he Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1891.

NO. 663.

London, Saturday, July 4, 1891. EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. DR. DOUGLAS, Methodist, was a few days ago interviewed by a re- on the school question, stated that in porter of the Montreal Witness on his Savannah, Ga., since the war, the recent deliverance at the Niagara Con-schools have been conducted on the ference concerning Sir John Thompson. The Doctor, in the interview, evidently There are many other cities through intended to cast oil on the troubled waters set in motion by his un-Christian and ill-tempered speech; but he has succeeded only in making matters infinitely worse than they were before. The rev. gentleman will now, by intelligent men, be ranked amongst that too numerous class of preachers The following rules for the conduct of are old enough having been baptized who wear the livery of the Master, the Catholic schools have been adopted while performing work which is not by the Savannah city authorities: the Master's work.

than those that fell from the lips of that distinguished statesman, Sir John Thompson, at the celebration of the feast of St. Aloysius, in Ottawa, a few days ago. He ridiculed the frequent mis-statement that the Catholic Church relied for the fidelity of its children on their ignorance and superstition. . "So far as such mis-statements as these are concerned," he said, "it might be remarked that as the crop of fools would never fail neither would the crop of liars."

MR. JOHN GORDON SWIFT MCNEIL, member of Parliament for South Donegal, a Protestant, but a thorough Nationalist, gave recently a forcible majority. Father McMahon likewise answer to those who pretend to fear that the Irish Catholic majority will 1802 the third section, which stands oppress the Protestant minority in case in pleasing contrast to the more recent speech recently delivered at an Irish religion and morality in the State meeting in Liverpool:

priestly dictation, and is going to de-fend the persecuted minority. Well, I fend the persecuted minority. Well, I am one of the minority, and listen to the record of my persecution: The Catholic constituency of South Donegal returned me—a strong Protestant—by a majority of 4000 over a 'Castle Catholic ' and Liberal-Unionist oppon-

The vast majority of the people of the district are Catholics, yet the Protestant Mr. McNeil received 4,604 votes, whereas his opponent, Mr. Henry Munster, a Catholic supporter of the Salisbury Government, only received 933. It is certain that in no Protestant constituency would a Catholic be so treated, whatever might be his political creed; but the Catholics of Donegal had confidence in Mr. McNeil as a patriot, and they supported him without making his religion an obstacle

people of Australia have become justly ing, shameful waste." What wonder is indignant at the condition to which it that this should be the case, when Protestant dissensions have brought the very principle on which Presbyter Christian faith. The preachers are in consequence very much troubled and annoyed. Rev. George Hay, a Sydney finister, in a recent letter, stated that the people of Australia were becoming tired of the continued divisions existing among Protestants, and that ministers themselves were growing weary of the great waste of energy in consequence of the overlapping of the various churches all over the colonies. A federal Protestant church for the whole of the Australian' colonies is the cure which Mr. Hay proposes. But he recognizes the difficulty of having a Federal union without unity of faith, and his only hope is that a common creed may be agreed upon as a basis which shall contain but few articles of faith, leaving freedom to individuals to hold such belief as they think right on other questions. It is difficult to see on what principle the distinction is to be drawn between essential and nonessential doctrines; for the Scripture certainly makes no such distinction between truths which have been

revealed. From the Baltimore Mirror we learn that on a recent Sunday two prominent Presbyterian divines of that city preached in their respective Churches in the morning on the heresy cases of Dr. Briggs and the suspended Cumberland Presbyterian ministers at Pittsburg. The two divines took opposite sides-one being for the authority of semblies, the other for freedom of city are accustomed to assist. Mrs. be Hon. Mr. Mercier's apologist, but opening, who had been invited to the opening, who had been invited to the opening, where presented by the physical form of the spirits of the censured clergy. In the evening both preached of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which of the spirits to transfer a property narrow-mindedness of the journal which is a pr

THE Rev. Father William McMahon, of Toledo, Ohio, in a recent discourse transfer of the property was necessary basis of freedom for religious teaching. policy has taken the place of the old plan which aimed at excluding religion from the schools, and in every case the adoption of the moderate and tolerant basis has proved successful, by removing causes of dissatisfaction.

1. Teachers in the Catholic schools examination and appointment by the

schools shall be the same as used in other Public schools, except books on history, geography and reading.
3. These schools shall be opened

with the reading of Scripture and the Lord's Prayer. Such versions of Scrip-ture may be used as the teacher may prefer.
4. The holidays shall be such as are

usually given to Catholic schools.

These rules may not be as perfect in all respects as they might be, yet their adoption shows a disposition towards regarding the religious convictions of the minority which might be profitably imitated by the Manitoba Protestant quotes from the Ohio Bill of Rights of Home Rule be obtained. He said in a legislation of that State, which ignores schools. The old Bill of Rights says:

"The religious question has been raised by Mr. Parnell. He objects to being essentially necessary to good tion shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

THE Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland complains that there are in that country about 400 or 500 mission stations, and about 800 ministers more than are required to supply the spiritual needs of the people, the result being a great waste of energy. and of money to the extent of £200,000 per annum. On the other hand, there are places which are not properly attended to, because of the divisions between different Presbyterian sects. It it impossible to avoid this state of affairs as long as there is no central authority, no organization of forces, no communication between the different churches. Each Church is fighting for It appears that the highly practical its own hand: which "is sheer, shockianism is founded is the supremacy of the private individual over all central Church authority? Have we not been told all along that this absence of authority is one of the great beauties of Protestantism? But it is now found not to work so very well in practice. Can we suppose, then, that our Lord intended that His Church should be

> The question of permitting single vomen who contribute towards the support of the Church to vote at vestry meetings was brought forward at the Anglican synod of Montreal, and by a vote of 29 to 25 the privilege was given. A similar motion was brought forward in the synod of Huron held in this city, but as the Bishop spoke very strongly against so revolutionary a motion it was withdrawn without any vote being taken. Which is the Scriptural doctrine? Should women take part in governing the Church or should they not? Between the two synods we are left in doubt.

governed on so disorganizing a basis?

A CASE of spiritualistic infatuation similar to that of Lawyer Luther B ago, occurred recently in Kansas city, Mo. A wealthy lady named Mrs. Kate spiritualistic congregation which puts faith in the spiritual powers of Mrs. Mary E. Williams, who is a well-

maintaining that only in the Presby- the nominal consideration of \$1. Mrs. terian Church can true unity be found! Anderson is a firm believer in the supernatural powers of Mrs. Williams,

THE Indians of the Indian Agency the United States where a similar earnest petition to the Eureau of Catholic Indian Missions, at Washington, requesting the Bureau to send them Catholic teachers for their children. There are one hundred and three signers to the petition, and they state that they are are all Catholics, those who Holy Father, the latter announced to by Father de Smet thirty years ago. Their sincerity may be judged from the fact that they spontaneously offer TRUER words were never uttered shall be in all cases members of the to request the Government to set aside Catholic Church, but shall be subject to enough of the money due them under the late treaty, for the running ex-Board of Education.

2. The text-books used in these penses of the new school which is to be penses of the new school which is to be established. There has been a school in the agency capable of accommodating one hundred pupils; but they express regret that hitherto they have not been able to contribute anything for its support. They will be able to do this in future, and will accordingly take steps to make the new school a permanent institution. It is gratifying to note the great success of religion in producing so much earnestness among these

children of the forest. THERE is no doubt that Henry Ward Beecher was a man of great ability, and we may add liberality also, for he never sympathized with that style of parsons who spend their Sunday in abusing Popery. Yet neither his morals nor the levity with which he spoke of sacred things were such as to justify him to be regarded as a model for future generations. Catholics accord honor to the saints, and erect statues in memory of them because should be, and by paying attention to the lessons which they inculcated we become better and wiser in the things that relate to God; but this is certainly not the case in regard to Henry Ward Beecher. It strikes us, therefore, as a remarkable thing that the Protestants of New York erected last week, at the statue to Mr. Beecher, notwithstanding that they persist in asserting that Catholies are guilty of idolatry and God in a similar manner. If this accusation has any force, what are we to think of those who erect a statue to Mr. Beecher? This must be doubly is an apotheosis of evil.

> cently at a Unitarian Convention at which one of the speakers ridiculed approaching "Here they come !" At which one of the speakers ridiculed the "fable that God died on a cross." The Dr. did not say positively that he approved of such teaching, but in his address he gave directions how Unitarians would successfully propagate their opinions, which is certainly equivalent to approval. Yet Mr. Rainsford's Church professes to believe in the divinity of Christ, and Mr. Rainsford himself proclaims it as often as he reads the Church service. It is a question now whether the Protestant Episcopal Church will permit its ministers to approve of teachings which make Christianity a fable. But this act of Dr. Rainsford is quite in harmony with his previous action in inviting a Unitarian minister to preach in his church on Good Friday on the doctrine of Man's Redemption, which,

delight in abusing and rudiculing the him in France and Rome. It appears that Mr. Mercier has ordered, from an Marsh of New York about two years artist at Chartres, a stained glass turned to the Divan to take part in Anderson became a member of the Normandy; and as it is intended as a known medium, at whose seances many lag1 are depicted upon it. It is so that my poor sick soldiers may be known medium, at whose seances many lag1 are depicted upon it. It is so that my poor sick soldiers may be properly nursed." Sixteen doctors of wealthy and aristocratic people of the neither our duty nor our intention to semblies, the other for freedom of city are accustomed to assist. Mrs. be Hon. Mr. Mercier's apologist, but

The Catholic Record. on the "Unity of the Church," both valued at \$25,000 to the medium for stoops to the distortion of a graceful man, and Schismatic Chief came also to LORETTO ACADEMY, GUELPH. act of filial affection, so as to excite the people of Ontario to despise those of Quebec, simply because Mr. Mercier that the confidence of the people of that the confidence of the people of that the confidence of the people of that supernatural powers of Mrs. Williams, and she was made to believe that the transfer of the property was necessary for the propagation of the spiritualistic doctrines.

[Turn Indian of the Indian Agency]

[Turn Indian of the Indian India gentleman on the gratuitous supposition own language and manner what was The Indians of the Indian Agency gentlemanen the granulous sape at Fort Benthold have addressed an that the title "Count of the Holy President said: "Sister, I confide Roman Empire "had been obtained by purchase, and was, therefore, no evidence that the Holy See had any regard for him. The facts of the case are that on occasion of an audience which was given to Mr. Mercier by the him that he had conferred this honor ANNIVERSARY. on him. The comments of the Mail are, therefore, founded upon mere fancy. It is true the Mail took its supposed facts from a Quebec journal opposed to

A TRIUMPH FOR SISTERS OF CHARITY.

amends when the truth was made

A most interesing article of the Journal des Debats describes a remarkable scene which recently took part in Jerusalem, and which might be very well recommended to the serious study of the "laicisers" of the Paris hospitals. It is to the following effect: The need of a municipal hospital for the reception of all the sick of the city Pasha, an excellent man, has just and pianists among the ninety-one and pianists among the ninety-one carried out this important work, which nurses? - for half the population is Jewish, and 14,000 more Jews from Russia are daily expected. Or Mussulquestion long remained without a solution. Finally, a few months ago, the President of the Municipal Council, accompanied by two Effendis, presented their lives are models of what our lives himself before Sister Sion, Superioress of the Daughters of Charity, and asked her to give some of her nuns for the service of the hospital. She at once asked from her superiors the permission to accept the invitation, and a few days later the Municipality itself came to thank the Sisters for their consent, and beg them to at once arrange the housefor the reception of the sick. There was no time to lose. In early May City Hall Park, a handsome bronze they received their notice, and on Sun day, May 10, the opening was to take place in the presence of Ibrahim Pasha and the Seraglio, that is to say, the Catholics are guilty of idolatry and superstition in honoring the saints of nationality, the heads of all the religions, and the municipal council. three days and three nights the nuns had had no rest. At midday on Sunday the nuns were all summoned in order to meet at 1 o'clock in the an idolatrous and superstitious act. It large reception room. They had barely time to return to their convent and change their cornette. At one Dr. RAINSFORD, of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted recently at a Unitarian Convention of the New York Protestant Episcopal Church (New York Protestant Episcopal Church) and the Unitarian Church (New York Protestant Episcopal Church (New Y once a serenade began and a thousand voices cried aloud: "Long live the Sisters of Charity!" The soldiers pre-

The whole meeting testified

never fallen short of their professions

They have been mothers and sisters to

all, whosoever they might be." "Long live the Sisters of Charity!" was the

ery on all sides, in the wards, the cor-

ridors, etc.; all were full of emotion.

After the presentation, the Pasha re-

Turkish religious service. "Allah Allah!" cried out the assistants, open

ing wide their arms, and invoking

blessings on the Sisters and the sick

The military doctor, on being pre-

beg you to employ all your influence

with the Pasha to obtain me eight beds,

sented to Sister Sion, said:

sented arms: the crowd pressed ward, so that the dragomans had difficulty in making a way for the Sisters But at length they ascended the main steps, preceded by the dragomans. On their entry all arose. "You are welcome, Sister," said the Pasha in excellent French, "I am too much astonished at the appearance you have given to this house, in which you have been working for only three days, to be able to congratulate you as I ought. 'Your Excellency, we have done our duty," said Sister Sion. lighted," replied the Pasha, "and we can only congratulate ourselves on our to their profound sympathy and agree-ment. "Do you find anything wanting, gentlemen, or is everything as you wish?" said the Pasha turning to the authorities. "For my part," said the Grand Rabbi, "the most beautiful thing I see in the hospital is the Sisters of Charity. For five years we have watched them at work, and they have

we believe, was the theme. THE Toronto Mail still takes great Hon. Mr. Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, especially in reference to the honors which have been accorded to window for the decoration of the church in the town of his ancestors in memorial window to his ancestors, the departure of his forefather, Julien Mercier, in 1650, and his own visit in asked. When the last had retired, the

DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA.

On Sunday, the 21st inst., feast o St. Aloysius de Gonzaga, a solemn Te Deum, in thanksgiving, was sung in St. Mary's church, Williamstown, it being the thirty-third anniversary of the Rev. Father MacCarthy's first Mass. Mr. Mercier, but it should have made How many and what changes in those eventful years! Not a priest remains of all those who assisted at the ordination on that bright morning of June, 1858! May they rest in peace!
CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

The closing exercises of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Williamstown, came off on the evening of the 25th inst., with a grand concert and distribution of gold medals, premiums and wreaths large hall-superbly decorated - was filled with the parents and friends of the pupils and the elite of Glengarry and its neighborhood. The music—vocal and instrumental-was of the highest pupils in the musical department. had already been begun by his prede-cessor, Rahouf Pasha. But whom to put in care of the sick? Jewish put in care of the sick? Jewish The display of needlework, useful and ornamental, the exquisite paintings in oil, drawings in pastelle and crayon, numerous. Or Greek Schismatics, or Armenians. Copts, or Catholics? The constitution of the talent and industry of the constitution of the constitu much in the fine arts, had not neglected other and important studies, as the very strict examination held the week previous, and occupying two days, fully proved.

Two young ladies graduated, receiv ing the gold medals for the full course of seven years.

By vote of her companions, the gold medal for excellence was awarded to Miss Cecilia MacGillis, Williamstown. This commencement closes the twenty-sixth year of this far-famed

institution. His Lordship Bishop Macdonell was to have presided, but unfortunately was prevented by illness. This was the only drawback to the magnificent entertainment of Thursday night. - Com

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

oranch. Mr. C. J. Twomey delivered an eloquen peech on Christian civilization and won golde

speech on Christian CVIIIZALOR on opinions.

Hon. G. W. Ross, the Minister of Education, delivered a short address. He congratulated the faculty and students upon the great success of the exercises, and stated that he had been surprised at the extent of work accomplished within the year. He was glad to see that there were so many American students attending the college, and stated that they would return to their own country and remember that many of their own country and remember that many is

were so many stated that they would return to their own country and remember that many of their happinest days have been spent in Canada within the walls of old St. Michael's College. Canadian association would foster in their minds that good-will which should and does exist between two such great peoples.

His Grace then briefly addressed the students. He said that the min object of an institution such as St. Michael's college was not only to train the intellect in Herature and science, but to educate the will be discipline and the heart by virtue and religion. He urged the students to continue in their work, and congratulated them upon the successful termination of the year. He wished them a pleasant vacation, and trusted that they might return to their studies with renewed strength of body and invigorated energy of mind.

Its of PRIZE WINNERS.

The following is the complete prize list: Campbell medal: classics, the gift of Arch-deacon Campbell, F. A. Fitzgerald. Honors, J. A. Powers, N. Roche, C. Thomas, V. Don-

deacoù Campbell, F. A. Fitzgerald. Honors, J. A. Powers, N. Roche, C. Thomas, V. Donnelly.

O'Connor medal: mathematics, the gift of His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough, J. J. O'Sullivan.

Dewling medal: literary association, the gift of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, F. J. O'Sullivan. Honors, F. A. Fitzgerald.

Maddigan medal: commercial course, the gift of Rev. Father Møddigan, L. Flynn.

Scholarship: natural philosophy, the gift of His Grace the Archbishop, 2. P. O'Leary, 2. T. Twomey, 3. J. Reynolds.

Mental philosophy. the gift of His Lordship Bishop O'Maloney, C. J. Twomey, Honors, J. T. Reynolds and A. P. Small, equal.

Christian doctrine the gift of Very Rev. Father Roomey, V. G., C. J. Twomey, Honors, 1. W. Fogarty, 2. W. Casey, 2. V. Donnelly.

The Elmsley Bursary: Fourth Latin class, the gift of R. Elmsley, J. R. Coty. Honors, A. E. Hurley.

The Margin Bursary: Third Latin class, the gift of G. Magannu, F. P. McHugh.

Alarge number of other prizes were given, many of them presented by the professors and friends of the college.

the city, who had been invited to the

The commencement exercises of Loretto Academy took place in the lecture hall of the Church of Our Lady on Monday afternoon, June 22, at which were present a very large number of invited guests. As in former, the affair proved to be a very brilliant one, all the elements being present to make it a success—atrong classes.

Lee.
pereita—"The Voices of Nature,"...
(Flowers) Senior Department.
(Birds) Junior Department.
(Bees) Little children.

Bugle song Wagner, L., Tracy, E. Reinhart, Instrumental duet "Uhlan's Call,"
(Planos) The Misses B. Cummings, E. Wait, A. Kehoe, A. Guy, F. Cox, J. Mc-Nevin, M. McNevin, K. Ryan.
(Harp) Miss T. Cotter, Violini Miss Ursula Doran.
Chorus—"The Meeting of the Waters,"
(Harp accompaniment) Miss M. McNevin, Inst. duet—"Xene Ungarische Tanze Op. 515,"
(Planos) The Misses E. Wait, M. Cherrier, T. Cotter, B. Cummings, F. Lee, K. Ryan.

Ryan.

The music throughout was of a very high order and was rendered with a taste and precision which testified to the careful training which the pupils of Loretto receive in this branch. On all sides were heard expressions of most unqualified praise of the music rendered, and of the graceful and lady-like deportment of the young ladies, the "sweet girl graduates," viz.: Misses Cotter, Lambe, Kehoo and Wait, especially eliciting much admiration for the charming manner in which they acquitted days of their bright young lives.

At the conclusion of the programme many of the guests repaired to the studio of the scaleny, where the work of the pupils during theyear was displayed. As in former years the display of old pantings, crayons, water colors, pastel drawings, painting on bolting, cloth, etc., was most beautiful, proving that every possible.

emy, where the work of the pupils during the year was displayed. As in former years the display of oil paintings, crayons, water colors, pastel drawings, painting on bolting, cloth, etc., was most beautiful, proving that every possible advantage is afforded for the highest attainments in this department.

Among many people the idea prevails that the education received in convent schools is not practical—that the fine arts are cultivated to the neglect of the more useful branches—but this idea is erroneous, special attention being given in this school to book keeping, artiquer branches required in the practical walks of life, as evidenced by the large number of graduates who have been successful as teachers and in all other callings. And another feat which is most commendable of all, is the are taken by the devoted and accomplished addies of Loretto in the inculcation of chart and the other Christian virtues which edoportment of the two young ladies naturasted to their care neglected. The grace and modesty displayed by the pupils is sufficient proof that the careful training which how have received in their convent ioner between the chart and matter of the representation of the careful training which how have received in their convent ioner belowing gold medals were conferred in the redomined department:

Miss Tillic Cotter, Windsor, Ont.; Miss Minnie Lambe, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Emma Wait, Guelph, Ont., Miss Annie Kehoe, Guelph, Ont., Arr school.

Graduating gold medals were conferred in awarded to Miss Mary Snider, Guelph, Ont., awarded to Miss Mary Finder, Guelph, Ont., awarded to Miss Mary Eventual to the presented by a frend, awarded to Miss Mary Lowelt, Bratture, by a friend, awarded to Miss May Lowelt, Bratture, by a friend, awarded to Miss May Lowelt, Bratture, by a friend, awarded to Miss May Lowelt, Bratture, by a friend, awarded to Miss May Lowelt, Bratture, by a friend, award

DEPARTURE OF REV. FATHER FINNIGAN.

It was with deep regret that the congregation of the Church of Our Lady, learned of the departure on Saturday last, of Rev. Father Finnigan, S. J., who has been appointed to the charge of the parish of Sault S. Marie, Ont. Father Finnigan has, by his kindness of heart and geniality of disposition, made hosts of friends during the comparatively short time has been a resident of this city, and the Catholics of Guelph, as well as of the outstanding missions of Georgetown, Acton, Rockwood and Oustic, of which he has had charge since coming here, will feel his loss very keenly. He will be replaced by Rev. Father Devilh, S. J., of Sault St. Marie.

A Cardinal's Funny Story.

