy, Conway; drawn for and obtained by Miss Madge Leake.

Gold medal—Presented by Right Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, for superiority in English, obtained by Miss Alice Cronin.

Gold medal—Presented by Rev. W. Bergin, for English literature, equally merited by the Misses Whelan and Eichhorn; obtained by Miss Mary Whelan.

Gold medal—Presented by Rev. P. J. McGuire, for superiority in mathematics, competed for in the higher classes, and obtained in Senior "A" by Miss Mary Whelan.

Gold medal—Awarded to Miss Annie Keany, for having obtained the highest number of marks in class junior "A" during the year; presented by J. J. Egan.

Gold medal—Awarded to Lillian Davies for excellence in silk embroidery and crayon drawing.

Gold medal—Presented by Mrs. E. McKown, for excellence in oil painting, and awarded to Miss Cora Reid.

Gold Pen—For the greatest improvement in penmanship, equally merited by the Misses Way, Craig, Hughes, Smith, Pape, Maxwell, obtained by Miss Ida Hughes.

Silver medal—For Christian doctrine, presented by the community, equally merited by the Misses F. Byrne, C. McDonald, McCoy; obtained by Miss Cassie McDonald.

Silver lyre—Presented by Mrs. Bradley to Miss Mary Kennedy for honorable distinction in vocal music.

Silver medal—Presented by a friend for plain sewing; and awarded to Miss Lizzie McCarthy.

Crown—For charity in conversation, Miss A. Keany.

Crown—For amiability in first course, by votes of teacher and companions, Miss Renaud.

Crown—For amiability in second course, equally merited by the Misses Words, Conway, B. Kennedy, obtained by Miss G. Woods.

Crown—For amiability in third course, equally merited by the Misses McCay and Callighen, obtained by Miss Minnie McCay.

Crown—For satisfaction in St. Cecilia's choir, equally merited by the Misses Conway, Words, F. Byrne, Way, Eichhorn, Renaud, obtained by Miss Eichhorn, Renaud, obtained by Miss Eichhorn.

Crown—For satisfaction in Holy Angels' choir, equally merited by the Misses E. Roe, V. Eichhorn, A. Renaud, M. Eichhorn, J. Doty, F. Clarke, L. Gilligan, M. McCay, obtained by Miss Florrie Clarke.

Crown—For amiability in day school, awarded to Miss Erie Baker.

Crown—For application, drawn for by the Misses Kidd, Conway, Whalen, Eichhorn, Renaud, Keany, M. Leake, McCarthy, Cass, McCay, Callighen, Craig, McCoy, J. Leckie, R. Kennedy, Marsh, Riordan, Doty, S. McDonnell, M. McDonnell, obtained by Miss Rose Kennedy.

Crown—For application in day school, drawn for by the Misses Crowe, Baker, A. Crowe, Smith, Hughes, Aymong, L. Murphy and L. Hughes, obtained by Miss Lily Hughes.

Special Prize—For promptitude in returning after vacation, drawn for by the Misses Cass, Whalen, Eichhorn, Renaud, Rigney, Keany, Leckie, McCarthy, McKay, Silliman, Pope, Craig, McCoy, Burns, Conway, Clancy, Gilligan, J. Leckie, Harmer, obtained by Miss Essie McKay.

Special prize—In day-school, for promptitude in returning after vacation, drawn for by the Misses Crowe, A. Crowe, McConney, Aymong, B. Ryan, A. Murphy, A. LeMaitre, L. Hughes, Healy, De la Haye, obtained by Miss Agnes Murphy.

Prize for order—Equally merited by the Misses Danae, Woods, F. Byrne, Conroy, Cass, Harmer, R. Kennedy, C. McDonald, Renaud, Dunn, Rigney, Keany, Leckie, Kidd, Reed, obtained by Miss Madge Leake.

Prize for ladylike deportment, awarded to Miss Renaud, honorable mention of the Misses Reed, Woods, Danae, Maxwell, Leckie.

Prize for politeness in refectory, equally merited by the Misses Renaud, Eichhorn, Conroy, Whalen, Davies, Kidd, Hughes, Way, Reed, Maxwell, Dunn, Rigney, Silliman, McKay, McCarthy, Byrne, Burns, Riordan, Callighen, Conway, Keany, Cass, Fogarty, Craig, Pape, Woods, Dawson, Leckie, C. McDonnell, S. McDonnell, Moore, Hodgkinson and Harmer, obtained by Miss Rigney.

Special prize, excellence in sixth class, instrumental music, awarded to Miss Ida Hughes.

Special prize, for excellence in arseane embroidery, awarded to Miss Maud Smith.

Special prize for oil-painting, awarded to Miss Tessie Kidd.

Special prize, in 6th class, French, awarded to Miss Loreto Crowe.

Prize for improvement in silk embroidery, awarded to Miss Alice Callighen.

Prize for harp, awarded to the Misses Smith and Hastings.

Prize for perspective drawing, awarded to Miss Eichhorn.

Prizes for improvement in arseane embroidery, awarded to the Misses Doty and LeMaitre.

Prize for elocution, awarded to Miss Marguerite Dunn.

Prize for chemistry, awarded to Miss Loreto Crowe.

SENIOR A. Miss Crowe—1st, prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics, improvement in perspective drawing.

Miss Whalen—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics, honorable mention for Christian doctrine, and English literature, improvement in instrumental music and perspective drawing.

Miss Conroy—1st, prize, grade B, in English, French and mathematics, honorable mention for Christian doctrine, and English literature, improvement in perspective drawing.

Miss Eichhorn—1st prize, grade B, in English, French and mathematics, prize for improvement in 4th class instrumental music.

Miss Renaud—2nd prize, grade A, in English, 1st prize, grade A, in French, 3rd prize, grade A, in 5th class French, 2nd prize, grade A, in 5th class mathematics, honorable mention for Christian doctrine and phonography, 3rd prize, in 6th class instrumental music, prize for calisthenics.

Miss Dunn—2nd prize, grade B, in English, 1st prize, grade A, in 5th class French, 3rd prize, grade A, in 5th class mathematics, honorable mention in English literature, improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Maxwell—2nd prize, grade C, in English, 1st prize, grade A, in 5th class French, 3d prize, grade B, in 5th class mathematics and elocution. Improvement in 4th class instrumental music, perspective drawing.

Miss Rigney—2nd prize, grade C, in English, 1st prize, grade B, in 5th class French, 2d prize, grade A, in 5th class mathematics, honorable mention for Christian doctrine and composition.

SENIOR B. Miss J. Doty—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics, 2nd in 3rd class instrumental music.

Miss J. Leckie—1st prize, grade A, in English and grade B in mathematics and French, 2nd in 3rd class instrumental music, prize for plain sewing.

Miss M. McDonnell—1st prize, grade B, in English, French and mathematics, prize for plain sewing.

Miss J. Silliman—1st prize, grade B, in English, French and mathematics, improvement in instrumental music.

Miss S. Murphy—1st prize, grade B, in English and mathematics.

Miss J. Gilligan—1st prize, grade C, in English, grade B in French and mathematics.

Miss Healy—1st prize, grade C, in English, grade A in mathematics, 1st in 3rd class inst. music.

Miss Brown—1st prize, grade C, in English and mathematics, improvement in inst. music.

Miss L. Hughes—2nd prize, grade A, in English, grade B in French and mathematics.

Miss Riordan—2nd prize, grade B, in English and mathematics, improvement in inst. and vocal music and vocal music.

Miss Dola Haye—2nd prize, grade B, in English, French and mathematics, 2nd in 3rd class inst. music.

Miss Marsh—2nd prize, grade B, in English and mathematics, improvement in inst. music.

Miss M. Baker—2nd prize, grade C, in English and mathematics.

