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Wine used and recommended by His Emi
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mended and used by Rt. Bev. Archbisho;
Lynch and Bishop Walsh,
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the market.
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London, Sept. 18th, 1887.
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., o
Sandwich, being good practical Catholica
we are satisfied their word may be relied on
and that the wine they sell for use in the
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ents recommend it for altar use to the clery
of our diocese.

t John Walsh, Bp. of London.

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sronces: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarni.
on, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor.
, Parthill, Twoby, Kingston; and Rev.
arnold, Montreal.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISIT TO WINDSOR - CONFIRMATION - DEAN WAGNER'S ORDINATION ANNIVER-

dred and two persons. At 8:30 a.m., Mass was said, Father Scanlan being cele-Mass was said, Father Scanish being celebrant. The Bishop occupied the throne.
Very Rev Dean Wagner and Father
McBrady, C S. B., were assistant priests.
The church was througed with devout
worshippers. Fifty little girls, in white
dresses, with wells and wreaths, were
seated on chairs in the main alse,
near the sanctuary. Seats were
reserved for forty-one boys and eleven
adults, three of the latter being colored
converts. After Mass the Bishop, in full
portificals, advanced to the sanctuary railing, and, in his usual clear and inmittable
way, addressed the class. He explained and
in simple language, the nature of the sac
rament they were about to receive, and
closed his remarks by exhorting his listenclosed his remarks by exhorting his listenclosed his remarks by exhorting his listen-ers to persevere in faith and with fortitude to resist the indifference and neglect of their duty as Christians and as Catholics. The choir sang the Veni Creator whilst the candidates advanced to the railing, kneeling to receive the holy chrism.

'Angels bend in lowly homage as the sacred rites conferred.

Lo! the Spirit dove descendeth at the sound of mortal's word."

At the conclusion, the Bishop addressed the little boys on the virtue of temper auce, and insisted that those who were after receiving the sacrament of confirm tion should repeat a form of total abstinence pledge until they reach the age of twenty-one years. The sol mn and awe inspiring words of His Lordship were very impressive: "Woe to him who tempts on: of you to break this pledge, for the wrath of God will be upon him."

on; of you to break this piedge, for the wrath of God will be upon him."

June the 3rd being also the twenty-ninth anniversary of Very Rev. Dean Wagner's, ordination to the priesthood, many fervent prayers went up to the Divine Master for the devoted pastor of St. Alphanes (Physics Wignes). St Alphonsus' Church, Windsor.
The school children have merited great

praise for the manner in which they ren-dered the beautiful hymns of the Blessed Virgin Mary during the month of May.

C. NFIRMATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of London dministered the sacrament of confirms. ion to fourteen candidates in Assumption College, Sandwich, on Saturday, June 1 On Sanday morning Hie Lordenip, with attendant priests, drove to the Church of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, Walkerville, Our Lady of Lake St. Clair, Walkerville, where a very large congregation was awaiting his arrivel. This beautiful new perochial church was, by the efforts of Very Rev. Dean Wagner, erected about three years ago. Here one hundred children were confirmed by His Lordehlp, who addressed to the children and their parents an admirable discourse in English first and then in French. In this vicinity and for several miles along the smil-ing banks of the river St. Clair and far inland French alone is spoken by the old residents. It should be added that in the several French parishes of the county Esex lately visited, His Lordship made diligent inquiry as to the amount of English education imparted in the schools, and was informed, that in every school without exception a class of English is taught and that all children are compelled to learn at least one

lesson in English every day.
On Monday, June 3rd, confirmation was administered in St. Alphoneus' Caurch, Windsor, to one hundred and three candidates, of whom ten were adults and the following morning, June 4th, His Lordship drove to St. Ann's, Tecumsen, where confirmation was administered to two hundred and ten candidates. The Bishop, at the close of the ceremonies tion which filled the church, one of th largest in the diocese. His eloquent appeal produced a deep, and let us nope

lasting impression on all present.

A number of gentlemen then advanced to the communion rail. They were to the communion fail. They were representatives of the parish and members of the St John the Baptist Society. On their part Mr. Henry Moran, Reeve of Sandwich East, read in French the following address, which we translate for the benefit of our English speaking

To His Lordship, the Right Rev. John Walsh,

D. D., Bishop of London:
My Lord-The faltoful of the parish of My Lord - The fattorial of the parish of St. Ann's. Tecumesh, take occasion of your distinguished presence amongst them to respectfully approach your Lord ship in order to express to you their sentiments of respect and profound veneration, and to tell you of the fervent wishes or their hearts on the occasion of this anniversary day of your elevation to the

Episcopate.
This is a happy day for us, my lord, on which we are permitted to give ex-pression to the aimiration and veneration

pression to the admiration and veneration with which you have inspired us, as the epititual chief of this diocese.

Although amongst the humblest of the flock instructed to your sacred solicitude, we could not remain ignorant of the great virtues which distinguish your Lordship, and it is with a legitimate pride, 'inspired by our love for our faith, that we remark the administration, at once dignified and gentle, of this diocess by our venerable prelate.

Although the favor of having you in our milet is given us but rarely, we can assure you, my lord, that you have suc-ceeded in producing in our hearts not only respect for your digaity but also a profound and sincere attachment for your person. Perhaps this is the result of the unalterable souvenir we preserve from year to year of you and which causes us

to think often of you at the family hearth. We may not be permitted now, my lord, to enumerate your many titles to our respect and veneration, for great souls see in their daily actions, which are so many admirable examples for those placed under their direction, nothing

The clear, sunny morning of June the 3rd, 1889 was beiled with joy by the congregation of St Alphoneus parish. Our beloved Bishop honored us by a visit of some days, and on Monday administered confirmation to a class of one hundred and two cases at \$200.

never failing obedience and submission to the first paster of the diocese. He hoped they would transmit to their children the good and holy traditions they had inherited from their fathers in the Province of Quebec. His Lordship then addressed words of wholesome ad-vice to those who had just received the sacrament of confirmation, extending his discourse to nearly half an hour's duration, all in French, to the evident delight of the vast congregation, number ing over a thousand people.

### Grand C. M. B. A. Reception to the Bishop of London.

About three weeks ago Mr. Morris leloche, the efficient Secretary of Meloche, the efficient Secretary of Branch No 1 of the C. M. B. A., Wind-sor, suggested to his brother members that the Bishop of London was about to visit the County of Essex, and that it would be an advantageous time to ten. der him a reception. Later it was learned that June 5th would be a mem-orable anniversary to His Lordship. Upon that date twenty-two years ago he was named by Our Holy Father Pius IX., of sainted memory, as the future Bishop of this diocese. The details were arranged, and the large audience that on last Wednesday evening re-sponded to the invitation of the C. M B. sponded to the invitation of the C. M. B. A. proved, by their presence, the love and loyalty of the Catholics of this remote portion of his diocese to their distinguished prelate. At eight o'clock, p. m., His Lordship entered and took a seat on the tastefully arranged stage. President Dr. Reaume was assigned the seat at His Lordship's left, and Very Rev Dean Wagner at his right. We noticed among the gentlemen who occupied seats on the stage: Dr. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich; seats on the stage: Dr. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich; Father Dempsey, of Detroit; Father J. O'Connor, Maidstone; Father Scanlan, Windsor; Father Villeneuve, Father La Pierre, Father Ferguson, C S. B., Father Cote, C. S. B., Father Aboulin, C. S. B., Father Simond, C S, B.; Mr. Breen, Grand Secretary of C. M. B A, of Michigan; Mr. Keenan, Mr. Letiger and Mr. Casgrain, of Detroit; Mr. Wallace Askin, of Sandwich; Senator Casgrain, Francis Cleary, T. A. Bourke, Dr. R. Cusgrain, D. B. Odette, W. J. McKee, M. A. McHugh, M. Meloche, J. Mayvitle, Mr. Panet, Mr. Pepin and others. The Knights of St. John entered in a body and took the place assigned them. Marshal Cronin was as-isted by John Harmon, as usher. Both gentlemen were most courteous and efficient in their reception, and the honor conferred on windsor's Branch of the C. M. B. A. by the kindness of His Lordship in accept ing the invitation to be present on this occasion. He then introduced Mr. Cleary, and that gentleman read, in a address:

To the Right Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London.

We, the members of Branch No. 1 of the Catholic Mutual Benevoient Association, cesire on this occasion of Your Lordsnip's visit to this parks, in discharge of your episcopal duties, to testify to you our devotion and esteem to the calef pastor of this diocese. Owing to your zast in the cause of our holy religion, and your able administration of shairs since your election as Bishop, wonderful progress has been made in this diocese. Our Catholic population has largely icoreased, many new and nandsome courches have been built, and the spiritual wants of our people are well looked after by zealous priests, the majority of whom have been consecrated by Your Lordship. Nor shall we omit to mention the educational religious and charitable institutions established in our midst and which are prospering under Your Lordship's sanction and fostering care. We desire especially to well from an our progress of the desire of the desired of the desire of the desired To the Right Reverend John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London.

deceased broiners by the payment of this large sum?
Established as our association was with the approbation of distinguished prelates of the Church, having the majority of the clergy as active members, and the object of our association being to encourage oy all honorable means Christian unional and mutual protection for our members and those deceadent on them, and also by means of Christian books and literature, approved by our Spiritusi Advisers, to educate members and toer families in plety, integrity and frugality, we must continue to do good. We coug attuict your Listabip on this the 22nd and versary of your election to the sarred office of bishop, which you have filled with

honor and distinct n. and our earnest prayer is that you may be long spared to continue your good work in the vineyard of our Lord, and to administer to the wants of your devoted parishloners.

(A portion of the address was read later in the evening, upon the arrival of Bisnop Foley of Detroit. It was a continuation of the originsl and said:

We cannot fail to notice His Lordship Bisnop Foley on this occasion, and to thank him for honoring us with his presence, and assisting at this reception of Your Lordship Bitnated as Windsor is, opposite the beautiful city of Detroit, we have noticed with pleasure the interest which Bishop Foley has taken in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in that city, and how much he is respected and beloved by its members.

Nigned on behalf of the Branch.

J. A. MELOCHE, JOS. O REAUME, Secretary.

Windsor, Ontario, June 5th, 1889

Toe address was followed by Secretary

Tae address was followed by Secretary

Metoche's statistical account of the organization, progress and present standing of the Windsor Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association,

As Mr. Meloche concluded, Bishop Foley, of Detroit, arrived, accompanied by his Secretary, Father Dempsev. A regular ovation was given to Bishop Foley. When Mr. Cleary had given the words of welcome in the name of his brother members, Bishop Foley, in plain soutane and pectoral cross, stepped forward, and and pectoral cross, stepped forward, and responded. His reply was frequently interrupted by applause. He said he thanked them for the grand ovation they had given him. Words of the they had given him. Words of the warmest praise were given Bishop Wa'sh, of whom he said 'He was a great Catholic prelate, whose distinguished name was known wherever the Catholic Caurch was, upon this continent' Bishop Foley was proud of the C. M. B. A., and as an numble member he wished to direct his mite of praise to a noble an association. Although a resident of an association. Although a resident of the United States, he said, I feel that I am almost a Canadian, as this is the second time to-day I crossed into Canada; but we must not forget that we are sil members of that one grand we are an memorar of that one grand republic, that has for its constitution the fundamental principles of faith, hope and charity. Again he complimented our beloved Bishop, and gave a glowing tribute to the progress the Catholic Caurch had made in Windsor, through the exertion, love and zeal of Rev. Dean

Wagner.
Bishop Folev's personal appearance
Bishop Folev's personal appearance tall, slender and active, with a face refined in contour as a lady's. His voice is sweet and gentle, and free from any decisive accent. He may be described ing about his manner and presence an indescribable something which we may be permitted to call tone
Messrs. T. A. Bourke, D. B. O lette and

M. A. McHugh made interesting addresses on the rise and progress of the C. M. B. A. President Resume then introduced

the honored guest of the evening, His Lordenip the Bishop of London, The Lordanip the Bishop of London. The Bishop responded by advancing on the stage, and at his venerable and noble appearance the audience greeted him with loud and prolonged applause. He commenced his remarks by alluding with gratitude to the honor of Bishop Foley's presence. He knew that the latter attended by self-sacrifice of personal comfort, as he arrived home from Baltimore but a few hours before. from Baltimore but a few hours before and, in a large diocese like Detroit, the Episcopal calls must be multitudinous. Episcopal calls must be multitudinous. Bishop Foley gracefully bowed his acknowledgment of the personal allusions. Bishop Walsh continued, and charmed the audience, by giving them the benefit of a discourse second to no other of his many eloquent lectures. He told of the condition of society before the Christian transport The tyrants and the slaves were era. The tyrants and the slaves were the human family of the then most civilized country in the world. There was no place but serfdom for the poor in duties. Dr. Reaume, in a brief address, the Rome of the Cæsars. Led captive to the Roman Forum were and bravest in their native lands, to be come the prey of wild beasts, or the hope less tollers at another's will, for to labor was considered a degradation reserved Unrist came among men as a laborer "He was subject to His father for thirty years;" then He entered upon His work the made choice of His companions, not from emperore, kings or nobles, but from the lowly, the humble craftsmen, and the fishermen. Taus the Redeemer of the world was the first to teach fraternity amongst men. The doctrine of Chris was taught through conturies of time, i inspired the hand of the painter, of the scuiptor, and of the builder. The world is filled with monuments of the noblest edifices due to the genius of Christianity, showing in spirit as well as in execution the common brotherhood of man. In our own city towers in majestic beauty, superior to any of the neighboring churches. The college in Sandwich, in charge of the Basilians, under the direct control of the distinguished Dr. O'Connor, speaks for itself. We have the Orphan Asylum, together with a home for the aged Carist's poor, and last, but perhaps greatest, the new hospital in Windsor, presest, the new hospital in windsof, founded and erected by a priest always zealous and active in good works, Rev. Dean Wagner. He may also be considered the first priest to become a member of the C. M. B. A. in Cenada. Is was true the Courch had made great past twenty two years, but the nonor of such progress was not due to the Bishop, alone, but to the hard-working, generosity of the Catholic people. The Bishop paid a glowing tribute to the position occupied by the priest in the position occupied by the priest in the common brotherhood, under a common fatherhood, not only in Canada but in the United States. It is due to the clergy, through their chief priest, the

distinguished successor of distinguished men, Cardinal Gibbons, for the position

occupied by the working man, the Kangate of Labor, in the Catholic Church

most noble children of the Church. In London, before the assembled judges, as the defender of his countrymen, stands undaunted a prelate whose name, I am prout to bear, Archbishop Walsh. The peroration was thanks and encouraging words for the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Windsor. The Bishop withdrew to the parlors of the C. M. B A, accompanied by Bishop Foley and other guests, where a personal reception was given to those of the audience who wished to be presented. The orchestra of the Twenty first Fu-illiers furnished excel presented. The orchestra of the Twenty first Fu-illiers furnished excel Twenty first Fu-illiers furnished excellent music. The most sincere thanks of the Catholic people of Windsor is due to the "Banner Brauch" of the C M B A. the "Banner Brauch" of the C M B A. prelates, prelates, prelates, prelates, prelates, the most since the morning. The lights, the incense, and charming appearance of so many nice girls from ten to eighteen, dressed in white, created a scene long to be remembered. for this notable gathering, prelates, priests and people all uniting to honor the beloved bishop of London

On the 9th of February, 1878, with the approval and spiritual guidance of our good pastor, this Branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized with twenty charter members. From the little society of twenty members in 1878, there were ini tiated into our Branch, up to the present time, two hundred and seventy members. From this number several have left town and resigned their memferred to other Branches in Canada and the United States and still a larger number were withdrawn to join our off springs, that is, Branches organized by this Branch in the several parishes in the County, of which there are four, viz, Maidstone, Tecumseh, Canard River and Tilbury Centre. Although having lost a great many of our members in this way, we are pleased to be able to say that we have the largest membership in Canada, 175. The first assessment paid by this Branch was No 3 of 1887-8, and was paid Sept. 26 h of that year and amounted to \$40.25. From that date to this, in cluding No 6 of this year, there has been forwarded to the Grand Secretary. the sum of \$21 112 to pay assessments. Although the number of deaths in our own Branch has been large enough, still we have every reason to be thankful that it has been comparatively small, having lost but four members in eleven years Consequently there has been distributed in this town to the widows and families of the C M B, A the sum of \$8 000 There has also been four deaths in the other

## branches of this county, making the amount distributed in the county \$16 000. Confirmation at St. Thomas.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh adminis-tered the sacrament of confirmation to one hundred and thirty children in the Catholic church, St. Taomas, on Sunday last. All these children received their first Communion. They were all neatly and tastily attired; the girls especially presented, when all together or walking in procession, a very charming sight with At the end of Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Flannery, and after all had partaken of the Holy Eucharist, Bishop Walsh, in cope and mitre, with crozier in his left hand, addressed the congregation on the obligations con-tracted by all those who received in confirmation the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, viz, wisdom, counsel, understand ing, knowledge, fortitude, piety and the fear of God. His Lordship spoke for over thirty minutes, explain-ing the different parts of the ceremony. The forehead, he said, was the seat of shame. He would sign their foreheads with chrism, and pray that they never should be ashamed of the cross, never blush when their religion was reviled, but stand up boldly for God and for truth. cheek, to put them in mind of the contract they were this day making with Jesus Christ, and also to give them to understand that they should be always prepared to suffer, and, it called on, to die for Cerist and His holy faith. At High Mass the church was again crowded. Figure Mass was aung by the choir, Miss McNulty being the leading soprano, and Messrs. Reynolds and Hyde filling their parts, basso and tenor, with per-fection, and the church, with the rich har mony of their blended and well managed voices. Rev. Father Aylward was cele brant of the High Mass. His Reverence by the way, has an exceptionally rica baritone voice. At the Post Com munion Bishop Walsh read the epistle and gospel of the day, viz, "The Feast Day of Pentecost," and delivered a beau tiful and impressive sermon on the which sprang into existence on the day of Pentecost, as the body of Adam, when God breathed into it the spirit of life. The Courch of Christ was known by its unity, being one body, with one faith and one head. It was also known by its one nead. It was also known by its holiness, its Founder being the author and source of all holiness, and a large number of its children being remarkable for holiness in every age. Such were it every age and shall be to the end of time the characteristics of the C. bonc Courch. An instance was green of the self-sacrifice of Father D. Let B. who give up his life to bring consolution and sel-vation to the lepess at Mol Ran. His

being 'Ember week,' Wednesday, Fri day and Saturday will be days of fasting and abatinence, and of strict obligation, under pain of sin. The scene presented in the evening was entrancing, the main altar was ablaze with lights of wax tapers and varied colored lamps, while the

at the present time. In Ireland the baptisms vows, and all in a loud voice, "soggarth aroon" is the guide, counsellor after laying hands on the Gospel opened and friend of the most destitute and before them, renounced "the devil with most noble children of the Church. In all his works and pomps." It should be

### LECTURE IN LA SALETTE.

Oa Sunday, 9th inst, a lecture wes delivered in the Catholic Caurch of La Salette by the Rev George R North-graves, editor of the Catholic Record, The subject of the lecture was "The Jesuita." The Rev. lecturer explained Jesuits." The Rev. lecturer explained the objects and history of that illustrious society, and showed how the work of the Jesuits is bound up with the work of Christianity througnout the world, and especially in Canaia.

Father Northgraves referred to certain statements made in London at the late anti-Jesuit meeting by a member of

late anti Jesnit meeting by a member of Parliament, who boasted that he was one of "the devil's dozen," that the Englishspeaking Catholics of the Dominion have speaking Catholics of the Dominion have no sympathy with the Jesuits. He said that every Catholic respects the Jesuits for their learning, admires them for their earnestness, and loves them them for their zeal in the propagation of the Catholic faith. He explained that in every thousand of pop-ulation in Canada, there are 426 ulation in Canada there are Catholics to 574 Protestants of all denominations, and that with such a proportion it is simply absurd that the Protestant ministers and Orangemen who are now raising a no Popery cry should ex-pect to attain their object. A no Popery cry was once before raised in Canada, and there was bigotry enough in Ontario to make it a formidable movement, but Outario is not the Dominion of Canada. There are Protestants in Ontario and in Quebec and in the other provinces who will not countenance a no Popery cry, and as the no Popery cry was attempted once before, some years ago, and failed, it will equally fail now.