"Do you remember," said Cardinal Gibbons to a reporter, "that there used to be a marble yard at the corner of Thirteenth or Fourteenth street? Well, among other pieces of statuary there was a beautiful one of the Immaculate Conception. This, as you know, is a representation of the Virgin Mary treading the serpent under foot. The latter is founded upon the allusion in the first part of the Bible to the woman's heel bruising the serpent's

"The man who had the piece had no earthly idea of what it meant, but he knew just enough about it to know that it was the Holy Virgin. One day I was around the yard looking at it, when he came up to me and said:
"Let me sell you this. It would look beautiful in your church. I suppose I could have sold it a hundred times if it had not been for that darned snake.

The Boston Herald says: "It is rather difficult to handle the labor question in such a manner as to command the approval of both employers and the employed. The Pope's latest encycli-cal, however, appears to have accomp-Pope Leo XIII. lished that task. when he undertakes to discuss a social or religious problem, has the richest stores of sound philosophy and theology to draw against. That is why he suc-ceeds so admirably in laying down correct principles for the guidance of mankind.

We regret to learn that the illness of His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has become very serious, and that fears are entertained by the people that he may not recover.

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Admonition.

Well mayst thou halt, and gaze with brightenmg eye! The lovely Cottage in the guardian nook Hath stirred thee deeply; with its own dear

brook.

Its own small pasture, almost it own sky!
But cover not the Abode; forbear to sigh,
As many do, repining while they look;
Intruders, who would tear from Nature's book
This precious leaf, with harsh implety,
Think what the Home must be if it were thine,
Even thine, though few they want!—Roof,
window, door.

The yery lawers are saveed to the Poor.

The very flowers are sacred to the Poor,
The roses to the porch which they entwine:
Yea, all, that now enchants thee, from the day
On which it should be touched would melt

A COMPACT OF CRIME.

A Terrible Memory of One Who Was Saved by God's Mercy.

When I was a lad I joined as an en sign the - Regiment of Infantry My father was not a rich man, but was yet able to give me an allowance which should have been ample for my needs, I had a happy home; my mother was one of the best of women, though it may be she had been a little over-indulgent with me. I was a boy of a somewhat impetuous temperament, ex-citable and headstrong; I had never learned the value of self-control and was too much given to self-indulgence. Gifted with a strong imagination, there was a romantic vein in my nature which led me to find the keen

est enjoyment in adventure. The youngsters of the regiment were rather a loose lot and had the unenviable reputation of being a decidedly "fast" set; but even among these soon acquired a "bad eminence," and with one exception, I was looked upon

as the worst of the lot. This exception, Claude Helmsdorf. was my most intimate friend. He was a German by blood. There was that in Claude's disposition which endeared him to me above all my companions His tastes were the same as mine, and he had the same half sentimental, half grotesque sort of philosophy which made me something of an enigma to my other more matter-of-fact comrades.

We were neither of us happy with-it excitement. The dull monotony out excitement. of garrison life at Gibraltar, where the regiment was quartered, gave us scant openings, but what we could do we did. Drinking, gambling, and other Drinking, gambling and other kindred vices, so far as means were available, I confess with shame, we indulged in without stint.

We get into numerous scrapes, some of them very serious ones. On these occasions each had found the other true as steel, and our mutual affection grew daily stronger and stronger. After two years of this life money

troubles began to harass us. No troubles wear down a man's cour age and patience like money troubles. and on my excitable and emotional nature the long strain began to tell. I grew morose and gloomy, and had fits of terrible mental depression, which did not escape the notice of those about me. I knew it was whispered that Helms dorf and I were getting into serious difficulties, and this knowledge was gall and wormwood to me.

At last I wrote, in desperation, to my father. I sent him a penitent letter, stating that I was in great straits for money, finally imploring hinting that my reputation and retention of my commission depended on a favorable answer. before, in a less serious crisis of my affairs, I had made an appeal which was successful, but my father, while granting my request, had written in terms which made me far from hopeful when writing the second time.

forebodings proved true; one dull, dark afternoon Helmsdorf found me in my room in the casemate bar-racks reading my father's answer.

I handed Helmsdorf the letter, which he read aloud:

"My Dear Edward—The last time you wrote to say you were in difficulties I managed, at considerable inconvenience, to send you the sum you asked for. At the same time I warned you that you must not expect me to help you again. I am a poor man as you well know, and such money as I have I need for myself, your mother and sister. You cannot expect that I am going to cause them discomiort in order to supply you with luxuries.

"You exceeded your allowance very considerably a year ago and wrote to me for assistance, which I gave. You now write to me for a far larger sum.

which I gave a larger sum.
"I regret that I must refuse your request
"I regret that I must refuse your request
Were I richer, I do not know that I should be
wise to grant it; as it is, I cannot You have
bitterly disappointed—"

"Pshaw!" cried Helmsdorf, throwing the letter on the floor; "never mind the sermonizing part. The main Now. thing is, he refuses to help. what are you going to do?"

I did not answer. My mind was full of the blackest despair.

"You gave a check for your mess bill to Holmes, didn't you?" asked Helmsdorf, slowly. I nodded.

'And another to the quartermaster, who cashed it ; didn't you?"

I did not answer. And one or two beside to other fel-

lows, I think. Have they been honored, do you suppose? I laughed—a bitter joyless laughin answer to the cold, sardonic smile on

Helmsdorf's face. " As far as I can calculate," went on ' these checks will be returned Claude. protested by the mail due to-day or to

morrow. I groaned as the horror of the shame so near at hand oppressed my mind. "Garrison Orders, Gibraltar, June nineteenth," murmured Helmsdorf, as

if quoting to himself. . "A general court-martial will assemble at-"There will be two prisoners tried at that court-martial, that is, if there

are any."
"What do you mean?" I asked,

looking earnestly at him. Helmsdorf laughed. "We have been through all sorts of troubles together before now," he said, "and I shan't desert you in this. I am in the same sort of fix as you are; the

is, if there is a charge !" he added, in the same slow tones.

"I don't know what you mean I said at length. Claude. "My dear boy, you know I have been acting paymaster for Dolby while he was on leave?"

"Well, Dolby's leave is up, and he s due back by the mail expected today; the mail which brings your checks

back, in fact."
"Yes," I said again. "He will look in the treasury chest

for £150 which ought to be there. I looked fixedly at Helmsdorf.

· Well, he won't find them !" There was a long silence. At first a horror of what he had done made me feel sick, but with a rush the reflection came upon me with awful force that I was no less a thief than

"What are you going to do?" asked

Helmsdorf, at length. He seized my hand with a grasp of

iron and wrung it. "We've been through all sorts of things together, old fellow; we won't part now. We don't leave much. part now. We don't leave much. There are too many blanks in the lottery of this world to make it worth living in. Life is Dead Sea apple at best. Shall we stay to face the shame, the disgrace, the pity, the-Hark !"

The boom of a gun came sullenly over the quiet harbor.

The mail was in. He went to the window, which looked

out into a large courtyard.
"See! There is old Pensioner
Williams lighting the lamps. He's a very methodical old chap, and will be ten minutes, at least lighting them round the court. I know his habits perfectly; he will light all round the ourt first, and last of all he will light the two lamps on the post in the centre of the yard. Now, Ned, old fellow, listen to me. I shall go to my room and get my pistol ready. I shall write a few lines to say it's nobody's fault but my own, and to tell Dolby I am sorry I let him in. By that time the amps will be nearly all lighted. I shall watch old Williams, and when he lights the right hand lamp of those two n the centre I shall go. When he lights the left hand lamp you will come too. We might have a bet," he lded, with ghastly merriment which lamp he will light first." added.

There was a pause. 'Is that agreed?" asked Helmsdorf. Oh, the black despair in my heart Yes," I answered calmly, and we

shook hands once more. We felt we should not meet on earth

He seized me by the shoulders and looked straight into my eyes. I have never forgotten his look, and never It comes back to my recollecshall. tion over the mists of years with the reality of life.

"Good-bye, Ned," he said at length, till then!

He left the room and closed the door. heard him walk down the corridor to his room, which was only four or five rooms from me. I heard his door shut and all was quiet. I looked out into the court yard through my window. It was a dull, murky evening. The sounds of life and movement of the barracks some distance beyond reached me faintly, making the surrounding still ness more marked. The old pensione was moving his ladder to commence lighting the second side of the court I felt I must prepare. Never in my life was I calmer. I went to my pisto case and loaded my pistols with scru-pulous care. That finished, I took pen and paper and sat down to write to my

How often in after years, when the torturing remembrance of that horrible evening comes before me, have I shuddered to think of the black wickedness of my heart at the time. of my kind mother seemed to come over ne; I only seemed to feel a sort of selfish satisfaction in punishing my father for his refusal to assist me, and a kind of relief at the near prospect of release from my disgrace.

When I laid down the pen I looked out of the window. Old Williams had just finished lighting the last lamp in the court, and was advancing with his ladder to the lamp post in the centre.

My heart gave one throb. I took up my pistol and waited. He began with the right hand lamp.

There was a sort of buzzing in my ears as I idly watched. My hour was then postponed a brief space. I saw him arrange the wick, and then, with his taper, light the lamp. Hardly had the flame shone forth when I heard a sound like the slam of a distant door. The singing in my ears grew louder Old Williams descended the ladder, placed it against the opposite rest, and ascended to light the second lamp, that on the left. I placed the muzzle of my pistol between my teeth. What was the old man fumbling about? Would it never light? I was quite calm and motionless. I recollect that I could think quite distinctly. I determined I would not touch the trigger till the lamp was alight and sat grimly watch-

But it never did light. After hand ling it for some time the old man lifted the lamp out of its socket. It was evidently out of repair. He took it down with him, shouldered his ladder, and went away, leaving one lamp burning Then there came upon me sudden and violent reaction. I laid down the pistol and sat trembling in every I don't know how long I sat in limb. the dark, helpless, half stunned with shuddering thought, which I felt powerless to give shape to. At length was roused by a knock at the door.

ing.

"Mail letters, sir," said the voice of the post-sergeant through the gloom. I rose mechanically and opened the charge will run much the same—that door. There were two letters for me.

I lit a candle and tore open the first. It was from my agent:

"SIR-We beg to acquaint you that a draft for £40 has been placed this day to your credit. "We have honored the drafts payable to Cap-tain Homes, Quartermaster Braham, Messrs. Saccone and Company and Messrs. De Larios, leaving your account with the balance of £127 in your favor. We remain, "Your obedient servants, HAMMOND AND COMPANY."

I opened the other letter. It was

"Why, dearest Ned, did you not write and tell me of your troubles? You know, my dar-ling how dearly I love you, and that I would gladly starve myself rather than that you should

from my mother.

ling how dearly I love you, and that I would gladly starve myself rather than that you should want.

"I wish, dear, that you had written to me as well as to your father. Of course young men will be young men and do foolish things, though I know you are too good to do anything really wrong. Your father is a little stern, but he loves you dearly. When your letter came it made him dreadfully unhappy.

"I soon saw that something was wrong about you though he did not want to tell me anything about it. But it's no use trying to conceal any thing from your mother, and I soon got at it though not till his answer had been sent to you. "I can guess how his refusal must have dis appointed you, but he really had not the money He let me go to Aunt Raby, and after a tremen dous interview with the old lady I got her tlend us give on your father's security. Ther, was such a scene! She declared at first she would not do it. She abused you for your ex travagance, my dear, so much that I vernearly lost my temper; but I knew it wouls spoil my chance, so I was as patient as could be and did not leave her till I got out of her a nice big check, with which I at once rushed off the monon's and got it put to your credit. My poor darling, I can well imagine how unhappy you have been! I have been picturing vot tossing about, getting no sleep, and lookin, that and ill.

"I am not going to scold you, dear; I know that the trouble you have had is severe punish

tossing about, getting no sleep, and looking thin and ill.

"I am not going to scold you, dear: I know that the trouble you have had is severe punishment enough. I feel, somehow, quite sure that you are going to be wiser in the future, and not quite so e.travagant. I could not scold you, may darling, for I am too happy when I think how happy you will be when you hear your worries are over.

"I wish so much, oh, so much! that you would ask your colonel to let you come home on leave for a little while. You have been away so long and I do so want to see you again. I am sure a change would be so good for you in every way. Do try and get leave.

"With much love from your father, and heaps of kisses from Effic, who is growing so pretty and young ladyish, and from me, (oh, my darling, you can never know how dear you are to me!) believe me.

"Ever your loving mother.

"Ever your loving mother.

"Are Yellerthorpe."

"P. S. Old Stimson, the carpenter, was here oday. He asked after you, and says he wants much to see you again. He seems to think at you will be a general, at least, when you st back." As I read the letter, in the dea familiar hand, the thought of the old home life came to me like the breath of the sweet country air amid the glow of barren, tropical rocks. As I read the gentle words, telling of love, patience, ruthfulness and forgiveness, could I do else than fall on my knees, with tears raining down my face, and try, ah, how feebly! from my long unpractised lips, to thank God again and again, and to ask for His blessing on kind parents, so unsuspecting of the hideous fate that was so nearly

mine. But suddenly, like a lurid flash of lightning came the thought of that awful room so near and what it held. It may have been the sound of feet on the stairs, the murmur of many voices which recalled me. They were

coming toward my room.

In an instant my mind was made up I would never divulge to a living soul what had passed between Helms-dorf and myself. I rapidly shut and replaced the pistol case. The door flew open; two officers with scared, The door

faces came in breathless. "Helmsdorf has shot himself dead! I uttered an exclamation of horror. "Where? When?" I cried.

"In his room! Austice went in and found him dead! Come and see." No one will ever know what it cos I passed, feeling as if I dreaming, through the little were crowd of officers and servants which scared and silent, outside stood. Helmsdorf's door, and entered the

There he was, sitting in his chair at the table by the window which looked into the courtyard, quite dead, his head and shoulders on the table, the resting beside them. A thin tream of blood oozed from his mouth, and run to the table whence it fell

slowly, drop by drop, on the floor. "Here is a paper, sir with writing, servant, who was said Helmsdorf's

standing by, crying. This was what was written there: "Good-bye, dear boys! Sorry to leave you, but there is no way out of it. I have come to grief, and nothing can put me right in this world. I don't

know about the next. "Tell Dolby I am sorry about the money. I don't know exactly how much is short. I got my account wrong soon after I took over, and never could get them right again. Good-bye! How slow old Williams is He is lighting my lamp first. Here

I do not remember anything for some

days after this. It seems that I swooned after reading the letter, and was carried to my room. It surprised no one that I should be so nuch moved by the terrible end of one who was known to have been my dear

The first subsequent event I recollect is lying on the sofa in my room, the kind old regimental surgeon by my

side bathing my head. "The colonel agrees with me; a trip home will do you good, my You're too long out here, and you know you have not been quite so steady in your habits as you might have been, he added, with a look of meaning, though full of kindness. "You're to be put on board to-morrow; the shock

has tried you a good deal. "But, doctor," I asked, with a shudder, "is he-have they-? I mean the funeral." The surgeon's face grew very sad.

There was no funeral, poor lad! said gravely. "The coroner he said gravely. inquest which sat found the verdict of felo de se. I tried to show that he could not have been in his right mind But the venerable prelate has, on the at the time. Indeed, I don't think he was. The letter he left was very incoherent, and I pointed this out to the court when I gave my evidence. No sane man would write about the lamplighter being slow at such a time;

and talk about his lamp being lighted ! What could be mean? But no one will ever know what the poor fellow meant now," he added, sighing.

After a pause he continued : "I did my best, but it was useless The money was wrong beyond a doubt, and we could not get any evidence to show he was not sane except the letter. so far as it went, and they said the could not conscientiously give a verdict

other than the one they gave."
"What have they done, then?" "What does it mean-their verdict?"

"It explains," said the doctor sadly, 'why there was no funeral. Helmsdorf did a felon's deed, and he lies in a felon's grave. They carried him out last night at midnight and buried him beyond the lines-But what a fool I am !" he burst out excitedly as he saw how terribly I was agitated. 'Calm yourself!" and no woman could have soothed me more kindly or natiently.

My story is done. I need not go on to say how, when I reached home, I found the love I so little deserved awaiting me unchanged; nor how, to escape terrible memories, I exchanged to another regiment, and, a changed man in heart and soul, put the past away and strove to live a nobler and worthier life.

It has stirred me, as I have written this, more than I have ever been stirred since that awful day itself, but

it may be for my good. I look up once more at the outward sign of honors and successes in life; I see the miniatures of the little faces of my children's children, and every sign and symptom of a happy and honorable old age, but the pages I have just writ still wet with tears (for I have wept as I have written) remind me o what, but for God's mercy and good-ness to me, I might have been.

AN EFFECTIVE PLAN.

To meet the unholy crusade against the Catholic Church in England by people of the stamp of Chiniquy, Mrs. Shepherd, Edith O'Gorman and Bradbury, a society has been formed which is known by the name of the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom. Members of this order attend meetings patterned after the Music Hall gatherings of this city, ask uestions and refute slanders publicly. The step was undertaken at the sug gestion and by the advice of some of the most earnest Catholics in London Good work has been accomplished already, although there have been scenes of disorder and confusion. When these reckless slanderers realize that they are apt to be called upon to prove their statements they become

more conservative. A Protestant minister, who, like Miner of this city, lends his aid and his services to these bigots, wrote to Cardinal Manning complaining of the interruptions caused by representa-tives of the "Ransomers." He wanted to know whether His Eminence sanc tioned such proceedings, and whether t was the purpose of the Catholic body o disturb Protestant gatherings. The

Cardinal's secretary replied as follows "The Cardinal desires me to acknowl dge your letter received this morning, and in reply to say:
"1. That he never heard of any

nterference with any Protestant meet ngs on the part of Father Fletcher or nis association.

"2. But as to whether he would have approved or not of such an interference he desires me to say that Protestant meetings are of many kinds.

"He strongly disapproves of any interference with any Protestant meetings such as those that are now taking place in Exeter Hall, or such as are eld with great fitness and propriety all the year round.

But there is another kind of Protestant meetings in which scandalous and apostate priests and impostors describing themselves as ex-nuns falsely accuse the Catholic Church and calumniate Catholic persons, to the injury of the public morals of the Such false and malicious country. conduct would in his judgment justify interference on the part of any Catho lic or of any honest Protestant; but whether he would approve or disapprove of interference in such cases would de pend upon many conditions. The Car dinal desires me to add that he has answered your question not from any sense of obligation, but because the quality of your letters leads him to be lieve that his silence might be mis-

To a later communication the secre tary replied informing this inquisitive bigot that while His Eminence did not nstitute the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, he approved of the plan and scope of the organization.

In England a public meeting is public meeting. Anybody who attends has a right, and the right is recognized, to discuss the pending question, to refute false and malicious statement and to interrogate the speakers. The guild of "Ransomers," when a meeting is called for the purpose of denouncing Rome and Romanism," appoint a committee of trained debaters who are familiar with Catholic history and Catholic truth to attend and to represent the body of which they fr are members. When some "escape," with a shady record, undertakes to abuse the Church and its practices, he or she is questioned and usually is obliged to surrender. The committee of evangelizers do not relish this sort of thing. They tried to get Cardinal Manning to interfere in their behalf. contrary, given his sanction to the project. Something of this sort, properly conducted, would be profitable and useful in this country as well as in England. It is worth trying at any rate. - Boston Republic.

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

Brother Nethelme's Rescue from Death in Quebec.

Great excitement prevails in Quebec ver the miraculous cure of Brother Nethelme of the order of Christian The story may be briefly Brothers. told as follows: Frere Nethelme, who s now forty-seven years of age, joined the order several years ago. hen in the enjoyment of good health. but in 1881 was taken suddenly ill and for several years remained in what seemed to be a dying condition. He vomited large quantities of blood and had to be installed in the Hotel Dieu Hospital. In 1888 Frere Nethelme was stricken with partial paralysis, the lower portion of his body becoming lifeless, while sores broke out on the upper portion. He was unable to walk or even to move his legs, and had The to be carried about like a child. next year the paralysis attacked the back and his insensibility became so great that pins could be pushed the entire length into his body without pain to himself, while if a finger were pressed into the flesh and taken away again the identure remained there

The doctors who were attending Frere Nethelme then gave him up, stating that it was impossible for hin to live much longer. In his distress Frere Nethelme bethought himself of good Jean Baptise de la Salle, founder of the order of the Christian Brothers, and when his anniversary came around Frere Nethelme decided to undertake novena. The novena ended on May 4 last, when Frere Nethelme was carried to the chapel, where he heard Mass and received holy Communion.

AT THIS TIME THE PARALYSIS LEFT HIM,

although when he was carried to the church he was in a fainting condition. As soon as he had partaken of the Eucharist Frere Nethelme, to use this own words, "felt an indescribable and glorious sensation" running through his body, and in an instant he was standing on his feet—a thing he had not done for years. Unassisted he returned to the pew, where he knelt in prayer for forty-five minutes. After rising he was able to climb a long flight of stairs, and since that time has been as strong in body as ever, the paralysis and sores having left him

entirely. This wonderful cure is attributed by the members of the Christian Brother to the direct intervention of their beloved founder, Jean Baptiste de la Salle, with the Almighty for the cure of Frere Nethelme, wherefore they desire that he should be canonized and made a saint.

The miracle was reported to Archbishop Fabre, who in turn transmitted it to the Pope with the request that "beloved brother in heaven heir

should be canonized. Canonizing a dead brother is esteemed one of the greatest honors hat can be conferred upon a Catholic order in Quebec, and the Christian Brothers are, therefore, making every endeavor to prove that the cure of Frere Nethelme was a genuine miracle uch claims, however, are very strictly inquired into, for, as Vicar-General Marrehal informed a correspondent, there must not be the slightest pos sible doubt on such a matter. If any doubt at all exists the Pope will not give his consent to the canonization of he one who is supposed to have

prought about the miracle. The Pope ordered that an inquiry be made, and forwarded a list of uestions to be put to the witnesses Tribunals of such a nature, while always held secretly, the faithful ever being kept in ignorance of what transpires, are at the same time most impressive. If those who claim the miracle succeeded in establishing their claim then the information is scattered broadcast, but if a doubt exists nothing nore is said about the matter.