Miss F. Hastings—2nd prize, grade A, in English and mathematics, prize for plain sewing.

Miss Clancy—3rd prize, grade A, in English and mathematics, prize for improvement in inst. music and plain sewing.

Miss V. Eichhorn—3rd prize, grade B, in English and mathematics, 1st in 3rd class inst. music.

Miss F. Higgins—3rd prize, grade B, in English and mathematics.

Honorable mention of the Misses Arthur and Donovan, having come too late to compete for prizes.

Promoted to senior B, the Misses M. McDonnell, J. Leckie, J. Doty, J. Silliman, J. Gilligan, L. Murphy and Healy.

SENIOR C. Florrie Clarke—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics, 2nd in 3rd class inst. music.

Marlan Eichhorn—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics, 3rd in 3rd class inst. music.

Annie Ward—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics.

Julia Boyle—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics.

Florrie Hughes—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics.

May Mason—1st prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics.

Hattie Boyle—1st prize, grade B, in English and mathematics.

Albina Renaud—2nd prize, grade B, in English, French and mathematics, 2nd in 3rd class instrumental music.

Lizzie Gilligan—2nd prize, grade C, in English and mathematics.

Maggie Ryan—2nd prize, grade C, in English and mathematics.

Fannie Thompson—3rd prize, grade A, in English, French and mathematics.

Nellie McCarty—3rd prize, grade B, in English and mathematics.

Promoted to Junior B Class—F. Clarke, F. Hughes, A. Ward, J. Boyle, M. Mason, M. Ryan, F. Thompson, M. Eichhorn, H. Boyle.

PREPARATORY DIVISION. Florrie Clayton—1st prize for arithmetic, 2nd for reading, penmanship and spelling, improvement in instrumental music.

Birdie Harmer—1st prize for reading and geography, 2nd arithmetic, penmanship and French.

Mabel Morrison—1st prize for reading, penmanship and arithmetic, 2nd for geography, improvement in instrumental music.

Mabel Murphy—1st prize for reading and arithmetic, 2nd for catechism and penmanship.

Birdie Cooper—1st prize for reading, arithmetic and geography, 2nd for penmanship and spelling.

Constance Kirk—1st prize for arithmetic, geography and spelling, 2nd for catechism, reading and spelling.

Mabel Kirk—1st prize for reading, 2nd for arithmetic, penmanship and spelling.

Ella May Roe—1st prize for reading, arithmetic and spelling, 2nd for penmanship and geography.

Madeline Hughes—1st prize for reading, arithmetic and geography, 2nd for catechism, penmanship and French.

Minnie Rush—1st prize for penmanship and arithmetic, 2nd for catechism and reading.

Maggie Farnan—1st prize for arithmetic, 2nd for catechism and spelling.

Blanche Kiley—1st prize for reading and arithmetic, 2nd for catechism, spelling and penmanship, improvement in instrumental music.

Ella Doty—1st prize for spelling and arithmetic, 2nd for reading.

THE FAST YOUNG MAN.

The fast young man is so called on account of the rapidity with which he consumes life, wastes his physical force, and spends his father's cash. He has his origin in wealthy families, and never knows what it is to earn a livelihood. He has parents whom he calls, respectively, "the old man" and "the old woman." The only thing he is methodical in is asking his father for spending money. He can invest more money and have less to show for it than any other person living.

The first fast young man of whom we have any account was the Biblical son of prodigality. The parents of that day seem to have been as foolish as they are now. When this fast young man had spent all the money his father had given him he naturally came home for more, and very probably got it. At any rate, he got a square meal, which was very agreeable to the boy after having boarded at ten-cent restaurants and eaten corn-bread and butter for some time.

The fast young man of the present time would doubtless consider this Biblical chum a slow coach. He lacked modern opportunities. He doubtless did as well as he could, with the material, but he would be left if he undertook to keep pace with the fast young man of to-day. He displayed modern tact, however, in drawing the wool over the old man's eyes.

Being their son, the father and mother dote on him. That is generally the source of most of the trouble. The more they "dote" the more worthless the son becomes. Doting is what usually gives him the first start down the toboggan slide of a reckless career. The fast young man had everything he wanted when he was a boy, and as a young man, he takes everything he can get. Parents sometimes waste valuable time discussing the best business or profession for their son. Such a person rarely takes to business, and never gets within a mile of a profession.

The fast young man takes naturally to fast horses. In fact, anything that is fast meets his favor. His life is consequently fast and soon over, but he contends that he has a power of fun. As that is his sole object in life he is probably correct, but he pays a mighty big per cent. on the investment.

In very few instances the fast young man checks up, reforms and becomes a useful citizen. This rarely occurs, however, and never until he has reached the end of his father's bounty. This he is certain to do if he does not die too soon. He not infrequently displays great appetites in accumulating vices. If he possesses capacity to any extent it is in this direction. He sometimes gets so enthusiastic in this undertaking that he breaks into a first-class reformatory institution. The best thing both for the world and for the fast young man himself would be to stop boring the species. It would save a sight of trouble in the world, prove an economic reform, and do away with much bad example.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM WILLIAMSTOWN.

CLOSING CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION AT THE CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

On the evening of Monday, the 20th inst., took place at Williamstown the annual concert and distribution of prizes subsequent to the departure of the pupils for the summer holidays. As on similar occasions the Convent hall was quite crowded. The loud applause that attended the different parts of the programme attested well the approval of the audience and the success of the entertainment, which was followed by the distribution of medals, prizes and wreaths of honor. To the following young ladies were awarded the medals and wreaths:

A silver medal of Religious Instruction (junior class) equally merited by Misses M. Owens, O. Messa, G. Whyte and B. Leclair, cut for and won by Miss Blanche Leclair.

A silver medal of Religious Instruction (intermediate class) equally merited by Misses M. Harwood, H. Lefrance and S. Tremblay, cut for and won by Miss Sarah Tremblay.

A silver medal for Religious Instruction (senior class) equally merited by Misses A. B. McDonald, M. Larigan, A. McDonald and C. Brown. Cut for and won by Miss C. Brown. A silver medal for Grammar and Composition presented by Rev. Father Quinn, and awarded to Miss Anna B. McDonald. Gold medals for painting presented by Very Rev. Dean Gauthier and awarded to Misses Lulu Maley, Annie McDonald, and Fannie Kimball.

Silver medals for 1st year of Superior Course awarded to Miss M. Falkner, J. Fraser and C. Spink.

Gold and silver medals for 2nd year of superior course merited by Misses Maude Carigan, Lulu Maley and Annie McDonald.

A gold medal for graduating course merited by Miss A. B. McDonald.

A gold medal for Excellence presented by Rev. Father McCarthy and awarded to Miss Anna Bella McDonald.

Wreaths for amiability awarded to Misses Maude Carigan and Maude Harwood. The distribution was followed by a beautiful valedictory read by Miss Anna Bella McDonald.

To most children the bare suggestion of a dose of castor oil is nauseating. When physic is necessary for the little ones, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They combine every essential and valuable principle of a cathartic medicine, and, being sugar coated, are easily taken.

Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion, and I feel better than I have for many years. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic will know, of unpleasant fulness after each meal."

DANGEROUS FIRMS are often caused by worms. Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms.

PRACTICAL DEVOTION.

Much is said about devotion and sincerity in religion, but if we behold true devotion and sincere Christianity, we must look elsewhere than in America. 'Tis true, many of our Catholics are very earnest in their devotion to the Church's interests and would sooner die than refuse allegiance to her authority, but often times this devotion and loyalty to the Church comprise the bulk of men's practical religious life.