## ST. BASIL'S HYMNAL

is destined to be the most popular, as it is the most useful and most devotional hymn book we have yet seen. It con-tains three beautiful Masses that may be learned in a very short time by any ordinary school choir. The Gregorian Requiem Mass and Libera with Missa de Angelis, all set for the organ, may be mastered on short notice by any choir having a school teacher. And those be known and sung occasionally by the most ambitious choir in town or city. The Missa de Angelis, although perhaps not the most solemn, is certainly the most pleasing of all the old Gregorian plain chant Masses. Several Bishops insist upon the Gregorian chant alone for the solemn service of the Caurch. With these pieces de resistance St. Basil's Hymnal contains: 1st, Vespers for twenty four different feast days and all Sundays of the year. 2nd, Thirty hymns in Latin to be sung at Vespers. 3rd, Four anthems, Alma Redemptoris, Regina Calia, Ave Regina and Salve Regina, with notes and directions for singing in the month of May, in June, at Christmes and Easter. With all these treasures in one book we find besides in the Hymnal Prayers, Prayers at Mass, Rules for the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Solemo reception to the same, Office of Immaculate Conception and Prayers for Holy Communion. In fact, the St. Basil's Hymnal is for general use, and will be not only a necessity for every mem-ber of the church choir, but also of immense utility to the members of the congregation, as it enables them to fol-low and occasionally join in the service of the Caurch, as is now the custom in many churches both in England and Canada. The Hymnal, for its size and usefulness, The Hymnsi, for its size and usefulness, is the cheapest religious book we have ever seen compiled. It can be had for 75 cts. each copy. The Rev. Fathers of St. Michael's College, Toronto, deserve the hignest credit from bishops, priests, and fauthful people, for their zeal and enterprize in the successful compilation of so many useful treasures in one small and portable hymn book. St. Basil's Hymnogle. and portable hymn book. St. Basil's Hym nal may be had on application at RECORD Office, or by letter to R.v. Father Breaden, O. S. B., St. Michael's College, Clover Hill, Toronto.

## OBITUARY.

## CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XXX-CATINUED

Carter continued, placing at the same moment a pound note before his guest:
"No, Rick, it's better for your own in terests every way to trust me and to serve me. This affair, which will be one serve me. This affair, which will be one of my last strokes, will end the business, and I again swear to you that you shall see Cathleen, and see her well and happy. Come, drink to your future joy." He filled the glass to overflowing, and prof-

fered it to his visitor.
That last struggling remnant of good In the poor wretch's nature urged him to repel the temptation; he had already sufficient liquor within him, and more would, he knew, make him the degraded and unresisting tool of Carter's most foul machinations; but the bait was too allering; he drew back once in angry protess, but the part instant he seized

alkning: he drew back once in angry
wefusal, but the next instant he seized
the glass and quaffed its contents.

Carter was satisfied, and he resumed
his seat: Rick dropped heavily into his.
"How soon will you—" there was a
sudden pause on the part of Carter, as if
he were undecided how to frame his
evention.

Question.

Rick looked up. "You mean to ask, I suppose, how soon I'll be ready to work up this last foul plot of yours?"

Carter nodded.

"Now—at once!" He srose from his

"Now-at once!" He srose from his chair, and pocketing the money which had been placed before him, began buttoning his ragged ccat and planting firmly on his head a dirty, well worn hat. At the door, with his hand on the knob, she turned to say: "Mind you, Carter, this is the last devil's work I'll do for you; and if, when it's done, you fail in your promise to me, I'll wash my hands in your blood; aye, if I have to come out of my grave to murder you!" There was a wild, desperate lock in the large black eyes that made Carter draw a relieved breath when the door was fairly shut beath when the door was fairly shut be-

the was nightfall when he reached Dhrom

ananchol, and the storm, which had also neged there, had abated. The stars were

beginning to twinkle in the dull sky, and the air had all that refreshing in

duence upon the spirit which is some times so cheeringly felt after a s'orm Something of such a feeling stole on the miserable man, who, walking slowly by the country lanes, of on cast his eyes up to the now star studded vault above

hind his visitor.

A dull, constant rain poured abroad, but beyond a slight shiver, and a closer featuring of his old cost about his person, Rick paid little heed to the storm. Inher in wild entreaty.

All her soul spoke in her beautiful eyer
she answered, with thrilling earnest
ness: "Were it my case, I should know
no pause between this knowledge comdeed, it would seem from the glitter in his eyes, and the unwonted flush still on as pinched cheeks, that some emotion comfortable atmosphere without. He could take the carnow to his destination, thanks to Carter's recent gift, and not be me during all his desolate, wandering years, would bound to him, and repay him with burning affection!" compelled to make the journey, as he bad done when coming up to Tralee, by begging lifts on passing vehicles, and failing that, by trudging till his feet were core and blistered. The effect of his weary tramp was visible now in his pertially limping gait, and some kind hearted people looked after the poor weech as if they would have gladly daied him an alms, but he asked none.

from his lips-with outstretched arm and humid eyes.

Her father! she heard like one in

less that the gentle swell and fall of her bosom as she breathed could be plainly

discerned, while her face was as white as Rick's own. Her eyes were fixed with a wild, frightened look upon his face.
"I should not have told you," he said mournfully: "the advice you gave me for another is too hard for yourself to follow!" He let his hands drop and was implied away.

him. A strange asseination impelled his glance in that direction, while the scent of the wild field flowers came to him, and the gentle waving of the trees in the soft evening wind seemed to salute

me think !" the soft evening wind seemed to salute him—all conspiring to harrow his soul with memories at once sweet and heart-breaking. The big tears relied from his eyes, but were wildly dashed away. What is unmanning me?" he said; "why do I give way now, when I know I must doit?" He had involuntarily paused, and his eyes were again fixed on the sky." "Where where I shall never be and oh. Faster than the lightning's flash came a train of thoughts to her terror stricken mind—thoughts that brought her back to the time when, on the eve of her First Communion, she learned from Father Communion, she learned from Father Meagher's own lips how she was a waif who had been adopted by the O'Donoghue family; that her parents were gone—gone, and not dead, had been the word used by the priest, though the impression that both her father and mother had died was somehow given to the little girl; and when she had sought to know more of her origin she had been if Cathleen is there, and if she's looking at me—may be, wretched sinner as I am, she'd give me one pitying lock!" He three himself on his knees by the coun to know more of her origin, she had been told simply that she was the child of threw himself on his knees by the country hedge. "Blessed mother of God, you that have a tender heart for the poor that have a tender heart for the poor and the distressed—pray for me!" He be so, then; this man, this intemperate beggar, this outcast from all respectable started up wildly: "What am I doing—
ens praying!—u'll make the devils in
bell laugh to hear the like of me pray. society, this wild-looking being, from relationship with whom, and such rela-tionship, her whole soul recoiled, must tionship, her whole soul recoiled, must be her father! But no answering instinct responded to his appeal; no strangely affectionate impulse had sprung into being at his cry—nothing but the horrible consciousness that she was the child of a man from whom she recoiled with aversion and terror. In her agony—sn agony which was causing her frame to work convulsively, and sending pallor and crimson successively into her face,—her heart turned to one friend—Father Meagher: he would knew; he would family He strove to laugu ministration of the strange, softening influences which were at work about them; but his mirth sounded tollow and discordant. He walked on quickly to Father Meagher's residence, abaddering as he approached the little chapel, and burrying by it. Moire, in the kitchen lightening her evening work by pleasant thoughts of Nighe a Vohr, opened to Rick's knock. Why, Rick!" she exclaimed, "where do ne from? it's so long since you've "I know it," he responded; "and now ME I am here, and tired and hungry in the bargain, will you give me a meal?"

hoarsely, still clasping Rick's arm. Come home, and I will tell Father Meagher." Rick neither objected nor remonstrated, but walked on quietly by her side

down before the fire—the rain has made at so chilly—and I'll have a supper for you in no time." And the kind hearted girl cheerfully bustled about the pre-

be sure, and welcome ! just sit

"Don't be troubling yourself so," re monstrated Rick ; "a crust and a cup of

But Moira, in the goodness of her meart, would make the poor fellow, whose plight was well calculated to win sympathy, as comfortable as she could nd she set before him the best that the Rick ate, asking careless questions the

while about the household, ascertaining, white soont the household, ascertaining, so his private satisfaction, that Nora McCarthy had gone alone some distance as see a dying creature, and that she would probably not return very soon.

My further adroit questions he won from simple Moira the precise location of the sumple Moira the precise location of the footset to which Nora had gone on her charitable errand; and when he had distible hostess, he set out in the direction which he knew Nora must take on her status and the sum of the parish gossip.

But a slight smile, that was scarcely sumple that was scarcely sump

The moon was shining, and everything out the lonely country road could be seen the plainly as in the noonday sun. Not soul crossed Rick's path until he was writhin sight of the house into which Nora had gone. It was one of the very whole exterior proclaimed the want which might be within. He gezed at it

with bitter feeling; too well he knew the poverty which existed in such places, and his becom swelled as he thought of that government to whose oppression was due such want and woe; but in the same instant his cheeks tingled with the flush of self accusation and shame, for was not he the traitor who had betrayed to the authorities the hiding place of Carroll O Donoghue? He turned away as if in his bitterness he would depart from himself; but there was the sound of a light step on the road, and he from himself; but there was the sound of a light step on the road, and he turned back. It was Nora McCarthy; well he knew the agile grace of that slight form, and he continued to watch her as she approached him. The moon light revealing her fully; a dark cloak enveloped her person, its hood covering her head, and the little basket in which she had carried some pour hamp! for her head, and the little basket in which she had carried some nourishment for the sick creature pending from her hand. On she came, fearless and apparently thoughtful, and only slightly starting when Rick sprung before her in the road. "I would speak to you, Miss McCarthy—I have been watching for any."

"Certainly, Rick; anything I can do for you? do not heatate to tell me,"
"Do you mind the last time we met, when you asked me if I was in trouble, and I told you the secret of my heart—the sorrowiul secret that's been eating my life away for many a year?" His voice was husky and trembling. "I do, Rick, I remember it all," she

for you fervently every day since."

He bent his head forward, and

He bent his head forward, and whispered, as if his growing huskiness prevented his speaking aloud: "Do you mind the advice you gave me then; and would you give me the same now?" "The same, Rick—the very same; it would be the worst of sins to change it." "But listen once more,"—still in a trembling whisper; "it may breek my child's heart to know what she doesn't at present guess;—think, M's McCarthy—if it was your own case, what would you do?" He raised his clasped hands to her in wild entreaty.

ing to me and my acknowledgment of my father. No wealth, no home, no friends should stand between us; were he an outcast from mankind he would be still my father, and I, thinking alone of the love which had never lost sight o

"Nora McCarthy, the case is your own
—you are my child, and I am your
father!" He stood there white and
trembling—the blood had flown even

dream; it was so sudden, so unexpected so dreadful, that she could not compre-hend it; and she stood there so motion discerned, while her face was as white

was turning away.
"Wait a moment!" She was clasping his arm with her trembling hands. "Let

Meagher; he would knew; he would help her to understand this wretched

mystery.
'Come home with me!" she said

## CHAPTER XXXI.

NORA M'CARTHY'S SACRIFICE. Father Mesgher was in his pleasant little study, coming a Latin work which lay before him, at intervals raising his head to address Clare O'Donoghue, who, at the opposite end of the table, was pretending to do some needlework. fingers plied the shining implement it is true, while the clergyman's eyes were upon her, but the moment she was un-observed her fingers coased to move, and Sturn.

But a slight smile, that was scarcely such, it was so faint, was her only

The priest continued: "Tom Murphy at the kilns, was telling me:—it seems he has been up to Tralee for the race that took place there a couple of days ago, and some other business kept him so that he did not get home until shortly before I was speaking to him. Ned Maloney, down here, had his horse entered for that race, with some noted jockey to ride him; and Tighe a Vohr, by one of his tricks, actually got possession of the horse, rode the animal himself, and won the race, doing Maloney and everybody concerned with the old man in the aflair out of all their expectations. It sent poor Maloney nearly crezy—so much so, that he has done for him, a most unprecedented action—closed his place, and gone up to Tralee himself. But this is not the whole of the story: Tighe was arrested for what he did, the charge being preferred by Morty Carty; but he so badgered or befooled the efficer who had him in charge that he escaped, and afterward he actually found means to boodwink or that he escaped, and afterward he actually found means to boodwink or cajole Carter into withdrawing the warrant; and I believe in my heart now, since I have heard this narrative of

Tighe's doings, that he was the instigator of all that rabble and uproar in front of Malcney's place last week."

"And it he was, uncle, surely you ought to forgive him for the good turns

he does every boody."

It was Moira who spoke; she was entering with the cup of tea which the priest sometimes took in his study, and so everheard sufficient of the last remark to enable her to know well to whom it

to enable her to know well to whom it had reference.

'You forget yourself, Moira!" said the priest a little sternly, though he was somewhat amused at the pertinacity with which his niece insisted on defending Tighe upon every occasion.

Having set down the tea, she left the room with an appealing look to Clare, as if she would have said: "You speak in his behalf!" But Clare was too sad to

his behalf!" But Clare was too sad to respond to the lock by even a smile.

There was the noise of some one entering by the back way, and an instant after, the sound of hurried steps on the stair and in the little passage which led to the study. Father Meagher opened the door, and beheld Nora so deathly pale, so wild and frightened-looking that he started in diemes.

e started in dismay.
"My child! what has happened?" His exclamation brought Clare to the

Nora did not speak; as if her voice had left her, she caught the soutene of the clergyman, and tremblingly brought bim to the little parlor, at the same time wav ing back Clare, who attempted to follow. The parlor was but dimly lighted, but it was sufficiently so to show Nora's terror stricken face as she threw berself on her knees at the priest's feet.
"Father, for the love of Heaven, answer
me one question—is Rick of the Hills
my father?"

The priest started, and so violent was his emotion that great beads of perspiration came out upon his forehead. He did

"For the love of God, I beg you to answer! one little word, and end my horrible suspense!"

"Why do you ask?" The clergyman's

voice was as quivering as her own.
"Because Rick has told me so; he claims me as his child. Oh, father, answer me—I must know!"

She was in no condition to be evaded,

or to be calmed by anything save a direct reply, and Father Meagher gasped, rather than said : "He is !" "Then go to him-he is down stairs

Hardly with volition of his own, so mystified, and bewildered, and pain-stricken was he, the priest obe;ed. Clere met him in the hall, but he could not answer her; he pointed to the room in which he had left Nora. She rushed in. Nora was still kneeling, her face bowed on the crucifix she had drawn from her bosom, and which was the fac simile of that worn by her betrothed With one hand she waved Clare back.

"Leave me—let me be alone for a little while with this!" indicating the crucifix by a motion of her head; "I am not myself now—by and by, some one will tell you, but go away now—please go away!" as Clare still hesitated, ready herself to burst into passionate weeping at this mystery, which, for aught she knew, might mean some dreadful occurrence to her brother. She obeyed the rence to her brother. She obeyed the earnest entreaty, however, and paced the little hall in an agony of suspense. In a few moments Father Mesguer, flushed and excited, accompanied by an ill-formed, shambling man whom she recognized as Rick of the Hills, passed her, on their way to the study. The door was shut tiple upon them, still as recognized as Rick of the Hills, passed her, on their way to the study. The door was shut tight upon them; still, as she wildly walked, she could hear their excited voices, and the more harrowing sound of Nora's sobbing. "My God! my God!" moaned Nora, deluging the crucifix with her tears; "I accept it all—I unite my will with that of Taine. I begged of Thee once to inflict upon me any suffering so that Carroll would be spared—I repeat my prayer, and I accept this trial from Thy loving hands. On, Thou who drank to the dregs Thy Oh, Thou who drank to the dregs Thy cup of sorrow and shame... Thou whose heart broke in its agony, have pity upor me! give me strength, give me courage for my duty. Biessed mother of God, whose tender heart is never closed to

the cry of the distressed, pray for me!" and scapular and crucifix were together pressed to her fevered lips.
Within the study, Father Meagher was saying to the cowering man before him: 'Did you not solemnly promise when Mrs. O'Donoghue took the in'ant from its dying mother's arms that you would never claim it—that you would never assert your title to it in any way? And by what right did you dare to make yourself known to her now, when you yourself known to her how, when you did not do it before? you have not even the claim which a decent, sober life might have given you. Had you been such, Rick, instead of a worthless scamp, I myself would have revealed the secret to her before this; but to tell her, she, who is a beauty and in its part to the secret to her before the secret the secret to her before the secret who is almost angelic in goodness, that you—you as you know yourself to be,

present home, nor shall you be permitted to molest her in any way."

Rick snswered doggedly: "She is my child, and she is of age to judge for herself; she told me when I put the case before her as if it was another, and not herself, that were she the child I spoke of nothing should part her from her father—that she would acknowledge him before the world, though he was a villain and an outcast."

villain and an outcast. The priest's expression changed to one

The priest's expression changed to one of sadness and perplexity.

Rick continued, in a tone that became more full of 'emotion with every word:

"You ask me why.! claim her now, when I didn't before? I made the sacrifice long enough to let her have the home, and the education, and the friends she has, while I wandered the world with the heart within me crying for my child; may be if I'd had her all these years I wouldn't be whet I am; may be it I could feel the little arms arour d my neck, as I once felt them, they would have kept me from many a crime! I endured it all, Father Meagher, as long as I could: I from many a crime! I endured it all, Father Meagher, as long as I could: I held out against their against the impulse that was maddening me, the impulse to reveal to her who she was—till the heart within me was melting for my child. I battled with myself, and then, to satisfy my wild longing, I teated her cnce a few evenings ago when I mether alone. She answered as I told you; and what heart could withstand that? You are a priest of God," he continued, "and you have heard before this the story of wretched and broken hearts;—my heart is such, and you may blame me, aye spurn me, if you will, but think while you're doing it, Father Meagher, how it's the wild, racking burning love for my

the wild, racking burning love for my child that has done it all!" He fell on his knees, sobbing aloud. The clergyman was deeply touched; he made two or three turns of the little study before he could subdue his emotion. "What will satisfy you, Rick?" he study before he could subdue his emo-tion. "What will satisfy you, Rick?" he said at last, pausing before the kneeling man. "You surely would not wish her to leave those with whom she had been reared since her infancy—you could not, you would not dream of asking her to live with you?"

Rick arose. "I'll leave it to herself;

I'll abide by what she wants: if it's to wander forth again without her, I'll go; returning to look upon her without ever returning to look upon her face, I'll obey, because it will be her wish." He folded

his arms and let his head drop forward on his breast, Father Meagher looked at him, and for an instant he sickened as he thought of that wild, half cleanly, sinful man being closely allied to pure, lovely Nora Carthy. 'Remain here," he said; and

he left the room, encountering the well-nigh frantic Clare.
"What is it, father?" I shall go mad if "What is it, lather?" I shall go mad if you do not tell me! perhaps my brother has been already executed?"

"No, no, my poor child; it is nothing about Carroll—it only concerns our poor Nora; and now go to your room and be patient; in a little while you shall know all?"

Somewhat relieved, though still a prey

to keen anxiety, she obeyed, and the pricat returned to Nora.

She was still on her knees, but no longer weeping; her whole attitude was strangely calm, and the face which she

lifted on the clergyman's entrance—save for its pallor, which was deepened by the dark rings around her eyes, indicating severe mental suffering—bore no trace of her late emotion. She rose, and with her hand still clasping the crucifix she said quietly and slowly, but with an accent of touching sadness: "Father, I accent of touching sathless: "Father, i understand it all now, and my duty has become plain. He is my father, my poor, wretched father, it is true, but still my father; his heart has been breaking for me ail these years, and it must be my task to comfort him for the future."

have reared and protected you—who have been more to you than this miser-able parent ever pretended to be? Is

this your gratitude, Nora?"

"Oh, father, you are harrowing my soul! I know, I feel all that you would say, but listen to me. Could you hear him, as I have heard him, depict his broken heart, his blighted life; and could you feel, as I have felt, that neither might have been had I, his child, whom he so loved, been with him, you would only repeat the counsel my own heart is of the nations of Europe than that which whispering. He is now a drunkard, a wanderer, an outcast; if I, by patient, unwearied affection can win him back, can reclaim his soul, is it not my instant duty to fly to him? Which, father, would you have me do—spare the dear ones, who have been more than father or mother to me, and which after all will be the occasion of only a little earthly pain, or seek to reclaim an immortal soul—you, whose life is devoted to souls, answer me?"

The priest turned away : he was too deeply affected by the holy enthusiasm the spirit of self-immolation which spok in her earnest eyes, to answer her i

"Speak, father!" she entreated.