The ecclesiastical tribunal is being held in Archbishop Fabre's private chapel at Montreal. The Catholic clergy in Quebec have no power to render a decision in the matter, as the evidence taken is forwarded to Rome, where the Holy See decides.

Stay Out Doors.

Live out of doors as much as you can It is the place for a man to be. tinguished physician was in the habit of saying, "However bad the air may be out of doors, it is always worse in the house. It is a goad for the temper. People who are always shut up in the house are apt to grow fretful and peev They are prone to acquire narroy views of things, and to worry over trials not worth considering. It is good for the whole character-for strength, hope, patience and fortitude. It expands and softens one's nature and makes one more charitable.'

The Australian Commonwealth. The Australian Commonwealth will have grand results but the results of using Burdock Blood Bitters for diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood surpass all expectations. Dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, scrofula, etc., are promptly cured by B. B.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes:—"I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. The last I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery.

Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith.

Goldwin Smith is opposed to Sir Charles Tupper in many ways, but doubtless both would agree that no better remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, bilionsness, headache, kidney troubles, skin diseases, etc., exists than Burdock Blood Bitters, the best family medicine known.

A Burn or Cut will head quickly and leave less sear if Victoria Carbolic Salve is applied at once.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

BROTHERS OF SAHARA.

What the Order Expects to Do-A New French Catholic Movement.

One of the men about to make a peaceful conquest of the great Sahara peaceful conquest of the grand passed through Chicago last week isomoving to France. He was in the journeying to France. He was in the city a few hours and lunched at the Victor Murger was one of Palmer. the first to respond to the call of Car dinal Lavigerie for volunteers, and he is one of the leading members of the Brothers of the Sahara. A few weeks ago his only brother died in Colorado and M. Murger sailed across the ocean on a sad mission. As soon as he gets back home he will go to Africa. The Brothers of the Sahara will establish agricultural colonies, making water borings and turn the desert into bearing soil. They will use their efforts to draw about them the nomad tribes. These missionaries will all be armed but never fire until fired upon. Cardinal's first call was answered by nearly two thousand educated French-

men. "Sahara is dead now," remarked M Murger in telling of his work. "It is inhabited only by wretched cribes who live plundering. The Saharans gather in goodly numbers and raid the Soudan, which is rich. After an atrocious rapine they return with droves of slaves, who are sold in Morocco and eventually scattered over the Turkish Empire. These man hunts are so enormously wicked that the whole world would rise up in arms were the truth only known.

"Do you expect to stop these

raids? "That is the object of fertilizing the Sahara. When we shall have restored it to the fruitfulness that it enjoyed at one time there will be fewer villainies. There is enough water in the Sahara, and life will spring up everywhere as soon as water is brought up to the sur-The wells have been obstructed and the oasis uncultivated. If the no madic tribes could obtain sustenance from the land they would not resort to

robbery and murder."
"Will you tell something about the

Brothers of the Sahara?" "They are men who are willing to give their energy, efforts and ambition to a most worthy cause. There is no chance of material gain in the work, There is no and those without the spirit of sacrifice are not in the order. We will harden ourselves to the climate, study the best returns to be gotten from the soil, learn the Sahara and Soudan dialects, labor with the uncivilized, and become skilled in the use of firearms. few of the brave men who have gone into this land of the dead have ever re turned and it is not improbable that we will have some fighting to do.

'How will you live?' "We will wear the tunic of the Tuaregs with veils to keep off the sand, and our food will be hard biscuit and dates. During the warmer months we will work at night and sleep during the day. We will have a sort of social ist home and agree to remain for five years, though no vow is required. will build a number of small hospitals, where we hope that the natives will come to be healed. When the tribes hear of our 'God's houses,' as the hospitals will be called, they will send the This movement ailing to be treated. is looked upon with great favor in France, for all the European nations are getting footholds in Africa. English are coming by the Niger, the Italians through Abyssinia, and the Belgians are at the equator. Cardinal Lavigerie has the backing of the French anti-slavery society and other powerful organizations.

The Peripatetic Gambler.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, before he became a peripatetic gambler and card sharp, staggered under a very heavy and voluminous accumulation of official titles. His regular designation was Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., P. C. In addition he is personal A. D. C. to Her Majesty the Queen, a field marshal of the forces, colonel-in-chief of the First and Second Life Guards and of the Royal Horse Guards, colonel Tenth Hussars, honorary colonel of the Oxford and Cambridge University corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, honorary captain of the Royal Naval Reserve, a field marshal in the German army and colonel of the Blucher Hussars. In civil and social life he is an Elder Brother of Trinity House, grand master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, president of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and fellow of the Linnaan Society.

But it is safe to say that in none of these exalted posts of honor and emolument has he won so much distinction and notoriety as came to him from little incident at Tranby Croft, The long string of initials which serve to indicate his various patents of nobility and social eminence may be creased by the addition of P. G., which will in future mean "peripatetic gambler."—Boston Republic.

For Many Years.

We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for many years in our family and find it an excellent medicine for all forms of summer complaint." John A Valens, Valens, Out. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Price 35c., sold by all dealers.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

FESTIVAL OF ST. ALOYSIUS.

Ottawa Citizen, June 22.

Yesterday was the 300th anniversary

OF SAHARA.

Sahara will establish onies, making water

the desert into bear-

will use their efforts to m the nomad tribes. ies will all be armed, intil fired upon. The

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Chester, Carrick and Dub-

Renfrew and Lord of the

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C. M. G., P. C. In addition

nal A. D. C. to Her Majesty

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enth Hussars, honorary the Oxford and Cambridge

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Sahara?"

xpects to Do-A New olic Movement. n about to make a

of St. Aloysius, the patron saint of the Catholic youth, and it was worthly celeof the great Sahara Chicago last week ince. He was in the brated in St. Patrick's parish.

At 7 a. m. Archbishop Duhamel administered the sacrament of confirma tion to one hundred and twenty candi-Murger was one of dates in the church, and during the Mass which followed he conferred the order which ionowed he conterred the order of deacon on James Foley, of the Ottawa diocese, and that of sub-deacon on P. Hartnett, of the diocese of Los Angeles, California, two students of the Diocesan or volunteers, and he ding members of the ahara. A few weeks ther died in Colorade iled across the ocean Seminary. It was the first ordination As soon as he gets ill go to Africa.

service ever held in the church. At 10:30 there was solemn High Mass, Archbishop Duhamel presiding at the throne. Rev. A. J. McInerny. the Redemptorist, eloquently eulogized

the Redemptorist, eloquently eulogized the patron of the Catholic youth. The music during the service was excellent. The "Kyrie," "Gloria," "Sanctus," "Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei," from Bonner's Mass in C, were Det, from Bonner's mass in C, were contributed by the church choir, and the sanctuary choir gave the "Credo," from the "Mass in honor St. Aloysius." This and the offertory St. Aloysius." This and the offertory piece, "Pro Pontifice Nostro," were heard for the first time. The organ was in charge of Miss Louisa Smith, and Mr. Bonner, the choirmaster, entrusted the solo parts to Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. McGarr, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. McKenna, Mr. Karanagh, Mr. Mayiety, Mr. Miss Kavanagh, Mr. Maviety, Mr. Swift, Mr. E. T. Smith and Mr. J. P. Dunne. The soloists in the sanctuary choir were Masters Grimes, Bonner and

THE LYCEUM BLESSED.

In the afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, the ceremony of blessing and declaring open the new Catholic Lyceum, adjoining the priest's resi-dence on Nepean street was performed by Archbishop Duhamel in the presence of deputations from the various Catholic societies, Separate school trustees and other prominent Catholic lay After he had gone through the ceremony of blessing the new institu-tions, the Archbishop said he considered it an honor as well as a great pleasure to declare the lyceum open.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP.
The Archbishop was then presented with the following appropriate address,

read by Mr. J. Gorman:
To His Grace the Most Rev. Joseph Thoma.
Duhamel, D. D., Archbishon of Oldara
Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc.

Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc.,
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE — Your
Grace's visits are always occasions of joy to
your spiritual children in St. Patrick's
parish, but this visitation is marked by
features which set it apart as one of unwonted happiness for us all. We are rejoiced
at your selection of our parish church for the
solemn celebration of the tercentenary of St.
Aloysius; and for the conferring of holy
orders upon two young neophytes, who,

would happines for use all. We are rejoiced your color and of our parish church for the system of our parish church for the system of our parish church for the outer of the provided as an educational central and better than the provided as an educational central while mysteries of Gol.

It is a source of your Grace has to day because the functions of dispensers of the mysteries of Gol.

It is a source of forther gratification, to a sepacially, the function of dispensers of the mysteries of Gol.

It is a source of forther gratification, to a sepacially, the function of dispensers of the mysteries of the function of dispensers of the mysteries of the content and a bome for our societies by the forethought, energy and zeal of our beloved pastor, further while have developed the forethought, energy and zeal of our beloved pastor, further while his myster of the forethought, energy and zeal of our beloved pastor, further while his myster of the forethought, and the pastor of the further while his myster of the f

HIS GRACE REPLIES. His Grace, in the course of an elo quent reply, alluded to the pleasure with which he performed his pastoral duties, in view of the progress and devotion of the parish. He was pleased and satisfied with the work done by their worthy pastor, who recognized the mission of the Catholic Church to instruct her children in Christian ways so that they might grow up to be devout Catholics, good citizens and loyal coun-The assistance given by the trymen. parishioners to their worthy and industrious pastor in this respect was especially gratifying to him, and His Grace strongly urged them, the better to carry out their duties, to join the various societies which would meet in the Lyceum, an act which would be in consonance with the desires of His Holines the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Besides their association with these recognized societies would keep them from connec tion with others upon which the Church had set the seal of her disapproval. He next spoke of his own part in the encouragement of education in connection with the Church, and said that for her attainments in this respect Ottawa had made a name and fame which would redound to the lasting praise of the capital. In conclusion His Grace thanked the audience for the kindly sentiments expressed towards him, and called upon Sir John Hood's Sarsaparilla. His Grace thanked the audience for the kindly sentiments expressed to

Thompson to address the congregation. THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Sir John Thompson, who was re-ceived with applause, made a graceful and eloquent reference to His Grace's service to the cause of Catholic education in Ottawa. For what he, too, had accomplished in this direction, Rev. Father Whelan could rest assured of future reward. In the further course of his address, Sir John ridiculed the frequent mis-statement that the Catholic Church relied for the fidelity of its children on their ignorance and superstition. So far as such mis-statements as these were concerned it might be remarked that as the crop of the crop of liars. In conclusion he said nobody in Ottawa was more gratified than he for the progress made in the parish of St. Patrick's nor could wish more fervently that the new institution should prove a blessing.

OTHER ALDRESSES. Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. L. G. Power, Dr. MacCabe and Rev. Dr. Mc-Guichen, rector of Ottawa University,

also spoke. Hon. Mr. Scott congratulated the parishioners on their efforts to promote the educational facilities, and

hoped they would go on prospering.

The proceedings terminated with the announcement by Rev. Father Whalen, that entrance examinations to the Lyceum would be held to day and tomorrow.

EVENING SERVICE. The day was closed with a religious service in the church, commencing at 7:15 p. m., at which Rev. Father McInerney preached and the following music was rendered: "Veni Creator, sanctuary choir; "Our Lady of Good sanctuary choir; "Our Lady of Good Counsel," sanctuary choir; "O Salu-taris Hostia" (Wiegand), Mrs. McGarr and Miss Kavanagh; "Salve Regina" (Hanna), Mrs. Sanders; "Tantum Ergo" (Lambillotte), church choir;

Laudate" both choirs. The collection was devoted to the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Charity.

There is nothing so earnestly recommended, or of which we are so fre-quently reminded, as the necessity of being charitable. Charity is a virtue which every one extols, but how few there are who seem to understand in what it consists! By charity we do what it consists! not mean almsgiving or liberality qualities which are rather its effects; it is a certain nobility of soul, greatness of mind, or generosity of heart which prompts us to think, speak, and act kindly towards our neighbor; in short, to do as we would be done by.

It should be the unerring rule of our life never to repeat what we hear to the detriment of another. "The heart of a Christian," as a mystic writer beautifully says, "should be a tomb for the faults of his enemies and

"I Will" and "I Won't."

Why is it that children, even of Cath olic parents, grow up apparently without natural affection, become wayward, take to evil courses and even go to the bad to the great grief of the parents and the disgrace of the family? It is because instead of being taught obedience—trained to submission to the authority of their parents - they have been allowed to have their own way. Their wills have not been curbed,

their undisciplined natures have not been judiciously restrained and kept under by the firm and steady hand of parental authority. They have been allowed to say "I will," and "I won't;" or if they have not dared to say it in so many words, they have been allowed to act it. The consequence is they have learned to despise their parents, and as an inevitable result peace flies from that family, and confusion, disorder and unhappiness reign supreme.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot. Sir William Gordon Cumming did not committ suicide when the verdict went against him. On the contraryif it was on the contrary - he got married to his American flancee the next day. It is the usual international match; she has money and he a title and pedigree, both somewhat tarnished, but still quite servicable for the American market.

Whatever doubt may have been felt as to the sincerity of the "non-con-formist conscience" of England in its denunciation of Mr. Parnell's sin, is fools would never fail neither would dispelled by the outspoken verdict of the crop of liars. In conclusion he Prince of Wales. It required no cour age to denounce the offence of the former in England, but to assail newspapers and organizations have done, is a bold step. The middle class people, too, have expressed their open contempt for the heir apparent, a the throne itself, as many Dissenting well-dressed crowd hissing him when he appeared on the Ascot race-course ast week, and inquiring if he had brought his counters" with him. English princes, however, have been censured and hissed ere this for their public and private misdeeds. George IV., for instance, was a much greater blackguard than the present prince, but he lived to hear the sycophantic mob sing "God save the King" a good many thousand times during his worth-N. Y. Catholic Review.

The election of Dr. Phillips Brooks to the Protestant Episcopate of Massachu-setts is a triumph for the Broad Church School in the Episcopal Church. Dr. Brooks is a consistent Protestant, and thinks and preaches as he pleases, regardless of creeds or articles of relig-ion. The late Bishop Paddock once spoke of Dr. Brooks as "only one drop in the bucket, if he does think himself a pretty large one." Dr. Brooks' almost unanimous election shows the drift of the thought of the time, and how much more telling personal mag-netism is than doctrinal soundness. We are somewhat surprised at the action of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York in confirming the nomination. Certainly the head of that Church in this city do not approve of Dr. Brooks' teaching of doctrinal laxity. Confess, gentlemen of that committee, that you did not want Dr. Brooks to become a bishop, but you did not dare to oppos the popular sentiment in favor of him, and so you let conviction and consist ency go in favor of public opinion. You who profess to believe in the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation and the Real Presence in the Eucharist, allow without protest, one who speaks of "the remarkable genius of Jesus," to be made a ruler in your Church. We challenge you, gentlemen, to show one instance from history where the Catholic Church has compromised an iota of her faith, or where a single diocese has ner ratth, or where a single thocese has done so under the pressure of public opinion. The Pope lost a nation rather than sanction that crime from which your Church sprang. Are you aware, gentlemen, that the martyrs died in defence of those truths which you deny or allow to be denied without protest? How many victims of the wild beasts might have saved themselves by allow-

as weak-kneed as you, Christianity would have been swept from the face of the earth in the first century. It seems that Protestants believe heresy a possibility even in their own ranks. Hitherto they may have seen, but they have not believed; they have ridiculed the true Church for its casting out of heretics; and they have made heroes out of every rotten branch cut from the Roman tree. Circumstances alter cases. Formerly when a Protestant differed from the tenets of his sect he dropped out and founded a new sect. Now he dosen't drop a new sect. in our impatience in bearing with the faults and imperfections of others; in the fold at their own expense. Hence,

coupled in honor with the geniuses of

Rome. Had the early Christians been

out but hangs on to the loave the fold at their own expense. Hence, Mr. MacQueary's honest fashion of accepting a salary to uphold the Thirty-nine Articles, and teaching falsehood; Mr. Newton's description of the Holy Ghost as a mere name; and Phillips Brooks' acquiescence in this Unitarianism. If the salaries of these people can be stopped, the sects will not be troubled with them.

Pittsburg Catholic. It is a pleasant sight to behold clergymen, both Catholic and Protestwho are not unwilling to meet pleasantly on the same platform for ourtesy, and to throw new light on subjects and dogmas not generally clearly and fully understood. In this way Rev. Dr. Higgins, O. P., of New Haven, Conn., appeared before a meeting of Evangelical ministers in a needing of Evangencia ministers in a neighboring city, where he read a very interesting paper on the divorce ques-tion before various sectarian clergy-men present. His hearers agreed in admitting that the stand taken by the Mother Church was the most proper and beneficial one, and if adhered to more steadily by those who at present are not in communion with it, would most assuredly prove of lasting benefit to the entire human family. In similar spirit, at Columbus, O., Rev Father Eis addressed a Universalist congregation in that city, by invita-tion. He treated of the Catholic doctrine of the Holy Eucharist. With the approval of Bishop Watterson, Father Eis gave a clear exposition of the Catholic doctrine in the matter showing

claims of the Catholic Church, are advised by a distinguished convert to procure the work of Father Fidelis (himself a convert), known as "The Invitation Heeded." The "End of Controversy" by the great Dr. Milner, of England, is also of great use on account of its vast fund of controversial

information. A quiet, orderly and becoming Sunday we should all favor ; but the feeling need not run into Paritanism. It need not close up libraries, for instance.

Rev. Minot J. Savage, noticing the outery for a rigid "Sabbath" observance, says: "If I was a dictator of this country I would shut up the saloons so tight that nothing but a charge of dynamite would open them. I would open the woods, the parks, the museums and libraries, and all that rests, unlife and motions."

uplifts and refines. Catholie Columbian.

one choice between despair and salvation, and those who recall the good in the erring priest's past will pray for the restoration of God's grace that his pride may be subdued and the humility of a true follower of Christ lead him to penance for the scandal he has given and the souls whose salvation he has

imperiled. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

There are several things to be said in favor of Dr. Briggs. He has a big head, a clear brain and the courage of his convictions. This latter is the best Such a man will do more in a lifetime toward educating young men for their duties in life, and guide them in their investigations of truth, than any forty of the five hundred who have recently barked at him. Radical as he is, and in opposition to the teachings of the Catholic Church as he is, he is to be applauded for the stand he has taken, and its benefit will be great to inquiring thousands. There is, for-tunately, nothing of the bitterness of Luther and Calvin in his conduct, but rather a determination for honest investigation. An honest men, even in error, is to be commended, for honest investigation invariably leads to the truth.

Cup of Cold Water Church.

One of the many churches of Spain bears the strang name of "The Church of the Cup of Cold Water." This is its history: A certain good-hearted, but very poor priest, living in a little village not far from the mountains, was startled one day by two or three soldiers entering his house, carrying with them a bleeding brigand, with a broken arm. The priest hastened to bind up the wounded arm, though the captors seemed to care little whether or no their prisoner lived. The injured man, who bore his sufferings without a groan, then begged for a drink of water, and, as he raised to receive it, encouraged by the priest's kind manner, he whispered that his two children were left friendless on the edge of the wooded hills. When the prisoner had been dragged away, the cure went in search of the poor children, found them crying and hungry, and brought them to his humble home. Then, poor as he was, he sent the boy to school, and the girl to a neighboring convent and by much self-denial, and in spite of many remarks on his folly, provided ing the sacred name of Jesus to be

for their support.
Years passed away, and the children were almost grown up, when one day a magnificent carriage stopped at the door of the humble parsonage; a fine looking man in uniform, his breast covered with glittering decorations, stepped out. He explained that he was the wounded brigand, that he had escaped, and in one of the many Spanish revolutions had chanced to be of the winning party, now held a high office, and had returned to claim his children. And when he had affectionately greeted them he asked permission of the good old priest that he might build a new church in place of the shabby little mountain chapel, and that it might, in remembrance of his kindness to the suffering, be called The Church of the Cup of Cold

Poor Girls.

Water.

The poorest girls in the world are these not taught to work. There are thousand of them. Rich parents have petted them, and they have been taught to despise labor and depend pon others for a living, and are per-

ectly helpless.

The most forlorn women belong to this class. It is the duty of parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn he own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly round—the rich are likely to become poor, and the poor ich. Skill added to labor is no disadvantage to the rich and is indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work no reform is more imperative than

Bishop Brooks is an old bachelor, and naturally has many admirers among the fair sex, for he is a tall, well-built, handsome man. A few years ago, so it is said, a wealthy widow, after failing to captivate him by her winsome ways, wrote to him offering him her hand, heart and for-He answered promptly, advistune. ing her to give her fortune to those in need, her heart to the Lord, and her hand to the man who asked for it.

Those of our Protestant fellow-citizens who, disgusted with the tempest-tossed condition of their Churches, may be disposed to investigate the

A. M. I. C. G.

A. M. I. C. G.

Smithville, Ont., June, 1891.

Dear Friends—I have been charged by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto with the building of a church at Iteamsville, but find it impossible to raise the necessary funds in my poor mission. Now, whilst in Europe, I visited the Societa Oleografica, of Bologna, Italy—a society organized for the special purpose of reproducing in Oleographis the various masterpieces of Christian painters—and carefully noted their best pictures. In order, therefore, to raise the necessary funds for the above undertaking I have decided to have the most suitable of these pictures imported, and, with the gracious approval of His Grace the Archbishop (which he has cordially given as below), and the kind permission of your worthy pastor, to dispose of them to you at a moderate figure. They vary in size and value, as you may learn from the accompanying list. I will try to reward in a special manner those who show zeal in the good work of disposing of these pictures for me, Purchasers too will not only have a rare opportunity of procuring good pictures to adorn their homes and inspire them with virtuous thoughts, but they will also merit the rich reward God has promised to those who further His honor and glory.