Devotion to the Church is commendable, but devotion to God and the soul's salvation is an absolute requisite not complied with by devotion to the Church alone. The using instruments of grace bequeathed to the Church will not avail the man that lacks practical devotion to the reception of the Sacraments. Loud-mouthed Christianity that heralds itself on public occasions is not any test of practical Christian life. The Pharisees of old walked the streets with cast down eyes and long hypocritical jaws bearing on their exterior every mark of sincerity, but inwardly they proved to be whited sepulchres. These external marks of sincere Christianity are by no means sufficient guarantee of holiness of life or of purity of conscience. "It is not every one who says Lord, Lord, can enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father."

Saying and doing are two separate and complete acts in religion. Confession of our manifold sins, when necessity demands deserves a crown of glory, but generally speaking such a confession is not now needed, while the doing part of religion is of daily obligation. Every act can be made meritorious of God's favors if done in a religious spirit and through motives of religion. Thus we comply with the testimony of St. Paul, who says "It is not hearers of the law, but the doers of the law, that will deserve salvation." To do then, is to live in a different manner from the general run of mankind, whom every little worldly affair prevents from observing their religious duties. A little work to be done on Sunday destroys the observance of the Lord's day in the manner commanded by the Church. Neglect of Easter duty through frivolous motives cuts us off from participation of the sacraments, while the life of grace cannot survive the neglect of duty. The going to church on Sunday and paying pew rent are commendable, but it is folly to suppose this is enough, the sincere Christian will try to live a religious life every day without which Sunday alone will not make us religious.—Church Progress.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record.

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AFTER THE STORM A CALM.

Now that the enthusiasm over the Queen's Jubilee seems to have exhausted itself, it is certainly not inopportune to enquire the cause which prevented so many millions of the English-speaking world from participating in the celebration.

Hence did United Ireland in its deep and almost unutterable indignation declare: "Ireland is the only civilized country in the world which did not share in the jubilee celebration."

"The corporation of Sligo has removed the doubt which was entertained as to its probable action with regard to the Queen's Jubilee. By a majority of thirteen votes to nine the Commissioners rejected the proposal to present an address to the Queen."

Creditable indeed has been the attitude of the Irish people to themselves and to their kindred throughout the world in the matter of this jubilee celebration. They would have wished to join in the celebration. But the minister with one hand invited them to participate and with the other held the chains that were to be their portion at its termination.

"The foul blot on the British escutcheon is the treatment of Ireland and this will prevent twenty million English-speaking people from sharing in the jubilee festivities in honor of the Queen. Those born in Ireland and their descendants do not feel in glorifying the ruler of an empire which has since her ascension of the throne, caused the death of 1,235,000 by famine in Ireland; evicted 3,000,000 tenants; driven 4,150,000 emigrants to alien shores to find a home; and decreased the population of the island 9,000,000. This awful indictment will explain why Ireland and three with Irish blood in

their veins will remain passive spectators while Britons and Scots roar themselves hoarse over the Queen during the jubilee fortnight."

Had, we repeat, the statesmanship of Mr. Gladstone prevailed and Ireland been now in the enjoyment of the blessings of self government, the Irish people would have raised their hands in benediction upon Queen Victoria. Then should she be their sovereign not by the law of force and of repression, but by the law of love and of gratitude. Instead of being enabled to participate in a jubilee demonstration, they are to-day actively preparing resistance to the iniquitous, abominable and wholly unwarrantable coercion policy of the Salisbury Government. There is at least one gloomy year in store for Ireland, but even should her misery and her trials extend beyond that term, her triumph is certain. Salisbury may look upon it as an assured fact, that if he will give the five millions of Irishmen at home no quarter, no quarter will the 20,000,000 of Irish abroad give him. If he enter on a war of extermination against the smaller Ireland at home, upon a war desperate and merciless will the greater Ireland abroad enter upon against him and his blood-thirsty, blood-stained and thrice accursed administration.

THE CHURCH IN QUEBEC.

The Mail protests that it does not desire "to suppress anybody's religion or religious freedom. What it is trying to combat is not religion, but clericalism; and by clericalism we mean all those human contrivances, forged in an age long past, by which the French inhabitants of Quebec are kept poor in pocket and dull in mind."

It is rather late in the day for the Mail to put on the appearance of disinterested benevolence towards Catholics. The efforts of that journal to excite the bigotry of its readers are too recent to let us sleep in the happy consciousness that we have in the Mail a watchful guardian of our civil and religious rights, who will be ready to combat all assailants, and to defeat the machinations of all who plot against our liberties. But a few months have elapsed since the Mail told us he was prepared to lead on the unconquerable legions of Ontario in a war of extermination against the phantom of French Canadian domination. But the people of Ontario could not be induced to recognize that they were threatened with such dangers as the Mail pointed out, and the Ontario legions were not on hand to wage war under the Mail's generalship. And further, because some few amendments were made in the Catholic school laws, which were required to make them workable, we were threatened by the Mail with an agitation which would sweep our Catholic schools out of existence. Even now that journal proclaims that it is only keeping amiable on this matter, until it will have an opportunity to prosecute the war with some prospect of success. We have, therefore, good ground for suspicion, even when his professions are most benignant.

"Time Dances et dona ferentes." But it is true, as the Mail states, that the French Canadians are "poor in pocket and dull in mind," and that they are made so by the Catholic Church? Twice in late issues of the Mail has this been asserted, viz. in the issues of June 20th and 30th. First, then, are they so wretchedly poor as the Mail would have us believe? The last Dominion census, which is the most reliable source from which we can gather information on this subject, informs us that there are in Quebec 123,932 owners of the soil, that is to say 100 to every 1092 of population, while in Ontario the land proprietors numbered 169,140 or 100 to every 1131 of population.

It thus appears that property is more generally divided among the despised habitants than among the happy population of the boasted superior Province! And if we examine how the habitants enjoy the comforts of home, it will be acknowledged that a more quiet and contented population than the French Canadian cannot anywhere be found. This is the universal testimony of those who have lived among them, and this is indeed true wealth, which consists not so much in the amount hoarded, as in the use made thereof in rendering home happy.

The tenants of Quebec number 12,344, being less than one tenth of the number of proprietors, while the tenants of Ontario number 36,690, being considerably more than one-fifth of the number of land-proprietors. The amount of capital invested in all industries in the two provinces is respectively \$59,916,993, and \$80,950,847. The per capita value in Quebec, \$43.50, is less than \$42.00. Here we see the advantage in the value of property, which is a little short of her sister Province, the per capita value being respectively \$77.01 and \$68.14; but this does not indicate the wretched condition which the Mail pretends to see there; for Quebec is in this respect very far

ahead of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the per capita value of the industrial products are \$42.16 and \$57.63. Yet it is not pretended that these provinces are absolutely poverty-stricken; or if they are so, and the Catholic Church is to be held accountable for the pretended poverty of Quebec, by parity of reasoning we should hold Protestantism to strict account for the less thriving condition of these Provinces. And comparing county by county in Quebec, it is by no means the case that those which are largely Protestant exhibit more enterprise than those which are almost entirely Catholic. In fact in this respect there seems to be little difference in favor of either one religion or the other, for while among the counties which show the smallest amount of capital and results in proportion to population, we find side by side the thoroughly Catholic Lotbiniere, and the largely Protestant Compton; among those which stand in the foremost place we find alike Sherbrooke, which is largely Protestant, and Hochelaga which is almost entirely Catholic.