He slowly faced her. "My child, have you counted all the costs? where will be your home with this poor wretch; wha your means of support; how will you endure the hard, painful, perhaps igno minious life to watch you may be sub-jected? Think well before you decide, And there are other ways by which you may discharge your duty to this miser-able being. God does not require such an utter sacrifice of yourself as you

desire to make." "Nay, father;" a mournful smile broke over her features for a moment—"any thing less than living with him, doing for him, comforting him, would not be fulfilling the duty which I owe him as his child—and it is for this affection that his heart has been crying all these years. You ask me where will be our home, and what will be our means of support:—a

vulsive throes of her form. "You, father, will bresk it gently to him, and you will tell him to forget me. I could not, I would not, hold him to his troth now, when I know myself to be the cfispring

of such a parent!"
"I shall do nothing of the kind!" broke out the priest bluntly—all the more bluntly, and indignantly as well, that he might hide his own emotion; "tell him that," he continued, "to break his heart! and Carroll O'Donoghue is not the man to resign you because of what has occurred; because, he is already aware that you were a little waif adopted

into his family, and that your true name is Nora Sullivan." As if she longed to end the distressing As if she longed to end the distressing interview, she turned towards the door, saying: "Come with ms. father, and I shall tell him that I am ready to scknowledge him before the world." Without, however, waiting for the priest, she hurried to the study; but at the door of the little room, with her hand upon the knob, she remained standing till Father Meagher, who had followed, reached her. Perchance she deemed his reached her. Perchance she deemed his presence would help her to ward off the feeling of death-like faintness which seized her at the thought of what she was about to do. By a desperate effort she recovered herself and with a mental prayer for strength she entered, the priest, who was unable to prevent, or

priest, who was unable to prevent, or remonstrate further, following.
Rick of the Hills was in the same position in which Father Meagher had left him—standing with his arms folded, and his bowed head so deeply forward that his chin rested upon his breast. The light from the study lamp fully revealed him—his coarse, abundant black hair hanging in disordered masses, his high shoulders, and his whole ungainly form. nanging in disordered masses, his high aboulders, and his whole ungainly form. He did not look up at the entrance; he did not make a motion; and Nora, not suffering herself to pause for an instant, not suffering herself to contemplate for a moment that unkempt, miserable figure, flew to him, folded her arms about him,

and cried, while her tears burst forth:

"Father! I am here to acknowledg you, to wander o'er the world with you o pay you back love for love!'

TO BE CONTINUED.

JESUITICAL. Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD There is one phase of the present agita-tion which is worthy of remark, and which, it seems, more than any other ought to convict the leading actors of, want of bonesty and good faith. In the double-column editorials, the correspondence and the public utterances of the champions of tte anti-Jesuit compaign, the work of the early Jesuit missionaries, and the record of the society in this country for upwards of two hundred and thirty years, not only count for nothing, but are entirely ignored. That their opponents should ignored. That their opponents should object to the Jesuits or endeavor to combat them is not very surprising, but if they possess any faith in their own cause they ought to have honesty and maril ness enough to give honor where honor is due. Many of those who figure in the daily press, or join in whereast g and resolving at the public meetings are from their positions supposed to have received a liberal education and to know something of the history of their own country, yet a liberal education and to know something of the history of their own country, yet we do not find any of them generous enough to admit that the early Jesuit missionaries did anything worthy of commendation. The fanatics of Ontario close their eyes to the fact that many of the members of the much-abused society have lived the lives and died the deaths of saints and herces in Canada—they prefer saints and herces in Causda—they prefer to retail the stale calumnies of crazy Pascal or infidel Paul Bert. But the fact, nevertheless, remains, and is admitted by all who have honestly written on our early history, and, morcover, the record covers some of their brightest pages. Extracts from some of the principal writers have from time to time appeared in your columns, but there is one whom I have not seen carted and whose variables. columns, but there is one whom I have not seen quoted, and whose remarks are cer tainly worthy of reproduction. In the "History of the Church of England in the Columes," published in 1856, and recognized as the standard work on the subject,

son, chaplain to the Queen, etc., etc., refers to the early Jesult mesionaries as follows: "There is no darker page in the history of the nations of Europe than that which relates their oppression of the aboriginal inhabitants of countries which they have colonized. The tide of native life has been beaten back in well nigh every quarter into which the stream of her population has poured itself; and the swarthy than the stream of the stre saveges of the West, of the East, of the South, have alike withered, or are wither ing away, at the approach of the white man. The treatment of the Icdian tribes man. The treatment of the Irdlan tribes of North America by the English settlers upon their lands presents no exception to this humiliating story. The solitary exception, indeed, of Eliot's example, who, throughout a period of more than fifty years, labored to bring the l'ght of truth and peace to those who were siving in the darkness of savage ignorance, and thereby won for himself the honored title of 'Apostle of the Indians,' is one to which I have already borne willing and grateful

have already borne willing and grateful testimony.
"Others there were, also,—to their honor be it freely acknowledged !-who, before and during the time of Elic's ministry, evinced, in their constant efforts to preach evinced, in their constant efforts to preach the Gospel of Christ to the Indians of the North and of the West, a zeal and courage and devotion which have never been surpassed. They were not, indeed, of our country or of our communion. Nay, more; they belonged to an order of men in whom neither the Church nor State of England can place any trust, nor with whom they can hold any fellowship. . Notwithstanding these facts, it is impossible to deny to the French Jesuit mission that the country, the exercise of an ardent, steadfast, self-denying faith. I have aiready noticed their first introduction into that country, under the of the seventeeth century, the exercise of what will be our means of support:—
a very little, humble home will suffice for us; and for our support, I can earn that — my needlework has already brought the no inconsiderable sum, and God will take care of us."

"Have you given a thought to what "Have you given a thought to what "Charoll will say of this?"

On, the anguish that shone in her dry, burning eyes! the emotion that became wisible in her trembling lip! for an instant it threatened to overwhelm her, and she swayed to and fro with the con-

bring the children of the howling wilderbring the children of the howling wilderness to the knowledge and service of
Christ Jesu. From the waters of Nisgara
to Like Superior, among the Huron
tribes, the Mohawk', the Onandagas, the
Wyandots, the Senrekas, and the Algonquins of Like Niplesing; to the South and
South-east, as far as the river Kennebec;

JUNE 15, 1889.

South east, as far as the river Kennebec; and thence to the mouth of the Penobsot; rgsin, to the far west, through Michigan, Wiscousio, and Illinois, even to the vatley and down the river of the Miesissippi, at every season, and in every place, the unwearled French missionary was seen, winning his way to the red man's home—sometimes lost amidst the trackless snow or forests, at other times hurried in his light canoe down some fearful rapid, he perished, and was never heard of more Of some, the tidings came home to their brethren, that they had met with death more terrible even than this; having been tortured by every art of savage cruelty; compelled to run the gauntlet through lines of murderers; or burnt, or scalped, or starved, or run the gauntlet through lines of murderers; or burnt, or scalped, or starved, or mutilated in every limb with axe and tomahawk. Yet none qualled or faltered. New men instantly pressed on with bold and cheerful heart, to fill up the places of the fallen; and, again, the intrepid soldiers of the cross went forward. Achievements and sufferings such as these make up for the most part the history of the Jesuit missionaries of Canada, whilst that country was under the dominion of the French. And as we read the pages which record them, and mark the steadfastness of that faith which animated the hearts of Goupil and Daniel in their martyrdom, or the strength of that heroic perseverance which sustained Allonez and Dablon and Marquette in their perilcus wanderings; we feel that we read the pages which sustained Allonez and Dablon and Marquette in their perilcus wanderings; which sustained Allone z and Dablon and Marquette in their perilous wanderings; we feel that we should violate the truth, and stifle those purest emotions of the beart in which truth rejoices, did we either altogether withhold, or only with niggard and reluctant spirit acknowledge the praise which is their due."

the praise which is their due."

In the appendix to his history the Rev. Mr. Anderson gives a copy of the first report presented by the Society for the Propagation of the Gapel in Foreign Parts; and this report contains the following speech addressed by an Indian sachem to the Earl of Beliamont, Governor of New York, on the 28th June, 1700. He commends the candro of the 1700. He commends the candor of the S.ciety in making so emphasic an acknowledgment of the zeal of the French Jesuit missionaries: "We are now come Jesuit missionaries: "we are now come to trade, and not to speak of religion; only thus much I must say, all the while I was nere, before I went to Canada, I never heard anything talked of religion, or the least mention made of converting us to the Caristian faith; and we shall us to the Coristian faith; and we shall be glad to hear it at last you are so piously inclined to take some pains to instruct your Indians in the Christian religion; I will not say but it may induce some to return to their native country. I wish it had been done sooner, that you had had ministers to instruct your Indians in the Christian faith. I doubt whether any of the haddenstating whether any of us had deserted our native country, but I must sty, I am sorely beholden to the French of Canada, for the light I received to know there was a Saviour born for mankind, and now we are taught God is everywhere, and we can be instructed at Canada, Dowagenhac, or the uttermost parts of the earth as well as here.

ALGONKIN.

TO MY FATHER, THE LATE P. P LYNCH, OF BELLEVILLE, WHO DIED MAY 6, 1889. Once more the silent messenger Into our midst did sorrow bring; For deep 1a midnight's solemn gloom, A soul he bore upon his wing.

Yes! like a thief, far in the night, Death entered where our father lay Last eve in sweetest peace he slept, Next morn we found a form of clay.

Our angel mother's soul took flight From that sad chamber where he lay; And from that time we leaned upon Our dear old father as our stay.

Thy life on earth, oh! father dead. Had run its span, God willed it so! And fathful to the Master's call, "Thy will be done," you answered low.

Ah! Jesus dear, with looks of love Gaze on his sorrowing children here; Be Thou a Father to us all Till death dotn bring us to him near.

Grant him rest, our aged father, Eternal rest and light above, May he join our angel mother in the home of God's pure love.

Miserere, oh! dear Jesus! Grant them both eternal rest; May their children when life's ended. Meet them in Heaven 'mid the blest.

THE JESUITS IN AFRICA. "The Jesuit," said Lord Macaulay in "The Jesuit," said Lord Macaulay in the wonderful piece of word painting in which he describes the labors of the Society of Jesus, "was to be found, spade in haud, teaching the rudiments of agriculture to the savages of Paraguay." The Jesuit Fathers in the Zumbezi Mission are renewing the wonders of the famous Reductions. They are engaged in the same task as their brethren in Old Paraguay, and endeavoring to induce the natives to relirquich the pickare for Paraguay, and endeavoring to induce the natives to relirquish the pickaxe for the plough. But this is the least part of their work: perfecting themselves in the language, translating books, earing for the sick and instructing children, are the principal duties which occupy their attention. With the native children they achieved wonders: the quest the attention. With the native children they achieved wonders; to quote the words of one of the missionaries, "Many almost know by heart in their own language the Pater, the Ave, and the Creed. They sing also a native version of the Ave Maria Stella and the Litany of Loretto very well." The Jesuits have always been the pioneers of civilization and Christianity. In their foreign missions they first make the savages men, and then make the men Christians.

## A Confectioner's Confidence.

"I can plainly state that I can find nothing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. I

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND. BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD

reach

Forbes of Caileden, President of the Court of Session, while employed incheck. ing some of the Highland chiefs from join ing the prince, was cast by contrary winds into one of the small western isles. He went, as he landed, to a gentleman's house, who had a enug, elegant dinner prepared for him and his company on their arrival. "Sir," said the president, astonished at the eight of the entertainment, and under- at the standing the gentleman's fortune could to Hi standing the gentleman's fortune could not be great, "Misy I beg leave to ask if you always live in this style," "No, my lord," says the landlord, "that I cannot afford," "And how," replies the president, "did you happen to have such a dinner to day?" "I knew," says the Lelender, that your Lordship was to be here to day." "Impossible," answers the president," we only landed just now, and, a little before, we knew nothing about it ourselves." "Why, my lord, a man who lives by me announced your arrival by describing your traits." naced your arrival by describing your announced your arrival by describing your Lord hip's person, your company, dress, figure and etc, informing me of the time

Lordship's person, your company, dress, figure and etc, informing me of the time you would be here to-day, which made me prepare the dinner you see."

A connection of mine, Major Chisholm, son to Chisholm of Chisholm, was one day, as he told me, welking with his father before the door of the latter's castle, when from the castle, a woman, famous for the second sight, rushed out end cried aloud: "God preserve your son Roderick, I see him all covered over with blood." In a short time who appeared on an eminence coming home but Roderick, supported by two men, and all covered with blood, after a dangerous fell, which was only a prejude to the blood be spilt soon after, under the prince, while he commanded his father's men at Culloden. After receiving a mortal wound, my unche who was next in command to him, wanted to remove him from the field, and made a motion to follow him. 'No," said he, "command the men lest any of them should leave the ranks."

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You have now the second sight brought down to our time from Culloden. I could, for the information of their Lordahips, give you my own opinion relative to the cause of it; I do not mean a natural cause; but, as this has not been asked, I reter it to another time. Some, in very pompous expressions, have atin very pompous expressions, have at-tempted to explain the second sight in a natural way; but their accounts appeared to me most unsatisfactory and absurd. I ever am, my dear eir. unalterab'y yours,

JOHN CHISHOLM The question of second eight appears to have been a good deal studied a: Rome.
One of the Cardinals wrote a treatise on it; and while engaged in collecting facts and materials for this work, Bishop Hay took great pains in supplying him with cases that had occurred, chiefly in the High lands; and such only as were well authenticated. The Cardinal's object was to show that the faculty of second sight originated with the evil spirit blehop held the same opinion as the Car dinal as to the origin of the faculty Ra-garding the fact of its existence, there could be no question. There were two instances, particularly, of which he was instances, particularly, of which he was wont to relate giving the proof, the names of the parties, places, witnesses, etc. The first of these was that of a man, possessing the faculty of second sight, who declared that he saw a child, at the time in apparent health, running about the house, dressed in the grave clothes. In the other case was do

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of his appointment was in a letter from Mr. McPherson that reached him at the same time as an efficial intrination from Bishop Hay, written at Huntly. The blshop was kind and complimentry. The agent's letter was also very gratifying, and the more so as Mr. Cameron cherished a warm friendship for the Scotch egent at Rome and all his former associates. Mr. Cameron's

the person of the Britain Mercania, in the person of Mr. Graves. No assistance had, as yet, been obtained from Government for the Scotch mission. The worthy Baronet was still wat hing for an opportunity to forward the matter.

There was some rather warm discussion between Richors Huy and Chicken in re-

between Bishops Hay and Chisholm in regard to the Balloch or Drummond mission, where Mr. Andrew Carruthers was placed. It does not appear to have led to any important result; and hence no de-

talls need be given.

Mr. Robertson, the Benedictine frier from Ratisbon, desired the sanction of the bl-hop to some unnecessary and inappro-priate changes which he had introduced into the services for his small congregation at Munshes. He wished that Euglish prayers, and long ones too, should be en-joined on all congregations before Mass; that the sermon should be delivered in the middle of Mass instead of being always preached before Mass began, as had been the custom in the Stotch mission from time immemoriable, and that there should be muste in his chapel. The bishop patiently reasoned with him on all these patiently reasoned with him on all these points; and firmly refused to sanction such unnecessary changes. It would be appropriate and edifying to have suitable church music, the bishop always thought, but the temper of the times must be considered. Mr. Robertson's way of managing his congregation was very peculiar. A sidered. Mr. Robertson's way of manag-ing his congregation was very peculiar. A set of people called Elders formed his council, respecting the poor; there were lecturers and psalm readers in the chapel on Sundays, and a council at the villege of Dalbeattle once a week, to discuss points of faith and controversy. At these councils he sometimes precided himself; if not perhaps Thomas Copeland, John Rigg two tenants,) or some such Doctor of Divinity took the chair. Such like prac-tices led to the opinion which came to prevail in the country, that Mr. Robert-son's prayers were not like those at Ter regles and Kukconnell. Mr. John Pepper, the chaplain at Terregles, who first gave this information in a letter to Mr. C Maxwell, expressed the opinion that a hard task was in preparation for Mr. Robert

son's successor.

As the occupation of Rome by the French affected the interests of the Scotch mission, allusion to it here is not out of place. What the Romans dreaded for some time, fell upon the city with all it terrors. A French General, Dupbot pap pening to be killed in a riot which he him. self excited, no better pretext was required by the revolutionary army. It was com-manded by General Berthier, and uncere manded by centeral service; and mosted montourly entered at d took possession of the city. It acted, however, with what, for such an army, may be called moderation. There was neither pill ge nor mass-acre; and, as long as Berthier commanded, discipline was tolerably well manufacted. The mean and cruel maintained. The mean and cruel Massena soon succeeded, when there occurred serious disorders. The houses of poblemen and other wealthy citizens were entered and objects of value carried materials for this work, Bishop Hay took great pains in supplying him with cases that had occurred, chiefly in the High lands; and such only as were well suthenticated. The Cardinal's object was to show that the faculty of second sight originated with the swil supply that the material supplying him with the swil supplying him with cases and beginning to the supplying him with cases were entered and objects of value carried off. Such brigatdage touched the honor of the army; and the indignant efficiency and indignant efficiency and indignant efficiency and indignant effic ordered a considerable portion of the army to quarters at some distance from Rome. The officers refused to obey; on which Messens resigned the command and left the city. A greater robbery, meanwhile, was remorselessly committed. The Holy Father was deprived of his temporal sovereignty, and deported, successively, to Sienna, the Chartreuse (Carthusian con Sienna, the Christeuse (Carthusian convent) of Fiorence, Parma, Turin, Bilancon in France, Grenoble, and, finally, Valence, where Pius VI, exhausted by fatigue and anxiety, ended his days on the 29 h of August 1799, aged 81. The people, wherever he passed, were loud in their demonstrations of sifection and veneration

Three days after the removal of the Pope, the Scotch coilege was taken possession of in the name of the French Republie; but not without much show of civility. lie; but not without much show of civility. Mr. McPherson, the agent, remained a month longer, hoping to do something still for the service of the mission. His chief care, however, was the safety of the students. All their other protectors had already fied. There were twenty-two youths belonging to the three British colleges. It is very noticeable that the French authorities gave him money for charge was a heavy one ; but he acquitted himself of it with complete success. By 7th April he had reached Genoa; and there, as well as at Civita Vecchia, he met with the greatest civility on the part of the French authori-A few weeks later, he completed, ties. A few weeks later, he completed, without accident, the journey which he had so courageously undertaken, travelling from Marseilles through the heart of France, with his youthful charge to

In London Mr. Macpherson was much honored. He was an object of interest

man who had so fearlessly undertaken and successfully performed a journey which to all appeared exceedingly dangerous Men's admiration was all the greater as they still retained but too lively a recollection of the worst atrocities of the French Revolution. Mr. McPherson birself was yety cool or McPherson, himself, was very cool over the matter and only hoped that the acquaintence of so many great people would prove useful to him on some future occasion. Bishop Hay's anxiety was relieved. It was "a cordial to his heart," he said, to receive the agent's first letter from London, intimating his safe arrival. He immediately communi cated the good news to Aberdeen and other places.

TO BE CONTINUED. WHAT NEXT!