Hoping, therefore, that your circumstances will permit you to assist me in this undertaking and praying that God may abundantly reward you,

I am yours faithfully in Christ, K. J. McRae, P. P.
St. Michael's Palace.

(APPROVAL.)
St. Michael's Palace,
Toronto, May 21st, 1891.
My DEAR FATHER McRAE—I heartif My Dear Father McRae — I heartily approve of your project to build a small charch at Beamsville for the benefit of the faithful in that district, and I carnestly commend your praiseworthy undertaking to the practical sympathy of the priests of the archdiocese. A church is badly wanted in that locality, not only for the grown people, but also for the religious interests of the children who have no Catholic school there, and who are therefore in great need of a church wherein they could meet their priest and receive from him requisite instruction in the doctrines and duties of their hely religion. The priests and people of the archdiocese can help you by purchasing the beautifal, pious pictures you have imported from Italy. Put my name down for a subscription of one hundred dollars (\$100) for your pious and meritorious undertaking.

undered dollars (8100) for your plous an eritorious undertaking. Believe me to be Yours faithfully in Christ, +JOHN WALSH, Archbishop of Torouto.

137—11X10—St. Enzement 232—12X16—St. Francis with Stigmata 233—12X16—St. Aloxius Gonzaga 108—11X13—Pius IX. 111—11X13—Leo XIII A.—21X17—"Angelus," of Millett B.—17X21—A Happy Mother

First Communion at Fort Erie.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Special to the CATHOLLE RECORD.

Fort Eric, June 21, 1891.

A very pleasing and important event took place to-day in St. Joseph's Church, Fort Eric. For some time past our good pastor has been preparing a class of boys and girls for their first Communion, and to-day the vicplace to-day in St. Joseph's Church, Fort Erie. For some time past our good pastor has been preparing a class of boys and girls for their first Communion, and to-day the victory was won. Too great praise cannot be given to both pastor and children. Both have industriously labored with pleasure for this beautiful event. The little boys looked well in their new suits and vied with the girls for good behavior, and the girls well as usual. They were dressed in white and wore wreaths of flowers. It is impossible to say which one looked the prettiest. They all looked like little angels, and it was a grand sight to see them go forward in two's to receive their blessed Lord for the first time. The names of the boys and girls who have acquitted themselves so well and have joined the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus are Kasper J. Hiseler, Jerome Mahoney, Arthur Cavanagh, Joseph Frizzell, Jacob Leishey, Peter Trandle, Maud Harris, Francis Leishey, Annie Smith, Sarah McLaughlin, Susie Isingott and Bella Kingston. High Mass was celebrated by the pastor, the Rev. Phillip Best, O. C. C., of the monastery, Niagara Falls.

The choir of St. Joseph's Church, New Germany, with Miss Julia Critz, organist, have placed this congregation under great obligation to them for their generosity in driving a distance of ten miles through the rain to give their services gratis for this anspicious event. On behalf of the Fort Erie mission I tender them our sincere thanks and hope when we again have a choir we may return the compliment. Fort Erie has been noted for having a good choir, and I think with a long pull and strong pull another could be organized with very little difficulty.

Next Sunday we expect a visit from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, so there will be another red letter day.

It Saved His Life.

It Saved His Life.

GENTLEMEN — I can recommend Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it
saved my life. We have used it in our family
when required ever since, and it never falls
to cure all summer complaints.

FRANCIS WALSH,
Dalkeith, Ont.

Dalkeith, Ont.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Unbearable Pain.

Dear Sirs—I suffered for three days very severely from Summer Complaint, and could get no relief, but kept getting worse till the pain was almost unbearable, and I was very weak. After everything else had failed I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The first dose gave relief, and it did not fail to cure me.

WM. T. GLYNN.

Wilfred, Ont.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we

we also accuminate poison and the air we breathe, we eat, or we drink. In othing clusively than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla ever all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or early rheum, removes the faint which causes

tried, does expel every trace of serofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system.

feeling, and building up the whole system from the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full infor-mation and statements of cures sent free.

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of summer complaint," John A
hens, Ont. Fowler's Wild Strawice 35c., sold by all dealers.

ttress and sickness in children is
worms. Mother Graves' Worm
tor gives relief by removing the
ve it a trial and be convinced.

JULY 4,

The Catholic Record. tive spheres, and as it was the purpose

Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richm street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-32,00 per annum EDITORS:

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY,

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

London, Saturday, July 4, 1891.

SS PETER AND PAUL.

The festival of SS. Peter and Paul. which falls on the 29th of June, and is solemnized on Sunday next, being the Sunday within its octave, is of the highest antiquity. Its early institution is an evidence of the intimate association of the two great apostles of the Jews and Gentiles in establishing the Christian Church in Rome.

That SS. Peter and Paul were associated together in the founding of the Church in the Eternal City would be beyond doubt if there were no other evidence of the fact than the testimony of St. Irenæus, who wrote A. D. 160:

"But as it would take too much space to enumerate in this book the succession of all the churches, by pointing out that tradition which the great est, and most ancient, and universally known, Church of Rome, founded and constituted by the two most glorious Apostles Peter and Paul, holds from the apostles, and the faith announced to all men, which through the successions of Bishops has come down to us, we confound all those who in any way, whether through self-complacency of vain-glory, or blindness and perverse assemble otherwise than as behoveth them. For to this Church, on account of a more powerful principality, it is necessary that every Church, that is those who are on every side faithful, resort, in which has always been preserved, by those who are on side, the tradition which is from the Apostles.

as bestowing upon them the crown of St. Irenaus was of all the early Fathers whose writings have been handed down to the present day one of the best qualified to speak of the century. St. Prudentius speaks of it lives and doings of the Apostles. He in one of his hymns as "the day when was born in the year 120 and was the disciple of St. Polycarp and Papias, triumphed by the shedding of their both of whom were instructed by the blood." In the same century there Apostle St. John, and knew from St. are two sermons by St. Augustine on John himself the doctrine and acts of the feast, and Pope Leo the first, before the Apostles, and both of whom wrote the middle of the fifth century, has copiously concerning these matters. It is to be regretted that only fragments of their writings are extant at this day, but St. Irenæus is an excellent witness as to what he learned from his intercourse with them. When, therefore, he tells us that SS. Peter and Paul founded the Church at Rome his testimony is of the greatest weight. But its value is enhanced by the fact that he makes this statement as of something which is well known to all, as he thus makes it the testimony of the age to which he belongs.

We can judge from this the absurdity of the assertions of those who, for the sake of proving that the Pope is not St. Peter's successor, pretend that St. Peter was never in Rome at all. But the tradition was as constant as any event of which we know to-day, and which occurred during the last century, as, for example, the indubitable fact that George Washington was the first President of the United States.

St. Irenæus, moreover, gives a list of the Bishops, twelve in number, who succeeded Peter and Paul down to his own day. It might here occur to some as a serious objection to the claims of the Catholic Church to the Pope's successorship to St. Peter that St. Irenæus mentions St. Paul as associated with the latter in handing over the administration of the Church to Linus: They delivered to Linus the episcopacy of the Church's administration.

It is not our purpose here to enter upon any dissertation on St. Peter's primacy over the whole Church. This subject would require special treatment. We shall, therefore, only remark in regard to this, that St. Irenæus does assert that the Roman Pontiffs derived their authority from or succeeded the Pope Pius IX. was not more glorious apostles named. But this is to be understood as meaning that they were together harmoniously in their respec-should also offer our fervent prayers concern! Meantime we have no fear, amount required for the purpose.

of St. Irenæus to show the dignity and his cruel enemies and for the triumph assured us that "Truth smashed to of the Church in this her time of trial. earth will rise again : you can't stop principality of the Roman Church, he could not better effect his purpose than by showing that it was instituted by

IS IT CHRISTIAN OR ANTI-CHRISTIAN?

the two apostles who were most prorai-

nent in propagating Christ's gospel,

the Christian faith, in which they were

also confirmed by their direct success-

ors. With this object in view it was

not needful that he should make a

latter adding that the triumph of one

(St. Peter) was on the Vatican Hill,

and of the other on the Ostian Way.

The places 'where these events took

place are still pointed out near the

Basilicas which bear their names re-

It is in consequence of their martyr-

dom on the same day, the 29th of June,

and of their having labored together,

that their memory is conjointly cele

brated on their festival day. In the

catacombs also there are constantly

found representations of these Apostles,

and they are nearly always represented

together, though occasionally they are

The festival itself was certainly kept

the Apostles Peter and Paul nobly

three sermons for the same occasion,

two of which are in memory of both

Apostles, whereas the third refers to

We cannot close this article more

appropriately than by making a short

extract from one of these masterpieces

of oratory. This great successor of St.

"The whole world participates in

because

all our sacred solemnities, because piety demands that what is done for

the salvation of all should be a source

of joy to all. But the festival we cele

brate to-day is a source of special

gladness for our city, because here the

chief apostles were made glorious in

their death. Here, therefore, on the

day of their martyrdom, our joy should

be supreme; for these are the heroes

through whom the light of the gospel

shone brilliantly on thee, O Rome, and

through whom, from being the teacher

of error, thou hast become the disciple

"These are thy true fathers and

shepherds who have brought thee to

the heavenly kingdom, who have

laid a better foundation than did they

Romulus and Remus) who first built

hou art named imbrued his hands in

' But the Apostles who have brought

the city, especially as he from whom

thee to true glory have made thee

holy nation, a chosen people, a priestly and royal city, that by the chair of

further by the religion of God than it

but the dominion gained by warlike

earthly domination. It

his brother's blood.

fulness.

St. Peter especially.

At the regular Monday meeting of and that from these two they received Baptist ministers held in Boston on the 22nd ult., Rev. J. B. Stoddard acceded to the wish of the conference by delivering an address against the influence of secret societies, and in the course of subtle distinction as to which of them his remarks strongly denounced Freeheld the supreme office. But this we masonary, declaring that when a man swears allegiance to it he swears know from other sources of knowledge. allegiance to a law antagonistic to God. Eusebius, the Father of Church history, who wrote during the reign The Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Montrose, of Constantine the Great, had access to then arose to protest, saying with the manuscripts of Fathers earlier than great emotion which he endeavored to suppress: "I am a Mason and have St. Irenæus, which have since perished, but he furnishes us with some extracts listened with patience to this scathing from them. Amongst others he quotes stigmatism on the order, but I cannot Dionysius of Corinth, who, in a letter listen longer to such unjust and to the Roman Church, states that Peter uncalled-for abuse." He moved as a and Paul "bore witness to the truth in point of order that Mr. Stoddard be re-Italy at the same time," and the Roman Presbyter Caius mentions the same fact, which signifies that their martyrdom occurred on the same day, the

strained, but the motion was lost by 50 to 7. Mr. Cleveland then said to the Secretary: "I request that you drop my name from the roll of membership of this conference. I do not care to be a member of any body that refuses to sustain any decent point of order. Then taking his hat he left the hall and Mr. Stoddard finished his address.

It has frequently been remarked by Protestant clergymen that the results of Freemasonry are hurtful to religion, and that in fact it is a substitution of mere empty ceremonies and forms for religious faith; yet the society is encouraged by other Protestant clergymen, and many of all their denominations are members of it, and the lodges are frequently invited to lay the cornerstones of churches. This has occurred found separate. The antiquity of in our own city. It is evident that these representations is evident, as the Protestantism has neither sufficient catacombs were used as places of refuge unity nor authority to grapple with and of worship during the first three any question which affects or may be supposed to affect the stability of the centuries, the period of the greatest persecutions of the Church. Eusebius Christian religion. Rev. Mr. Clevetells us that he had seen many such land will, of course, affiliate himself to representations, which were believed some other denomination, or perhaps to have been testimonials of the gratito some other Baptist Conference whose tude of those whom these two Apostles views will not be so decided as those of had converted to the faith. Frethe conference to which he has hitherto quently Christ is represented on them belonged.

If Freemasonry be really antagonistic to Christianity, there ought to be as a feast well established in the fourth some uniformity in the manner in which the various sects deal with it. If, however, it be a praiseworthy association, it ought to be encouraged. But it cannot be expected that a society or so-called Church which is devoid of divine authority can deal with it consistently, for all will depend upon the whims of individuals.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Under this heading the following condition of affairs is pictured in Brazil. It is taken from a missionary

The following remarks, overheard by a Brazilian missionary, and published in Brazilian Missions, indicate better even than statistics the nature of the work that is being done and the results that are being achieved

statistics the nature of the work that is being done and the results that are being achieved in ahe new Republic:

A hotel keeper—I only know one Protestant, and he is the only honest man in Sao Goncalo.

A Comerado—He will be sure to return the horse. He is a Protestant.

A ticket seller—I cannot make the change; you can pay me when you come back. Then to the station-master—It's all safe. He is a Protestant.

Man at hotel table—They are Protestant, and Protestants are all trusty people.

One planter to another—A Protestant from Rio Feio! Then you have a trusty foreman. A policeman—Oh, I don't know anything about the Protestants. We never have anything to do with them except when some priest makes a row.

A negro soldier—Protestantism teaches you not to lie, and many other hard things. I cannot be a Protestant.

The father of two of our schoolboys—Protestants have sense. They try to make the children better.

Man at card table—I don't like these Protestants. They never gamble. They are good for nothing.

The neighbor of a new resident—He cannot be a Protestant. He swears at his wife.

Guest at hotel table—I wish we had some Protestants in Christina. They are such a help to the place.

help to the place.

How consoling to note that the efforts of these good people have been rewarded Peter being made the chief city of so abundantly. When their work is the world, thy dominion shall extend done in that far-off country we hope they will turn their attention to Ontario direction. true that by many victories thou didst and labor amongst the Equal Righters, extend thy empire by land and sea, Doctor Potts, Doctor Austin, Doctor Sutherland, Doctor Hunter, Doctor exploits is less glorious than that which Ryckman, and specially with the chamthou hast acquired by Christian peacepion preacher of Toronto, Doctor Wild, the rev. gentleman who won the These words of the illustrious Pontiff Mail's ticket to Europe, in the late are peculiarly applicable to the position contest which turned into its coffers of the Holy Father at the present time. a bag full of gate money. When they or more beloved when he was an have converted all these a raid could independent sovereign than have be made on the editorial sanctums of the actual successors of that Apostle who been he and his successor, Leo XIII., the Orange Sentinel, Huntingdon was the recognized head, but this prisoners in the Vatican, unjustly Gleaner, Lindsay Warder, Montreal Father does not state which of the two stripped of the patrimony of the Church, Witness and Toronto Mail; and while was the chief. It was not his purpose but still enthroned in the hearts and they are engaged in the glorious warin this place to vindicate St. Peter's affections of two hundred and fifty fare we hope they will direct their primacy over the whole Church, for millions of devoted spiritual subjects, battering rams on Doctor Chiniquy this was a fact undisputed and well- It is most appropriate that while on and Doctor MacVicar. Apostles of known to all for whom he wrote. The the coming festival of the two Apostles truth, in far-away Brazil, we await two apostles undoubtedly labored we commemorate their martyrdom we your coming with anxiety and deep

for the preservation of the Pope from for the late Mr. Artemus Ward has PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS

COLLAPSE OF THE REIGN OF FANATICISM.

The triumph of the bigots of Boston has been short-lived, in spite of the preans which were chanted by Justin D. Fulton and the anti-Catholic press generally, when the parsons succeeded by a catch vote in excluding Catholics from the management of the city schools. At the last regular meeting of the school committee a lively discus sion arose on the question of admitting McCarthy's "History of the World" as a book of reference. The objection raised by the bigots was that it is approved by Archbishop Corrigan, and there is, besides, a cross on the reverse of the title page. It was not pretended that the book distorts history, or that it misrepresents the tenets of Protestantism: but the real objection was that any book compiled by a Catholic should be used as a work of reference in schools which Catholics maintain equally with Protestants.

Dr. William Dunn asked whether Catholics are the only Christian body which uses the cross for an emblem; and in reply to the objection against Archbishop Corrigan's approval of the book he said:

"It is superfluous for me to say that Archbishop Corrigan of New York has been accepted and honored by literary world as a literary authority whose endorsement is eagerly sought lay and clerical writers. Mecuen, if I understand him correctly objects to Mr. McCarthy's history be cause he has seen the words Christian. Cross, Protestant, Catholic, in Mr McCarthy's work. Dr. Macuen will find these words, with detailed comments, in the other histories which we have admitted; but it will be extremely difficult to convince any fair and honest mind that Mr. McCarthy's work distorts facts or teaches the tenets of any religion, Protestant or Catholic."

Other members of the committee Protestant and Catholic, spoke power fully in favor of the history, and it was finally adopted by a vote of 19

It is gratifying to observe that the reaction has set in against the rule of the Committee of One Hundred who set | Pope's regime, they fell under suspicthemselves up as the protectors of Protestantism; but who were in reality pronounced persecutors of Catholic.

A CORRECT VIEW.

When we have listened to such an amount of bigotry as has been uttered by parsons who are bent upon taking the education of Catholic children out of the hands of their parents, and forcing the latter to adopt their views, under penalty of paying a double tax, it is refreshing to find that there are a few Protestant clergymen who are not afraid to declare that they are not in sympathy with such tyranny. The Rev. Mr. Dunedo, pastor of the eighth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, is one of these honorable clergymen; and in a recent sermon on education he admitted that a grave injustice is being inflicted upon Catholics, in taxing them for the education of Protestant children, while they endure such sacrifices in order to educate their own in accordance with their conscientious convictions. He, for one, is willing and anxious to repair the injury done, and he asks:

"Could not some satisfactory way out of the difficulty be devised whereby this large and increasing body of our fellow-citizens would be enabled to avail themselves of the privileges of free education without doing violence to their highest convictions of duty, and without impairing in the degree the integrity of our Public school system? I believe there could be such; a plan, for example, like that which is at work in Ireland and Canada, and in some parts of our own country, provided that those who manage the school interests would counsel with reason and that broad spirit of charity which the Founder of our religion has laid down for our

If there were a broader spirit of charity exhibited in Canada we would not have the violent appeals from pulpit and platform to Protestant hatred that the rights which Catholics now enjoy should be taken from us. Christian schools are assuredly a bulwark against infidelity, and why should not Protestants aid us in strengthening that bulwark, instead of opening the door to infidelity to make more strenuous efforts to drive religion from the schools and thus weaken the cause of common Christianity?

According to the annals of the Propagation of the Faith, the amount received during 1890 for missions was 7,072,811 francs, equal to \$1,414,562.

In a recent issue of the Advertiser of this city we were treated to a disquisition on the "Persecutions of the Jews," from which it might be inferred that in all countries, whether Heathen, Mahometan, or Christian, except in England, under the light of Protestantism, it has been customary to persecute the Jews, as they are persecuted to-day in schismatical Russia.

It is perfectly true that there have been popular outbreaks against the Hebrews in many Catholic countries from time to time, and it must be acknowledged that these outbreaks were often most unjustifiable. Yet it is not to be supposed that on every occasion the Jews were the objects of unprovoked assaults. They were frequently accused of having been guilty of frightful crimes, which brought upon them popular indignation, and it seems that the accusations brought against them thought and action in our regard were in many instances truthful. We by no means approve of exercising mob law even against the guilty, but we must remember that notwithstanding that the precepts of the Catholic religion should have restrained the mob from unjust violence, they were men, subject to human passions, and when fearfully provoked the restraint of religion was not always sufficient to prevent them from having recourse to unlawful violence : though frequently the clergy were able to prevent these

The recent lynchings which occurred at New Orleans should be enough to show the violence of human passions when aroused, and we do not pretend to deny that Catholics have frequently lost their self-control under circum stances similar to those which animated the New Orlean's Protestant mob.

But in many points the Advertiser is astray. It makes the statement that 'in 1603 Pope Sixtus launched edicts against" the Jews. As there was no Pope Sixtus in 1603, this statement cannot be true. Clement VIII. was the reigning Pope from 1592 to 1605, and the succeeding Popes were Leo XI., Paul V., Gregory XV.

The Jews were regularly well treated under the Pope's rule, though sometimes, on account of plots against the ion; and in Spain, if the Jews were harshly treated by Ferdinand and Isabella toward the close of the fifteenth century, it was mainly because they were known to be favorable to the Moorish occupation of the country, which the Spanish sovereigns found is necessary to end by severe measures at a critical period of the history of the Spanish nation. The Jews were then, for the most part, actually in league with the enemies of the country.

But it is an error to suppose that Protestant England has always treated the Jews with great respect. No Jew could open a shop in London till 1832, and even Jews who renounced Juda ism were not allowed the freedom of the city from 1785 to 1828. (See Britt. Encyc. vol. XIII., p. 684.) Baron Commons five times before he was allinst. the Yale students attacked Barlowed to take his seat, and in 1851 num and Bayley's circus parade at New when elected for Greenwich, because he would not take an oath by which he would deny his religion.

BISHOPS.

Considerable indignation has been aroused among the Catholics of the United States against the Hon. Mr. Mercier, because that gentleman is said to have asked the Holy Father to appoint a French-Canadian as coadjutor to Bishop Wadhams of Ogdensburg. The Catholic press of the country regard Mr. Mercier's action as an undue interference with the internal affairs of the United States. The diocese of Ogdensburg has within it a large French-Canadian population, but they are well provided with priests of their own nationality, as half the priests of Ogdensburg are French-Canadians, and many of these are in those parishes where the French-Canadians chiefly reside.