It is evident, therefore, that the Mail's assertions are an impudent fraud, and the French Canadians do not require his interference to rescue them from poverty. But the Mail says they are also dull in mind. It is true the number of children attending school does not show so high a percentage as in Ontario. The people of Quebec are not so numerous as in Ontario, and they are scattered over a much larger area, and this is probably one of the causes, and indeed the chief cause of the fact. In Ontario the population is settled 15.9 to the square mile, in Quebec 7.2. So large a percentage of school children cannot, therefore, be expected; but the attendance in Quebec is very nearly equal to that in New Brunswick. In Ontario the number of children between 6 and 16 was 522,228 in 1881, of whom 54.36 per cent. attended school. In Quebec the total number of children between the same ages was 330,020, of whom 63.52 per cent. attended school, while in New Brunswick the per centage was 67.81. It is to be regretted that the school attendance in Quebec is not larger; but the discrepancy is not such as to justify the insulting language of the Mail, and it arises from causes altogether different from those to which the Mail attributes it. It is well known that the Catholic clergy of Quebec, equally with those of Ontario, take a deep interest in the education of the young, and that in every parish efficient schools are established both for elementary and high education, wherever the circumstances of the locality make it possible; and it is a matter of fact well known that French Canadians, both in Parliament and elsewhere, will compare very favorably with persons of any other Province, in respect to ability and intellectual culture. Indeed, in regard to advanced education of both sexes, Quebec is not at all behind the sister provinces. There were in Quebec 44 universities and classic colleges, and 186 young ladies' boarding schools, the latter having 10,101 inmates, whereas in Ontario there were but 17 universities and classical colleges, and 44 young ladies boarding schools, the latter having 1711 inmates. It appears, therefore, that in some respects at least Quebec is decidedly at the front.

Other assertions of the Mail in these leading articles are not worth serious refutation. The immense wealth of the church in that Province is true merely to this extent, that the parishes are in a flourishing condition, well supplied with churches, orphanages, schools, priests' residences and the necessary vestments and altar decoration for the decorous celebration of divine worship. Of course when the value of these items are all added together the sum will necessarily be large, but not larger than is required for the purposes named. But this fact affords a ready refutation of one of the Mail's principal subjects of complaint. He asserts that the French Canadians are poor in pocket, and that their poverty is caused by the Catholic Church, yet he makes it a cause of complaint that "the immense wealth of the Church enables her to advance money to the habitant to buy out the English settler after the latter has been subjected to a judicious process of squeezing." It would appear from this that the habitants are, after all, not so poverty-stricken as the Mail elsewhere pretends, and that the church does not endeavor to keep them so. The Mail's charges refute each other; but certain people should have good memories, or their statements will not agree very harmoniously together.

UNREPUBLICAN AMERICANS.

Not a few Americans are there who regret that Burgoyne was compelled to surrender at Saratoga and that Cornwallis was forced at Yorktown to yield his sword to American institutions, and loudly vaunt the excellence and superiority of the effete, blood stained monarchies of Europe. The visit of a semi-savage queen from the Sandwich Islands, or the occurrence of a British queen's golden jubilee brings into full play their stupid sympathy and degrading servility. In their eyes everything British, everything

regal or even vice-regal is sacred. Of such is evidently the editor of Truth (N. Y.), a journal already referred to, who has heartlessly to thus write of Mr. William O'Brien's visit to America: "In the meantime Mr. William O'Brien left America on the Adriatic last Wednesday. His Canadian tour was a farce, his American tour a farce. That a man of his small mental capacity and insignificant standing in his own country should be able to visit America and receive nearly as much attention as a dog with the mange, is only another evidence of the want of common sense which is hourly displayed by what is known as 'the people.' O'Brien is a man without principle, a liar and a rascal. As such he came here, as such he goes back, carrying with him, I am glad to say, the supreme contempt of the better class of our citizens."

We crave the indulgence of our readers for the reproduction in our columns of this gross outcome of cowardly prejudice and wicked racial hatred. We give it place in our journal to impress on our readers the important fact of the existence in the United States of a school, neither insignificant as to numbers or influence, pro-British in the extreme in its sentiments and imbued with deadly hostility to Ireland. This school was in existence at the time of the late civil war, and constituted one of the chief dangers of the nation. The defeat of the Southern Secessionists was to its members a heavy blow. It has, however, since taken new life, and to-day speaks out boldly its non-republican sentiment—its sympathy with injustice and its detestation of equality. Truth is not by any means a journal of great influence. The N. Y. Times is the leading journal of the pro-British party. But Truth says things that the Times thinks, but fears to utter.

CHAMBERLAIN EXPOSED.

There can now be no doubt that the alliance between the Liberal Unionists, so-called, and the Tories, is likely to be of a permanent character, that in fact the absorption of the former faction by the latter great party, is but a question of time, and brief time at that. The Marquis of Hartington has already intimated that the Unionists cannot, without the previous consent of their Tory allies, entertain any proposals looking to the reorganization of the Liberal party in its old form and strength. Mr. Chamberlain has, since the declarations of the noble Marquis, said fully as much. He is now, in truth, as much of a Tory as even the Marquis of Salisbury himself. He has become an admirer of Tory leaders and a panegyrist of Tory methods. Speaking lately at a Unionist banquet, he declared that while he did not suppose it would be possible altogether to get rid of the old lines which have divided political parties through generations of strife, the only lines no longer representing old ideas. The Dartford speech of Lord Randolph Churchill, made while he was yet a prominent member of the government, and confirmed by subsequent speeches of several of his colleagues, sounded, he thought, the death knell of the old reactionary Toryism, a statement received with cheers by the newly converted adherents of Tory policy. Mr. Chamberlain then added, "I confess I do not think it is altogether impossible that the great social questions and problems of our time, which most urgently demand solution, should receive satisfactory settlement at the hands of a national party, which should exclude only the extreme section of the party of free action on the one hand, and the party of vanity on the other." There was here again loud cheering, though we may be permitted to observe that if ever there was a party of vanity it is that of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is the deputy-leader. He makes a pretence of a profession of Liberalism by asking disingenuously what is the mandate of the constituencies, laid aside by the unnecessary intervention of the Home Rule question? And he answers the question himself: "We have to reform the land laws. We have to provide for a great increase in the number of the owners of the soil. We have to secure an improvement in the condition of the agricultural laborers. We have to protect the rights of the poor in the charities, endowments, and old foundations created for their benefit. We have to provide for the extension of local government on a popular basis. We have to secure increased facilities for primary and technical education. We have to revise our taxation, so that we may more nearly approach the ideal which has always been put forward by Liberal statesmen of an equality of burdens; and last, but not least, we have to secure an economical administration of the revenues of the State, in order that the results may correspond more nearly with the extent of the expenditure."

The speaker was several times, during this stream of verbosity, interrupted by cheers. If Mr. Chamberlain allowed himself to be deluged by these cheers into the belief that he can deceive the English masses by the mere enumeration of the reforms they desire, so far as to convince them that he is now the true friend of reform, he will before many years have passed over his head meet with a rude awakening. The real spirit of the man,

his coveting of place in the Tory ranks, his desire to drag his wretched followers through the mire of his own inconsistency, treachery and treason—all are conspicuously evident from what follows: "These are the duties which are cast upon us—we are Conservative in the highest and truest sense, since by them we can strengthen our institutions to bear the strain which is cast upon them. They are Liberal also, because they involve the generous recognition of the claims of the less fortunate members of the community, and the duties and obligations which are contingent upon the possession of property, and they are consistent with the determination which we all feel to uphold the integrity of the empire and the authority of the law."

He protests that he does not want to be absorbed in old Toryism, which is, he says, a dying creed, nor does he desire to surrender to the new English radicalism, but declares: "We are ready to ally ourselves with all, whether they call themselves Conservatives, or Liberals or Radicals." This is the Mr. Chamberlain who in 1885 declared, "I do not believe that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system under which this free nation attempts to rule the sister country. It is a system which is founded on the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers encamped permanently as in a hostile country. It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which prevailed in Venice under the Austrian rule. An Irishman at this time cannot move a step; he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal, or educational work without being confronted with, interfered with, controlled by, an English official, appointed by a foreign Government, and without a shade or shadow of representative authority."