Editor of the Catholic Record : Sensible people are speculating on the course that that once able and influential ournal, the Toronto Mail, is likely to steer in its muldy, mad career when the gas and calumny evolved over the Jesuits' property confiscition shall be dissipated in the infinity of space and resolved them selves into original nothingness. There is in human nature a sense of sorrow and sympathy for any one, even the most depraved, who rushes to wilful destruc-tion, but when that one has some public influence and uses his energies and advan-tages that are the gifts of his country, for the ruin of that country, our pity becomes mixed with disgust and gives rise to senti-ments akin to those of Burns when he composed his piece on "Man's Inhumanity to Man," and verifies the old saying that whom the gods wish to destroy they make mad. The Mail is now as mad as a March

hare, and causes people to a.k what next We have watched its devious track

since it struck out from its first principle and drifted on waters of independen

and drifted on waters of independent mercenary speculation and victous adven-ture in hopes to rap a rich harvest by sowing the seeds of discord in the home of its former friends. The first tack was to champion the Scott Act movement with a zeal that was not warranted and with a zeal that was not warranted and has since been contradicted by very decided verdicts all over the country. The anticipated leadership of a great political party made up from extreme sectarian zealote and Scott act enthusiasts, bursted like the South Sea bubble and left the Faist ff e ragged regiment, while the few prominent men who suffered themselves to be dragged at its tail were left dejestedly in the wake. That darling bat-tallion that was to strike terror into all evil doers and shake the House of Commons to the rocks beneath and make Hon. Oliver Mowat and his government hide their heads in the are numbered with the heroes of Balaklava, and our great Bobadil has to recruit other forces to make the over-whelming third party which, like a carwith three wheels, is to carry the leader of desperate expedients to the honor and emoluments of the leader of Canadian nationality. Emboldened by desperation of defeat it now sounds the squeating fife, thumps the Orange drum to rouse the unsuspecting, ill-informed, simple but honest readers whom it has misled by its own false statements, to come to the rescue and fight, and exterminate the Catholics, because a sister province dares to manage its own affairs. When its newly found recruiting sergeants who, from innecence or ignorance, natural or assumed, shall have reviewed their present senseless conduct with humiliation and shame and the court shall have stamped the stigma of slanderous depravity on the oauner of this adventurer and third party will be numbered with things that never had existence, we would like to know what next? Will not the next grand charge be to marshal every sinner whose father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, back to the fourth generagrandmoner, back to the lotting grants tion who never used or heard any lan guage but that ancient medley from which the English tongue was patched up, to marshal in solid square to drive every mother's son to hades who attempts to use or teach any ancient or modern language in schools. Like the old conquerors of Alexandria, these modern vandals will burn our school and college libraries, all the reprints of t revered literature of ancient Greece and Rome, the light and elegant works of French scholars, the broad and heavy pages of German penmen, and even files of back numbers of the Mail with columns of that soul-stirring old Gaelic language must be piled up and burned in the market place to give light to the deluded dupes of this dark age and glory to the great leader of this modern reformation. Of course, the language masters in our schools and universities must be treated as felone; Canada must tolerate only one tongue and one language, and that, not a foreign language, not the language of the original inhabitants, not the language of the first civilized people who discovered and colonized the country. Oh, no, it must not be a foreign langua of any stugle origin, it must be a foreign language of mongrel and uncertain beginning. Will this be the next work of this dreadful Tameriane and his Tor-onto tartars. We can see at a distance this modern Collosus with glant legion breathing fire and death, trampling in the dust the poor Lilliputians of Canada while the piles of fluning foreign litera-Fench authorities gave him money for this and their journey, together with a passnort through France and a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in case they should get into trouble. Mr. McPhersch's charge was a heavy one : but he acquitted rump Parliament, Tory rule will have an end and the fall of Troy be re-enacted by Sir John being chased three times round the parlia ment buildings ere he be slein, when our Canadian Ulysus will retire to the enchant ing charms of Circe and leave his mentals to take care of the herds. We leave a chart of another undertaking, but leave it

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: 'During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and I was nuch troubled with Bindoniess and Dyspepsis, and part of the time was un-able to attend to the duties of my profes-sion. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recom-mended to me, and I have much pleasure with the character which scripture gives to the fiend, who "goes about like a raging lion seeking whom he may devour." (Sicut les rugies, quoreus quem decoret)

It was arranged that the newly appointed coadjutor should be consecrated in S\_ain. The first news which he had

at present for want of space.

MAPLE LEAF.



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NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDY in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, said in curing torturing, disfiguring, lehing, scaly and pinnply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.
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HOSPITAL REMEDY CO.,

WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS.

WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS.

MORNISVILLE, Christian Co., Ill., Sept. 24, St.
REV., FATHER KORMO:—Within the last six cars, i had good opportanily to observe the east of the content results from your medicine for the une of nervous diseases—I refer to the case it. Mechon, a boy of fourteen years of age, it was so helpless, that he had to be fed like body, and netted like a maniac, he hid inself when strangers came to his house, to laughed or cried, like an idiot, for helf an hour at a time. He was considered by the physicians and other persons to be insanctual. I, thinking it to be a nervous disease, carried the use of your medicine, and about he bottless cured him entirely—now he is at cores, on the rullocate, when the total one.

Author the use of your medicine, and about lax bottles cured bitm entirely—now he is at work on the radiroad.

Another cure of this kind was that of a boy ten years of age, Tom Mahoney from Clarkshale in this county. This boy was so nervous, that it was necessary to hold him fast, when he was brought to me, and now he is entirely will after taking eight bottles of your medicine. Minnie Falls, daughter of Mr. J. Falls, one of my parishers, was so affected of St. Vitualization of the country of the state of the country of the c

KOENIC MEDICINE CO. io W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price 81 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for 35. Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London Ontario

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS W. J. THOMPSON & SON Opposite Revers House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment overy style of Carriages and Bieighs This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-old work turned out Trices always moderat



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A PERFECT FOOD FOR CHILDREN

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ts not Oxford Streat, London, they are approxime.

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## Catholic Record.

Londen, Sat., June 15th, 1889. THE MAIL'S HATRED OF THE

The Toronto Mail must have read but

s one sided account of how things were managed in the Crimean war. It is certain that in every battle the French officers, from the sub-Lieutenant to the General-in-Chief, were in the foremost ranks. At the successful storming of the Malakoff, which put an end to the Crimean war, General McMaton did not say "go on" but "come on" to his Zouaves McMahop, at the head of the storming column, first bounded over the ramparts. and, confronting the Russian leader, cried out to him "how long are you going to resist." "Until death," cried out the Russian, "don't ye think so men," he said, turning to his own. "Forward, bayonets," shouted McMahon, and with demoniac yells the Zouaves poured over the ramparts by the thousand. The struggle was a fierce hand to hand bajonet slaughter. But the Russians were driven from their own ramparts and their guns turned against them, which they had not time to spike before leaving.

The Redan was besleged at the same time by the English, under General Simpson, who said "go on boys," while he remained himself to the trenches with a blanket over his shoulders and a night cap on his head lest he might catch cold. Gen. eral Williams, who led the other storming party, got safely into the entrenchments of the enemy and held on with great bravery, but the fleeing Russians from the Malakoff outnumbered his men Several aides-de camp were despatched to the General-in-Cnief for reinforce. mente, but none were forthcoming. So it happened that while the French held the Malakoff, the English were driven out of the Redan and chased pell mell down the slopes of the earthworks. Had General Simpson acted like General McMahon he would have shared with him the honors of the day. What both French and Russians really said after the war terminated was that the Englis army was composed of "lions officered by jackasses."

About the same, and as much, may be sail of Mr. McMillen, Rev. Hugh Johnson, Dr. Stafford and other would be leaders, among whom, facels princeps, is John Charlton. They are all making big asses of themselves, perambulating the country telling the reading public and well informed communities all they know about the Jesuits. They have come and gone. They tried to excite feelings of hatred and bitterness here sgainst Catholics over the shoulders of the Jesuits' vata. The respectable Protestants remained away from so unworthy and so scandalous a gathering. The bigots who were present, such as Mayor Taylor, needed no firebrand utterances from the Rev. J. A. Murray or John Charlton to inspire them with hatred and injustice to their [Catholic fellow citizens; so that absolutely nothing has been accomplished in the way of making converts to the new party of bigotry. All the historic lies and misrepresentions that could set class against class and creed against creed, so violently put forth by the lay and clerical orators, had been repeated ad nauseam by the Wilds and Hunters months ego and were exposed and refuted in letters and articles which appeared in our columns, some of which have been copied into the pages of our daily contemporaries,

In St. Thomas the perambulating show was continued on last Tuesday evening. Besides John Charlton, who now acts P T. Barnum to attract the crowd. Modera tor McMullen and Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, of Toronto, were present. The Rev. Moderator showed very little moderation in his remarks. He said : "We are not here for the purpose of saving wicked things against our Catholic neighbors. But we are not prepared to see the great Protestant people of this country bound neck and heels by the Catholic Church." Here, in the first sentence of the Rev. Moderator, is a specimen of the toleration just now practiced all over Ontario. By mixing ap truth with error and adding a large dose of hypocrisy they tell us in the same breath : "We don't want to say one word against you Catholics, but we will not allow your Church or your Pope to bind

us they are our friends, that they don't isl jurisdiction which Christ gave His the population is entirely French it wish to insult us, but that we must acknowledge ourselves to be "tyrants and oppressors," while we are scarcely

Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, who boasts f being a native of the County of Elgin and a Fingal man, said : "Although he was a travelling preacher he did not like to talk to a travelling audience. (laughter) He somehow did not like John Charlton's combination show of peripatetics. But he saw danger ahead. There are five Jesuits in Ontario. They have been in Guelph for the last filty years, but now they are endowed and incor porated, and where is the mischief going to stop? I tell you gentlemen," he said, "a blow is struck at our most cherished institutions, the pillars of our foundations have been assailed, and unless it was stopped the temple of our wreck and ruin," Such arrant tomfoolery, as this exordium betrayed sickened the men of serse who were present in large numbers and prejudiced them against any further efforts of Dr. Hugh Johnston to impress or enthuse his audience.

Noticing the evident uneasiness of the crowd the speaker tried to spice his remarks with a sprinkling of hypocriey, after the example of the Rev. Moderator. He went on: "This movement was not started by bigots; there is no antipathy to Roman Catholiciam. But we will not have the Pope to rule over us, and when you Catholics, by a species of inquisi tion, obtain control of the ballot-box, the press and the school, to serve your selfish and unholy purposes, then we say : You must leave this country or we will nake you go.

Rev. Hugh Johnston would create a civil war here if he could. The Moderator and the other ministers who were present, and the Rev. Dr. John Charlton, who did not interrupt or try to correct Johnston's appeal to arms, must be held accountable for such a doctrine of blood-thirstiness. They are all sailing in the one boat; but Dr. Johnston is more outspoken than the others. It is a war of creed they are advocating. The solid Catholic vote prevents those fanatics from forcing the rules of their churches upon the rest of the population by sumptuary laws and prohibitory acts of Parliament: therefore the solid Catholic vote must go. "You must leave," say they, "or we will make you go."

Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston and the other rev. persecutors and the newly ordained Dr. Charlton should remember that. although a minority, we Catholics are not going to be crushed out of existence. nor even out of Oatsrlo. To the East of us there are two million Catholics who will not permit us to be consumed or devoured ; and to the West and South of us there are sixty millions of freemen who hold the Jesuit Fathers in high esteem and will not tolerate national bigotry of penal laws to disgrace this continent of free America.

EPISCOPAL TITLES.

The Rev. Mr. Carey, Anglican Dean of

St. Paul's Church, Kingston, has been

amusing his congregation with a virulent

attack upon His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, and the Catholic clergy in general, his effusion being made public through the column of the Kingston Whig. As regards the Catholic Episcopacy, he makes the im pudent statement that they wrongfully usurp the territorial titles by which they are designated in Canada and elewhere in the British Empire, but that these titles belong of right to Anglican Bishops. By such an assertion Mr. Carey displays his insufferable ignorance. Is the office of a bishop a civil or an ecclesiastical office? If it be merely a civil office, of course there can be no dispute that the queen's appointment, made in accord ance with the laws of the land, will be all that is required to constitute a bishop. We do not question the right of a certain number of the Anglican Bishops of England to sit in Parliament in the House of Lords, and to exercise such civil functions as the law empowers them to perform. But if this were all that were required to make a bishop, the Catholic Bishops in Canada are recognized by law also. The colonial office long ago recognized the official standing of Catholic Bishops, and gave positive instructions to the Canadian authorities to call the Catholic Bishops of the Province by the recognized title "My Lord." The status and the territorial titles of the Catholic Bishops in Canada are also fully recognized by many acts of the Canadian Parliament, and notably in the acts of incorporation of the various dioceses of the Dominion, wherein these territorial titles are always given.

But the title bishop is not merely a civil title. It has no meaning except inasmuch as it expresses ecclesiastical authority and jurisdiction. As a territorial title, it expresses the authority which the Church of Christ confers upon allow your charles to the earth, or the person of the bishop within certain us down neck and heels to the earth, or the person of the bishop within certain glad to see English teaching taught to trample out our liberties." They tell bounds. It has its origin in the territor. efficiently in all the schools, but where

Apostles over the whole earth, when He said to them : "teach ye all nations all things whatsoever I have commanded you." (St. Matt. xxviii, 19, 20 ) In consequence of this commission, St. Mark tells us, (xvi. 20,) "they going forth preached everywhere, the Lord working

withal." The territorial title of bishops must therefore be derived from the deposit of universal jurisdiction which Jesus Christ left with His Universal Church and no State has authority to confer it, or to limit it in those upon whom the Church Catholic or Universal has conferred it. The Episcopal title claimed by Anglican Bishops is, therefore, perfectly worthless By courtesy they are styled bishops, in deference to the civil power which has given them the title, but they have not a particle of the ecclesiastical authority which the title imports. This belongs solely to the Catholic bishops who derive their jurisdiction by direct succes sion from the apostles of Christ, through the divinely-appointed Head of the Church, Even Anglican claims to Episcopacy are ostensibly based upon the principles we have laid down. The Archbishop of Canterbury professed lately, at the meeting of the "Pan-Arglican Council," to be the successor of St. Augustine. St. Augustine's Episcopal jurisdiction was derived from Pope Celestine, who sent him to England to convert the Anglo-Saxons. St. Augus. tine had jurisdiction from the Universal Courch, but the jurisdiction of the Anglican bishops is altogether derived from the Act of Parliament which in the reign of Elizabeth conferred the office upon their predecessors Mathew Parker and his suffragans. If ever an Act of Parliament was ultra vires, this one was, which usurped the authority which be lorgs only to the Church of God. The Catholic bishops are therefore alone rightly styled in Canada, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, His Lordship the Bishop of London, Kingston, etc., and the territorial titles belong to them both by civil and ecclesiastical right.

THE FRENCH SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

We could admire the energy which is displayed by the Mail in sending representative to the Counties of Pres cott and Russell to accertain by personal observation the state of education there, and ostensibly with a view to making more perfect the operation of the public school system in those localities. But the open hostility of that journal to the French Canadian population, its abuse of them as ignorant, degraded, and priest-ridden aliens who ought to be suppressed, has been so undisguised that we may well look with suspicion upon the object of this move. If the French-Canadians were aliens.

as the Mail has so persist. ently represented them to be, patriotism as well as common humanity ought to teach the English speaking population to receive them with the same kindness and consideration which are shown to Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes and others who come to make their abode with us. We are informed that a colony of Icelanders will settle on some of the newly-surveyed mark of consideration to the bereaved territory of the North-West. They will be hardy settlers, and we have no doubt | with the general body of the citizens of they will contribute toward the develop ment of the country's resources, and will help to make it more prosperous, and they will be welcomed. But the French-Canadians are already with us. It is acknowledged on all hands that they are a peaceful and law-abiding people. Why should they be subjected to annoyance

and persecution? But the French Canadlans are not aliens Their claim to the territory of Canada antedates that of their English speaking fellow citizens. It has been said. "they were conquered, and they must submit to the domination of the conquerors." Even if the conquest were true, the terms proposed would be urgenerous; but we say the French population are not a conquered race. The country was conquered from the French king by the forces of Great Britain, for the use of British subjects : and when the corquest was made the French population were at once admitted to all the rights and privileges which belong to British subjects, and though in Great Britain itself the Catholic religion was at the time of the conquest proscribed and persecuted, the new subjects were guaranteed the fullest liberty for their religion, language, and special usages. Moreover, they are fully resolved to maintain these, and the efforts made to reduce them to the condition of an inferior race will certainly end in failure. and will have only the effect of producing discord in our country, which cannot prosper unless the two great populations. which for the most part constitute it dwell together in harmony, and with the one object in view to labor for the

general good. Certainly, we see no reason to object to the teaching of English in the French townships of Ontario. We would be

must necessarily be taught through the medium of French and all consideration should be extended to the very natura predilection which the people must have for their native tongue. It would be very objectionable to force English down the throats of French Canadians comewhat after the manner in which a self-willed patient might be forced to take a nauseous dose. It is clear that a French population must have a very laudable love for their own language, and any attempt to force English upon them exclusively is more likely to hinder than to hasten its introduction among them especially if it be done in the offensive manner assumed by Mr. Craig on the introduction of his motion before the Legislature.

The public are aware that the Govern ment have had a Commission at work now or some time to examine into the whole question, and certainly we may place nore reliance on their report than on that of an unknown "Commissioner" from the Mail cflice, who must undertake the work in the same spirit which has animated the Mail in initiating it.

There is already one point in the re port of the Mail's Commissioner wherein t is said that he has put a false coloring on the facts. He says:

"It must not be supposed that the "It must not be supposed that the English language is wholly ignored in the French schools. It is taught after a fashion, probably in no case for more than haif an hour a day on the average."

In his second letter he states that is Section 4. Russell, it is taught for three quarters of an hour—but it appears that the Government Commissioners state that the average time devoted to Eng lish is one hour and a half. However notwithstanding the suspicious auspices under which the Mail's Commissioner is operating, we commend the statement hich he makes as follows :

"I may as well note once more that t would be impossible to enforce a com-plete English curriculum at once. The teachers must be French in order to deal with the French children, and until they are trained in English and in the methods of English teaching it is useless

methods of English teaching it is useless to lock for any great degree of progress amongst the children in that language. . . Those who recommend such drastic measures as the immediate abolition of French do not, in my judgment, comprehend the problem in its real magnitude."

It will be observed also that in his econd letter the Mail man has modified, ot openly, but covertly, his former statement regarding the time devoted to English. He states that French occupies over five sixths of the time in the schools. This would give nearly one nour for English. The truth will be known at last.

MAJOR SHORTS FUNERAL.

"At the funeral of the lamented Major "At the funeral of the lamented Major Short, which took place at Kingston on Monday, Bishop Cleary, of the Romish Crurch, appeared and took up the position of leader of the city clergy. The R. v. Dr. Smith and the Rev. Ma'colim McGillivray immediately took precedence of him, and, though urged to give way, msintained their ground. The Rev. Mr. Mackie, of Sl. Andrew's, Inding himself behind Bishop Cleary, at once withdrew, saying that in no sense and at no time would be follow Popery,"—Canada Presbyierian.

From the Canadian Freeman we learn that "His Lordship the Bishop of King. ston, being an acquaintance of Major Short, determined to show his respecfor the deceased personally, and also as a widow and her family, as well as to unite honor to the brave soldier who died so nobly in the defence of the lives and property of his neighbors." His Lord. ship took his place in the procession along with the Mayor of the city, being invited to do so by those in charge of the mournful ceremonies. His Lordship knew nothing either of those who were in front or of those who followed, until all was over. The gentlemen (?) in front represented themselves as family mourn ers, and on this claim were in that place. It would appear from what they have stated through the Canada Presbyterian that they told a falsehood to the Colonel who had charge of the procession, in order that they might coast afterwards that they were victors n a petty fight for precedence. But it matters little whether they told the lie to the Colonel or to the Canada Presby. terian. The much-maligned Jesuits would never dream that lies were justifi able as a means for so paltry an end as to gain a front place on that mournful

The Colonel very properly placed His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston in that part of the procession which was regarded as the place of honor, as the representa ive of the Catholic Church, which is not only the principal Church of the world out which in this Dominion of Canada is more important than any other ecclesiastical organization, even in the number of its adherents.