The action of Mr. Mercier is said to have been taken at the instigation of Mr. Cahensly, who presented to the Pope a memorial adopted at the Luzerne Conference on emigration, asking the Holy Father to appoint national Bishops for the United States, who would have under their jurisdiction the immigrants of the various nationalities which are constantly pouring into that country This whole movement has excited the greatest indignation on the part of the Harvard, the founder of the institution, press and the episcopacy, and it is with red paint. It is known that this looked upon as a conspiracy, based act of vandalism was perpetrated by 7,072,811 francs, equal to expect the property large, the sum, though apparently large, upon the false pretence that the religious not come to near one half the loss interests of the immigrants are loss are indignant, but they loss for the purpose.

neglected by the American episcopate. Archbishops Ireland and Katzer have pronounced against the proposal with special emphasis, stigmatizing it as an outrage and an insult to the Catholics of America, and it is not believed that the Holy Father will agree to the proposition.

It is stated that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors in Rome were instructed by their Governments to use their influence with the Pope in furthering Mr. Cahensly's plan. In referring to this, as well as to Mr. Mercier's interference, Archbishop Ireland says:

"If things are allowed to go much further we may soon expect a cable gram announcing that Herr von Schloezer has claimed in the name of the Kaiser a right to veto our appoint ments to a dozen episcopal Sees in the Inited States

"The audacity of the Prussian is to be noted as indicative of foreign The contagion spreads, and to an ex tent that compels a smile of amuse-ment in the midst of our indignation and anger. So long as the Church of America is fit only to be portioned off to the care of foreign countries, why would not any foreigner, however small he be, small he be, ask for a piece? Hence we find M. Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec, a mere colony of England, running to the Vatican and praying in the name of his little constituency that a Canadian Bishop be named for the See of Ogdensburg in the State of New York. cier, we must say, is modest. hould, when once started, have aimed at higher game and asked that the Sec of Boston or New York be handed over to his patronage. But appetite come in eating, and who knows what Mon sieur might attempt another time?

"DR" SAM. SMALL.

"Dr." Sam. Small, who received his title because it was supposed that his uncouth oratory and levity in speaking of sacred things would be a means of drawing money from the public in his tour around this continent, while collecting for the Methodist Episcopal university in Utah, of which he has been President, has fallen into disrepute on account of an alleged shortage in his accounts, amounting to about \$10,000. The Conference of the Church met last week in Denver, Col., and dropped him from its membership.

"Dr." Sam. has recently been vilifying the medical profession, declaring that most of its members are unworthy of the name "Doctor" to which they lay claim, but the doctors who have earned their titles by passing severe examinations turned the tables on him by enquiring to what test he was subjected when the title was given him. To this no reply was youchsafed, and the new development of Sam's alleged defalcations has given the doctors a chance to point out that Sam's present position is much more unbecoming in a Doctor of Divinity than it would be in a doctor of any secular department.

DISORDERLY STUDENTS.

The Colleges of Yale, Beloit and Harvard have recently distinguished nemory, was elected to the House of most disgraceful character. On the 1st Alderman Solomons was fined £500 Haven, throwing hundreds of large torpedoes at the circus people, horses and wild animals. The students at the same time raised a horrible din with tin horns, and the horses and ele-THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL phants were stampeded, and the beasts were so enraged that they made desperate efforts to escape from their cages. The lady riders were especially made targets for the torpedoes, and many of them would have been seriously injured if they had not been rescued from their perilous position by their attendants.

The Harvard students have made themselves equally conspicuous by riotous conduct at the Parker House, Boston, where they held a banquet, at which their conduct was so disgraceful that the guests of the house were obliged to seek other quarters. The proprietors have given notice that they will not allow the students to hold there any more dinners on a large scale, though they will still allow small parties of not more than ten or twelve at a time. The proprietors say that "as they do not conduct themselves like gentlemen, they will not be allowed to come where gentlemen are."

Twenty-five of the students, memers of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, were also fined \$65 each for maintaining a liquor nuisance. Their rooms were raided by the police and a choice assortment of liquors was seized.

Another act of rowdyism was the daubing of the granite statue of John

have not as yo parties. At Beloit Aca were also rioto senior class

occasion of the upon the banq the juniors, ar hotel were bro banqueters we students being wound, however dangerous. We can sca

conduct as we possibly have Catholic colleg

PARNELL'S

When Juliu orders from crossed the claimed "Ale is cast.") St exclamation Thursday mo Registrar of S and Mrs. O'SI "The dye is c truth be blaz that I, C. S. authority, w where, and th and don't car

public feeling

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on a public ment of the Parnell aske influence, a day would c would be vi purity of his world. His making simi ican cities o may say tha scandal was tained the one day, w proving his the guilt of Piggot. Bu hope remain good name the priests, Irish nation tion for his posted in Ir well the tro the McMurr ent horror instinctivel the crime guilty before too, that wh ters may be there is n It is well e that the b divorce cot There was twenty year of that cou on the pa House of C

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parties. At Beloit Academy, Wisconsin, there were also riotous proceedings on the occasion of the annual banquet of the senior class An attack was made upon the banquetting class by some of the juniors, and the windows of the hotel were broken, and many of the banqueters were wounded, one of the students being shot in the side. The wound, however, is not thought to be dangerous.

We can scarcely conceive that such conduct as we have described could William from countenancing the most possibly have occurred in any of the Catholic colleges of the country.

PARNELL'S MOCK MARRIAGE.

When Julius Cæsar, in spite of all orders from his masters in Rome, crossed the River Rubicon, he exclaimed "Alea jacta est." ("The dye is cast.") Such must have been the exclamation of Mr. Parnell on last Thursday morning when the County Registrar of Steyning pronounced him and Mrs. O'Shea to be man and wife. "The dye is cast, the mask is off, let the truth be blazoned forth to the world, that I, C. S. Parnell, defy all Church authority, whether in Rome or elsewhere, and that I hereby set at nought, and don't care one pinch of snuff for public feeling or public opinion in When addressing a crowd of women

on a public road, during the excite-

ment of the Kilkenny election, Mr. Parnell asked for their sympathy and influence, and promised them that a day would come when his character would be vindicated and the honest purity of his heart make known to the world. His lieutenants have been making similar declarations in American cities on public platforms. We the benefit of a poor and struggling may say that from the time the O'Shea scandal was first mentioned we maintained the opinion that Mr. Parnell, ments, solicits a small sum for church one day, would surprise the world by proving his innocence, and stamping the guilt of perjury upon some new Piggot. But the die is cast, and no a chance have no idea or the faintest hope remains of restoring Parnell's good name or of reconciling him to gain, but charity or religion. They the priests, Bishops and people of the Irish nation. Nor is there any pallia- quired, and more if necessary. If by tion for his crime. Mr. Parnell is well doing so they happen to win in the the McMurrough scandal and the inherent horror the Irish people entertain real one they had, that of help instinctively, as well as religiously, for guilty before the world. He knows, too, that whatever license in such matters may be granted by law in England there is no divorce court in that isle. It is well established in law as in usage that the benefits, or the evils, of the divorce court do not extend to Ireland. ently against such an outrage being inflicted on Ireland. They both upheld the honor of Ireland's name for purity of public morals, and stigmatized the divorce court as a curse and a scandal that should be *spared a purely moral and God-fearing nation.

The matter was allowed to drop there, and it is to-day well understood that any privileges obtained in the divorce court in England are an absolute nullity in Ireland. Nor can Mr. Parnell avail of such privileges to bring Mrs. O'Shea to Ireland or introduce her to respectable or self-respecting society.

Mr. Parnell had the audacity, however, to tell a reporter that it is his intention to be accompanied by Mrs. O'Shea during the election contest for county Carlow, whose parliamentary representation is made vacant by the death of the late esteemed The O'Gorman Mahon.

We can safely predict that should Mr. Parnell carry out such a project, the appearance of Mrs. O'Shea at the hustings would be the signal for shouts of indignation; and that one word uttered by her in the capacity of aid-de-camp would be the death-knell of Mr. Parnell's political career in Ireland. Things are bad enough as they appear, but neither priests nor people, men or women, in Ireland, will ever stomach the presence of Mrs. O'Shea as the English-by-law-made wife of Charles Stewart Parnell.

The League of the Sacred! Heart throughout the Catholic world now comprises 46,408 parishes and communities regularly aggregated by The number of associates is 20,000,000, of whom about 1,000,000 are English-speaking Ameri-

LOTTERY.

The ultra-Protestant press, both in Canada and England, is unanimous in its condemnation of Emperor William's Lottery scheme. The daily Advertiser, of this city, compares it with the professional gambling attributed to the Prince of Wales, and says:

"It is true that a feature of the enterprise will be devotion of the money raised to the combatting of slavery Africa, but the demoralization that generally accompanies this pernicious system should have deterred Emperor questionable method of raising money.

No one can entertain a doubt about the demoralization and injustice that accompany lottery schemes, when bing purposes. Nor can we withhold our sympathy from the victims who year after year invest their hard That Precious Blood is the price which earned cash in visionary schemes of striking luck which never comes. But the abuse of the system is no reason why every little enterprise in the shape of a lottery should be denounced as crim- The Blood of a Man-God was the infin inal and demoralizing. At least such ite price demanded by the infinite justice of God in atonement for the in our opinion. In several places in Holy writ lotteries are mentioned, as deciding the fate of men the devil, and things, and as indicating the will of God. The morality of the lottery itself must be judged by the intentions, good or evil, of those who have recourse to such methods of deciding who loses or who wins. The avaricious speculator who employs such means to dupe the public, and grow rich at the expense of the credulous, unthinking wage-earner, can have no excuse before God or man for his unfeeling cruelty and rapacity. But shall the same be said of the

charitable neighbor who donates his gold watch that it may be raffled for widow? Or must the pious lady be condemned who, by similar inducedecoration? We fancy not. Neither one intends profiting by the scheme. Those who contribute or who purchase hope of winning. Their object is not are willing to donate the small sum reposted in Irish history: he knows full lottery all the better; if they lose, no well the troubles brought on Ireland by fretting or worrying ensues. They have gained their object, the only ing on a religious or charitable the crime of which he now stands work. Why such innocent and even pleasant ways of collecting money for a worthy object, should be rushed upon and held up to public censure and condemnation, we can not very well comprehend. Emperor William issues a lottery for the purpose of raising money for the abolition of salvery in There was an attempt made about twenty years ago to extend the powers of that court to Ireland, but Mr. Butt trifle towards an end in every way so their eyes."—Messenger of the Sacred There was an attempt made about Africa. There are few men in his on the part of the Protestants in the desirable. A small sum from several Heart. House of Commons and Lord O'Hagan millions will aggregate the required on the part of the Catholics in the assistance. Nobody feels impoverished House of Lords, protested most vehem- or aggrieved by such a scheme. The Emperor or his Government is not going to profit one cent by the tranthousands, of suffering, enslaved human beings will be restored to liberly and life by the process.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

To the Editor—The readers of your valuable paper, in general, and those of the Maratime provinces in particular, must feel pleased at your protest against those Ontario fanatics for calling in question Sir John Thompson's appointment to the premiership on acant of his religious belief.

A local paper, speaking of the attitude taken by some of the Quebec papers, says: "If words have been spoken which seem to justify the fanat icism of the Quebec organs they may be traced to a representative of Quebec

and not of Ontario." We Catholics cannot be hoodwinked by shifting the issue from one province to another. We have come to realize, to the fullest extent, that there are still Protestants in this Dominion pregnant with the idea that a Catholic should not occupy a high position in the government of our country, no matter how well qualified he may be to fill the position.

That Sir John Thompson possesse all the necessary qualifications to lead a party has been generally recognized, not only in America but in England as well. Judging from the of some English papers, Sir John Thompson was looked upon as the man fit to succeed Sir John Macdonald. That he would have succeeded Sir John Macdonald we have no doubt were it not that he foresaw that trouble would arise on account of his religious belief, which is still distaste-

ful to some Protestant fanatics. Is it any wonder that we Catholics should feel proud of Sir John Thomp-son? The whole English-speaking world should feel proud of him, regardless of race or creed. God has endowed him with extraordinary gifts,

have not as yet discovered the guilty THE EMPEROR AND THE and he is making good use of them. He has shown a lesson of humility to his brother politicians which is at once admirable. Yes, we love Sir John Thompson down here by the sea, and his name has become a household word. May he long be spared to us to nelp guide the destiny of this great

Descouse, C. B., June 25, 1891.

THE MONTH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

How fitting that the month of the Sacred Heart should end in the month of the Precious Blood! Does not the Blood that flowed from the Saviour's side tell us as naught else could tell how the Sacred Heart of Jesus loves us? It is St. Thomas Aquinas who describes that in the side of Christ its Precious Blood, to testify the excess of His love and to inflame the tepid hearts of His disciples. the Heart of Jesus paid for our redemption. And what a price! Blood was demanded by God in all time as satisfaction for sin. "Without the shedding of blood, there is no remission. infinite malice of sin. "Men," says St. Augustine, "were held captive by "Men." says enslaved to the demons. They sold themselves, they could not redeem themselves. The Redeemer came and paid the price; He shed His Blood, and ransomed the world. The blood of Christ is the price. it purchase? The whole work The whole world. ne drop of that Precious Blood could purchase the world and a thousand vorlds. Yet He shed it unto the las drop, to show the excessive love of His Sacred Heart, and that there is "with

Him plentiful redemption."

That Precious Blood tells us our own worth, the real value of life and the use we ought to make of it. Not the whole could stand in comparison with a soul, nor could all its riches buy a life. Knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things as gold or silver, but with the Precious Blood of Christ as of a lamb unspotted and undefiled. For you are bought with a great price, glorify and bear God in your body." Soul, body, life, all have been bought by Him. All are His by the clearest and dearest of titles—purchased by His Blood. All must be used and employed for His service. And yet how many useless, aimless, frivolous, empty lives! Alas, how many sinful lives for whom that Blood was spilt in vain? And would it were only in vain!

Finally, the Precious Blood tells us the boundlessness and the intensity of the happiness in store for us. splendor and magnificence of the mansion must be an equivalent of the price paid for it. How could the bliss purchased by the most Precious Blood of an Immaculate Lamb be but such as eye of earth hath not see, nor ear heard, nor heart conceived! Short the trial, the struggle, the suffering ; eternal the These are they who are reward! come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the Blood of the Lamb. Therefore they are before the throne of God, and the Lamb shall lead them to

A Fair-Minded View.

up the ridiculousness of the the Church saction. But hundreds, probably confessional." We are glad to accommodate people when we can, but in this instance must decline to do so, because it is none of our subscriber's business whether people confess their sins, and whether a Church has a con fessional or not, and why? If our subscriber is sick she will as once consult a physician, and confess to that physiian all her physical sins or difficulties The physician becomes her physical confessor and adviser accordingly. If our subscriber is in a business difficulty, she makes her lawyer her confessor, tells him all the things that are wrong about her business affairs, and the lawver acts accordingly, The doctor is the physical confessor in cases of sickness, and the lawyer is the busines confessor in case of business troubles Then why should not the priest, or preacher, be spiritual confessor in cases of moral irregularities? We see n difference, and if the subscriber does, her perceptive powers are greater than ours. Our rule is, let Protestants and Catholics worship God in their own way, whatever way that may be, and so long as it does not interfere with the rights of others, it is no more our business than the manner and form of consulting with (confessing to) a lawyer or doctor. This is upon the broad principle that there is room enough on earth for all people and time enough for all honest intentions. - Orleans Her

> It is made from the choicest marble, Church is the gift of Miss Madrigal, of | feelings and his attraction to himself

THE LATE SIR JOHN MACDON-

Speech by Archbishop Cleary.

The Macdonald Memorial Committee met in Kingston on Monday, 22nd June. It comprises the most influential citi zens of that city. Dr. Smythe moved the first resolution, which approved the plan of entrusting to the Board of Trade the task of initiating the move ment. The second resolution was moved by His Grace Archbishop Cleary, who I cordially concur in the purpose for

which this meeting has been convened, as is sufficiently signified by my pres-

ence amongst you. But a momen I entered the room and at once I was presented with a paper containing a form of resolution and requested to make a speech upon it. accompany lottery schemes, when gotten up for selfish and money-grabpatriotic spirit and a fair knowledge of the world's history, of the rise and growth of nations, and the mighty influence of the names and memories of national heroes upon the generations that came after them, the consideration what is due to the great departed supplies a theme in which he might speak with ease for eternity and evermore (Hear, hear) The work in which we are engaged is a serious one, and has reference to the dead. It calls upon the citizens of this, Sir John's burial-place, and upon all who value his life-work, to join in raising his memorial. I am a citizer of Canada, sent here to live, work and die, and, therefore, bound by my own personal interests, as well as the interests of those with whom I am officially connected, to take to heart all that con cerns the progress of the country, political, social or otherwise. And I say that the men who have expended their time, thought and mind in the difficulties of public life, who have borne the obloquy and sometimes the calumny that asperses their reputation, who have through all this worked their way to the front and spent a long time in the service of their long time in the service of country, these men are worthy of their country's honor. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) A country that is without the monuments of her glorious sons is a country that has no concentration of patriotism. You may put the books telling of the lives of such men in the university libraries, municipal libraries and young men's libraries. That is not the making of a country. what gives an uplifting thought and

motive to the actions of the young men. teaching them to sacrifice private advantage to public interests. Books may remain unread; they may moulder on the dusty shelf : but lift up a monument in your city, and you will hear itizens saying one to another, "That s the man who served his country, and Rule worked for its progress. (Applause.) That is the way in which to teach our routh: It is not to-day that the work of

lifting up public monuments has begun. From even the earliest times it has been the custom. The glorious Appian way, leading from Rome to the Levant and on to the east, was lined with the monuments of great men; and the youth of Rome, as they walk, had the memories of high public services and noble achievement alled to their minds and were fired with inspiration to emulate ancestors in devoting their lives to the ervice of their country. (Applause.

The speaker then referred to his recent visit to Richmond, Va., where monuments of the ex-Confederate leaders are very noticeable. That city A lady subscriber writes us: "Will had been one of the Southern strong-had suring the war. When it fell, the onfederacy fell. But now all the tates were one, and the statues of the eaders on both sides were going up indiscriminately in north and south So," continued the Archbishop, "le us lift up monuments to our men o patriotism. Let us hold in chief regard heir unselfish devotion to their country's cause, their steadfastness in adhering to it through all the trials and vicissitudes of public life, their sagacty in council, their ability in execu ion, and finally, the record of their success and sacrifices. All minds may not agree in approving the practical methods or lines of policy they adopted

in hours of difficulty. In this respect the best may err. Whether they were right or wrong and all could not be right-let us honor their memory forever. If Mr. Cooke and I were only to honor those who kneel at the same altar we would not be as good friends as we are. But Mr. Cooke smiles on me.

Rev. Mr. Cooke—And you smile on me, too. (Laughter.)
Archbishop Cleary—I honor the honest man, I care not what his creed I am not a Conservative nor a Liberal, and politics are not my pro-fession, but I can see the great and good men on both sides. Now Sir John Macdonald gave his long life to the task of elevating Canada to the status of a nation. He found a group of disunited colonies. He aimed at bind-ing them together into a homogeneous A handsome statue of the Sacred political organization. He worked for this earnestly and persistently, and we Heart was erected recently in the hardly say too much when we style Paulist Church of New York city. It him Father of Confederation. His Paulist Church of Sear wonderful abilities, his purity of purisiatues of the Sacred Heart in the city.

pose, his preseverance throughout half pose, his preseverance through the preseverance through the pose, his preseverance through the pose, hi a century of toil and trouble, hi and the artist had been working at it in Munich over eight months. A statue of Our Lady, of the same artist, has material and by the same artist, has been under the place of material and by the Same artist, has been ordered for the Blessed Virgin's spects a great man. His power Altar—the gift of Messrs. Frank and Vincent Travers. That in the Paulist in his government of men's minds and

of the good-will and esteem of all, even

of those who honestly differed from his policy. It might even be said that he proved himself a miracle of power and greatness among men by the fact that he had held together the Conservative party and kept leadership over them for nigh half a century (great laughter) For the steeds that draw the Conserva tive coach are sometimes fiery and unruly, and it was no easy task to keep them within the traces (renewed

This greatest of Canada's statesme is Kingston's glorious son. In the schools of this city, in its literary and social institutions, he inhaled the spirit that governed his public career, therefore does Kingston claim chief place in doing honor to his memory Here, too, by his own request, to Here, too, by his own request, to here the bosom of the bosom his mother, to whose interests he was personally and officially attached through life, as her first citizen, her honored son, her Parliamentary repre sentative. Wherefore let Kingston be the place of his memorial, that hereafter, as until now, his name and hers may be linked together in loving remembrance and undying honor.

In conclusion the Archbishop moved 'That in view of the fact that Kingston was the home of Sir John A. Mac-donald and is now his burial place, an invitation be extended to all who cherish his memory and value the work he did for his country, to join the citizens of Kingston in creeting this monu

Principal Grant, on rising to second the resolution, complimented Arch-bishop Cleary on his eloquent speech. Referring to the subject under discus sion he said a people that was not grate ful to its public men deserved to perish and would perish. He hoped the time would be long before there should be occasion to erect a monument in mem ory of Hon. O. Mowat and Sir Alexander Campbell. But when that tim came the memorials should be erected. The speaker was glad, on entering, to notice that sturdy Conservative, George Richardson, and that sturdy Liberal, John McKelvey, sitting side by side. And it had just occurred to him that when Archbishop Cleary, a Roman Catholic, and himself, a Pro testant Catholic, the heretic joining with the orthodox (but which was the heretic?) were agreed - all were a The movement, he one on the matter. thought, would not succeed Kingston moved first, and that promptly. Then Canada should be called upon to do her duty.

WILL JOHN DILLON LEAD?