This is the same Mr. Chamberlain who, in the same year of grace 1885, also said, speaking of the Liberal party of that time, "Our Liberalism is broad enough and free enough to include within its borders all the friends of progress. We may differ among ourselves, as we have done at every period of our history, as to the order or even as to the nature of the measures that we shall take from time to time to give application to our principles, but these differences we will settle amongst ourselves and without Tory assistance. I do not think that there are any of us who will be tempted to desert our own cause and our own party in order to make a new alliance with that heterogeneous combination which styles itself the Constitutional party, and which includes within its ranks Free Traders and Protectionists, Ulster Orangemen and English Roman Catholics, Licensed Victuallers and Established Churchmen, Tory Democrats and fossil Reactionists."

This is the same Mr. Chamberlain who in 1884, expressed himself in these terms: "I believe at this moment, if there is any danger to the peace in Ireland, it lies in the proceedings of a certain section of the population in Ulster, led by men of rank and by men of education, who know enough to know better, and who seem to have been stimulated into a burst of unreasoning ferocity by the mild eloquence of the leader of the Opposition."

Our readers will remember that in the general election of 1885 Mr. Chamberlain took a leading part in the management of the Liberal campaign. Mr. Gladstone took very little part in that contest. The Marquis of Hartington, at best not an active man, did very little more, and therefore to Mr. Chamberlain fell the lion's share of the fighting. We would be doing him an injustice did we not credit him with having made a marvelously good fight, and turning what at one time seemed inevitable disaster into a masked triumph. On every platform he grasped boldly with the Home Rule question, expressing himself, as every one well remembers, very strongly in the sense of giving Ireland control over her local affairs. He then coveted the glory of giving that country self-government. But Mr. Gladstone forestalled him, and previous to his forestalling him on this question wounded Mr. Chamberlain's pride by refusing him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Hence the trouble that haunts the ex-radical's mind and has driven him into alliance with Tory chiefs, enemies of nearly all the reforms cited in the speech from which we quote. Hence his consequent reduction to a position that can be satisfactory only to men of narrow, selfish and envious disposition. Chamberlain as a powerful factor in British politics is no more.

Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ontario.

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

A BISHOP'S CHARGE.

At the opening of the Montreal Anglican diocesan synod, on Tuesday, June 21st, Bishop Bond delivered his "charge." We must compliment the Bishop on its literary character—surpassing in this respect many like productions. It seems to us that our respected fellow-citizen, Bishop Baldwin, has in this respect set his colleagues an example that some, at all events, among them are now striving to put to profit. Bishop Bond's charge is, in the main, restricted to mere matters of detail concerning the local self government of the church. Its exposition of the internal affairs of the Anglican organization in the diocese of Montreal, which includes the largest portion of habitable Quebec, is not, we think, of a nature to afford comfort or gratification to the average adherent of the "Church of England in Canada." His Lordship begins by informing the Synod that "during the year he visited ninety-nine parishes and missions, exclusive of the city churches, and that, during the same period, confirmed 373 men and 680 women, the largest number yet in any one year in any episcopate." It does not certainly appear from this that the rite of confirmation, as understood and practiced in the Anglican communion, is held in much veneration by the people, for if we divide the whole number of the confirmed among the 99 churches visited we find that fewer than ten persons in each church approached the bishop to be confirmed. The Bishop then proceeded to inform his hearers that "six priests and four deacons" had been ordained, two churches begun, one church opened for divine service, two churches "consecrated," and a new portion of a burying ground likewise "consecrated." When the vast extent of the territory comprised in the Anglican diocese of Montreal, when the numerical strength of the denomination in that territory, when the relative wealth of its members—greater than that of any other religious body in the same extent of country, are taken into consideration, we are, we would fain believe, guilty of no injustice, when we declare that this is a very poor showing indeed—a showing which gives no evidence of strength, vitality, or promise. The Bishop seems to feel the situation keenly, for from the mere recital of the figures above given, he proceeds at once to the consideration of the "inadequate remuneration received by our laborious clergy." Herein he says "there is danger as well as disgrace to the Church," very justly adding that "men weighed down by the difficulty of keeping out of debt, whilst compelling themselves to do their duty, must find that it is almost impossible to labor efficiently and cheerfully in their mission." Bishop Bond then entered at length on the discussion of what he termed the "Quebec Scheme," whereby the missionary clergy should receive their stipend directly from the board which appoints them, instead of as at present, in part from the people of the mission served.

"The power to appoint missions is vested in the Bishop. The Bishop asks for a stipend partly from the executive committee and partly from the mission to be served. The necessary stipend having been agreed upon and the clergyman having consented the Bishop appoints and the pastor enters on his duties. When the day of payment arrives it too often happens that the money promised by the mission falls short or part of the sum is contributed in 'kind,' and it by no means follows that the 'kind' is that of which the clergyman's family stands most in need. (Laughter and applause.) These payments in kind are seldom profitable, the market value is not taken into consideration, and if it were the pastor could not send it to the market (applause), and if not needed for his own use it is superfluous and waste."

The Bishop very charitably adds that such things often occur rather from want of thought or sympathy than from actual unkindness, on the ground that "such intangible things as spiritual privileges and religious teaching are not so easily weighed and measured." We are strongly inclined to the belief that many Anglicans in the diocese of Montreal are on this point of a different opinion from His Lordship, and are firmly convinced that "the spiritual privileges and religious teaching" offered them can be very easily weighed and measured. They at all events fearlessly assume the task of weighing and measuring—much to the Church's loss. Hence, to borrow the words of the "charge," in the "mission parishes there are often aching hearts—fathers with the fear of insolvency and want before their eyes—mothers, care-worn and over-worked—children under-fed and under-clothed, and, of course, under-educated."

We will not follow the Bishop through his not overdrawn picture of Anglican clerical misery—at which we rejoice not indeed—but feel deeply pained, nor through his argument in favor of the adoption of the "Quebec scheme." We have not referred to this subject but for the reason that some Catholics, looking at the surface of things, think and say that financial matters are so much better managed in the Anglican church because the laity are there permitted representation in its temporal government. Many Catholics are indeed as remiss or as guilty as the

most stubborn of low-church Anglicans in their failure to support their churches and pastors. But we know of no instance of the want and misery among the Catholic priesthood in Canada which Bishop Bond declares to exist amongst Anglican clergymen. True, the stipend of the Catholic missionary is in nine cases out of ten extremely small, but his wants are few, and self-sacrifice makes up for a great deal.

It was not to be expected that the Bishop could forego the opportunity of indulging in Jubilee "gush." Amongst other things he said: "What nation is more free than the British nation, both at home and in her dependencies? Ours is not the freedom of license, where might is right, but the freedom of mutual trust and protection, where virtuous men stand shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of law and order. We have true freedom of speech, for we may speak all true things without respect of persons. The only freedom denied us is the freedom of vice, the freedom of ignorance, the freedom of selfishness."

There are here some few inaccuracies that must have grated on the ear of, for instance, the Hon. W. W. Lynch, one of the lay delegates to the Synod. There is a very important portion of the British dominions "at home," less free than many of the very worst governed portions of Europe or Asia, and on which in this "Jubilee" year of Her Majesty's reign new shackles have been placed, and that portion of the United Kingdom manacled and misgoverned is known as Ireland. The worthy bishop also talks of freedom of speech. Would that he had Canon Drouin, to whom he might give a lesson or two as to the due exercise of that right. Bishop Bond lives in a city where freedom of speech is eminently respected, but he should at the same time know that there are cities in Canada where Anglican and other Protestant clergymen successfully incite men to mob violence, to the "freedom of vice, the freedom of ignorance, the freedom of selfishness."

PRIVILEGE! PRIVILEGE!