The anti-Jesuit Citizens' Committee of Montreal are indignant because they cannot get the Protestant Council of Education to join in the outery against the Jesuit Estates Act. They have passed a resolution condemning the Council for accepting the \$60,000 apportioned to them for higher Protestant education. THE NEW CATHOLIC SENA- If Messre. Smith and

If ever honors were fittingly bestowed

or dignities meritoriously conferred, no

better application of the command honor

ui honor has been recorded than the

selection of Mr. Edward Murphy, of

Montreal, to the Senatorship of the Dominion, in succession to the late Hon. Thomas Ryan. The press of Montreal both French and English, Catholic and Protestant, is teeming with encomiums of Mr. Murphy's rare abilities as a citizen and of his many sterling and excep tional qualities as a devoted adherent to mother Church and a chivalrous cham pion and lover of the land that gave him birth. Twenty-two years ago we had the honor of Mr. Murphy's acquaintance, and during the shortened period of our visit to Montreal we had ample opportunity to observe that no layman at that time stood so high in the estimation of Rev. Father Dowd or of the general public as Mr. Eiward Murphy. All the Catholic societies in St. Patrick's parish and nearly all the Irish societies in the city were either directed or presided over by him. Through his untiring exertions and constant perseverance the Father Mathew Temperance Society has become a steady, solid and powerful organization, As he never counselled or preached but what he practised, his example has been a pillar of light in pointing out the true way of honor and happiness to his unfortunate fellow-countrymen cast up by the waves of adversity like so much drift on the wharves at Montrea!. He sought them out and comforted themhe brought them to Father Dowd, and they were saved. They found homes and comfort and consolation in the observance of strict temperance and in the practice of every religious duty. Mr. Murphy was an ardent repealer in the days of Daniel O'Connell. He was a trusted leader of men in those days, as he is now, and has been, since the time of Isaac Butt, an advanced advocate for Home Rule in Ireland. En joying the esteem and confidence of his French Canadian fellow-citizens, who have appointed him trustee or Marquiller is made between the public and separate of Notre Dame parish, and several times schools acts. It is one of the evidences elected President or Vice President of scientific or art societies, Mr. Edward Murphy occupies a large and honored place in the heart and affections of his compatriots rarely accorded to any one man. As Montreal delights n honoring so worthy a citizen. Ireland may well feel proud of a son so exem-

and benefitting his fellow-men. THE SEPARATE SCHOOL

plary, so virtuous and so truly patriotic.

congratulations to the Hon. Senator

While offering this humble tribute of our

Murphy we may be permitted to offer a

ferent prayer that the God whom he

has so long and faithfully served may

grant him many years of health and

prosperity to erjoy his well-earned

conors, while still serving his country

In an editorial in the Globe of 6th nst, there are some remarks on the subect of "Aliens as School Trustees." The circumstance which gives rise to ou contemporary's comments occurred a the last meeting of the Catholic separate school board in Toronto. The Rev. Father McPhillips presented his credenfor St, Alban's ward, formerly Parkdale, Trustee Smith objected to Father Mc. Phillips taking his seat, as he was not s British subject. Trustee Cahill also spoke in favor of Trustee Smith's position. Trustee Smith moved that Father McPhillip's declaration be not received, but it does not appear that any one seconded the motion. The discussion was at all events declared by the chairman, Very Rev. F. P. Rochey, tote ject correctly, even the law as it stands

On this the Globe remarks: "The objection was pooh poohed by the chairman, and the new member took his seat. Mr. Cabill has a remarkable habit of being correct in the objections he raises. and this makes him a very awkward member of the Board. He was right on this occasion. There is not the least doubt that the Board has deliberately defied the law which is contained in Section 25 of the Consolidated Statues of Ontario." etc.

We must take exception to this method of judging the action of the school board. It is very true the school aw requires separate school trustees to be British subjects, but it does not constitute the school board to be the Court which is to try the validity of an election. and the chairman very properly decided that the discussion was out of order. Irregular elections sometimes take place on other bodies besides the Catholic school boards, and the law provides a a Protestant of that town, as we are inremedy for them. The elections of public school trustees are frequently protested, though the conditions of qualification are less complicated than when the separate school boards are concerned; yet we never hear it stated that the public school boards "defy the law" if they admit an elected trustee to his seat, until he be prenounced disqualified by he proper court, nailel."

Cahill desired to dispute the validity of Father McPhillip's election, they should have taken the steps prescribed by law, instead of taking up the time of the board in a matter over which it had no control. We therefore disagree with the Globe in its statement that Mr. Cahill was "right on this occasion," and also in the state. ment that the board "deliberately defied the law." It would have been a defiance of the law to have followed the course demanded by the two gentlemen who brought forward the objection. If the Globe has not in its bag some better proof that Mr. Cahill is always right, it may as well give up that point

We are not aware whether Rev. Father McPhillips be a British subject or not, nor is this matter of any consequence to our present purpose. No proof was offered that he is not a British subject, if we are to judge by the report of the meeting as it was given in the Toronto dailies, unless the mere statement of Trustee Smith should have been at once accepted by the board as conclusive. But we believe that the Globe will not assert that this should have been done. We have no doubt that the Globe

offers its remarks in a good spirit, yet if the question were one affecting the seat of a public school trustee we are confident it would not recommend the board to follow the mode of procedure which it insists the separate school board should have followed.

The concluding remarks of the Globe are very timely :

"It is worthy of note that while a separate school trustee must be a British subject, there is no such rule in the case of a member of the public school board. . . . That the clause, (of the public school Act,) is so framed is not the result of accident, but of Dr. Ryerson's belief that in several places on the American border there were Americans who took an interest in our schools, and who would make good school trustees. But if the law had been the other way—if only British subjects could be public school trustees, while aliens might sit upon separate school boards—what a howl there would have been from the Orangemen, It is quite true that this discrimination

of the grudging spirit with which the rights of Catholics were conceded by some members of Parliament at the passing of the Separate School Act of 1863. In the separate school elections through the country, undoubtedly, it would often have been advantageous to the Catholic electors to have had it in their power to elect trustees who were not British subjects, but the Catholics generally have not felt the matter to be of such importance as to require an agitation for the repeal of the disqualify. ing clause, especially as the clause occurs in the School Act of 1863 which is guaranteed by the British North America Act, as far as regards privileges conferred. It is not the desire of the Catholic body to tamper with that Act more than is necessary for the efficiency of the schools, even in matters which are within the powers of the Ontario Legislature. But with the fact in view that the clause in the law which obliges Catholic separate school trustees to be British subjects, discrimmates against Catholics, we must say it does not strike us as an evidence of the loyalty of any Catholic to his religion -a penal clause we consider it-to create trouble on the school board and to counteract the wishes of the ratepayers. The gentlemen who have made use of such a plea might have left it to the enemies of Catholic schools to have brought it forward, unless they were desirous of ranging themselves among those enemies. We say this because, if we interpret the school law on the subrectifies the defect after the lapse of a few days. If our interpretation of the law be correct, the Globe makes a mistake in saying that "some serious questions may arise as to the validity of acts performed by the board while" aliens

are among its members. While on this subject we may make reference to certain falsehoods which have from time to time been uttered by enemies of the Catholic echool system, in their efforts to create a public sentiment of hostility to Catholics, in connection with the separate schools, and the Jesuit Estates

Act as well. In the Globe of 4th inst. a letter appears from Mr. Arthur A. Forber, of Sherbrooke, P. Q, wherein we are informed that the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, Rev. Alex. Campbell, of Montreal, stated at an anti Jesuit meeting "that the Ontario Legislature had passed an Act compelling all Catholics to send their children to the separate schools." Mr. Forbes, himself formed, disputed this assertion then and there, but he was very unceremoniously suppressed by the loud mouthed advocates of free speech and civil and religious liberty. Of course every one is aware that Mr. Campbell's statement, if he really made it, as seems to be indubitable, is a falsehood. The Globe exposes the falsehood in an article entitled "Three lies

The second statement which the Globe also styles a falsehood is not clearly so. It is but just that Catholics should be held to be supporters of the Catholic school. unless at least they declare themselves to be public school supporters. The law requires assessors to place Catholics on the separate school roll when he has no evidence that they are public school supporters. At least such is the way in which we understand the clause :

"The assessor shall accept the state-ment of, or made on behalt of any rate-payer that he is a Roman Catholic, as payer that he is a Roman Catholic, as prima facie evidence for placing such person on the proper column of the assessment roll for separate school supporters; or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer to be a Roman Oatholic this also shall be sufficient for placing him on such last mentioned column."

The Globe maintains that unless the Catholic should have made a declaration as a separate school supporter, he should, even with this clause, be placed by the clerk on the public school roll. This would be unfair treatment of the Catholic schools, which should be treated in every respect on a par with the public schools. If, as the Globe says, the Minister of Education thus interprets the law, we cannot but regard the interpretation as an illiberal one, and the clause should be amended to as to place Catholic ratepayers in the same relation to separate schools, as Protestants occupy in relation to public schools. With less than this Catholics cannot be satisfied. The third "lie" nailed by the Globe

was repeated lately by James L. Hughes at an anti Jesuit meeting :

"In Canada Archbishop Lynch had been instructed to strike out of the histories all that was offensive to Romanism, and they even purified the bible of all that conflicted with the ideas of His Holiness at Rome."

The Globe remarks here : "Reverend Mr. Milligan, who appeared on the same platform, and who is not reported to have rebuked the abominable lie of the Orange Grand Secretary, knows well the history of the matter." The facts are that twenty seven prominent Protestant ministers of many denominations called on Mr. Mowat to induce him to introduce into the schools a book of Scripture selections, and on this suggestion the "Ross Bible," as it has been called, was prepared by a committee of Protestant ministers. But if Mr. Hughes and other bigots maintain that any interference by Archbishop Lynch were improper, how can the work of that purely Protestant committee be acceptable to the 52 129 Catholic pupils who are attending the public schools of Ontario? The enemies of the Catholic schools have been telling us all along that our children should attend the public schools because they are non sectarian. The very character of this last lie is a loud declara. tion by these enemies that the public schools are sectarian to an offensive de-

THE Congregational Union which met last week at Brantford, like the other Ministerial Associations, passed resolutions against the Jesuits of Quebec. They protest against Jesuit incorporation, though their own union is incor perated. They protest against any political domination by the Catholic clergy, though they themselves attempt to dominate over the politics of the whole Dominion. They protest against the exemption of church property in Quebec from taxation, though they take advantage of the Ontario laws for the exem tion of their own church property. They declare that they will resist to the utter most any hierarchical demands made on behalf of the Catholic Church, meaning of course that they are in favor of religious equality provided other religious bodies, especially Catholics, be placed in a position inferior to them selves. But like the bullfrog in the fable, these ministers are puffing themselves out to such dimensions that they will certainly burst. The Catholic Church will remain in Canada, and will continue to flourish in spite of them.

THE Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson of Wood stock has been elected Chairman of the Congregational Union vice Dr. Joseph Wild. But this is not to be regarded as relieving the Congregational body from the stigms of virtually endors. ing Dr. Wild's murderous doctrines preached in Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, for the Dr. was retained in his position for his full term of office, and the change takes place in accordance with the usual course of events in the Union. The Union, to free itself from the reproach, should have taken positive action to show its detestation of Dr. Wild's murderous sentiments. On no fewer than three occasions were they publicly declared : 1st, when the Orangemen were advised to mob Wm. O'Brien; 2adly, when the Doctor advised Orange volunteers, in case of any future Fenian raid, to begin their campaign by wreaking vengeance on the late Venerable Archbishop of Toronto ; 3rdly, when he declared that it is no offence against British law to murder Jesuits. There is certainly no evidence that the Jesuits, whom Dr Wild is so fond of calumniating, ever recommended that even the Dr. should be murdered.

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The Globe maintains that unless the Catholic should have made a declaration as a separate school supporter, he should, even with this clause, be placed by the clerk on the public school roll. This would be unfair treatment of the Catholic schools, which should be treated in every respect on a par with the public schools. If, as the Globe says, the Min-

tage of the Ontario laws for the exemption of their own church property. They declare that they will resist to the uttermost any hierarchical demands made on behalf of the Catholic Church, meaning of course that they are in favor of religious equality provided other religious bodies, especially Catholics, be placed in a position inferior to them selves. But like the bullfrog in the fable, these ministers are puffing them. selves out to such dimensions that they will certainly burst. The Catholic Church will remain in Canada, and will continue to flourish in spite of them.

THE Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson of Wood stock has been elected Chairman of the Congregational Union vice Dr. Joseph Wild. But this is not to be regarded as relieving the Congregational body from the stigms of virtually endors. ing Dr. Wild's murderous doctrines preached in Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, for the Dr. was retained in his position for his full term of office, and the change takes place in accordance with the usual course of events in the Union. The Union, to free itself from the reproach, should have taken positive action to show its detestation of Dr. Wild's murderous sentiments. On no fewer than three occasions were they publicly declared : 1st, when the Orangemen were advised to mob Wm. O'Brien; 2adly, when the Doctor advised Orange volunteers, in case of any future Fenian raid, to begin their campaign by wreaking vengeance on the late Venerable Archbishop of Toronto ; 3rdly, when he declared that it is no offence against British law to murder Jesuits. There is certainly no evidence that the Jesuits, whom Dr. Wald is so fond of calumniating, ever recommended that even the Dr. should

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Diocesan Notes.

THE BISHOP VISITS HIS FORMER PARISHES,

GALT AND PARIS.

GALT AND PARIS.

The Dumfries Reformer refers to His Lordship's visit to Galt as follows:

The distinguished prelate who has recently been appointed to the See of Hamilton paid an official visit to Galt parish on Sabbath last. His Lordship, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father McEvay, arrived from Hamilton by the 10.49 train on Saturday forement. by the 10.49 train on Saturday forencon. They were met by a deputation from the congregation and driven to the Catholic church. During the afternoon many of church. During the afternoon many of those who had known and loved him before his elevation called upon the Bishop and were very warmly received. The honors and responsibilities which The honors and responsibilities which have been conterred upon him by the Head of the Church have not detracted from the genislity and kindliness of dis-position which characterized His Lord-ship as a priest, and his visit to his old

parish was a most pleasing one.

The usual services on Sabbath morning were conducted by Rev. Father McEvay. At the close of the services Mr. E. Radigan read an address of welcome to Bishop Dowling.

is exhools, which should be treated in every respect on a par with the public schools. If, as the Globe says, the Mirister of Education thus interprets the law, we cannot but regard the interpretation as an illiberal one, and the clause should be smended to as to place Catholic ratepayers in the same relation to separate schools, as Protestants occupy in relation to public schools. With tests than this Catholics cannot be satisfied.

The third "sie" misled by the Globe was repeated lately by James I. Hughes at an anti-Jeuli mesting:

"in Canada Archbishop Lyrch had been instructed be added to a deleasive to Roman-Hairman and the statement of the vice of the histories all town of the site of the histories all the search of the second of the same platform, and who is not reported to have rebuked the abominable is of the Orange Grand Sceretary, knows well the history of the matter." The facts are that twenty seven prominent Protest and the purely Protest and ministers of many denominations called on Mr. Mowat to induce him to introduce into the schools a book of Scripture selections, and on this suggestion the "Ross Bible," as it has been called, was prepared by a committee of Protestant ministers. But if Mr. Hughes and other bigois maintain that any interference by Archbishop Lynch were in the state of the bloom of the vice of the search of ADDRESS To the Right Rev. T J. Dowling, D. D. Bishop of Hamilton:

Less and energy in ministering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the congregation, and we sincerely hope he may be long spared to us as our spiritual guide. In concusion we begleave again to assure you, if further assurance be necessary, of our sincere respect, loyalty and devotedness. We pray God to bless your every effort and to grant you many years to rule with wisdom and prudence the Diocese of Hamilton. Asking your Lordship's blessing for ourselves and families, we subscribe ourselves.

Signed on benalf of the congregation, Edward Radigan, James McCagne, Patrick Radigan Francis Guyett, James W. Dore. Gait, June 2nd, 1889.

The Biahon in ranky said that it con-

Gait, June 2nd. 1889.

The Bishop in reply said that it gave him great pleasure to visit the Galt congregation. He did not feel as a stranger amongst them, and to day he well remembered the happy relations that existed for many years between the Gait congregation and himself, when he was their pastor. Owing to their generous co operation he had been enabled to make the control of the control o erect this beautiful church and to make many other improvements for the spirit ual good of the people. He was happy to be assured of the happy relations ex-isting between them and their present isting between them and their present pastor. When the people were united to their pastor, their pastor to the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Bishop to the Vicar of Christ, the principle of unity inherent to the Catholic Church was most beautifully manifested. His Lordship then presched an eloquent and well reasoned discourse on the suppressars of Pater and his suppressars.

supremacy of Peter and his successors in the Church of God. As Peter appointed by Christ Himself as head of the apostolic college, so the Pope, His lawful successor, is head of the Universal Church. From him all power and jurisdiction flow. His Lordship showed that union with the successor of St. Peter is a necessary qualification for member-ship in the true Church established by Christians should be bound to gether at least in the bonds of a common love, and the Catholic Bishop and the Catholic priest continually preached peace and good will amongst all men, whilst, unfortunately, ministers of other denominations were at the present time ougaged in sowing the seeds of discord, in stirring up a feeling of race and creed hatred. The Bishop's able exposition of Catholic doctrine was listened to through

out with rapt attention.

The sacrament of confirmation was ad-The sacrament of confirmation was ad-ministered to 56 candidates, some of whom Cain the presented the Very Rev.



HONORABLE EDWARD MURPHY

were adults. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being unable to obtain seats. The singing of were adults. The church was crowded Father with a purse containing a handthe choir was unusually good and impres-sive throughout. In the afternoon Blahop Father K cough was visibly affected and it was some time before he could proceed. He said he could not express his grati

Dowling, accompanied by a deputation from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associ-ation, drove to Paris to install the Very Rev. J. Keough, V. G., pastor of that parish.

As the bishop and party approached

Paris they were met by carriages containing representatives of the Paris Branch of the C M B. A., who escorted Branch of the C M B. A., who escorted His Lordship to the parochial residence. Here they were met and hospitably entertained by Vicar General Keough. At Vespers the latter officiated, His Lordship presiding at the throne in the presence of a very large congregation, many of whom were Protestants. After Vespers the Bishop delivered a long and interesting description of his travels and labors during his sojourn in Peterborough, expressing his joy and gladness at being once more amongst his old parishioners for the purpose of in-

Blessed Sacrament,
PENTECCST SUNDAY, On Sunday, the feast of Pentecost, His Lordship celebrated Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral. Father McEvsy Tather Halm has been appointed Administrator of St. Joseph's Church and will reside with the Bishop.
"Undermount" (where the Bishop now resides) is offered for sale, and if not sold

more suitable and more central, in the western portion of the city on King street west, has been purchased for an episcopal residence. The Bishop ex pects to obtain possession about the middle of September next.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO VICAR-GENERAL KEOUGH.

After Vespers on Thursday night Very
Rev. Father Keough, V. G., bade farewell to his Dundas parishioners. The
spacious and commodious church was
well filled, and the formal parting
between pastor and people was affecting.
It took this form: Immediately after
Vespers a committee of gentlemen
representing St. Augustine's congregation stepped forward, and Mr. Wm. representing St. Augustine's congrega-tion stepped forward, and Mr. Wm. Lunn, on their behalf, read the following

ADDRESS:

To the Very Rev. J. Keouch, V. G.:
VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER—Having learned a few weeks ago of your latended removal from our midst, we meet here this evening to express to you our deep person. In casing a retrospective glance where the four years that have users and away, we see the numerous good well as a way, we see the numerous good with the period of your incumbodey religion has been toonored, the sick tenderly cared for, the orphan protected, learning encouraged, and neace and civil harnony maintained. Owing to your prudence, energy and conomy, our church is in a cost happy financial condition, and changes and improvements for our spiritual and temporal welfare have been constantly going to you have famed your zeal for the sight of t ADDRESS : To the Very Rev. J. Keough, V. G. :

gan. A. S. Cain, William Griffin. Dundas, May 30th, 1889.

e sum of money.
VICAR GENERAL KEOUGH'S REPLY.

tude for the many kind acts showed him during his sejourn among them. Many things had been done on behalf of the church, but had been accomplished principally through the generosity of the congregation, who had always come to his assistance, and when the pastor and people worked together in harmony success would surely follow. In referring to the prosperous condition of the church, he paid a warm tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Dean O'Rielly, who had worked so long and faithfully accomplish this purpose the build to accomplish the purpose. to accomplish this purpose—the build-ing of a church worthy of the congregation. He remembered when Bishop Carbery had visited the church for the first time, accompanied by a dis-tinguished ecclesiastic from Ireland; they had expressed their surprise, and said that many larger towns in Ireland gladness at being once more analysis of departs independent of the purpose of in stalling as their pastor Vicar-General Keough, for whom he predicted a hearty welcome and a success ful administration. Very Rev. Father Keough next addressed the congregation, thanking His Lordship for the appointment and expressing his desire to do all in his power for the benefit of the parish and to be ready at all times to coperate with his Bishop. The services closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. shown him as the priest, and it was not for the man but for the calling. He had as father. He assured them that he had as much interest in them now, although he was going to leave, as he had six months ago; the longer he lived in Dandas the more he felt at home, as he liked the people. He thanked them for the kind expressions conveyed in the address, their good wishes more than composition by the votes of the Vicars General and Cathedral clergy), sassisted by the Rev. Fathers Twohey, Brady, Hinchey and Coty. The latter is at present in Peterborough, but will return to Hamilton at Caristmas. The Rev. Father Halm has been appointed Administrator of St. Joseph's Church and the same than the s

reside with the Bishop.

"Undermount" (where the Bishop now resides) is offered for sale, and if not sold within a month will be disposed of to the Sisters of St. Joseph for the foundation of a Catholic hospital.