Our private advices from Ireland confirm the public declaration that, on his liberation from prison, John Dillon will be selected to lead the parliament ary forces in the final contest for Home

This will mean a united Irish party nce more at Westminster. It will mean a cessation of the unfortunate nternecine strife which has been going on of late to the detriment of Ireland It will mean one authoritative cause. It will mean one authoritativ voice in the House of Parliament ring ing out in clear tones for justice. I will mean the death of faction and the union of all sections of Irishmen upon a common platform.

There is not a true man who believes in Ireland's future as a nation who doe not place implicit trust in the sturdy patriotism and unswerving loyalty of John Dillon. Whether hissing defiance to a Forster, and declaring that he would cheerfully lead a band of his countrymen in armed opposition against the oppressors of his country : whether facing fearlessfy a brutal band of peciers in New Tipperary; whether laboring patiently, earnestly and praylaboring patiently, earnestly and prayerfully for the union of his colleagues

Sadlier's I
Sadlier's I
Sadlier's I
Tablets at the Bologne conferences, or whether serving out without murmur, his sen ence to imprisonment for his country's cause, John Dillon is ever a true pa triot, an incorruptible man and a grand champion of the high and holy aspiration of his countrymen for freedom

In the House of Commons Mr. Dillon has the respect of the leaders on both sides. They know him to be a man of ability, a man of honor, a man of prin He always commands the atten tion of the House when he speaks. He always has something to say, and the man behind the speech is honored and respected for his sterling qualities With the confidence of both sections o the Irish party, and the love and ven eration of the people, he could solve the vexed problem by accepting the leader By his side would be his com panion in arms, the colleague who is

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closest to him and closest also to th Irish heart, Wm. O'Brien.

It will be a happy and an auspicious day for Ireland when the standard of the party is placed in John Dillon's hands. The Irish people may give it to his keeping with the fullest assurance that it will never be lowered while he carries it, that it will never be tarn shed, and that the undying principle which it represents will never be com

Mr. Dillon would be an ideal leader. The friends and supporters of home rule in America and Australia know im and trust him. They would rally o his support with their old-time en thusiasm. The money needed to carry on the agitation and to conduct the canvass in the coming general election would be freely subscribed. The bitterness of the recent past would be speedily forgotten. The ranks would toward Irish independence would be resumed.

The Republic has maintained from the beginning of the unfortunate split in the Irish parliamentary ranks that the wisdom, the conservatism and the loyalty of the Irish people in Ireland would settle the vexed question of responsible leadership. We feel confident that the time of settlement is approaching, and that when the prison doors close behind him John Dillon will be chosen as the leader of a united Irish party and of a resolute and dete nined Irish people. - Boston Republic



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My Tender Conscience.

I have a tender conscience, That measures five feet three, Whose slight reproof is worth whole tomes Of cold divinity.

Who leads me by "a still small voice," And, with a loving glance, Reminds me while the lamp holds out, This sinner has a chance.

Whose form is ever by my side, And at the door of sin Thrusts out a white and rounded arm, And bars the way within.

No man can ever go astray.
Who pauses to reflect
That he must meet those modest eyes,
And keep his self-respect.

So with a firm unshaken front, I bid old Satan flee: For I've a tender conscience, That measures five feet three.

HOW ENGLAND WAS ROBBED OF THE FAITH.

"The Ringing Island" was Catholic,

London Universe, On Sunday evening the Rev. John S. Vaughan delivered one of a series of sermons which he has been giving during the Sunday evenings of May at the Church of Our Lady, Grove Road, St. John's Wood. Discoursing upon the subject, "How England was Robbed of the Faith," he pointed out that our Divine Lord had commanded all Christians to obey certain commands under pain of eternal death. In addition to these great commands, however, there were certain councils of perfection which He did not enforce upon anybody, but which He expressed a strong desire that those who felt more generously disposed towards Him Chief amongst these should adopt. councils of perfection were voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience. He frequently invited the most generous of His followers to make an act of renouncing their property and possessions in order that they might serve Him with less distraction. He also invited men to embrace a celibate life, and to give up not only their possessions by taking a vow of poverty and denying THE NATURAL EXPRESSIONS OF THEIR

AFFECTIONS IN MARRIAGE, but to give up even their freedom by taking a vow of obedience to a superior. These councils constituted the very essence of the spiritual or monastic life. From the earliest age of Christianity down to the present time there had been thousands of men and women who had with delight abandoned all that the world held most in honor and affection in order that they might with greater generosity follow their Lord. In those times there were thousands of men and women who fled away from the great centres of pleasure by which they were surrounded, left vast cities and fled into deserts, where they spent the remainder of their lives in prayer, fasting, aud penance. And as their numbers increased to such an extent that they formed great multitudes, they lived together under one common superior. Thus little by little those great monastic orders which constituted one of the most wonderful might also, in a certain measure, be events of the early ages rose up. members of these orders lived neither idle nor listless lives, but lives full of usefulness to their neighbors. men, being free from family ties, bound to no particular portion of the earth, were able as free men to travel the country and settle down in certain parts, where they spent their lives in promulgating the Gospel of Christ and bringing a thousand blessings to their v-men. The Benedictines came to England as early as the sixth century, preached the Catholic faith, and baped the King who was then reigning. desires. He lived in the They went about the country exhorting men to lead lives of greater piety and mortification, so that the material aspect of the country changed entirely under their benign influence. These monks lived in large and stately monasteries, and busied themselves down the huge forests that covered the country, reclaiming land that served no useful purpose, planting crops, sowing and ploughing, and in a thousand other ways rendered themselves useful and beneficial. As THE GREAT DISRAELI

said, men must ascribe to the energy and industry of the monks of old the preservation of literature and of those nost precious documents that came down from the old classical times. those early ages many a knight and brave warrior who, wearied of a continual sight of bloodshed and warfare, of perpetual feuds and battles waged between one chief and another, and scared by the inundations of the bar barians from the north who overrun Europe, intent on pillage and robbery, flung down his sword, doffed his coat of mail, and retired into the peaceful seclusion of a monastery standing by the placid waters of a running stream, or on a mountain top, and there he changed his life of warfare and bloodshed for one spent in singing God' praises with the choir of the monastery or Church, or in transcribing the sacred page, or handing down to posterity the pagan classics, so that men at the present day might read them with profit. So many were these that they were told by a Spanish authority that in the fifteenth century not less than twenty-seven thousand monaster ies of the Benedictine Order were scat tered throughout Europe, and so with other orders in like measure, though not in the same quantity. In those days England was in no way behind the other countries of Europe, for she was studded over with monasteries in which the traveller always found hospitality, lodging and food so long as e chose to remain beneath their roof, and when he departed the blessing of want and hardship, too, the poor knew that they could find comfort at the monastery gates, for then the monks came, distributed food, clothing, or

gave employment to those who sought

IN THE CATHOLIC AGES OF ENGLAND WORKHOUSES HAD NO EXISTENCE; they were a modern invention of Protestantism. So pleasing to the great masses of the people were those mon-asteries that they showed their appreciation by bestowing upon the m many great gifts. King after king, sovereign after sovereign, presented the different monasteries with gifts, while many of those who died left large legacies, so that after a while the monks acquired great wealth and territory, and became richer as centuries passed. They, however, spent little on them selves, and almost all they received went to the decoration of their great cathedrals and the altars and shrines under their care. It would take too long for him to explain the number and wealth of these institutions, but as one example he would ask them to direct their attention to the great cathedral of Canterbury. That cathedral was a relic of Catholic times in England; and although at the present time there remained but a mere shadow of its beauteous decorations, and the magnificent carvings and wealth which it once contained had been destroyed,

or ceased to exist, nevertheless the might see at the present time the great proportions and magnificent harmony of that wondrous building. fifteenth century, however, there was located at Canterbury the shrine of St. Thomas, which was one of the most famous and richest of its kind that existed at that age in Europe. For three hundred years men and women of eminence and wealth, not only in England, but throughout Europe, had been spending wealth in decorating and adoring that wonderful shrine of the great murdered Archbishop, so that at the time when Henry VIII. came to

the throne it was ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE IN

EUROPE. At the present time there was a record of a visit which Erasmus paid to that He wrote a description of shrine. what he had seen, and said that it was one of the most gorgeous that any one could possibly read of. It was covered with gold, and jewels and precious stones sparkled and glittered in every part. The abbot who came with him bore a white wand, and pointed out the various magnificent jewels and stones, some of which were as large as a goose's egg, and most of the donor's names Erasmus found were the sover eigns of Europe. Then he went on to say that the wealth was something prodigious, and he could hardly believed it had he not seen it with his own eyes. A Venetian who visited it had also said that its wealth was simply incredible. Although of a very large size, nevertheless it was entirely covered with plates of gold, and yet the gold could scarcely be seen owing to the innumerable number of precious stones diamonds, sappires, and emeralds and numbers of others of great costliness with which it was studded. WHAT HAD BEEN SAID OF CANTERBURY

said of all the other monasteries and religious institutions that existed Every monthroughout the country. astery throughout England was a receptacle of immense wealth dedicated to the service of the altar and the glory of God. He would, then, ask them to picture to themselves England as it was then, and, on the other hand, to picture reigning upon the throne a greedy, avaricious and unscrupulous monarch, one who was but little accustomed to control his evil appetites or thing, and the result was that he found his ordinary income insufficient for his wants, and so he cast his eyes over his kingdom and looked with longing gaze upon those great monasteries and churches wherein was contained so much wealth and splendor, and coveted There were many around him them. ready to urge him on to seize the property of the churches and divide spoils amongst them—flatterers greedy and needy themselves, and anxious to have a share in the devastation. It was easy for a man of such a character as Henry to pick a quarrel with the monks, and thus find an excuse to rob them of their possessions. Therefore he commanded them to do that which was contrary to the law of God and their own conscience, and then punished their refusal by confiscating their goods. These devices proved only too successful, and he was enabled to draw within his own possession those treasires which were scattered throughout the kingdom in the churches and cathedrals. He sent commissioners to the different monasteries, and commanded the monks to acknowledge by oath his right and title as supreme head of the Church of England. their refusal they were condemned for high treason, and all their goods for-feited to the Crown, thus filling the king's treasury and rendering him wealthy. At that time one of the

wealthiest monasteries was THE RENOWNED ABBEY OF GLASTON-

BURY, of which the king was anxious to gain possession. In the month of August. 1535, he sent his commissioners to that abbey to sound the monks as to their opinion of the title he had assumed. They found them unwilling to acknowl edge his title, and in September of the same year they seized the abbot, dragged him to London, and placed him in the Tower, where he was submitted to a cross-examination by Cromwell, and condemned to death with two other monks. Thus with the abbot in the Tower under sentence of death, and the commissioners of Cromwell in

and silver that remained in the monas-

tery was removed into the king's treas-ury. Though bound under the weight of eighty years, nearly sixty of which he had spent in the monastic seclusion, the abbot was, nevertheless, flung down and dragged along the road to Hill, where he was hung. His body was then cut into four parts, one of which was sent to Wales to be hung up as a mark of the king's indignation, and to inspire terror in others; another part was sent to Bath, a third to Winhester, and the fourth to Bridgwater, while his head, which had been lopped off, was set over the abbet gate at Glastonbury. And by means of threats and the sword Henry was enabled to do with other monasteries as he had done with Glastonbury, so that they were told by historians that between the ears 1538 and 1540 no less than fifty four Benedictine monasteries were confiscated by the king, and fifty-nine Augustinians, together with other religious orders, amounting to over two hundred in all. These properties came to enrich the king's coffers, so that it was computed that between these years

tween FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN MILLION POUNDS

he was enriched to the amount of be

IN MODERN MONEY. ead with which the roofs of monasteries and cathedrals were for the mos part covered. Coventry Cathedral, with its lofty spire, in that age was the admiration of that part of England in which it stood. This fell under the ruthless hammer of Henry's commissioners. They tore down he lead from the roof, brought it into the church and melted it there by the aid of fire made of the carved oak screens which belonged to the church in order that it might be sold at so much a pound to replenish the King's coffers. What was said of the lead might also be said of the bells, for which England was famous. The whole country in those days went by the name of the Ringing Island, because of the number and son orous sound of its bells as they rang forth through the country lanes and echoed throughout the wide street summoning the people to Mass and Vespers. These were broken into pieces with hammers, and sold at so much a pound. He would give them a case—one out of innumerable others of a certain grocer, who, as a piece of speculation, had bought up many thousand pounds of these bells in order

to convert it into guns, or cannons, or other implements, as historians said. Thus the minions of the king were sent throughout the island like a cloud of locusts, so that whatsoever was beau tiful, comely and fair to behold was left desolate and bare, flaming in fire, or divided with hammer and crowbar Father Vaughan then dealt with the

way in which Henry appropriated these spoils. He did not build hospitals, he said, or places of refuge, schools, or universities, but lavished them upor his passions and favorites, ready to give to any one who chose to flatter him, and thus squandered that which he had won by trouble and the violation of many laws. There were some records of the shameless manner in which he got rid of that wealth. They wre told by a contemporary that HENRY BESTOWED UPON A COOK, WHO

SO PLEASED HIM with a dish of pudding, that he offered him one of the old monasteries as a recompense. On one occasion, when playing at dice, the dice was thrown, and the king lost at one cast the beau tiful bells, known as the Jesus bells, which hung in the temple close to St Paul's, and whose beautiful tones used xury, never denying himself any-Irish paper assails has been often reciently illustrate the nature of the king, and also enable men to judge more truly of the means employed in those days to uproot the Catholic faith in England and implant Protestantism in their midst. Any one turning over the pages of history and studying with a serious, unbiassed mind those terrible times, must necessarily come to the conclusion that the faith which was now so much spoken of in England, called the Church of England faith, the State Church faith, was merely the result of disobedience and opposition to the Church which Christ came to teach, and of which He laid the foundations on earth. Well might they bring before their minds that fact which Cardinal Manning so often put before them, that England did not willingly become Protestant, but that she was robbed of

her faith, and that it was rooted out by mere brute force and violence. Most Intense.

Mrs. E. Harwood, 23 Moss Side, Blackburn, London, Eng., suffered a long time with acute sciatica. The pain was most intense, and she was unable to obtain relief until she applied St. Jacobs Oil four times, when she was completely energy

was completely cured.

Inflammation of the Eyes Cured.

Mr. Jacob D. Miller, Newbury, writes: "I was troubled with Inflammation of the Eyes, so that during nearly the whole of the summer of 1882 I could not work: I took several bottles of Northrop, & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that it cured me of my affliction. It is an excellent medicine for Costiveness."

The Usual Way.

Costiveness."
The Usual Way.

The usual way is to neglect bad blood untiboils, blotches and sores make its presence forcibly known. Every wise person ought to be careful to purity the blood by using the best blood purifier and tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. Its purifying power is unrivalled.

Do you feel as though your friends had all deserted you, business calamities overwhelmed you, your body refusing to perform its duties, and even the sun had taken refuge behind a cloud? Then use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and hope will return and despondency disappear. Mr. R. H. Baker, Ingoldsby, writes: "I am completely cured of Dyspepsia that caused me great suffering for three years. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is the medicine that effected the cure after trying many other medicines."

MALARIAL FEVER AND CHILLS are best

other medicines.

MALARIAL FEVER AND CHILLS are best broken up and prevented by using Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Alleged Irish Conversions. The Irish Church Missionary Society

is an English organization which has for its prime object the conversion of Ireland to Protestantism. has been undertaken before with indifferent success, we doubt the ability of the evangelists of the mission to accomplishit. Persecution, starvation, expatriation of priests, bribes in food and clothes, in a word, every device known to bigotry, tyranny and hypoc risy were used by England in days gone by without avail. Ireland re mained true to the faith, and she is true to it to day and will remain loyal to the end.

But if we are to credit the Munchau sen tales of the officers and exhorters of the Irish Church Missionary Society, there has been a wonderful change of heart among the Irish people. At a recent meeting the Protestant Bishop of Tuam said he had, when rector of Galway, addressed an audience, ninety-nine per cent. of whom were converts from Rome He does not vouchsafe any information as to the size of the audience. Perhaps it consisted of the elements said to have composed a great law and order gathering in Tipperary, some years ago, for the purpose of protesting against the land agitation, viz.: "A gombeen man, a bailiff, a detective and a goat."

Rev. T. Clesham, a paid official of the society, declared in writing that he had himself come into direct contact with more than one thousand persons during the past year, and was personally acquainted with thirty-eight Protestant clergymen and eight T.C.D. undergraduates who had been converted from Roman Catholicism by the agency of the Irish church missions. This is more explicit and more untruth ful than the former statement quoted. But funds must be raised, and English subscribers to the mission have no neans of verifying these weird and reckless tales of conquest in the wilds of Connemara. We refer to them merely as samples of what an English paper calls "thumping lies."-Boston Republic.

Catholics and Morality.

Our Dublin contemporary, the Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette, a Protestant periodical, has just had something sensible on the logical, or rather the illogical. conclusions of the bigotry which is fond of ascribing the backward condition of Ireland to the religion of the majority To such there is nothing pathetic and praiseworthy in the fact that the Irish race have held on with wonderful fideland firmness to their own form of Chris tianity; and that this very faithfulnes was for a very long period the cause of severe sufferings and disabilities which heavily weighted them in the race for temporal prosperity, Referring to the spiritual condition of England, which is forcing itself on the public mind, the writer says: "Thousands, perhaps even some millions, of people are practically heathens in Protestant England. Whatever we are in Ireland, we have not, so far as we know, anything like a corresponding mass of infidelity, in difference and practical heathenism to what there is in England. We doub also the wisdom of making material prosperity such a test of religious truth. may be very proud of mills and t infinitely bette machinery, and yo that the majority of the mill hands were leading simple, natural lives in the open air, under the blue sky; etter for them both morally and physically. Temporal success and the ac quisition of wealth do not of themselves recommend the individual to God, neither do they recommend the com-

Catholic countries abroad and the ess of enterprising and self-respecting Catholic Irishmen in America; prejudices die hard.—Catholic Times. A Beau of 1829.

When grandpa went a-wooing, He wore a satin vest, A trail of running roses Embroidered on the breast. The pattern of his trousers, His linen, white and line, Were all the latest fashion to eighteen twenty-nine. Were all the latest fashion
In eighteen twenty-nine.
Grandpa was a fine-looking young fellow
then, so the old ladies say, and he is a finelooking old gentleman now. For the past
score of years he has been a firm believer in
the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery. "It renewed my youth," he frequently says. It is the only blood purifier
and liver invigorator guaranteed to benefit or
cure, or money promptly refunded. It cures
cure, or money promptly refunded. and ner invertises and the refunded. It cures cure, or money promptly refunded. It cures liver disease, dyspepsia, scrofulous sores, skin cruptions, and all diseases of the blood. For lingering coughs and consumption (which is lung-scrofula in its early stages) it is an un-

The prejudice which the

futed by reference to the prosperity of

munity."

ng-scround in an arralleled remedy. Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,

Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

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EXPLODED.



was a noiseless explosion, and ame about gradually, but it exploded This is how it happened : all the same. Certain people got the idea (without having first proved its correctness) that because they couldn't buy as big an armful of "Sunlight" Soap for 25c. is they could of other soaps, that "Sunwas consequently dear.

light This idea is now "exploded." has been proved erroneous and misand those who were once leading; under that false impression now admit that there is in fact more real value. more pure Soap and less water, more saving of labor and less wear and injury to the clothes and hands, and more all-round satisfaction in using 'Sunlight" Soap than in using any other Soap in the market.

forewarned-





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Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal on Friday morning will John outward mail steamer at Halijax on Saturday.

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and produce intended for the European market.

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Railway Office, Moneton, N. B. }





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Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Firmple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

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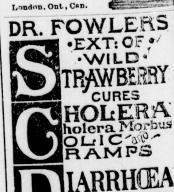
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We must not he And gather t Until we have And watered It is not just as This mystica Life's field will A harvest of

JULY 4,

Grape

SHORT SE

Preached in S

The League o

The history Sacred Heart. istic of whose unselfishness, of its solidity of devotion the 1844 in a little Father Gautr inflamed with conceived the the eyes of Cl an apostleship all could bec itself, of counovel; but the

entirely new there had b Moses by his avenging har lifted up on Josue fightin filled the par The holy me Dispensation would open the Just One dom of God 1 truly apostle years of His entirely an a word by whi finally be esta lifetime the apostle of p or exhorting working, st Son, the c building, His Word w out the worl mighty edit Church an apostleship

the rush a workaday grateful sol brought fru and fasting watchings of the Gosp ministers, a to souls. I holy Jesui to organize mon aims to the pow plained his about him. companion the Sacred prayers, la intentions is the or ing, the e League.

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by the then by a mani ment of of men souls th if not v spiritu power St. Pa associa ises ha unable of wha prayer

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princi ship deepe t must be a tremendous loss, for any

ity," which is really only another ex-

pression for Skepticism and Agnostic-

our united petitions and we should see converts flocking to the Church in great

SOME COURT CARDS.

"That every people has the govern-

Europe with the Sultan of Turkey, and

has a country."

Umberto I., of Italy, is another soldier-king. "He has no political philosophy, no book-learning;" and nobody would suspect him of possess-

ing either; but his moustache compensates for the absence of both. The

touching anecdote is told of him that, once being advised that tobacco was

of his fellow-kings. He is five years

The King of Portugal and His Majesty of Greece look intelligent

useful avocation.

word.

Ananias would.

Grapes and Thorns.

We must not hope to be mowers, And gather the ripe gold ears, Until we have first been sowers, And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we like it—
This mystical world of ours:
Life's field will yield as we think it,
A harvest of thorns and flowers.
—Alice Cary.

SHORT SERMONS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral,

New York.