Such was the indignant, but expressive and ever memorable cry raised by the Commons of England, when Charles I. ruthlessly, despotically and unconstitutionally entered their chamber to vent his anger on members who had crossed his tyrannical purposes. The Commons then claimed that their chamber was sacred to freedom of speech, and that neither monarch nor subject could interfere with any of their members for speaking his mind freely in debate and voting as his conscience told him he should. This was, indeed, long the boast of the British Parliament. It set itself up as the refuge and the temple of freedom of opinion, freedom of deliberation, and freedom of conclusion. When in 1877, Messrs. Biggar and Parnell made up their minds to use the forms and the rules of Parliament to force its attention to the consideration of Irish grievances, many, sore and pressing, all England labored itself into fury. These two determined Irishmen were denounced from pulpits and from platform and unparaphrased assailed by the English press. They were termed "obstructionists" and freely called enemies of Parliamentary liberty. When, at the next general election, the Irish party acquired renewed strength, and began to assume a more aggressive attitude it was decided by the Commons House of Parliament that the time had come to cast aside the traditions of freedom of deliberation, long the proud boast of that chamber, and adopt a method of choking off discussion, especially on Irish subjects. A plan of *cloture* was devised and put in force. It did not work. The Irish members would keep the Irish question before the House in session and out of session, with the result that a British Prime Minister was at length constrained to bring in a Home Rule Bill. That minister fell, and a new government came into office whose leader declared that it was not Home Rule but twenty years of coercion which Ireland needed. But he foresaw that his coercive bill would never become law, if vigorously opposed, as he knew it would be, by the Irish and British Home Rulers. Hence he had introduced into the House a barbarous code of repressive rules, to shut off discussion just whenever the government leader of the Commons would so decide. Anything more tyrannical, more subversive of the right of free speech and of the liberty of the minority it is impossible to conceive. Acting on this policy of repression, Mr. W. H. Smith, government leader in the Commons, moved during the coercion bill debate:

"That at 10 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 17th day of June, if the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill be not previously reported from the Committee of the whole house, the chairman shall put forthwith the question or questions on any amendment or motion already proposed from the chair. He shall next proceed and successively put forthwith the questions that any clause then under consideration, and each remaining clause in the bill, and part of the bill, unless previously moved, as hereinafter provided. After the clauses are disposed of he shall forthwith report the bill as amended to the house. From and after the passing of this order no motion that the chairman do leave the chair, or do report progress, shall be allowed unless moved by one of the members in charge of the bill, and

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ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.

The closing exercises of the above institution took place on Tuesday, June 21st. Bishop Walsh of London, Ont., presided, supported by a numerous body of clergy from his own and neighboring dioceses.

Along with the distribution of prizes the College presented a very attractive programme, partly musical and partly dramatic for the entertainment of its guests.

The musical portion was decidedly interesting, especially the singing of "Mass" by the choir, which was of a very high order of excellence.

The dramatic portion consisted of an adaptation of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar with the following cast of characters: Julius Caesar, J. Savage; Brutus, J. Troy; Cassius, T. Murray; Antony, F. McGee; Cato, A. Montreuil; Tribonius, J. Nease; Cinna, T. Mulhans; Decius, J. Burns.

All the performers did well, some admirably well. The young gentlemen who played the characters of Brutus, Cassius and Cato, evincing a keen understanding of Shakespeare's meaning, and showing themselves into their respective roles with a truth and an energy which speak well for their training in other things besides declamation.

After the drama came the prize list. Some of the prizes were handsome, being offerings from former students to bring to greater effort the energies of their successors. No better proof than these offerings could be found of the kindly feeling the old boys of Assumption entertain for their Alma Mater.

DEANSON, MICH.

2nd sec. Henry Mass, Bay City, Mich. Latin—1st prize, Jas. McDonnell, 1st sec. Dennis Malone. Catechism—1st prize, Joe. Powers, 1st sec. Joe McDonnell.

English Grammar—1st prize, James McDonnell; 1st sec. Garret Doyle, Gratton, Mich. History and geography—1st prize, ex aequo, Jas. McDonnell and Garret Doyle; 1st sec. Adolphe Girardot, Sandwich, Ontario.

FIRST COMMERCIAL CLASS. Excellence—Prize given by Rev. M. Cunningham, of West Lorne, Ont., awarded to Dennis McGrath, Hamlet City, Mich. 2nd prize, W. Coleman, Toledo, O.; 1st sec. Victor Gaukler, 2nd sec. Edward Mitanette, Mendon, Mich.

Catechism—Prize, Victor Gaukler; sec. Dennis McGrath. Science—Prize, Denis McGrath; sec. Philip Austin, Goderich, Ont. History and geography—Prize, Ed. Marantette; sec. William Coleman.

SECOND COMMERCIAL CLASS. Excellence—1st prize, Augustus David, New Orleans, La.; 2nd prize, Hubert A. Lodge, Detroit, Mich.; 3rd prize, Francis A. Lee, Detroit, Mich.; 1st sec. Gaspie Davis, Windsor, Ont.; 2nd sec. Redmond Daly, Detroit, Mich.; 3rd sec. Hiram E. Leslie, Oberlin, O.

Catechism—Prize, Edward Beach, Fort Wayne, Ind.; sec. Hubert A. Dodge. English grammar and composition—Prize, Augustus David; sec. Gaspie Davis.

RIDEAU STREET CONVENT, OTTAWA.

PLEASANT AND SUCCESSFUL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES HELD LAST EVENING. The commencement exercises at Rideau street convent took place yesterday. They seemed even more than usually interesting. This is saying a great deal considering the well established name of this institution for refined, intellectual and artistic entertainments.

The programme seemed arranged with a view to set forth in a telling manner the year's achievements, broadly suggesting that the school years proper are but mere initiating steps towards the interesting, though rugged work to be accomplished in the school of life.

The musical numbers were varied, according to the age and skill of the performers. They might also be considered as a fair comparative study of German, Polish and French compositions. They were a "trentella" (for four violins, piano accompaniment), from Hellesmuburger; a "march" from Gounod's "Fanci" (three piano); a piano "quartette", from Lassenberg; "Spanish dances" (two piano), from Moszkowski.

The little ones of the Kindergarten were allowed the first representation. They certainly deserved much praise for the delightful manner with which they personated the various roles assigned them in an operetta called "The Butterfly".

Division I. Excellence—1st prize, Joe. Des, Detroit, Mich.; 2nd prize, Fred Ramon, Sandwich, Ont.; 3rd prize, Wm. Lafferty, Detroit, Mich.; 1st sec. Jas. O'Meara, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; 2nd sec. Willard King, Detroit, Mich.; 3rd sec. Wm. Dubois, Denver, Col.

Catechism—1st prize, John Dea, 2nd prize, Fred Ramon; 1st sec. Willard King, 2nd sec. Jos. O'Meara. Bible history—1st prize, Willard King; sec. John Dea.

THE GOOD WISHES FOR THEIR HAPPINESS.

were the good wishes for their happiness spoken by his Grace for "his dear children." His Lordship Bishop Cleary of Kingston, then spoke reviewing the programme at length. His advice to the young ladies was practical and encouraging.

A large representation of diocesan clergy was present. The other guests were the Alumnae and parents of the graduates.—Ottawa Free Press, June 22. Obstacles as Blessings. Fill the pockets of a young man with money, put within his easy grasp all that his heart desires, without the necessity of labor to get it, and make smooth all the ways before him, and what will be the amount?

There are very few of the men, indeed, who have made their mark in the world who have not been trained in the hard school of adversity, working their way against obstacles; and this is a sufficient proof of the utility of friction in bringing out a man's strong points. The mind of the soldier, the statesman, the philosopher, is trained and improved in the physical training of an athlete, who hardens his muscles by the much using of it.

What is good for the gender is also good for the goose. The young woman can no more be dandled into usefulness than can the young man. She can be primed and "accomplished" for the market by the aid of care and capital, but what avail is she to the world when all has been said and done? Can the mother of men be so made to answer the great end of her being? Can the country depend on her?