A new episcopal residence of smaller dimensions than Undermount, deemed more suitable and more central, in the contact with him, only to respect the genial, affable and kindly natured man whose work now lies in a neighboring

town. Very Rev. Father Heenan, the new pastor of St. Augustine's, began his dutie here on Sunday by preaching and con-ducting the services. Large congrega-tions were in attendance at all the services of the day. - Dundas Standard, Jane

REVS. CAREY, MACKIE ANI THE REST

"At the funeral of the lamented Msjor Short, which took place at Kingston on Monday, Bishop Cleary of the Romish Church, appeared and took up the position of leader of the city clergy. The Rev. Dr. Smith and the Rev. Malcolm McGillivray immediately took precedence of him, and though urged to give way, maintained their ground. The Rev. Mr Mackie, of St. Andrew's, firding himself beoind Bishop Clearly, at once withdrew, saying that in no sense and at no time would be follow Popery."

The shows appeared to the sense at the sense and at the sense and at the sense and at the sense are sense.

The above appeared in a paper called

the Canada Presbyterian, published in Toronto, in the issue dated 29th May, and office. Doubtless our contemporary con sidered that it printed a true report of the funeral of the late lamented Major Short. It has been victimized, however, as we ourselves are sometimes, in spite of most careful watching to free our columns from untruthful representation of public the truth. The Bishop of Kingston, having heard of the sad death of Major Short, with whom he was acquainted, determined to be present at his funeral to show his respect for the deceased personally, and especially as a mark of consideration to since his advent to Kingston, as well as also to unite with the general body of the citizens of Kingston in paying a public tribute of honor to the brave defenders of the country's hen or, soldier who died ac nobly in the defence of the lives and property of his neighbors. After the bishop's arrival in the vicinity of the house of mourning, a message was conveyed to His Lordship in his carriage from those who had charge of the mourning of the mourning and conveyed to His Lordship in his carriage from those who had charge of the mourning of the mourning

city in the funeral procession. The Bishop acceded to this request, and at the side of the Mayor took the place assigned to him by those who had charge of the funeral arrangements. His Lordship knew nothing until subsequently of the clergy of the city being behind him: nor did he know who were the gentlemen (i) in front of him. They represented themselves as family mourners. They represent themselves in the Canada Presbyterian as fighting for precedence. Did they lie to the Colonel who had charge of the order of the procession at the funeral, or did they lie when they cent this account of unseemly struggle for a front place on this sad and solemn occasion? The two statements cannot be sion? The two statements cannot be true! But they are both honorable men, Christian men, gentleman, nay, clergy And then, alas! poor Rev. Mr. Mackie!

And then, alss! poor Rev. Mr. Mackie!
He is in trouble again, and once more has
sought the consolation of home, Rev.
Mr. Mackie, "finding himself behind
Bishop Cleary," went bome, poor fellow!
We have the deepest sympathy for this
little fellow. Really he is not so outrage
ous at heart, as he tries to make believe.
We have seen him on the street, and we
arreated him harmless. His tongue, like warrant him harmless. His tongue, like that of a woman, is the worst of him. He does not mean all this. He feels home-sick; he is not long out. After a while when he gets into his new church and gets on his own true p'atform, then the great principles of sterling Protestantism will break out in him. Hurrah for parson principles of sterling Protestantism white break out in him. Hurrah for parson Mackie and Civil and Religious Liberty, and private judgment etc, etc.—sil for everybody except, of course, the Catholic. He must have no civil or religious liberty. Why on earth should he? He must have no private judgment. It would be his ruin. No matter. Rev. Mackie, believe us, the Catholic Courch will be there always, and you can rail away at her with all the power of your lungs. That is what she is for; such is her mission to be protested against forever. If she cassed existing to morrow, then the Rev. Mc. Mackie and the doughty Dr. Smith and the rest would have their plat form knocked from under them, and the whole institution of Protestantism would

whole institution of Protestantism would be flattened out.

By the way, apropos, our esteemed friend, the little pastor of St. Paul's is off again. What has become of his vestry-men? They seem to have got thred watching him, and he has got loose on the Jesuit question. Imagine Dean Carey on the Jesuit question; going to the foot of the throne too. This is laughable! What an entertainment a Protestant church an entertainment a Protestant church must be on a Sanday! and despite all the amusement the rev. gent'emen guarantee to furnish, yet they can't fill their pews; any slight excuse will keep the worshippers at home. Would it not be better if our reverend friends would introduce some novelty into the weekly programme of absurdity? Suppose they tried some doctrine by way of change. Leave Pope and Popery alone,—they have stood it now three hundred years, and still prosper, and teach the Protestant masses. prosper, and teach the Protestant masses some doctrine, some principles of morality, some elementary maxims of the Gospel of peace. But we forgot, Rav. Carey is a soldier. Ah! friends, little you dream that under the simple coat of the poor minister beats the warrior's heart firey and bold, like the war-horse scenting battle from sfar. People of St. Paul's parish, you should reverence this certificated militia man, this clerical Hotspur, who has borne the horrors and privations of war, this ecclesiastical knight with silver spurs, who lives a life of continual repres-cion of his martial ardor. Why does he not join that military development of Protestantism—the Salvation Army—and then the veteran infantry man can wear his tin spurs as often as he likes. With the true instinct and greatness of a soldier, however, he is not about to stir up strife. Hear his words to his amused congregation last Sunday:—"I am not one to stir up strife or bad feeling smong neighbors," etc. No. Rev. C. is going to create some new titles. It is not enough that the Bishop of Kingston has his title officially recognized

by the Imperial Parliament; it must be amended by this petty ministerial busy-body of St. Paul's. Our Right Rev. friend, the Bishop of duplicated when he returns to Canada; erhaps, however, he gets the second one or reason of his second marriage, in honor

of the new lady. Let us congratulate His Lordship and his lady wife. Yet still the Bishop of Kingston is here wearing an old and honored title, known and respected by all, Protestants and Cath-olics, despite the efforts of these rev. gentlemen to make little of it, or destroy it. The Catholic Church is here, and al the world over, and always is, what she has always been, the preacher of the Gospel of Christ, its only preacher, its sole guardian—teaching, elevating, sanctifying, and civilizing the world. When she shall end, then time shall be in its death-throes, and the universe shall succumb in its con vulsion-"I am with you all days, even o the consummation of the world.

Catholic Priests as Patriots. "He" (Rev. Carey) "never heard of a Roman Catholic priest either defending his country or qualifying himself as he had done."—(Whig's report of Rev. Carey's Sun-day effusion)

Of course he did not. We sympathize with Rev. Mr. Carey's want of acquaint-ance with the well known facts of history. Had our rev. friend not devoted so much of his time and thought to military ex-ploiting, and made a study rather of this ordinary branch of education, he would have known that not a battle field in Europe but attests the devotion of the Cathelic priest to his duties among the soldiers, attending them even in face of every peril of war, carrying the sword of the spirit into the camp to govern and control and protect the soldiers from the license to which the lust of blood exposes men in the dread time of conflict. the bereaved widow and her family who have been friendly with His Lirdship, since his advent to Kingston, as well as body, as well as ministering to the dying ments, attending to the wounds of the body, as well as ministering to the dying soul, the indefatigable associate of the brave defonders of the country's hener,

the flesh and to be content with the sword of the spirit—the Word of God, which it is his high office to use then for great and holy purposes so valued and prized by the most noted military commanders. But we need not travel to other lands

for examples rebutting this foolish asser-tion of our officious little parson. He ton of our officious little parson. He has not even troubled himself to study the history of Upper Canada, whose adheston to the British Crown was more strongly secured by means of the military prowess of a Catholic Priest. "The R'ght Hon. Henry Dundas, then Secretary of War, approving of the idea (forming a Catholic Regiment for service at home and abroad) of thus extending the services of Fencible Corpe, procured a Letter of Service for the lat Glengarry Regiment to be under the comprocured a Letter of Service for the let Glengarry Regiment to be under the command of Alex Macdonell, E-q, (afterwards first Bishop of Kingston) to serve in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, etc., and Mr. Macdonell was appointed chaplain to the R glment (1785 90).". "Rev. Mr. Macdonell, accompanying the men in the field by the character of his office prevented these excesses so generally committed by the character of his office prevented these excesses so generally committed by the soldiers of other registrents." This latter quotation refers to the action of this Regiment during the Irish Rebellion of 1798 Subsequently Mr. Macdonell asked the sid of Govern-ment to settle, with his Highlanders in mant to settle, with his Highlanders in Upper Canada, and the record goes on to state that: "The only objection which Mr. Addington (the Premier after Pitt's resignation) opposed to Mr. Masdonell's request was that the British Government had so siender a hold of the Province of Upper Canada, that he could not think himself justified in giving encouragement to the King's layer applicate to embersate to to the King's loyal subjects to emigrate to that colony. To this Mr. Macdonell replied by assuring Mr. Addington, the emigration to Upper Canata by Highlanders would form the strongest tie and connection between the Colony and the parent State". "Waten the United States of America, in the year 1811, declared war against Great Britain, and invaded Canada, Mr. Macdonell prevailed upon his country-men to form the second Glengarry Fen-cible, Regiment, which, with two Multia Regiments, raised also in the Eastern Dis-trict, contributed not a little to the pre-servation of the Province; and by their activity and bravery, the enemy's frontier posts of Ogdensburg, St. Regis and French Mills, were taken with their Artilery, ammunition and other military stores."
(Account of the Emigration from the

printed in Kingston in 1839).

We have selected the example of the Right Rev. and Honorable Alexander McDonnell, first Blahop of Kingston, because it is so intimately associated with the history of this city and this Province. as a case in point against Rev. Ma essertion that "be never heard of a Roman Catholic priest defending his country." Let us invite the attention of our belicese clergyman to the words written by this ilclergyman to the words written by this li-lust flow Blishop to the Corps which he him-self had formed, and accompanied to battle, and encouraged through the weary scenes and bitter privations of active campaign-ing:—"Queenston Heights, Lundy's lane, Carysler's Farm and Ogdensburg will be tanding monuments of your bravery and loyalty, while the history of Canada shall continue to be read."—(Letter of Bishop Macdonnell, dated Kingston, 1st Novem-

Highlands of Scotland to North America.

ber, 1838.)
Little did the good Bishop dream that a leader of the people would be so negligent of his duty of educating his people as not to read the history of Canada at all; or cheish the memory of those who fought and bled for it under the enthusiastic encouragement of this old patriot priest. On the contrary, a reproach is sought to be cast upon his own life of hardship and exposure on these same nardship and exposure on these same fields of battle by a masquerading apostle in spurs, whose weary shoulders are yet smarting, after twenty three year's rest, with the grievous burden of a musket held during the hour of drill. This little minister who, we venture to say, never smelt gunpowder, certainly never on the battle field, "never heard of a Catholic priest," ata. Mr. Carey, there are those who etc. Mr. Carey, there are those who "have ears to hear, and do not hear." Do congregation? We suppose not. You prefer glorifying yourself with a memory of having borne a musket on parade; as we see you from time to time, pacing the streets of Kingston in some military procession with your tin spurs; and then the following Sunday, under the intoxication of the show, sickening your con-gregation with thread bare, worn out, and grey haired boast of boyish prowess. -Kingston Freeman.

MR CHARLES TRUDEL, joint Registrar of Quebec, and an ex-Pontifical Zouave, has received from the Holy Father a commission as a Knight of St. Gregory the Great. Mr. Trudel is well deserving of this distinguished honor, and we heartily congratulate him on this mark of tayor of the illustrious Leo. XIII.

THE Anti Jesuit papers have announced that John Charlton, M. P. for North Norfolk, held successful meetings throughout his constituency in explana throughout his constituency in explana-tion of his vote against the Jesuit Estates' Act. In Delni, on Saturday, 8th inst, he had a very slim audience; but in the village of La Salette his meeting with his constituents was a complete fizzle. There were about one hundred farmers in the village on Friday evening, 7th inst, but only six could be coaxed into the hall to listen to the great anti-

BISHOP USSHER, the reformed Episco. palian Bishop stationed at Montreal, has received a call from Kansas City, and it is said he will accept. We are left to infer that it is a divine call, but we presume the call is as usual that of a larger salary. After inciting Protestant Canadians to declare war against the French-Canadian Catholics, does this zealous pastor think of abandoning his flock just as the first skirmish is beginning? This reminds us forcibly of the words: "But he that is an hireling, and not the shep-herd, whose own the sheep are not seecth the wolf coming and leaveth the sheep and fleeth; and the wolf catcheth them and scattereth the sheep. The hireling fleeth because he is an bireling

## Catholic Becord.

Lordon, Sat., June 15th, 1889. THE POPE'S TEMPORAL

A suggestive incident occurred in the German Reichstag on the 23rd inst., which proves that among Catholica on the Continent of Europe great confidence exists that the question of the Pope's independence will yet be settled in a manner satisfactory to the Catholics of the world. The President of the Reichstag read a telegram which had been received by Premier Criepi. The telegram was from the Italian Chamber of Deputies to the Premier, congratulating the latter on the cordial reception given to Kirg Humbert in Berlin. Prince Blamarck forwarded the telegrem to the Reichstag, together with a letter from himself, expressing a desire that the Reichstag should take some action thereon. The president proposed that the House express pleasure at the state of peace and security which arises out of the triple alliance. Baron Frankenstein, on behalf of the Centre, or Catholic party, concurred in the proposal, with the reser vation that the vote shall not commit the Centre party on the question of the tem poral power of the Pope.

There is no doubt that even in Italy there is growing a strong feeling in favor of the restoration of the Pope's temporal

The present Holy Father has been most conciliatory in his attitude towards the Italian Government, and it is positively stated that during the first ten years of his Pontificate he would have gladly agreed upon a modus vivendi if his independence in the Government of the Church had been assured, but from day to day it has bacome more plain that this independence will not be made sure until temporal power be restored to him.

The celebration of the Holy Father's Jubilee last year made manifest the un shaken loyalty of the Catholics of the whole world to the person and office of the Holy Father. This fact, so visible to the Freemasons and other enemies of the Holy See, angered them beyond all bounds of discretion. Signor Crispi is himself a Freemason, and an Atheist, and he made no attempt to conceal his indignation. The manifestations of the Jubilee were in consequence, a signal for the enactment of new laws which made the position of the Pope more intolerable than ever. A every step the Pope's liberty of present the position of the Head of the Church, in the very city which in justice is his domain, is fully as bad or worse than was the position of the Church in Germany under the Fak laws-now, happily, repealed or not enforced. This state of affairs is intolerable even to the Italians, for though the Government of Italy is now in the hands of Infidels. whether by conviction or in practice, the Italian people are at heart Catholice, and much as they may desire Italian unity, they do not wish to see the Church reduced to the condition of a slave to the the Church to have its authority recognized throughout the world, must be above even the auspicion of being controlled in the promulgation of her decrees, by any State, however powerful, and this makes them as desirous as other national-Ities to see her perfectly free in her selfgovernment. The popularity of Signor isp! has already waned under the inflic tion of an enormous debt upon the coun try, and his barbarous treatment of the Head of the Church increases his unpopu larity.

The Pope's Allocution to the Sacred College of Cardinals a year ago manifeeted the desire of our Holy Father, Leo. XIII . to see Italy prosperous, but he pointed out that to secure that prosperity Italy should repair the injustice it had done by destroying the dignity and independence of the Apostolic See; for the Papacy is a chief factor even of the worldly prosperity of Italy.

The Holy Father in all his anxiety to live at peace with the Italian Government has never yielded his claim to temporal independence. He has always felt and insisted upon the restoration of this right of which he has been unjustly deprived, but not for the sake of merely temporal dis tinction has this been insisted on, but for the preservation of the inalienable right of the Universal Courch to govern herself, without interference from any Sovereign however extensive or however limited may be his temporal domain. Cardinal Rampolla pointed out in his circular of fore the public of the most infamous June 22ad, 1887, that justice cannot reign peculation, which brought his political in the world until reparation be ma ie to the Holy See where justice has been violated ; elsewhere, the enemies of the Jesuits were for the Pope's temporal sovereignty is the only one which is based upon "possession | ished with corruption and infamy. of twelve centuries, founded on the spontaneous cession by an unprotected people, on the gifts of pious princes, on an ever recurring claim, sanctioned by treaties, as being a sacred and inalien able patrimony of the Courch, founded with the consent of all States and people which have ever regarded the temporal power of the Roman Pontiffs as a necessary bulwark for the freedom of the Apostolic See for the unbindered propa- Aromatic Quinine Wine.

gation of its teachings and the full exercise of its ministry against power and oppression of any kind."

These considerations will always have great weight with the Catholic nations of the world, and will make them regard the independence of the Apostolic See as a point to be secured in all their negotiations for preserving the balance of power amid European complications. If Eagland, the United States, and Garmany can find reason for a conference in Berlin to reconcile their different national interests in regard to little kingdoms of the West coast of Africa, why should not the Catholic powers feel a deep interest in the position of the Head of the Church, whose authority extends to the uttermost parts of the earth? They do feel this interest, and the subject of the Pope's tem poral authority is from its nature an international, and not merely an Italian question. It is not very wonderful, therefore, that it should be the subject of consideration wherever Catholics exist, and that is everywhere. But when National Congresses of Catholics are called together, the consideration of the question of the Pope's temporal power becomes of para-

At the Madrid Catholic Congress a resolution was passed favorable to the appointment of the Pope as arbitrator for the settlement of disputes between nations, The resolution is as follows :

'In view of the tendency visible in modern Governments to submit their con-flists to arbitration, no better arbiter can be found than the Pope for settling disputes between nations, especially those professing the Catholic faith, to avert bloody wars and put an end to the present system of ruinous armaments."

In addition to this resolution, strong peeches were made by many prelates and others in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and a recolution was passed that it ought to be restored. These proceedings of the Congress gave great offence to Signor Crispl, who thereupon wrote a note expostulating with Spain for allowing the Roman question to be discussed. The Spanish foreign Secretary, the Marquis Vega de Armej, answered politely, but at the same time refused to interfere with the members of the Congress. He wrote to Signor Criep! :

"The Catholic Congress is a private assembly whose resolutions possess no official character; consequently, His Majesty's Government cannot hold itself in any way responsible for any resolutions that may have been arrived at in the course of these meetings."

The Queen Regent, however, did not action has been interfered with, and at heed what Signor Cipi might think about her conduct, and as she is a fervent Catholic she gave a solemn audience on the 28th ult. to all the prelates who were at the Congress. But not Spain alone has spoken in this matter. Similar resolutions were passed at Oporto, for Portugal, at Vienna for Austria, and at Malines for Belgium. These frequent declarations of Oatholic nations on a subject so dear to them cannot but bear fruit, and we may reasonably expect at an early date decisive measures which will result in the restoration to the Pope of that independence which is so much needed for the State. They understand very well that Head of the Church which teaches all nations.

The Emperor of Austria received from Signor Crispt an expostulation similar to that which was sent to the Spanish Gov. ernment, but his reply was to a similar

## A FOE TO THE JESUITS.

The death is announced of Hermann Wagener, the framer of the Act of 4th Jaly, 1872, by which the Jesuits were expelled from Germany. Wagener was, however, the tool of Bismarck in this matter. The Jesuits had done no irjury, but they were successful teachers of religion and science, and as the Chancellor had made up his mind to persecute the Catholic Church, he naturally made his attack upon that order which was one of the strongest bulwarks of the Caurch. The first clause of the Act for the suppression of the Jesults shows its tyrannical charac ter. It was as follows:

The Order of the Society of Jesus, all Orders connected with it, and monastic institutions of a similar character are ex cluded from the territory of the German Empire. No settlements thereof may be established. Settlements existing at present must be dissolved within a period to be determined by the Federal Council which period must not exceed six months.

By the 4th of January succeeding, the law was in full operation and the Jesuits were expelled, but within a year Herr Wagener was charged with jobbery of the worst description, and was convicted be career to a close. It was in Germany as those whose characters were most blem

Mr. Gladstone, having been presented with a book on divorce written by Mr. J. A. Gemmil, an Ottawa lawyer, has addressed a reply to the author in which he says: "Reflection tends to conform me in the best basis for law is the indis solubility of Christain marriage; that is ance as allows re-marriage."

To Invigorate both the body and the

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO SCHOOL LAWS.

Several times complaint has been mad professedly on behalf of Protestants of Quebec that the school taxes of corporaions in that Province are divided, not in proportion to the amount of stock owner by Protestants and Catholics, but in proportion to the Catholic and Protestant population. This complaint has been made by Sir W. Dawson, and the Mail of course has frequently urged it as a proof of the desire of the Catholic majority in Quebec to deal unfairly with Protestants.