The League of the Sacred Heart-its History an Evidence of its Solid-ity. The history of the League of the Sacred Heart, dear brethren, the charistic of whose devotion to our Lord is unselfishness, is a gratifying evidence of its solidity. As an organized form of devotion the Holy League began in of devotion the Holy League began in 1844 in a little Jesuit college in France. Father Gautrelet, S. J., a holy man inflamed with a spirit of loving zeal, conceived the idea of bringing before the eyes of Christians the necessity of an apostleship of prayer, and how they all could become apostles. The idea itself, of course, was by no means novel; but the plan of organization was entirely new. From the beginning there had been apostles of prayer. Moses by his intercession staying the avenging hand of God, with his hands lifted up on the mountain top, aiding Josue fighting in the plain beneath, filled the part of an apostle of prayer.

The holy men and women of the Old
Dispensation praying that the heavens would open and the clouds rain down the Just One, praying that the kingdom of God might come on earth, were truly apostles of prayer. For thirty years of His life our Lord Himself was entirely an apostle of prayer, praying for the success of that apostleship of the word by which God's kingdom should finally be established. Throughout her lifetime the Blessed Virgin was an OF OUR SEPARATED BRETHapostle of prayer—neither preaching nor exhorting, nor administering, but working, suffering, praying for her Son, the chief corner-stone of the building, and the Apostles of His Word who were to spread throughout the world the foundations of that out the world the foundations of that mighty edifice. In the history of the Church an apostleship of prayer has always gone side by side with the apostleship of the Word. Thousands of holy religious, of men and women in the rush and busy confusion of the workaday world, as well as the ungrateful solitude of the cloister, have brought fruitfulness by their prayers workaday world, as well as the un-grateful solitude of the cloister, have brought fruitfulness by their prayers and fastings, sufferings, labors and watchings to the words of the preachers of the Gospel of Christ, strength to His ministers, aid to His Church, salvation doctrine of the Catholic Church is that But it was reserved for this holy Jesuit in an obscure town of France in the memory of our own day, to organize this mighty though silent apostleship; to give its members com-

to add the untold power of association to the power of prayer. Having explained his purpose to the scholastics about him, the holy man, with tweive companions, consecrated themselves to the Sacred Heart, offering daily their prayers, labors and sufferings for the intentions of that Divine Heart. This is the origin of the morning offering, the essential practice in the Holy League. It is curious to note that conjointly with this first and essential practice there existed that of recommending to the prayers of the Associates particular that conjointly with this first and essential practice there excisited that of recommending to the prayers of the Associates particular intentions so widely practiced to-day among our members. There were deep theological reasons at the bottom of the organization. First was the truth that in the economy of man's redemption, God had destined man to co-operate not only in his own salvation but also in the salvation of others. That is, if men would pray, souls would be saved. Prayer brings grace: and salvation is conditional upon grace. The reason why more are not saved is that men do not pray enough. If they do pray for themselves they forget their duty of praying for others. They forget that upon every one of us God hath it does not much matter what laid a commandment concerning the neighbor. This duty toward the neighbor are and solvations and contenting the neighbor. This duty toward the neighbor and the principles of the prayer of the send and urging and gloomy tyrant in spired apostle, all souls are equally prayers, and it is that of an inspired apostle, all souls are equally praying for deal solution and labor for the sight of God, and we should pray for all and labor for the praying for others.

In this view, and it is that of an inspired apostle, all souls are equally praying micro all such that of an inspired apostle, all souls are equally pray for all and labor for the sight of God, and we should pray for all and labor for the sight of God, and the sight of God, and the sight of God, and the second on the short of the reasons who more are not sayed by feat that the or an inspired apostle, all souls are equally the precious in the sight of God, and the second on the substitute of the praying for others.

In this view, and it is tha do pray for themselves they forget their duty of praying for others. They forget that upon every one of us God hath laid a commandment concerning the neighbor. This duty toward the neighbor. bor St. Paul enunciated when in writing to Timothy he expressed it to be his desire, first of all, that prayers, intercessions, thanksgivings and all manner of supplication be made to God for all men, that the will of God be done; which will was that all men should be The importance assigned by St. Paul to our prayers for our brethren cannot be over-estimated. It is clear that he understood its importance by the desire to have it done first of all then by making the will of God in a manner dependent upon the fulfilment of this desire. Hence one of our chief duties is prayer for the salvation of men. Except in the case of holy souls this duty is liable to be neglected if not urged by some external means, as selfishness enters largely into our spiritual life. It is clear, too, that the power of the intercession desired by St. Paul can be much increased by

association. If Our Lord has promised much to individual prayer His prom-

ises have been still greater to united

prayer. Further, more souls who are unable to spend much time in vocal or

mental prayer lose sight of the value of what St. Francis de Sales calls vital

prayer; and hence look upon the positive command of the Lord to pray

always as an ideal impossible of reali-

especially organization, can strengthen

Association, therefore, and

standing of ordinary minds. Souls, the souls of ordinary, everyday people were made to feel that they were parts of a divine mechanism by which souls were to be saved: that they could repay God's beneficence towards them by actually assisting Him in His baneya. actually assisting Him in His benevolent designs towards others.

The association thus formed (not without divine inspiration, Pope Leo says,) spread rapidly. It was found necessary to have a journal devoted to its interests. Accordingly a leaflet Revue des Interests du Cœur de Jesus appeared, the first Messenger of the Sacred Heart. After five years it grew into a magazine that numbered 100,000 readers. The Jesuit missionaries of France brought the Apostle ship of Prayer into the lands where they went to preach the Gospel. People seeing God's plans brought home so closely to them, realizing that seized upon one of the characteristic features of the League, viz: that they were the workers, they had a real apostleship and that they could spread the League, and hence the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ. In our and love of Jesus Christ. In our opinion this has been one of the chief reasons of the wonderful success that has attended the League. The people have felt that this was a work for them — a tangible, visible way in which they might help God. In consequence in these forty-seven years the number of associates has risen from thirteen persons to 20,000,000; the Messenger is published in seventeen different languages; and where the solutions are trusted as a mong them, There it a sober, conservative element which is very much exercised with the question of authority. They feel the ground slipping from under them. They are beating about in their frail barques without chart or compass. They long without chart or compass. They long for peace. They sigh for stability, for certainty of faith, but they find it not. Oh, if they could but be brought to see that their only hope is in taking return the same day. The Duke of Kent, however, had stolen a march upon his brother, for he had a few months previously married his bride in Germany, the English ceremony being merely a formula to render yet more legal the fruit of the union. For all these men had led dissapated lives." different languages; and wherever the League has been introduced properly the visible blessing of God has been made manifest in the spread of a loving and tender devotion to the Sacred Heart, in the increased fre-quentation of the sacraments and in the bestowal of many extraordinary graces and favors.

REN.

It is a serious question whether Catholics pray as much as they should for the conversion of their non-Catholic fellow-citizens. There is motive and inducement enough, but somehow we don't seem to enter into it; it does not been brought within the pale of salva-tion, but that the conversion of the distinguished person adds to the respectability and eclat of the Church. The all souls when viewed in the light of their eternal destiny, are of equal value—equally precious in the sight of God. It is to be feared that we are too much inclined to overlook that beautimon aims and common means, and so ful lesson so emphatically taught by to add the untold power of association St. James:

Church one belongs to so they lead a good life. That is a popular Protestantdelusion. Truth is truth, and error is error, and it cannot be a matter of indifference whether we have the truth or not. Our Lord established a Church in the world. There can be but one true Church, and every human being is under obligation to belong to that Church if he would be saved.

We do not of course wish to be understood as saying that no man can be saved unless he belongs to the visible be saved unless ne belongs to the visible body of Christ. Many belong to the soul of the Church by baptism who are outside the visible body; and if they are in good faith, and live up to the light they have, and correspond with the graces given them, firmly believing that they are in the true Church, they may undoubtedly, according to the teaching of Catholic theologians, be saved. But that does not release us from the obligation of praying for their conversion. Nor does it excuse them for neglect in examining the claims of the Catholic Church when they have the opportunity.

There is undoubtedly such a thing as invincible ignorance which constitutes a sufficient excuse in the sight of God for non-compliance with the commands of Holy Church. But that is very far from saying that it is of no consequence whether a man belongs to the Catholic Church or not, or that he the Catholic Church or not, or that he stands just as good a chance in a Protestant society as he would in the Church. In the first place who can tell in any particular case whether a man is entitled to exemption on the man is entitled to exemption on the ground of invincible ignorance: in them the notion of the value of such prayer as is made by the obligation of works and sufferings. It was on these principles that the organized Apostleprinciples that the organized Aposte ship of Prayer was founded. The deepest theology of the Incarnation was placed within reach of the under-

or not? And then, if the Catholic Church be, as we believe, the true Church, having the one faith and sacraments and ordinances of divine institution, pregnant with the spirit of God and imparting the riches of divine grace for the salvation of men, it must be a tremendous loss, for any

The last of the royalties to whom one to be deprived of its privileges even though there was a possibility of his being saved on the ground of invincible ignorance.

We have dwelt so long on this point represents an old lady with pursed lips and a far-away look in her eyes, which that we have little room to speak of another very important motive for praying for the conversion of our outside friends: we allude to the fact of pence.

the present demoralized condition of Protestantism. The Protestant sects are all rapidly developing in the direction of so-called "Liberal Christian-

story with charming frankness:— "When in 1817 Princess Charlotte died, it was perceived with consternaism. Affairs are rapidly reaching a crisis among them, There it a the throne. Immediately the royal

mightily to God and with unceasing, daily petitions implore for these our separated brethren the great and unspeakable grace of conversion. Almighty God would undoubtedly hear Kent was rewarded, the present Queen of England being, in the words of Sam Weller, "the consekence of that ma-noover." Her Majesty has reigned more than half a century and has accumulated a competency. Her con-nection with public affairs has not been allowed to interfere with her personal numbers and there would be great rejoicing on earth and in heaven.—N. Y. Catholic Review. pursuits. Politikos says that she took
"a profound and pained interest in
the Crimean War," and that "the
Indian Mutiny of 1857 was another terrible trial to the monarch." Dur-ing the few months of the Chartist movement in 1848, she "read no less than 28,000 despatches, sent out or rement it deserves, is a dictum most emphatically true." So says the writer who calls himself "Politikos," in the Foreign Office — an ceived at the amount of work which few of the preface to his "Sovereigns and Courts Queen's male subjects would have acof Europe," recently republished by the Appletons of New York. complished without complaints of over-When a writer opens with a good, sonorous, mouth-filling lie like the work, not to mention that she had, besides, given birth to a child, the Prinabove, and calls attention to its charcess Louise.

The "Sovereigns and Courts of Europe" is decidedly an interesting acter by saying it is "emphatically true," he becomes an object of interest work and fully justifies the remark of Oxenstiern: Behold, my son, with to the thoughtful reader - just as Oxenstiern: Behold, my son, with how little wisdom the world is gov-erned!"—Boston Pilot. Proceeding on his theory that every Politikos appropriately begins his sketches of the crowned heads of

First Communion at Guelph.

sketches of the crowned neads of Europe with the Sultan of Turkey, and ends it with the Queen of England. Of the first he says: "His private life resembles that of an English gentleman. He is practically a monogamist, and has no more legal wives than four." This does not include the three hundred ladies whom Politikos delicately calls "brevet spouses." The picture of Sultan Abdul Hamid, accompanying the sketch, is not an impressive one. Abdul wears a fez and has the intellectual cast of countenance which we occasionally see on his countrymen engaged in the retail collar-button business on our sidewalks.

Photography is a terrible disenchanter. The portrait of Czar Alexander III., which comes next, represents, not a grim and gloomy tyrant.

Special to the Catholic Record.
Sunday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the Church of Our Lady. At the early Manday last was a day of musual interest in the C Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Photography is a terrible disen-chanter. The portrait of Czar Alex-ander III., which comes next, repre-

that has an army, but an army that has a country."

debt.

The music at all the services was of a very high order and beautifully rendered. At early Mass the children of the Separate schools, under Principal Collins' leadership, sang a number of anthems very sweetly, and at High Mass Joseph's beautiful Mass was rendered in a most excellent manner, under Mrs. Kelcher's leadership, Miss Gay presid ing at the organ. A quartette, "O Quan Kelcher, Duignan rendered in a most excenent mainer, maker Mrs. Keleher's leadership, Miss Gay presiding at the organ. A quartette, "O Quam Delectum," by Messrs. Keleher, Duignan, Scanlan and Bruce, was much admired, as was also their "VenitCreator," at the grand musical Vespers which were sung in the evening. At this service a most powerful sermon was preached by Rev. Father Devlin, S. J., who gave an account of the life history of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the tercentenary of whose death was solemnized throughout the entire Catholic world on Sunday.

In the afternoon the children assembled in the church for the renewal of their baptismal yows and to receive scapulars. Rev. Father Plante, S. J., the devoted President of the League of the Cross, then received into this most praisworthy society the boys who had been confirmed.

Altogether the day was one not soon to be forgotten by the Catholics of Guelph. injuring his health, he nobly said:
"On my kingly honor I will never smoke again." And he has kept his The next sketch is that of one who is undoubtedly the second-best monarch of all—the first-best is any dead king you please. Alfonso XIII., of Spain, has done less evil in the world than any

enough to fill the place of floor-walkers Montbly Prizes for Boys and Girls. in any ordinary dry goods establishment. They carry on the less exacting duties of their station acceptably. Montbly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Co, Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to hoys and girls under 16, residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, 490; 2nd, 36; 3rd, 38; 4th, 81; 5th to 4th, a Handsone Book; and a pretty victure to those who send not less than 1: wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto not later than 2sth of each month, and marked "Competition: also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners names will be published in The Toronto Mail on first Saturday in each month.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic, Then hearken ye peevish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc. The King of Holland wears a uniform instead of an apron; so that nobody can mistake him for the servitor of Gambrinus, that he looks like.

Their Majesties of Belgium and Denmark have the genuine "trade" physiognomy, but it is deceptive, as neither of them has ever followed any

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Bi-Monthly Drawings in 1891.

3rd and 17th June 1st and 15th July 5th and 19th August

2nd and 16th September 7th and 21st October 4th and 18th November

2nd and 16th December.

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CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH - \$15,000.00

TICKET, - \$1.00

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IOUSNESS. ADACHE ROFULA. N DISEASES

T: OF /ILD. WBERRY URES LERA ra Morbus MPS RRHŒA

ER COMPLAINTS THE BOWELS RELIABLE FOR DULTS.

ian Ins. Co'y. LOR, AGENT. Richmond St.

Branch No. 4, London, s on the 2nd and 4in Taursd sy of eve, at eight o'c ock at their nail, Abbi Richn and Street. P. F. Royle, Processon, Repording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

We regret to note that hard feelings pre-vail between some of the members of the Ladies Catholic Benefit Association and the editor of the C. M. B. A. Weekly. It is to be hoped the difficulty will ere long be amicably arranged, as these little bickerings tend to impair the usefulness of benefit organizations.

impair the usefalaess of benefit organizations.

It were most desirable that our brother members, before sending communications to the press, would take some trouble to ascertain that the statements they put forth are correct. Brother T. O'Leary, of Stratford, writes to the C. M. B. A. Weekly concerning a meeting of the branch in that city, where the subject of separation was discussed. Among other things he states that "the CATHOLIC RECORD got to the hall a day ahead of time." Further on it is added that "he has it on good authority that the RECORD got here as soon as it did by special request." As we go to press on Thesday at noon it is not surprising if our mail matter reach Stratford, about thirty miles distant, by Wednesday evening. In this case, however, the fact is, we were not aware that there had been any such discussion in the Stratford branch until we read the information in the Weekly. No special or any other sort of request came to us to hurry on the papers for use at the meeting, nor were any copies despatched save in the usual way and at the usual time.

In order that the discussion as to financial

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the benefit contemplated, the fund must increase in proportion to the increase in membership of 18,000 is required for a membership of 25,000 the amount must reach at least \$1,000,000 in order to afford the same protection to a membership of 100,000.

In my judgment a reserve fund of \$10 per capita is not even sufficient. The safety of the fund is amply provided for. No officer has or can obtain absolute control of it. The order transferring the fund is made payable in the trustees, and should read "for deposit on account of the reserve fund of the C. M. B. A." No bank would cash a draft made payable in this manner, on the endorsement of any officer. The trustees of the supreme Council and the several Grand Councils are houest and capable men who can be relied on to take proper care of the fund, even though the amount was \$1,000,000. In compiling the figures for eleven years a mistake is liable to be made, as indicated in the itemized report of claims paid in Canada published in the same issue of the RECORD. The Supreme Council is credited as having paid \$2,000 on the death of W. O'Connor, Paranch 91, when the amount was only \$1,000. It is not a typographical error, as it was included in the total footings.

I do not consider this error, however, of sufficient importance to hold that the writer's views on that account as applying to the question of total separation are erroneous. I

have more substantial reasons for believing that his views on that subject are such. The first death included in my statement was James Devlin, of Branch 1, Windsor, paid in February, 1880, after the organization of the Grand Council, and the last was J. P. F. Tansey. Ideaire to refute a paragraph which appeared in a recent issue of the RECORD, to the effect that my conclusions as to one of the reasons for the death rate in New York Grand Council was erroneous; for this purpose I submit the following statistics, which clearly show that I was correct. We had two hundred and seventy-three deaths during the year 1890, as follows:

New York G. C., 138, of which 31 were over 50 New York G. C., 138, of which 31 were over 5

Supreme Conucil 3.

I sincerely trust that all personalities may be excluded from the controversy, and that the important subject may be fairly and honestly considered. If the question is decided on its merits, the Supreme Council need not fear the result.

Yours fraternally,
C. J. HICKEY.

Letter From the Supreme President.

Letter From the Supreme President.

Franklin, Pa., June 23th, 1891.

To the Members of the C. M. B. A.:

D'AR BROTHERS:—" Averse" as is Grand President MacCabe to newspaper controversy, much more am 1; yet I cannot allow the acts of the Supreme Council to be impagned, as long as I have the honor to be its servant. I gave "official sanction" to a constitutional prerogative of the Supreme Council, to a constitutional prerogative of the Supreme Council.

Rec. Sec. President.

Moved by Bro. E. J. McEvay, seconded by Bro. John J. Forau, Jr.

Resolved. That we tender to Rev. Father McGovern.our highly esteemed senior Chancellor of this branch, our deep regret on the deather his gentie, kind and affectionate sister, a young lady who endeared herself to all by her many estimable Christian virtues.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded Father McGovern, signed by the proper officers of this branch with our seal attached thereto, be entered in the minutes and rathed the officers of the Canada and Catholic Record.

M. J. O'FARRELL.

JOHN CASEY, Rec. Sec. President.

A High Honor.

Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., has conferred upon Brother R. F. Quigley, of St. John, N. B., the degree of Ph.D. "for honor and merit"—the former being on the testimony of Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B., and Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax; and the latter on the testimony of his book "Tpc. Ipsa." It is the first time that this honor, the highest scholastic one that can be conferred upon a laynam, has ever come to America, and Brother Quigley naturally feels very proud of it. He made his profession of Faith and formally received it from the hands of Bishop Sweeny last Sunday. A High Honor,

and S. Cym.

Miss Mare—Premiums, application and literature in 2nd French class; acc., recitation and translation.

Miss Porte—Premiums history and recitation in 2nd French class; arithmetic, 1st division; acc, application, translation and literature.

Miss Brady—Premium, translation, 2nd French class, acc., history.

Miss Blackburn—Premiums, application, epistolary style, and history in 1st English class; translation in 2rd French class.

Miss Counghlin: Premiums, application, history and geography in 2nd English class; translation and application in 4th French class; acc., grammar, epistolary style and Church history.

Miss Counolly: Premium, application in 3rd French class; acc., application and egography in 2nd English class, and application in 3rd French class.

Miss Higgins: Premium, recitation and Church history; acc., permanship.

Miss Garvey: Premium, diligence in 2nd English class; acc., history and style in 2nd English class; translation and history in 3rd English class; recitation in 3rd French class.

Miss McNiff: Premiums, reading and recitation in 2nd French class.

Miss McNiff: Premiums, application 3rd French class.

Miss McNiff: Premiums, application in 3rd French class; acc., history and recitation in 3rd French class; cac., application and recitation in 3rd French class; cac., application and recitation and french class.

Miss McNiff: Premiums, reading and recitation in 3rd French class; application and recitation in French.

Miss Acona : Premiums, recitation 3rd English class, needlework; acc., application and recitation in French.

Miss McDonald: Premium, epistolary style 3rd English class.

Miss McDonald: Premium, English history 3rd English class.

Miss Noble: Premium, translation.
Miss Hutton: Premium, diligence; 3rd English class; acc., pennanship and recitation.
Miss Whelihan: Premium, English history,
geography, 3rd English class; application in
French; acc., translation, arithmetic and

eedlework. Miss McIntyre - Premium, recitation 3rd Engish class. Miss Kate Connolly—Premiums, grammar 3rd English class and translation ; acc., application

Miss Kate Connolly—Premiums, grammar 3rd English class and translation; acc., application in French class.

Miss Pomphrey—Premium, punctual attendance; acc., grammar.

Miss Dewan—Premium, French reading; acc., geography and arithmetic.

Miss Alexander—Premium, application, grammar, geography in division of 3rd English class; French reading; acc., history, recitation, application, application, application, application, application, application, application, and translation.

Miss Bertha O'Brien—Premium, epistolary style, history and recitation in division of 3rd class; translation in 2nd French class; acc., to reading and application.

Miss Halforn—Premium needlework; acc., epistolary style and application.

Miss O'Regan—Premium, application, grammar, epistolary style and recitation in 4th English class; recitation in 4th French class.

Miss O'Neil—Premium, penmanship; acc., reading, translation, history and arithmetic. Miss Reid—Premium, penmanship; acc., reading, translation, history and arithmetic. Miss Reid—Premium, penmanship; acc., pistolary style, reading and recitation; reading in French class.

Miss Granue—Premium, geography.

Miss Steila Regan—Premium, reading; 4th English class.

Miss Kearns—Premium, grammar; acc., reading in French class.