It always acted like magic, I had scarcely ever need to give the second dose of Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints. Mrs. Bernhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been an sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil: she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured.

My son aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills" testifies Mrs. Mary Fairford, of Port Hope, Ont. In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Beddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR No More Bald Heads.

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates rich and luxuriant growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor, used in my family for several years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray. It ranks among the first luxuries of our house."

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thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, Perryville, Md., writes: "Badness is hereditary in my family. Five years ago the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor, the application of which invigorated the hair roots, and sent out a new growth of young hair. To-day my hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

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JOHNSTON'S-FLUID-BEEF.

Two or three cups a day will keep up the strength and supply in every respect the place of meat diet. In cases of Diarrhoea and all

SUMMER COMPLAINTS

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

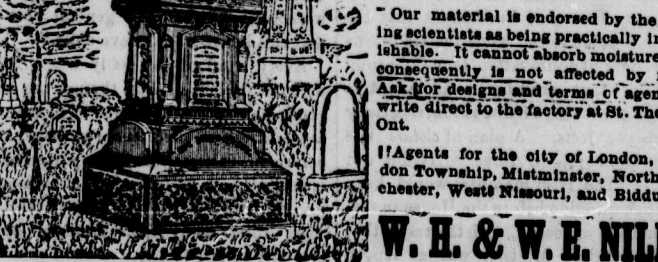
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LOBETTO CONVENT, NIAGARA FALLS.

Decidedly these monks and nuns have exquisite taste. And this is true not only of monks and nuns of the middle ages, who while civilizing the Barbarians of Europe, and changing the face of the country, always knew how to select the most bewitching nooks and the most commanding heights for their gorgeous monasteries and convents; but it is equally true of the religious communities of this century. Already have the most glorious spots of America fallen peaceful victims to their taste. Those wonderful monasteries of Italy, the Certosa of Pavia, Monte Casino, the Superga of Turin, Assisi and others; the glorious piles of architecture along the Danube, the beautiful convents of the Rhine, including the gem imbedded in the Rhine, the island of Nonnenwerth—the wild, romantic surrounding of the Chartreuse and La Trappe, in France, which only lately was visited by the Queen—the monasteries of Spain, of old England and Ireland, alas in ruins now; all these thousands of monumental proofs of the refining and ennobling influence of religion have found their worthy successors in America.

There is no spot more beautiful, more sublime in our country than that wonderful nature, Niagara Falls. Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, heir to the glorious traditions of the middle ages, and with a true Catholic love of all that is beautiful in God's works, made it one of his first duties to imitate the example of former times, and to have erected at this marvelous spot religious institutions, which would not be inferior to the great nurseries of learning, so numerous in the Catholic Church. Giants of intellect came forth from the monasteries of old. Queens and dames of noble birth, remarkable for their graceful beauty and intellectual strength, sung by troubadours and served by chivalry, living in song and immortal in the hearts of old. Our young ladies, not any less noble or less deserving, in this free land of ours, should have the same advantages. Ladies, true ladies, alike remarkable for their learning as for their uncommon virtues, should take charge of this institution, and thus it came about that Loretto Academy of the ladies of Loretto, soon realized the hopes of His Grace, and probably even surpassed them.

The superb, massive building, the spacious halls and corridors, the well-heated and well-ventilated rooms, the extreme neatness and order, the cleanliness throughout, stamp it at once the fit abode of refined ladies, who know that physical health and strength are necessary to a sane and thorough education. The looks of the young ladies betray the pleasing fact that they thrive under such healthy influences. Blooming health, a natural flow of youthful spirits, a contented mind, and the result attained. Amid such surroundings by nature and art, it is no wonder that their minds are enlarged and their hearts ennobled by their mere dwelling in such a place. The young lady at her ease in the studio, needs but to cast a look through the large windows, and she has before her the most wonderful picture from the hand of God Himself. The vivid green and blue of the breaking waters as they dash over the precipice, the dazzling white spray, the fresh greens of foliage, on the banks, and over all, the gorgeous colors of the perpetual rainbow, with her sense of harmony of color and light which no master could teach as well. The young lady at her piano, or violin, or harp, as she rests for a moment from her study hears the wonderful music of the thundering waters, that eternal dominant chord (according to clever observation of a writer in the Century magazine) which fills her bosom with a sense of longing for the world's complement, a solution which only eternity can afford. Pupils with such advantages must certainly be exceptional. And such we have found them to be at the commencement exercises, which took place at the Academy on Tuesday, June 21st.

The number of visitors was unusually large. His Grace the most Rev. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, the Very Rev. F. J. Smith Superior of the Carmelite monastery at the Falls, the Rev. F. Eckels of the college of our Lady of the Angels, Rev. F. Sullivan of Thorold, R. F. Caldwell of Albion, N. E. J. Whitley, O. C. O. F. A. J. Kreidt, O. C. G. and some other clergymen.

All the guests, as they arrived were most cordially received by the Lady Superior and the other ladies, and shown into the spacious reception-rooms, where the most beautiful of color and light of art. Beautiful oil paintings and studies in water colors and pastel, were displayed on easels; the walls were covered with drawings, and tables were laden with most exquisite specimens of fancy work and embroidery. To admire all that was admirable, or to notice the excellence of work, where all was excellent, was an impossibility. Among the oil paintings we noticed more particularly a fine picture by Miss Lizzie McCreary, and a very effective scene at sea, by Miss Minnie Cahill. Miss May Mattison exhibited quite a number of small game pictures, one more pretty than the other. A bunch of grapes on a platter by Miss Marie McCreary, does credit to her splendid taste in coloring. There was such a variety of excellent painting on china and silk that we could not decide which pleased us most. Two banners with doves, by Miss Sadie Baker and Miss May Preston were representative of the high grade attained in this kind of work. Miss Minnie Cahill had drawn a crayon portrait of her father; and as the gentlemen was in the room, we had occasion to notice the fidelity to nature in this particularly fine drawing.

LORETTO CONVENT, NIAGARA FALLS.

Decidedly these monks and nuns have exquisite taste. And this is true not only of monks and nuns of the middle ages...

There is no spot more beautiful, more sublime in our country than that wonder of nature, Niagara Falls. Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, held the glorious traditions of the middle ages...

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All the guests, as they arrived were most cordially received by the Lady Superior and the other ladies and shown into the spacious reception-rooms...

We read, attached to most elegant draperies in all shades embroidered by the young ladies, the names of Miss Maggie Flynn, Mary Messer, Minnie Cahill...

most excellent work of this kind. Misses Mary Messer, Ruby and Gertrude Hawkins, Kate Bradley, Sadie Kittel, Agnes Bunn...

After having testified their eyes on all this wonderful array of beauties, wrought by pencil, brush and needle the visitors were shown into the hall prepared for the commencement exercises. The stage was decorated with living green and brilliant flowers...

Then came a selection from "Mora et Vita," the wonderful "Oratorio" of Gounod. The "Morseaux" chosen "Beati qui lavant" is a chorus for five female voices...

The French conversation, which followed between Misses Viola Leland, M. Higgins, Doherty and E. Loughey, proved again that no one knows how to be French in manners and language so well as the American...

The German dialogue between Miss McCrea and Miss Loughey, must have been a revelation to the Germans present, for the names of the young ladies certainly could not lead any one to suppose a German tongue with genuine German intonation and accent...

A bright chorus "Cherfulness by Gumbert," sung by all the pupils, followed. The most taking bit on the programme, the famous Valse for 12 pianists, five violinists and one harp which was exceedingly enjoyed by the audience...

The Archbishop before the presentation of medals and honors, made a most happy speech. He complimented the children on beautiful voices and graceful manners...