A writer from Montreal revives this complaint in the columns of the Presbyterian Review of the 9th inst, viz, Rev. Professor Scrimger, M. A. The Professor

"According to this law, about one-fourth of these taxes go to the Protestant Com missioners, while it is believed that fully three fourths of the stock of these com panies are owned by Protestants. It is estimated that from eight to ten thousand dollars annually are thus lost to Protestant education in the city of Montreal alone."

The Professor says that the attention of the Government has been frequently called to this injustice, but that the Gove erpment have always refused to remedy it, and that a bill introduced during the last session of the Legislature at the instance of the Protestant Board of Commisioners to provide a remedy was opposed by the Government, and never went beyond the first reading.

This provision of the law in the Province of Quebec has often been made the basis of a charge of unfairness on the part of the One bee Catholic mejority, but not fairly to. especially when those who complain are Ontario Protestants. In Outario it is the universal cry among Protestants that the school law should assume that every taxpayer, whether Catholic or Protestant, is a supporter of the public schools, and that he be rated as a public school supporter, unless by a positive act he place himself on the roll of Catholic school supporters, The Outario school laws recognize this as a first principle, and, as a consequence every Catholic who neglects to place him self on the roll of Catholic separate school supporters is taxed for the support of the public schools. The difficulty of moving a large community is well known, and this difficulty is much increased when the persons to be moved are required to give positive notice in writing that they desire to be placed in an exceptional position. The consequence of this is that in every school section of Oatario it frequently occurs that Catholics who really desire to be placed on the Catholic school roll, find themselves taxed for the support of public schools. It would partly, but only partly, counterbalance this ir justice if Protestants could become separate school supporters, but this privilege is not given. Many cases have come within our personal observation where Protestants have desired to support Catholic separate schools, and where actually they send their children to the separate schools . sometimes it is because the public schools are at inconverient distance from them. Sometimes because they consider the Catholic schools better; but whatever their motive may be, they are compelled to pay their tax to the public schools.

If it be so desirable to secure liberty to Catholics to have a choice of the schools which they will support, why should not the same liberty be accorded to Protestants? The answer to this question is eastly given. With all the improvements which have been made to facilitate the discuss public measures, but in their me operation of the Catholic separate school system, the Protestant majority in Oatario have not yet had the generosity to give treatment of Catholics fair, Catholics should be assumed to be supporters of the Catholic schools, in sections where such schools exist, unless they give notice that language but French. This would be they wish to support the public schools; and Protestants whose children are admitted to Catholic schools should be allowed to place their names on the Catholic school roll. Ontario Protestants should grant these privileges to Catholics, before complaining of illiberality on the part of Quebec Catholics, who granted long ago to the Protestants of that Province a school law the like of which would at this moment be gratefully accepted by the Catholics of Oatario. The places the Protestants in a far better posi-

tion than the Ontario law places Catholics. But is there really an injustice done to Protestants in the matter of which Rev. Mr. Scrimger complaine? A public school system cannot be defended, unless on the principle that the whole community is interested in the education of all the children in the community, either without distinction of wealth or poverty of the people ; or if any distinction is to be made, it should be made in favor of tended to the poor. We think that th's cannot be disputed. If, therefore, it be true that the Protestants of Quebec Province are so much wealthier than the Catholics, as the advocates of the proposed change pretend, there is no injus-

testants on equal footing, according to population, when the question concerns the appropriation of money raised by taxation. The law ought not to regard so much the difference of religion, as the difference of financial standing of those to whom aid is to be given, and the advantage should be given, in preference, to

But the Quebec law apportions the tax according to religion where religion to readily ascertained. The ormplainants must acknowledge that so far the Legisla. ture stowed a desire to deal equitably. It is only in regard to stock companies that the distribution in the desired to stock companies that the distribution is made according to population. Considering the difficulty of finding out the religion of stockholders, we should imagine this to be the very best way to make the distribution fair. It is both to Rhode Island negislature, enacting abarp penalties against any one who should, in public or private, by instruction or advice, disauade another from using the public schools. Had this passed (it was disgree, enough, both to Rhode Island negislature, enacting abarp penalties against any one under the public of the Rhode Island negislature, enacting abarp penalties against any one who should, in public or private, by instruction or advice, disauade another from using the public schools. certainly much fairer than the Outarlo law, by which, in nearly every case, all the taxes of such companies are paid to the public schools, and there is no redress for Catholics except to get once in a while a smell pittance from such taxes, sfeer going about it with a great deal of trouble and in a roundabout way. We have so far answered the objection

of Mr. Scrimger, on the assumption that his statements as to the very superior wealth of the Quebec Protestants are correct. But we believe they are grossly exiggerated. He does not pretend that they are accurate. In any case the estimate ought not to be based on the condition of Montreal alone. It should be remembered that Montreal is but a small portion of the Province of Quebec, and if in Montreal the Protestants are so very wealthy, they are not so in all parts of the Province. Taken sltogether we are inclined to think that the Protestant throughout the Province are about as fairly treated under the present law as they would be if it were changed to please those who comulain of it.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOLS, The Boston school reports show that in that city eighteen thousand whippings were administered in the primary public schools and boys' grammar schools during the year 1888. We are not of opinion that large bodies of children can be trained in the way they should go without mak ing use of some corporal punishment, but certainly the showing of that city is greatly in excess of what might be expected amid a population which boasts so much of its high culture. Corporal punishment cannot be entirely dispensed with, but Boston seems to employ it to the extent of brutality. The parochial schools are not included in this estimate. In them, at least, brutality is not rampant. If the children attending the parochial achools were at the public school, and received an equal share of the strap, the number of whippings would reach the handsome amount of 27 000 at least.

It is in the face of facts like these that we are solemnly assured that It is a crime unpardonable to discuss in any way the management of the public schools. Tre anti Catholi: school-bill now being discussed before the Massachusetts Legis'ature actually contains a clause inflicting severe penalties on any one who will ty any argument maintain the superiority of a private school over any of the public schools, or to laduce any one to send children to a private in preference to a

The freedom of the United States consists chiefly in this, that its citizens may phresay against Catholic education, the bigots of Boston, Haverhill, and other towns, desire to take away this liberty of to the Cathol'c minority a school system discussion. The Bill, however, is not which can be as efficiently worked as the likely to pass. The fanaticism of its propublic school system. To make the moters is only to be equalled in Ontario, where an effort is being made to excel the French language from those public schools where there are children who know no virtually an interdict on French children from being educated at all. It is hard to keep track of the shifts and twists to which bigotry will have recourse, but

eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The Catholics of Massachussetta constitute about 40 per cent. of the population of the State, all other denominations amounting to 60 per cent. It is this close proportion which makes it so easy for fanatics to arouse hostility against Catholic education. Their desire is to prevent Quebec law may not be perfect, but it Catholic children from obtaining a solid religious education in their own parochial schools, yet in the public schools they insist upon imparting auti-Catholic teach ing. It was upon this issue that the last school elections were fought in Boston, but though bigotry scored a success for the time being, the success will certainly be very temporary.

The following extract was published originally by the Ray, Charles C Starbuck, of Andover, Mass., in 1882, in reference to an attempt then made to introduce the poor. If any special help is into Rhode Island a law similar to that to be given, it should be ex. which is now attempted in Massachusetts. Tae views of the writer were then approved by the newspaper organs of several Protestant denominations, including the Congregationalist and the Watchman. Tae Rav. Mr. Starbuck reproduces this extract in the columns of the Portland tice in placing the Catholics and the Pro- Christian Mirror, as being applicable to

the present dispute in Massachusette. It shows that not all Protestants are animated with the insane desire of persecut-

"Our wild schemes, overthrowing our "Our wild schemes, overthrowing our most cherished principles, for revenge on the Catholics, whenever they have proved refractory to our Protestant view of things, remind a dispassionate observer of nothing so much as of the man in Hogarth's caricatore of The Election, who is industriously sawing off the rival tavern sign at a point between himself and the house. When we all come down in a common it could possibly have been introduced) we should have had the commonwealth of Roger Williams branding it as a crime for any one to be of a political minority For if once we curtail the right of every

American, clergyman or laymen or any association of citizens, ecclesiastical or civil, to criticize any and every measure of pub lie policy, to any extent, and with any degree of sharpness they choose by the way of petition, argument, advice or dis suasior, I do not know what non-descripts we should become; but we should certainly no longer be Americans. We may then as well make thorough work of it at once and forbid the existence

He sdis, in reference to the presen dispute :

"I little thought when I wrote this the I should live to see this same monstrous provision pending b fore the General Court of my own native Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Verily, as Ophel's says, "we know what we are, but we know not what we shall be."

It is attested on the very best authority that the parochial schools of the State are highly efficient, so that there is no shadow of excuse for the attempted tyranny of the fanatics.

RELICS OF THE CROSS.

Toronto Globe.

To the Editor—In a controversy quite recently waged not a hardred miles from Toronto, one of the contestants found himself reduced to the necessity of ridicaling certain phases of the other's belief. In the course of a lengthly denunciation of Catholic veneration of relics he committed himself to a statement which concerns not Catholic salone, but all who wear the Christian name. He declares:

"In almost every chapel in Europe.

"In almost every chapel in Europe, and also in many in Canada may by found pleces of the true cross on which our Lord was crucified. If these were all collected no doub: they would form lomber enough to construct one of the largest buildings in Canada." As a Catholic, I protest gainst any man

As a Cattone, a post-being called a Christian who would dare to show so infidel a spirit as the language of the above paragraph betrays. Only the to show so infidel a spirit as the language of the above paragraph betrays. Only the more ignorant infidels now urge this objection sgainst the authenticity of the existing relies of the Holy Cross. Will you allow me to repeat to the Christian minister, who dons infidel armor a reply which it may be pure waste of time to give him, but whose force even infidels have owned. In the "Antiquary" of June, 1887 may be found the following:

"M. Robault de Fleury has made a list of all the relice of the Cross in Europe

of all the relice of the Cross in Europe en i Asia of which he can find any record, and the sum amounts to 3,941 975 cubi millimotres—a very small part, indeed, of what would be required to make a cross." It is estimated that 3.941.975 cubic

millimetres are equal in Enguen measure to 0,139,217 of a cubic foot or to 240.5672 cubic inches, which represents a piece of wood fifteen inches long and four inches square on the end (4 x 4 x 15), of which the learned editor of Tne Antiquary might well say: "A very small part of what would be required to make a cross."

able ignorance of the gentleman who made the horrible assertion quoted at the head of this letter; but, as it has occurred to me that he may not have known he was ignorant. I refrain, and conclude with an expression of my admiration for his fine audacty in making the assertion at

Voltatrita era. N. F. D. THE GILMORE CONCERTS.

this time of day, an augusty worthy the best of the infidel encyclor with sof the

Referring to the concert on May 31st the Albany Argus says: "The cencert given last night by the Gdmore artists was a perfect triumph and a scene of the wildest enthusiasm arom beginning to end. The glorious "Leonora" overture was played to perfection, the wonderful body of cardinots giving the most formidable passages without a flaw. Acother remarkable leature of the concert was the playing of Liszus twelfth Hungarian Ruspsody," which seemed to gain rather than lose by its transfer from the plane to the band. Certainly Gilmore has no rival. However, if the Band had falied to put in an appearance there was a company of singers sufficient to satisfy the most "xacting musician present. Their marveilously beautiful voices rang out in the immense bailding with z clearness, richness and brillancy that was simply electrifying." Such critiques as this are sufficient evidence of the great treat in store for Loodoers on June 27th, and those who nave mot scured seats had better do so at once as the plane are very rapidly filling.

## The Mighty Dollar

The Mighty Pollar

Is long distanced by a 10 cent bottle of Poison's Nervinne, the newest and best pain remedy. It cures colds, cramps, colic, pain in the head, sciatica, wain in the chest: in fact it is equally efficacious as an external and internal remedy. Try a 10 cent bottle of the great pain remedy, Nerviline Sold by all draggists. Large bottles only 25 cents. Try a sample bottle of Nerviline, only 10 cents. Take no substitute. abstitute.

substitute.

Mrs. Celeste Coon Syracuse, N. Y., writes. "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cared me, I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pair or griping, and should distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pair or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

ing Hesays: KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. )
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Sparin Cure by the half dozen bottler, I would not be best limited to think it is one of the best liminents on earth. I have used it in my stables for three years.

Yours truly, Chas. A. SNYDER.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all lorsemen. A. H. Gutzert, Yours truly Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE.

with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. Thave cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bene, the afficed with Hig Head and the Company of the Company

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BUKDOCK BLOOD

Unlocks all the clogge Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the sys-tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Cor-recting Acidity of the Stomach, recting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipolas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Rervousness, and General Deblity; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BUTTERS. BLOOD BITTERS.

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MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the bine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO.

D' LOW'S

Stamed Giviss BRILLIANT CUT. BEVELED. MCAYSUAND K





Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a dis-tance, or blurred vision in reading, re-moved by using our Properly Adjusted do not cause pair or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

\*\*CO., 169 Dandas street, London, Ont.\*\*

BASILICA OF ST. ANNE DE blessed Cardine

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AND NSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AND
OF SEVERAL OF THE ALTARS
THEREIN - A CARDINAL, TWO
ABCHBISHOPS AND FIX BISHOPS
OFFICIATING - IMPOSING CERE-

The Consecration, as distinguished from the Dedication of a church, is a rare oc-currence in this country, and therefore Thursday, the 16th of May, will henceforth of St. be a memorable day, not alone in the history of the world-renowned puish of la Bonne Ste Anne, situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence about twenty miles below Quebec, but also of the Dominiop. The church itself is a substantial etone structure of fair architectural pre-tension, placed in the middle of a large open space. In addition to the high altar and the two principal lateral altars, there are sixteen others; but only seven were consecrated, the consecration of the others being postponed till later dates as

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On the eve of the consecration the holy reles, which were to be placed in the tables of the respective siture, were solemnly ensbrined in a special reliquary in the eacristy of the church.

The ceremonies of Thursday commenced by the chanting of the Litany of the Saints in the sacristy, whence the relics were carried processionally to the

relics were carried processionally to the front entrance of the church, which, as usual, was firmly closed. The Consecra tor and the clergy in the procession then walked around the exterior of the edifice, the Consecrator sprinkling the upper parts of the walls with holy water. Returning to the main entrance, the Con-secrator knocked with his cross at the secrator knocked with his cross at the door, esying: Attollite portas, principes, vestras, it elevamini porte wernales, it intro that Kex glores. The guardian from the inside queried: Quis est iste Rex glores? to which the Prelate replied: Lominus for the et potens: Dominus potens in practic. He then made a second tour of the exterior were of the church, sprinkling the walls to their foundations, and returned to the entrance when the same collequy ensued. After a third tour and after a like ceremony, the doors were thrown open and the prelate and his assistants entered and when arrived about the centre of the church the Veni Creator was chanted. During this time one of the assistant priests cattered ashes on the floor in the shape of an elongated cross, and on the conclusion of the chant the prelate made the same sacred sign on the walls and on the altar which he was to consecrate. Then the Benedictus was chanted during which he wrote the letters of the Greek alphabet on one of the arms of the cross and those of the Latin alphabet on the other. Water, Ashes and Wine were then blessed, and the prelate directed his steps to the entrance of the church; this he touched with his cross making the sacred sign on the the upper and lower parts thereof. This concluded the conse-cration of the church itself and was fol lowed by that of seven of the altars. The high alter was consecrated by His Emin-euce Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, and is under the invocation regret of St. Anne. The following clergymen assisted: Rev. Fathers Gauvreau near and Liftamme as descon and subdea-con respectively. The Altar of the Sacred Heart (on the gospel side) was consecrated by Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinth, Rev. Fathers Thibeaudier and Brunelle. The Altar of Our Lady of ard Brunelle. The Altar of Our Lawy or Perpetual Help (epistic side) by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, Rav. Fathers Cherrefils and Lefebvre. The Altar of the Holy Family (the gift of the parish of St. Annede Braupre), by Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rev. Fathers Labrerque and Dupuis. The Altar of St. Joseph (the gift of the Archdiocese of Ottawa), by His Grace Arch-bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, Rev. Fathers bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, Rev. Fathers Routhier, V. G., and Lessaid. The Altar of St. Joachim (the gift of the discess of Rimouski), by Mgr. Largevin, Bishop of Rimouski, Rev. Fathers Feuiltault and Laplante. The altar of St. Alphoneus (the gift of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Anne's), by Mgr. Lifleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, Rev. Fathers Baril and Chu.

At noon High Mass was celebrated at At noon High Mass was celebrated at the high altar by Monselgneur Begin, Bishop of Chicoutime, assisted by Rev. Father Feguy, Rector of the Basilica of Quebec, as assistant priest, and Rev. Fathers Pege and Roy as deacon and subdeacon respectively. His Eminence the Cardinal presided on the pontifical throne, attended by Mgr. Fanquay, Cameniene Feerete to the Pope, as assistant priest, and Very Revs. Dufresne, V. G., of Sherbrooke, and Augler, Provincial of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, as descon Oblates of Mary Immaculate, as descon and sub deacon. The other principal difficiants were Rev. Fathers Gagnon and Gurneau, masters of ceremonies; Rev. Father McCrac, of St. Joachim, as guardian of the door of the church. The bearers of the hely relies were Rev. Fathers Guy, O'Farrell and McCrae. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather there was a large attendance of the delitation. large attendance of the faithful as well from the neighboring parishes as from the city of Quebec and eisewhere; there were

over a hundred priests. There ere sixteen lateral chapels in the Busilica of St. Anne, of the alters on which only four were consecrated; the remaining ones are as follows :

Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac and the Irish Catholics of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. 2 Chapel of St. Bennett, the gift of Mr. Edouard Couture, of Levis.
3. Chapel of St. Louis, the gift of the

diocese of Three Rivers.

4 Chapel of St. Anthony of Padua, the gift of the diocese of Sherbrooke. . Chapel of Calvary, the gift of sundry

of Dr. J. Jacques and his friends.
7. Chapel of St. Louis de Gonzague, the

gift of the societies.

9. Chapel of the Holy Angels Guardians the gift of the Seminary of Quebec and of the Reverend Fathers of St. Viator. 10. Chapel of Our Lady of Pity, the

gift of the diocese of Nicolet.

12 Chapel of St. Francis of Assisium the gift of Madam Pennee Tertiary.

The Church of St. Anne was solemnly

17th of underg mation to the been a

silver Reden cerem intere

To the DE

1. Chapel of St. Patrick, the gift of the

persons.
6. Chapel of the Sacred Face, the gift

gift of the College of Levis.
8. Chapel of St. Vincent de Paul, the

gift of the Rev. Fathers Oblates of St. Peter, Montreal. 11. Chapel of St. John the Baptist, the

BASILICA OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AND OF SEVERAL OF THE ALTARS THEREIN - A CARDINAL, TWO ARCHISHOPS AND FIX BISHOPS OFFICIATING - IMPOSING CEREMONICS.