English class. Miss Kearns—Premium, grammar; acc., read ag 4th French class. Miss Forrestal—Premium, epistolary style

and put any six against the boys.

This ended a well-rendered and enthusiastically received programme.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

Good conduct, senior department, prize presented by Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, Kalanazoo, Mich. Awarded, by vote of the students, to Peter I. Meloy, Pontiac, Mich. Acc, Peter Mc. Keon, Windsor, Ont.

Junior department, prize presented by Rev. Ambrose Weber, Warren, O. Awarded by vote of the students, to Frank Reiplinger, Chicago, Ili. Acc, Harry Martin, St. Joseph, Mich. Christian doctrine, prize presented by His Lordship the Bishop of London, Ont. Awarded to Bernard Kildea, Corunna, Mich. Acc, John Corcoran, Bay City, Mich.

Literary Society, prize presented by Rev. F. Van Antwerp. Detroit, Mich. Awarded to Syivester O'Hara, Grand Rapids, Mich. Exacquo, Bernard Kildea, Corunna.

Graduate in English course. George V. Gabriel, Sault Ste. Marie. Prize presented by Rev. James Garry, Brighton, Mich.

Mental philosophy, prize presented by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, London. Awarded to Anthony Burke, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mental philosophy, prize presented by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, London. Awarded to Siyvester O'Hara, Grand Rapids. Acc, ex acquo, Bernard Kilder, Sylvester O'Hara.

Natural philosophy, prize presented by Rev. Jos. F. Smith, Shelby, O. Awarded to Siyvester O'Hara, Grand Rapids. Acc, Edward Burns, Bay City.

Philosophy class, M. J. Comerford, Detroit, 1st prize Trigonometry.

Theodore Valentine, 1st prize, first German.

Peter L'Heureux, Windsor, 1st acc, 1st French.

Peter McKeon, Windsor, 1st acc, 1st French.

Peter McKeon, Windsor, 1st acc, 1st French.

Rhetoric class 'Dennis Molone, Denison, Mich. 1st prize, excellence.

1st prize, religious instruction.

1st prize, tair drigonometry.

Joseph Powers, Cleveland, O., 2nd excellence.

1st prize, ex acquo, Latin and Greek. 1st prize, English composition. Geo. Stopp, Lorrain, O., 1st acc, Latin and

reek. John Hogan, Goderich. Ont., 1st acc, religious on. O'Meara, Detroit, 1st acc, English

instruction.

William O'Meara, Detroit, 1st acc, English composition.

Belles lettres, Ed. Burns, 1st prize, religious instruction; 1st prize, excellence; 1st prize, Latin and Greek; 1st prize, English composition; 1st prize, history and geography; 1st acc, first geometry.

Vincent Reath, St. Thomas, Ont., 2nd prize, excellence; 1st prize, ex acquo, Latin and Greek; 1st acc, 1st division elementary French.

Alexander Keho, Saginaw, Mich., 1st acc, Christian doctrine.

Philip Batiliarzeon, Tecumseh, Ont., 1st acc, Latin and Greek; 1st prize, first French class; 2nd acc, first geometry.

M. D. Whalen, Toronto, Ont., 1st acc, English composition; 2nd acc, excellence.

Arthur Ryan, Merlin, Ont., 1st acc, history and geography; 7nd prize, first geometry.

Second Latin, John Corcoran, Bay Ciry, 1st prize, excellence; 1st prize, history and geography; 1st prize, English composition; 1st prize, English composition; 1st prize, English composition; 1st prize, Grand Rapids, 2nd prize, excellence: 1st acc, Latin and Greek; 3rd prize, excellence: 1st acc, Latin and Greek; 3rd prize, excellence; 1st acc, 2nd geometry, 3rd prize, excellence; 1st acc, 1story and geography; 1st acc, English composition; 1st prize, inst geometry.

John Maloney, Niles, Ont., 1st prize, religious

rst geometry.

John Maloney, Niles, Ont., 1st prize, religious
astruction; 2nd acc, excellence.

Joseph Feurth, Woodslee, Ont., 5nd acc, exellence; 2nd prize, 1st German.

Charles Collins, Maidstone, Ont., 2nd prize,
lementry geometry.

Charles (200 prize, 18) terman.
Charles Collins, Maidstone, Ont., 2nd prize, elementry geometry.
1st division, 3nd Latin, Frank Foster, Simcoe, Ont., 1st prize, excellence; 1st prize, English; 1st prize, prize, excellence; 1st prize, English; 1st prize, excellence; 1st prize, exacquo, history and geography; 1st prize, exacquo, history and geography; 1st algebra.

J. B. McEvoy, Fort Wayne, Ind., 2nd prize, excellence; 1st acc, English; 1st acc, Latin; 1st acc, Greek; 1st prize, history and geography; 1st acc, first German.
Michael Crawley, Jackson, Mich., 3rd prize, excellence; 3rd acc, catechism; 1st acc, elementary algebra; 1st acc, fementary geometry; 2nd acc, 1st German.
Henry O'Neil, Hubbertson, Mich., 2nd acc, 1st Japas Horay, Woodsho, Coll.

German.

James Hogan, Woodslee, Ont., 1st acc, history and geography.

P. Dunnigan, Emmet, Mich., 2rd prize, elementary geometry: 1st prize, elementary aigebra.

Francis Sullivan, Bellvue, O., 2nd acc, catechism: 2nd acc, 1st arithmetic.

Paul Ragan, Maumec, O., 2rd prize, 1st arithmetic. Paul Ragan, Maumec, O., 3rd prize, ist arimetic.

James O'Meara, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1st acc, 1st book keepling.

Martin Monaghan, Alpena, Mich., 2nd prize, 1st algebra; 1st acc, elementary geometry.

3rd Latin, 2nd division, John Wallace, Monroe, Mich., 1st prize, first excellence; 1st prize, catechism; 1st prize, Latin and Greek; 1st acc, geography and history; 1st acc, 2nd arithmetic; 2nd prize, elementarybook-keepling.

Frank Hewlett, Jackson, Mich., 2nd prize, excellence; 1st acc, Latin and Greek; 1st prize, history and geography.

istory and geography.

James Murphy, Dorset, O., 3rd prize, excelence: 3rd acc, elementary algebra.

Stanislaus Cappe, Cleveland. 1st acc, excel-

Frank McDonald, Chatham, Ont., 1st acc, catechism; 1st acc, English composition.

John Egan, Au Sable, Mich., 1st prize, English composition.

Frank Flynn, Kalamazoo, 1st prize, vocal Charles Peqegnot, Sandwich, 2nd prize, in-

Charles Peqegnot, Sandwich, 2nd prize, instrumental music.
Elementary Latin, Charles Hennigan, Jackson, Mich, 1st prize, excellence; 1st acc, catechism; 1st prize, Latin; 1st acc, English composition; 1st prize, history and geography; 1st acc, 1st algebra; 1st prize, elementary German.
Peter Doyle, Grand Rapids, 2nd excellence; 1st prize, catechism; 1st acc, Latin; 1st prize, English composition; 4th prize, 1st arithmetic; 1st acc, and German.
James Fogarty, Springfield, Ohio, 3rd prize, excellence; 2nd acc, Latin; 2nd acc, English composition; 1st acc, history and geography; 1st prize, 1st division, 2rd division.
William Lafferty, Sandwich, Ont., 5th prize, excellence; 2nd acc, history and geography; ist prize, 1st division, 3rd division.
Arthur Chenay, Windsor, 4th prize, excellence; 2nd acc, catechism; 2nd prize, elementary algebra; 1st prize, acquo, elementary French, 1st division.
Mathew Casey, Jackson, Mich., 1st acc, excellence; 1st prize, vocal music, junior class; 2nd

Frénch, 1st division.
Mathew Casey, Jackson, Mich., 1st acc, excelence: 1st prize, vocal music, junior class; 2nd acc, elementary German.
Dennis Rourke, Belle River, Ont., 2nd acc, excellence.
Joseph Guerin, Wyandotte, Mich., 3rd acc, extary algebra. James Laughrin, Warren, O., 2nd prize, 1st arithmetic. Thomas Mahar, Saginaw, 1st prize, 2nd arith

netic.
John Abel, Grand Rapids, 2nd prize, 2nd mette.
John Abel, Grand Rapids, 2nd prize, 2nd arithmentic.
Harry Pendergast, Detroit, 2nd prize, ex aeque, ist arithmetic, william Van Dyke, Detroit, 1st arithmetic. William Van Dyke, Detroit, 1st prize, 2nd division, 3rd arithmetic, Henry Van Dyke, Detroit, 2nd prize, 2nd division, 3rd arithmetic, Ernd acc, Christian doctrine, 1st prize, excellence; 2nd acc, Christian doctrine, 1st prize, grammar; 1st acc, history and geography, 1st prize English composition; 1st acc, dictation.
John F. Stanley, Corunna, Ont. 2nd prize, excellence; 1st prize, Christian doctrine; 1st prize, 1st prize, 1st arithmetic; 1st prize, 1st prize, 1st arc, English composition; 5th prize, 1st arithmetic; 1st prize, John Gluns, Sandwich, 1st acc, grammar; 1st acc, Christian doctrine; 1st acc, Christian doctrine; 1st acc, Christian doctrine; 1st acc, excellence; 1st acc, Christian doctrine; 1st acc, excellence; 1st acc, Christian doctrine; 1st acc, grammar; 1st

John Gluns, Sandwich, 1st acc, excenience; 1st acc, Christian doctrine; 1st acc, grammar; 1st prize, natural philosophy; 2nd acc, dictation; 3rd acc, 1st book keeping; 1st prize, 1st divis-ion, elementary French. Norman H. Bruno. Saginaw, 2nd acc, excel-lence; 1st prize, 1st kook-keeping. Frank W. Filler, Columbus, Ohio, 1st acc, natural philosophy; 2nd acc, English composi-tion.

natural philosophy; 2nd acc, English composi-tion.
Francis Mogan, Detroit, 1st acc, vocal music, junior division.
F. Stanley, Corunna, 2nd acc, 1st arithmetic. George Gabriel, 2nd prize, 2nd book-keeping. First commercial, John Cahill, Niles, Mich, 1st prize, excellence; 1st acc, English grammar; 1st prize, reading and spelling; 1st acc, science; 1st prize, instrumental music; 2nd acc, 1st book-keeping.
Louis Cavanaugh, Muskegon, Mich, 2nd prize, excellence; 1st acc, catechism; 1st acc, reading and spelling; 3rd prize, elementry book-keep-ing.

and spelling; ard prize, centently stock keping. Adolph Gendron, Toledo, Ohio, 1st ace, excellence; 2nd prize, catechism; 1st prize, history
and geography, 2nd prize, instrumental music.
Wm. O'Leary, Port Lambton, Ont., 2nd ace,
excellence; 2nd acc, science; 2nd prize, exaequo, 1st division, 3rd arithmetie.

John Bookey, Cannonburg, Mich, 1st acc, history and geography; 1st acc, 1st book keeping;
2nd acc, 2nd arithmetic,
John Joyce, Grattan, Mich., 3rd acc, 5th arithmetic.

Alexander Coutts, Tilbury, Ont., 1st prize,
elementary book-keeping, 4th prize, 2nd arithmetic.

Alexander Coutts, Tilbury, Ont., 1st prize, elementary book-keeping, sth prize, 2nd arithmetic.

Second Commercial, Charles Ockford, Detroit, 1st prize, excellence; 1st acc, science; 1st acc, 3rd arithmetic.

Eugene Langlois, Windsor, 2nd prize, excelence; 2nd acc, catechism; 1st acc, English grammar; 2nd acc, nistory and geography; 2nd acc, reading; 1st prize, spelling; 2nd prize, excelence; 2nd acd, 3rd prize, excelence; 1st acc, reading; 2nd acc, spelling; 2nd prize, arithmetic; 1st acc, elementary book-keeping. Henry David, New Orleans, La., 4th prize,

John Reiplinger, Chicago, 1st acc, excel-John Reipiniger, Chicago, ac excellence; 1st prize, science; 1st acc, history and geography: 1st p ize, ex acquo, 1st division, 3rd arithmetic.

J. McGill, Saginaw, 3rd acc, excellence; 1st acc, catechism: 2nd acc, English grammar; 2nd acc, ist division, writing.

J. Streicher, Toledo, 2nd prize, 1st division, writing.

J. Streicher, Toledo, 2nd prize, 1st division, writing.
W. Ouellette, Windsor, 4th acc, excellence 1st prize, catechism.
T. Quinn, Muskegon, Mich., 2nd acc, science.
Wn. McGillicuddy, Bay City, 1st prize, reading.
H. Chapin, Saginaw, 1st acc, spelling.
Michael Murray, Jackson, 2nd acc, elementary book-keeping.
John Miller, betiolt, 1st acc, 2nd division, 3rd arithmetic; 2nd prize, writing, 3rd div.
Wm. Barnes, Detroit, 1st prize, 1st division, writing.

writing.

John Roth, Lexington, 1st prize, writing 2nd division.

James Bolsmier, Sandwich, 3rd acc, writ 2nd division.

James Boismier, Sandwich, 3rd acc, writing, ist division.

Elementary English, Bert. Auger, Bathgate, North Dakota, 1st, excellence, 1st
division; 1st acc, reading, 1st division; 1st

acc, spelling, 1st division; 1st acc, geography, 1st division; 1st acc, 4th arithmetic; 1st prize, eiementary French, 2nd division; 2nd acc, 2nd division, writing.
Charles Anderson, Grosse 1ste, 2nd acc, reading, 1st division; 1st acc, geography, 1st division; 1st acc, elementary French, 2nd division; 1st acc, elementary French, 2nd division; 1st acc, 2nd division, writing.
Harry Martin, 8t, Joseph, 3rd, excellence, 1st division; 1st prize, geography, 1st division; 2nd acc, grammar.

st division; ist acc, catechism, ist division; st nee, 2rd division; 4th, arithmetic; 3rd, ec, 2nd division, writing.
Frank Megow, Topeska, Kan., 5th, excelence, 1st division; 2nd acc, 1st division, 4th

leuce, 1st division; 2nd acc, ist urbas, in arithmetic.

Frank Relplinger, Chleago, 1st prize, ex-cellence, 2nd division; 1st prize, 2nd division, 4th arithmetic; 1st prize, 2nd division, writing.

Thomas Beneteau, Whidsor, 1st prize, 2nd division, reading; 2nd acc, 3rd division,

division, reading; 2nd acc, 5rd division, writing.
John Crudden, Detroit, 1st prize, spedling, 2nd division.
Join Detroit, Detroit, 2nd acc, spedling; 1st prize, 1st division, 4th arithmetic; 1st acc, 1st division, writing.
John Ducey, Detroit, 1st prize, 2nd division, 4th arithmetic. tth arithmetic.

W. Nowlin, Ann Arbor, 1st ace, 2nd di-vision, 4th arithmetic.

Win. Destrich, Detroit, 2nd prize, 2nd di-vision, writing.

Joseph Sicken, Marine City, 1st ace, 3rd division, writing.

John W. Paxton, Detroit, 3rd ace, 3rd di-cition, writing.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 2.—The market to-day was large. The grain deliveries were small, as the grainaries are nearly exhausted until the new crop comes in. Wheat had no change from 1.00 per bushel or 1.50 per cental. Oats were steady; at 1.45 per cental. A few lags of pens sold at 1.20 per cental. There was a fair supply of meat, and the average of beef was 5.00 to 5.50 per cwt. Good veal sold at 5 to 6, cents per pound. Mutton, 7c per pound. Spring lamb, uce by the carcass. Best roll butter was firm, at the per pound. Crock, 12c to 12c per pound. Eggs were scarce, at from 12c to 14c per dozen. Gel potatos were scarce, at 1.60 to 1.70 a bag. Wool was a trifle firmer, at 15c to 25c a pound. A large number of young pigs sold at from 3.50 to 5.00 a pair. Several milled cows were offered at 5.00 to 4.00 a piece. Hay was in large supply and prices were casy, at 19.00 to 11.60 a ton.

Toronto, July 2.—Wheat.—Red winter, No.

Toronto, July 2.—WHEAT — Red winter, N. 2, 1.05 to 1.07; thard Man., No. 2, 1.11 to 1.12; thard Man., No. 2, 1.11 to 1.12; thard Man., No. 3, 1.04 to 1.06; fail No. 2, 1.06 to 1.07; barley, none; peas, No. 2, 75; 75; oats, No. 2, 75; 75; oats, No. 2, 51 to 55; corn, 68; flour, extra, 4, to 4.50; straight roller, 4.75 to 4.85.

to 4.50; straight roller, 4.75 to 4.85.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,705
market steady; extra natives, 5.95 to 6.66
others, 4.40 to 5.75; Fexans, 2,905 to 4.06; to 5.70; Fexans, 2,905 to 4.06; to 6.66
p.,905; shipments, 5,909; market active, higher rough and common, 4.25 to 4.40; packers as mixed, 4.50 to 4.55; prime heavy and butcher weights, 4.76 to 4.75; light, 4.50 to 4.75. Sheep Receipts, 590; shipments, 300; market steady natives, 4.50 to 5.09; lambs, 6.90 to 7.00.

LONDON CHERSE MARKET.

LONDON CHESSE MARKET.

Saturday, June 27, 1891.—The market was fairly well attended to-day, both by buyers and sellers. There was no change in the price of the property of the price is for new cheese, it should be recollected. In the London market to-day, 1,335 boxes were sold at 82 cents; 985 boxes at 84; 125 boxes at 82 cents, and 170 boxes at 811-16 cents.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents - I sprained my leg so badly that I nad to be driven home in a carriage I immediately applied MINARD'S LINI-MENT freely and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

JOSHUA WYNAUGHT.

Bridgewater, N. S.

SERVANT WANTED.

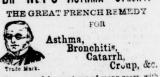
WANTED A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Recommendations required. Good wages will be paid to a competent person. Apply to CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

TEACHERS WANTED.

A YOUNG, ENERGETIC CATHOLIC male teacher, to teach mathematics, Book-keeping, penmanship, etc., in a Catholic College. Duties to begin September 1st, 1891. Applicants will send their qualifications, experience, and references to "A B.," CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 659-17

POR THE PERTH ROMAN CATHOL.
Separate school, a principal (male) hold:
a first or second class professional certifica
Applicants will please state qualifications,
nerience and salary expected. Address Thy
Nooxan, Sec., Perth, Out.

DR NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIS



The successful experience of many years with numerous patients entities Dr. NEY'S ASTEMA SPECIFIC to the public confidence. Numerous testimonials highly extol the merits of this remarkable preparation, but lack of spacecompels us to publish only a few lines of two of these testimonials.

The Rev. Sister A. Boire, of the St. Boniface (Manitoba) General Hospital, says:

— As regards Dr. Ney's Asthma Specific, Ibelieve its value has not been overrated. If those not always cure, IT NEYER FALLS TO GIVE RELIEF.

St. Boniface, June Sth 1890. Sieren A. Boire.

St. Boniface, June 8th 1890. SISTER A. BOIRE. Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

"I have used Dr. NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC in several cases of Asthma with very
good success. I had a particularly bad case of
asthma recently. An old man of 72 years of
age had been an inveterate asthmatic for the
last 12 or 15 years. His sufferings were so
vere that he apprehended sufferings were so
vere that he apprehended sufferings were so
him inhale the fumes of Dr. NEY'S ASTH
MASPECIFIC and he immediately breathed
freely. It is several weeks since this occurred
and from what I know he has enjoyed an excellent health from that day. I cannot but congratulate myself upon having tried this most
excellent preparation."

St-Felix de Valois. G. Drebosura, M. D.
Sold well Demogistant 50 cts. 4 \$1.00 per box. Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1896

Sold by all Druggists at 50 cts. 4 \$1.00 per box. Free by mail on receipt of price.

L. ROBITAILLE, CHEMIST,

JOLIETTE, P. Q. Canada. MASS WINE.

WILSON BROTHERS

Have just received a direct importation of the Choicest and purest Mass Wine, which will be

SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES. They hold a certificate, attesting its purity, from Rev. Emmanuel Olea, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Taragona. The rev. cle.gy are respectfully invited to send for sample.

CATHOLIC - HOME - ALMANAO The BEST YET. It Should be in Every Cathelic Family. PRICE 25 CENTS. Address, THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London

VOLUME

ARCHDIOCES His Grace Archbi

Milland Fre The occasion of Most Rev. Dr. Wa official capacity, joy and pleasure gregation. His by the Rev. Fath Michael's College Toronto by the e church was evincing a livel portant ceremon Beautiful flowe altar, and from leaves twinkled

open historic par Church of Jesus offer the Holy S the dark recessor The sixty-fiv seats in the fre sented a beauti were dressed i long flowing ve wreaths. High Mass

Father Lyne assisting as ma Grace, attende sanctuary. choir on this o Rev. Fathers C was remarkabl credit on all its presided at the superior and Miss Le Va Mr. Riordan mention. After Mass

children acqu

a creditable the Archbisho He especially and ladies w Lynett in ma efficient, an emphasis on t here in Mid through the Grace in his and explai to receive th tion with its understandi knowledge, Lord. He these many that wisdom tinguish th from the s founded by ished a C men to her tive voicehear that C He said "I His Grace not build can he es from wha that each understan compreher reasons for He hoped t keep them so common enable t

for the and calu knowledg distingui strengthe former at went on and respe fear of th from cov prompts, sooner s The co pledge Immed Mr. Stee manche:

MAY IT us the ve most hear one of til diocese. Agrish of years in et the old p to the stand a religious favorable seniors it all those its erectiproud botts life si olicity, day sche 212, while say, out to sum of seniors it was not seriors if the seniors it was not seniors it seriors its seriors to sum of seniors of the seniors it was not seniors if the seniors it was not seniors if the seniors it was not seniors in the seniors in the seniors in the seniors of the senior se

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