The Catholic nobility in England, how these noble ladies sacrificed home and possessions rather than lose their faith, contentions and duchesses, making their living in a community by teaching children in Belgium, Bavaria and Italy...

The medals and honors were awarded and the whole school joined in a Cantata. Domino of classic style and execution,

which closed this remarkable commencement of Loretto Academy. His Grace remarked that he had never before witnessed such a display of all that can render young ladies attractive...

Gold cross for Christian doctrine, donated by His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, obtained by Miss McDermott, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Gold medal for English, donated by His Lordship, Bishop Carberry, O. P., awarded for English composition and obtained by Miss Cahill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gold medal for mathematics, donated by Mr. Cahill of Brooklyn and obtained by Miss Baker, Kingston, Canada. Gold medal as first prize in instrumental music, donated by a friend of the Institution and obtained by Miss McKenna, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gold medal for oil painting, donated by Mr. W. Wise of Brooklyn, merited by the Misses McCrea and Mattoon, and obtained by Miss Mattoon, Buffalo, N. Y. Institution Gold medal, awarded as first prize in first English class, and obtained by Miss Higgins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gold medal awarded as first prize in third English class, donated by a friend of the institution, and obtained by Miss Dougherty, New Orleans, La. Gold medal for civility in conversation, equally merited by the Misses Harold, Bradley, Hurley, Kyle, Hawkins, Wise, Preston, Loughrey, Duff, Flynn, G. Hawkins and obtained by Miss Hawkins, Cornwall, N. Y.

Medal of fidelity to duty, donated by a friend of the institution and obtained by Miss Harold, Lewiston, N. Y. Medal for amiability obtained by Miss Wise, Brooklyn, N. Y. Medal for ladylike deportment, obtained by Miss Chilton, Goderich, Canada. Medal for order, obtained by Miss Bradley, Willamport, Penn.

Medal for drawing, donated by a friend of the institution and obtained by Miss Lizzie McCrea, Erie, Penn. Gold tumbler for plain sewing, merited by the Misses Hawkins, Fargo, Tremaine, Bunyan, Wallace, Brailey, Kittel, Messer, G. Hawkins and obtained by Miss Messer, Formosa, Canada. Special prize for theory of music, awarded to Miss Higgins, Brooklyn, N. Y. Special prize for vocal music, awarded to Miss Chilton, Goderich, Canada. Crowned for good conduct, the Misses Higgins, Chilton, Herold, McKenna, Baker, Bradley, Cahill, Hawkins, Gratian, Loughrey, McDermott, Kyle, Preston, Fargo, Mallow, Flynn, G. Hawkins, Loretto Duff, L. Walsh and M. Harley. Crowned for good conduct in junior department, Misses Una Ford and Cora Lyon, New York City.

Crowned for lady like deportment in junior department, Miss Maggie Talbot, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Prize of Christian doctrine, junior department, merited by Miss M. Bampfield, Clifton, Ont., and Miss Una Ford, New York City.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength. Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Theo. Frim, Al., says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained four pounds in a month." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

A Good Corn Sheller for 25c. A marvel of cheapness, of efficiency, and of promptitude, is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is absent. Fully warranted, satisfaction guaranteed. Sent for price and catalogue, send 25c. in stamps to the Publishers, N. Y. U. S. Mention this paper.

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IGURE FITS! Times you see a stout man, a large man, a man who has made the mistake of taking a large dose of medicine. BRANCH OFFICE, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

FLOWERS' EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and Summer Complaint; also Cholera Infantum, and all Complaints peculiar to children teething, and will be found equally beneficial for adults or children.

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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.

THE LONDON MUTUAL. This Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property by the late Government returns it is larger than any other company.

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Balbriggan Underwear, - 50c. French Balbriggan do. - 75c. White & Col'd Cashmere do. 75c.

PETHICK & McDONALD 393 Richmond St.

O. M. B. A.

Resolution of Condolence. C. M. B. A. Hall, Cornwall, Ont. Having learned with regret of the sad affliction to the family of Bro. Titus Kuhn...

LORETO ACADEMY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. The annual distribution of prizes at Loreto Convent, in Guelph, took place on Monday last, Rev. Father Dumortier, S. J., President, Rev. Father Plante, S. J., Rev. Father Synnot and Dr. Nunan were present.

Hurley, 2nd, M. Snider. Honorable mention—the Misses L. Murphy, S. Nolan, M. McKenna, M. Hayden, M. O'Connor, A. Keough.

1st English class, 1st prize, the Misses M. Daly, and A. Guy, 2nd the Misses M. Walsh, M. Keough, E. Ryan, Doran, McLellan. Honorable mention—Mrs. Buchanan.

2nd English class, 1st prize, the Misses M. Oberlin, N. Duffy, 2nd, the Misses L. Sleeman, B. Tracy, U. Doron. Improvement, the Misses Constance Marilhan and A. Morilhan.

1st English class, 1st prize, the Misses R. Oberlin, M. Carroll, 2nd, the Misses C. Hanlon, A. Parsons, C. Parsons, A. Kelly, H. Duffy. Improvement, the Misses M. Duffy, N. Hogan, S. Hanlon, M. Marilhan, Clara Marilhan, B. Marilhan, E. Reinhardt, L. Tracy, J. Marilhan.

3rd English class, 1st prize, the Misses O'Dea, M. Farrell, L. Costigan, L. McTague, L. Gay, 2nd, the Misses E. Hurley, L. Hurley, E. Wait, 4th prize, the Misses C. Hurley, M. Lomasney.

IMPENDING CEREMONIES—BLESSING OF THE BELL IN AYLMER, QUE.

Yesterday was a red letter day with the adherents of the Catholic faith in the village of Aylmer. The town was crowded with strangers at an early hour, and the children who were to be confirmed were handsomely attired, the little girls wearing white with veils and crowns of natural flowers.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel administered the sacrament of confirmation at seven o'clock mass, and was assisted by Rev. Father Campese, Rev. Father Langevin and Rev. Father Beuchamp, the parish priest of Aylmer.

The sacred edifice was elaborately decorated with flowers and evergreens. There was his Grace preached a sermon to the children which was very instructive and interesting.

In the afternoon large contingents from Ottawa, Hull, and Aylmer surrounding the village by the lake drove in to attend the ceremony of blessing the new bell for St. Paul's church.

After the ceremony in the church a grand banquet was held in the convent building at which over two hundred people participated.

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES CONFIRMED.

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. Malcom McNeil, Antigonish, N.S. We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Malcom McNeil, mother of Rev. Dr. McNeil, of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, and of Hon. David McNeil, M. P. P. for Inverness.

Mrs. Catharine Carrol, Biddulph. We regret very much to have to announce the death of Mrs. Catharine Carrol, late housekeeper to Rev. Father Connolly, P. P., of St. Patrick's, Biddulph.

LOCAL NOTICES. Conveyance, Catholic for Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Walsh, Archbishop Duhamel, Father Dowd, of Montreal, and all the clergy.

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MARRIAGE BELLS. A joyous event took place in St. Mary's Church, West Lorne, on Thursday, 23rd inst. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Maggie Cahill, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cahill, Esq., a leading member of the congregation, to Mr. Peter Cunningham, of Wardville.

NEW SUMMER RESORT. Mr. A. D. McDougall, of this place, has recently erected a hotel at Mahony's Beach, near the town. The site is one of the best in the province for fishing, bathing, boating, etc., and no doubt will become a very popular summer resort.

PARNELL. Messrs. CALLAHAN & Co., GENTLEMEN.—The Officers of Mr. Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving as it does the habitual expression of the Irish leader.

WEDDING CHINES. MR. JOHN BONFIELD and MISS J. O'DONNELL JOINED IN WEDLOCK. The bells in the Irish temple of worship—St. Patrick's church—pealed joyfully at an early hour this morning.

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