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The ceremonies of Thursday commenced by the chanting of the Lianus of the Saints in the sacristy, whence the

of the Saints in the sacristy, whence the relics were carried processionally to the front entrance of the church, which, as usual, was firmly closed. The Consecra tor and the clergy in the procession then walked around the exterior of the edifice. the Consecrator sprinkling the upper parts of the walls with holy water. Returning to the main entrance, the Consecrator knocked with his cross at the door, saying: Attollite portas, principes, vestras, et elevamini porter wiennales, et introduct the glora. The guardian from the inside queried: Quis est iste Rex glora? to which the Prelate replied: Dominus for-tis et potens: Dominus potens in practio. He then made a second tour of the exterior of the church, sprinkling the walls to their foundations, and returned to the entrance when the same collequy ensued. After a third tour and after a like ceremony, the doors were thrown open and the prelate and his assistants entered and when arrived about the centre of the church the Veni Creator was chanted. During this time one of the assistant priests cattered ashes on the floor in the shape of an clongated cross, and on the conclusion of the chant the prelate made the same sacred sign on the walls and on the altar which be was to consecrate. Then the Benediclus was chanted during which he wrote the letters of the Greek alphabat on one of the arms of the cross and those of the Latin alphabat on the other. Water, Ashes and Wine were then blessed, and the prelate directed his steps to the entrance of the church; this sacred sign on the the upper and lower parts thereof. This concluded the conse-cration of the church itself and was followed by that of seven of the altars. The high altar was consecrated by His Emin-ence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, and is under the invocation of St. Anne. The following clergy-men assisted: Rev. Fathers Gauvreau and Liflamme as deacon and sub dea-con respectively. The Altar of the Sacred Heart (on the gospel side) was consecurated by Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinth, Bev. Fathers Thibeaudier and Bruneile. The Altar of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (epistic side) by His Grece Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, Rev. Fathers Cherrefils and Lefebvre. The Altar of the Holy Family (the gift of the parish of St. Anne de Braupre), by Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, Rev. Fathers Labrerque and Dupuis. The Altar of St. Joseph (the gift of the Arch-diocese of Ottawa), by His Grace Arch-bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, Rev. Fathers Routher, V. G., and Lessaid. The Altar of St. Joschim (the gift of the dicese of Rimoush), by Mgr. Largevin, Bishop of Rimoush), Rev. Fathers Feulliault and Laplante. The altar of St. Alphoneus While your spiritual labors amongst us

At noon High Mass was celebrated at the high altar by Monselgneur Begin, Bishop of Chicoutime, assisted by Rev. Father F. guy, Rector of the Basilica of Quebec, as assistant priest, and Rev. Fathers Pege and Roy as deacon and subdeacon respectively. His Eminence the Cardinal presided on the pontifical throne, attended by Mgr. Fanquay, Cameniane Fecrete to the Pope, as assistant priest, and Very Revs. Dufresne, V. G., of Sherbrooke, and Augier, Provincial of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, as descon and sub deacon. The other principal ciliciants were Rev. Fathers Gagnon and At noon High Mass was celebrated at | ment of our separate school has and sub deacon. The other principal cfliciants were Rev. Fathers Gagnon and Gurneau, masters of ceremonies; Rev. Father McCrae, of St. Joachim, as guardian of the door of the church. The bearers of the hely relies were Rev. Fathers Guy, O'Farreil and McCrae. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather there was a large attendance of the father. large attendance of the faithful as well m the neighboring parishes as from the city of Quebec and elsewhere ; there were

over a hundred priests. There are sixteen lateral chapels in the Basilica of St. Anne, of the alters on which only four were consecrated; the

1. Chapel of St. Patrick, the gift of the 1. Chapei of St. Patrick, the gitt of the Vicar Apostolic of Pontlac and the Irish Catholics of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. 2 Chapel of St. Bennett, the gift of Mr. Edouard Couture, of Levis. 3. Chapel of St. Louis, the gift of the

dlocese of Three Rivers.

4 Chapel of St. Anthony of Padua, the

gift of the dioceee of Sherbrooke. 5. Chapel of Calvary, the gift of sundry

persons.

6. Chapel of the Sacred Face, the gi't of Dr. J. Jucques and his friends.

7. Chapel of St. Louis de Gonzague, the gift of the College of Levis.
8. Chapel of St. Vincent de Paul, the

9. Chapel of the Holy Angels Guardians

the gift of the Seminary of Quebic and of the Reverend Fathere of St. Viator. 10. Chapel of Our Lady of Pity, the gift of the Rev. Fathers Oblates of St. Peter, Montreal.

Chapel of St. John the Baptist, the gitt of the diocese of Nicolet.

12 Chapel of St. Francis of Assisium, the gift of Madam Pennee Tertiary.

The Church of St. Anne was solemnly

blessed by His Grace Archbishop (now Cardinal) Taschereau, of Quebec, on the 17th of October, 1876 Since then it has undergone an almost complete transformation. The walls and the ceiling have mation. The walls and the ceiling have been frescoed, and the lateral chapels are gems of beauty, ornamented as they have been by the piety of the pilgrims to the thrine of St. Anne. There have been added the Stations of the Cross, St. Paul, statues of the Sacred Heart and of St. Anne, a picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, and the gifts of indi viduals and religious communities. The viduals and religious communities. The ancient painting over the high altar was the offering of M. de Tracy, Viceroy of la Nouvelle France in thankegiving for his safe return to France in 1666, he having nearly perished on the voyage. The heroes of Iberville also presented the massive silver crucifix in 1708, and the silver recession. silver processional Cross was the gift of Father Renvoyee, who was parish priest of St. Anne's from 1805 to 1837. The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Anne's have ing the ten or twelve years during which they have had charge of the parish. The ceremonies were carried out with all the precision for which the clergy attached to the Seminary and Basilica of Quebec have always been noted. The present interesting account of them has been translated from the elaborate report of Le Courrier du Canada of Quebec for the

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record : DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find the address given to the Rev. B. J.O Connell on his departure to Walkerton. Need I add that seldom has there been more of pastor and parishioners than in our of pastor and parishioners than in our case here in Paris or a more peaceful and satisfactory pastorate interrupted by an episcopal change. Two addresses were presented; but I have been unable to obtain the one presented by the ladies of the sodality. Two purses were also given, and, indeed, I might say three, for the ladies of the congregation presented one also. The present three, for the ladies of the congrega-tion presented one also. The presen-tations took place on Thursday even-ing last in the church; and priest and parishioners parted with but one feeling, and that unmixed sorrow. Lay people will have their fancies; but in this case we flatter ourselves that the "fancies" were realities; and who could blame us if we became attached and showed feeling on parting when we consider that the relations which were ter-minated on Thursday evening had glided on for nearly two years without the slightest disturbing cause until thus unexpectedly interrupted perhaps for-

ever.
To the Very Rev. Dean O Connell, Parish
Priest of Paris:
REV. AND DEAR FATHER—In view of

intercharge greeting:—perhaps to express regret and sorrow at the charge in the relations that have existed between us for nearly two years, relations that have been most cordial, genial and satisfactory to your parishioners. We also desire to give some token of our application of your zeal and close appreciation to the faithful discharge of your priestly duties, silently n to the faithful yet surely extending your care to every member of your congregation. We had looked forward hopefully—not

we had looked forward hopefully—not to say fondly—to a lorg pastorate for you here in Paris. Perhaps our hopes were selfish—that would be but human. Be this as it may, the decree of our bishop has ordered things otherwise, and it may not be our privilege to murmur, especially when it is an episcopal regulation which announces your promotion, and permit us to add that whenever the ecclesiastical

Laplante. The altar of St. Anne's) by Mgr. Liftsche, Bishop of Three Rivers, Rev. Fathers Baril and Church finances as well as your manage-While your spiritual labors amongst us most satisfactory, the pupils ranking equal to, if not above, those of the public school at the late entrance examinations.

school at the late entrance examinations. Since we can only feel and express our sorrow in the present case, therefore we cherish this one privilege with corresponding solicitude, and wetrust that your path may be smoother, and your new home happier than when you were in Paris, for your priestly merits must ensure success wherever you may be stationed. As a token of our good will we beg to present you with this cheque and address and ask you in parting to reciprocate with us your you in parting to reciprocate with us your good offices on prayer, especially during the celebration of the Mass.

Signed on behalf of the congregation : Thomas O'Neall, Timothy, O'Brien, Thomas Murray, John C. O'Neil, John Maurer, James O'Neall, M. Ryan, James Gardener, James Ryan and John Keav-

eney.
I might say that Father O'Connell was taken altegether by surprise (for I am able to answer for it, that he got no cause to know that such a thing was being done), and made a reply that is highly appreciated by his parishioners for its affectionate fervor extemporane. ously expressed. On Friday morning Rev. F. O'Connell left for Walkerton via Yours faithfully, Stratford.

JAS RYAN.

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines-outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the manufacturers in supplying them to the people (as they are doing through all druggists) on such conditions as no other medicines are sold under, viz: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be retunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given as fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

LORETTO ABBEY - GRAND CALIS-THENIC ENTERTAINMENT. On Saturday evening the calisthenic class gave a public exhibition in the large music hall of the Abbey before an appreciative audience of lailes and gentlemen, friends of the institution and relatives of the pupils. It was a pretty and interesting scene—over one hundred of the young lady pupils, uniformly dressed in light pluk neglige costume handsomely trimmed with black velvet and admirably adapted to permit full freedom of movement, marching and going through various evolutions and exercises with precision and steadiness that would compel regular military companies to look to their laurels, yet with a grace and elasticity of motion that could not by any possibility be found in the ranks of the sterner sex Each individual exercise was gone through with to a musical accompaniment appropriate to itself, and it was specially notice able that in the use of the bells or other appliances not the arms alone but the feet and the whole body were in a state of exerdse and swaying mation keeping time to the music. The performance was evi-dently erjoyed as much by the actors as by the audience; and it was easy to see some of the signs of the beneficial effects of a frequent and well regulated exercise of this nature in the erect hearing, light, firm tread, glowing cheeks and bright eyes

of the happy girls.

The opening march as they filed into the hall was to the accompaniment as well of their own voices as of the music, and had a fine effect. Then followed, in their order, the ordinary exercises, and those with the bar bells, these decorated with knots of bright particolored ribb has the dumb bells, the Indian clubs, which we noticed especially as being handsomely painted and ornamented in Egyptian style.

All these were used with great destructs. All these were used with great dexterity and in their turn did duty as weapons of offence or defence in the pictures que minite warfare which was enacted before us, and, continuing the idea, were shouldered on the after-marches until anoundered on the after-mattenes until layed down when the columns reached their appointed place of bivouac. The march ing—which took place the intervals and a prelude to a sufficient rest between the acts as it were—was rest between the acts as it were—was something exceeding fine, and in its pro-gress there were exhibited not only the diverse formations presented in the mili-tary manual but many picturesque figures, combinations and medifications of these, which do not find a place in that interest-ing work. For the long and intricate final marching scene, which was beyond measure impressive, the impliments of warfare so far used were discarded, and the fair combatants bore each in her hand a Union Jack. These now waned on high, now lowered, anon carried in rest with the large standard of Loretto's Collectente Society guarded in the midst, added greatly to the impressiveness of the scene; the interest cuminating your early departure from Paris to take charge of the Deanery of Walkerton we have called upon you this evening to the opposing banners meeting and forming -of a double line face to face, with the opposing banners meeting and forming an arched canopy through and under which the column presed—first from one end and then, on re-formation, from the other end—until it hal wholly gathered

> of the class, Captain Walter Clarke.
>
> The hall, which also evidently answers the purposes of an art gallery-for the walls were covered with pictures, many of them the productions of past or present pupils -was tastefully festooned and decorated; the blended crosses of St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew occupying the vantage points, and proclaiming attachment to the three glorious kingdoms whose union they represent, with stripes of emerald green to indicate a dash of perhaps warmer affect tion for that most westerly isle, and modestly nestling among the surrounding British flags a solitary representative of the stars and stripes, out of compliment, no doubt, to the many pupils whom the fame and renown of this famous Canadian educational institution has drawn from even the farthest quarter of the Republic.

up the lines. The exercises were under the very efficient direction of the instructor

THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

O tawa Citizen

The following letter, one of several o a similar nature received by the Hon. Mr. Costigan, disposes effectually of the base insinuation of a portion of the Opposition press that the addresses of congratulation recently presented to the honorable gentleman were the effect of "pressure :

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Rev-Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, Odtwari

Dear Sire-I have communicated your kind letter to the officers of this division in acknowledgment of their address on the acasion of your seventh auniversary as atmister of Inland Revenue. It has produced the very best effect on the feelings of all of them. King words from high authority elevate the subordinate officers in their own estimation, give them a more exalted opinion of their status in the service, incite them to make efforts to keep up their dignity, and, possibly, to improve their efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

I beg to add that in that matter, I did nothing to influence the staff in any way on the contrary, having been consulted, I said I did not want any of them to do what ewas not incined to do; that, for my part, I would as well write to you an independent letter of congratuation. After that answer they deliberated together, prepared an address, submitted it to me, and requested me to sign it with them instead of writing separately, which I consented to do with the greatest pleasure.

I think it only just to let you know all

separately, which I consented to do with the greatest pleasure.

I think it only just to let you know all this, because a compliment supported by the unanimous voice has more value when free from all pressure than when it is asked by an immediate superior. In this case, and I am happy to be able to say so, there was only one feeling in all the heads and hearts composing our staff—a natural desire not to lose a good opportunity of expressing their great and sincere respect for you.

Please accept my own personal respect once more, and believe me.

Your most numble servant.

R. Bellemare,

Division Inspector Inland Revenue.

Moutreal, 31st May, 1859.

"Was troubled with headache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicine without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindle, Mattawa, Ont.

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets—gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

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"I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat."

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ever, the entrance will be changed in future to the opposite side. "As a cloistered order limited to their specimens. At this season the numerous flowering dogwoods and great old apple-trees laden in glory of white, adi, with the lilacs and wi taria, a delicate charm to

To the Federal Life Assurance Co.: Gentlemen—As executors we are very grateful to you for your kindness and promptness in paying us, through your local agent here, Mr. W. H. Garratt, the sum of \$5 000, in full of the insurance held by you on the life of the late Father Walsh, of Trenton. As actions speak louder than words, we have no hesitation in the belief the recommending your requirements.

Many Thanks.

"My age is 55 and 10 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheuma-tism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Bur-dock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hensby, Half Island Cove,

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: I was induced to try Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great

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ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED

N Y. Catholic Review. It is most gratifying to see the celerity with which the baileings of the famous Convent of the Szered Heart, Manhattan ville, have risen from the ashes. There is every reason to believe that the convent will receive in its old and historic grounds all pupils in September. The temporary quarter, kindly placed at the disposal of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart by Mr. Oswald O tendorfer have been in service since September last. The brauty of the meg nificently situated grounds, known to all who have enjoyed the place and its grand views, is thus pictured by a writer in the Herald:

own premises, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart require grounds allowing some extent of walks. Those which they here fortunately possess units with cultivated aspects many forms of simple rural beauty hardly to be suspected from outward highway view. Amid an abundant growth of trees are various beautiful

"In the shadowed southern lawn is a sculptured figure representing the Sacred Heart, and within eight from the chape! toward the eastern limits of the grounds the gilded wings of a figure of St. M chae the Archangel shine among the foliage. In the northern part of this estate the seclusion is profound. Here is Mount Calvary, with a crucifix erected on the summit, and beneath the iron doors of a vault built within the eastward angle lie the company of the religious of two generations who have passed away from these

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louder than words, we have no nestation in publicly recommending your company for courteous treatment in investigating and promptness in settling death claims.

MARY WALSH,
T. A. O'ROTRKE,
Executers of Rev. E. J. Walsh.
Trenton, May 23, 1889.

"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have

edies without avail, but one bottle of Bur-dock Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man."

"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Waiter McAuley, Ventnor, Ont.

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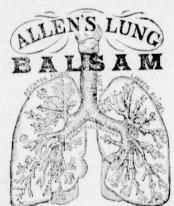
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CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a soild, useful and refir a education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies wilbe resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$10. For further particulars apply to Mother Superior, Box 303.

particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOS, Box 303.

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A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classi-cal and Commercial Courses. Terms (includ-ing all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per snaum. For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, President. 46-ly

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IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Counsel for the Times and for Mr.
Parnell are now er gaged in examining Mr.
Parnell's letters written during the past
eix years They number five thousand.
John Morrough, Home Ruler, has been
elected by acclamation for South East
Cork, vacant by the retirement of Mr.
John Hooper, also a Home Ruler.
On Thursday morning. May 9, at seven
o'clock the Rev. Father Farrelly, C. C., of
Arklow, County Wicklow, was released
from Werford Jail on the expiration of
his Coercion sentence of six weeks' im
prisonment. The rev. gentiems a looked
well, and was in as good spirits as ever he

In order to prevent a popular demonstration on the occasion of the release of Mr. P. A. McHugh, ex Mayor of Sigo, he was released from Londonderry prison on the 7th ult, two days before the expiration of his term of six months. The object was not gained, however, as he met with ovations at many places between Derry and Sigo, and at Sigo he was welcomed by a torch light procession and all Nationalist houses were illuminated. The Ornogation presented a congratulatory adlon presented a congratulatory ad-

The indignation at the injusticus im-prisonment of Rev. Father McFadden of Gweedore has entended to America, and

it is being manifested in a practical way.

The Catholics of Memphis are taising a testimonial for the patriotic priest.

United Ireland has a cartoon representing the difficulty of the Government to find a Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland. It is find a Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland. It is an auction sale of Dublin Castle. Lord Salisbury is the auctioneer, and Secretary Balfour is bolding up the Castle in miniature for the inspection of a crowd of peers and prominent Commoners. The cartoon is entitled, "Who's to be king of the Castle?" Lord Saltebury, describing on the attractiveness of the article to be discussed of away. "A most desirable rethe attractiveness of the article to be dis-posed of, says: "A most desirable re i dence for any sporting gent. The most popular position in Europe. Twenty thousand a year and handsome picking-and perquisites. To be had for the tak-ing. Hand it round." Lord Castlereagh, "tre last terant," says, "in a stage whis per: It is full of open sewers and infested with rats. I'm not particular, but I

per: It is full of open sewers and infested with rats. I'm not particular, but I couldn't stand it any l.neger." Lord Aberdeen says: "By ard by when the place is cleaned out and put in thorough repair by the next ground landlord, i'll be hapt y to oblige."

The Tories are making a desperate effort to manipulate West Beliant so that the present representative, Mr. Sixton, may not be re elected. The Nationalists, h.w. ever, are on the alert, and there is sittle doubt of his re-election, as his course has met with very general approval.

Harch treatment similar to that already inflicted on Messus Wm. O'Brien and

inflicted on Messis Wm. O'Brien and John Mandeville is being meted out to the Irish members of Parliament now confined in Tullamore prison. Mr. Thos. Condon is obliged to sleep on a plank bed, and he is now soffering from rheu-matism, as are also Dr. Tanner and Mr. matism, as are also Dr. Tanner at d Mr. John O'Connor. Mr. Carew was liberated a month before the expiration of histerm, simply because he was so brok n down in nealth that if he were kept longer in prison he would necessarily have met with the fate of John Mandeville Mr. Balfour was afraid of the odium which such an ending of Mr. Carew's

Mr. Balfour was afraid of the odium which such an ending of Mr. Carew's imprisonment would bring upon h'm The magnanimous Lord Landowne is not satisfied with his oppression of the poverty-stricken tenantry. He is now endeavoring to evict the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch and Father Keogh from the land-whereen the church and the priests' resid whereon the church and the priests residence are built at Luggacurran. On the strength of an agreement made forty years ago, which was practically a per petual lesse of the land, the church and presbytery were bailt. But because tome hats were built on the property to research the wrigted tenants from death by reserve the exicted tenents from death by exposure the extremental of Canada and present Viceroy of Iudis hopes to have the church evicted from his lands, for daring to interfere with his plans for the extermination of the poor tenants by starvation and exposure. The pians for the extermination of the poor tenants by starvation and exposure. The Vicerow of her Majesty has surpressed in his vindictiveness even the Marquis of Clanricarde, who was told by the Court of Exchequer that he was doing the devil's work. But the noble Marquis has not succeeded in his ignoble attempt. The decision of Judge Gibson at the last Queen's Beach in Dublin is in favor of the defendants, but His Lordship is left free to appeal. He may do this, so that the public may hear from him again in may hear from him again in

this disreputable matter.

The aboutd charge of the murder of District Inspector Martin brought against Father McFadden of Gweedore has been dropped by the Government, Tne Government are very hard up to have the Rev. Father tried and convicted for something, but as two charges have been dropped, those of conspiracy and murder, will undoubtedly, be something else trumped up. Perhaps it will be giving food to starving tenents, a crime for which two respectable English gentlemen have been sent to prison. But the Government may find itself overreached in the attempt to secure a verdict by jury packing this time. It has been the custom, as it is in the power of the Government to do, to pack juries by having all Catholics on the universal protest, which will at least bring more prominently before the English people the kind of law which prevais in resand. The government cannot well afford such an exposure at the present moment while they are already sinking so fast in public estimation; so that what upshot may be they must igno miniously retreat from the position they have taken, or render themselves more contemptible than ever in the sight of a respectable public. Magistrate Sesgrave, by whose orders the

Muchellsto massacre of three innocent oul sco at this brutality, but because the of his evi autecedents either to dism se him or sek him to offer his ie ignation

He had swindled soldiers of their food and pay at Capetown, Africa, and had embezzled money which a sick soldier had entrusted to him for his family: he had been drummed out of the service after trial by court-martial, and was fit in the estimation of the government to be an Irish magistrate and to lecture Irish Nationalists on the immorality of demanding Home Rule, while sending them to prison. The Government did all in their power to shield him, but were at last obliged to yield in his case to the power of public opinion.

The farcial character of justice and law in Ireland is well illustrated by the sentence passed on an emergency man named Patrick Deane who was convicted of firing a revolver at a little girl named Kate McNamara, while her father was being evicted. The chairman of the Petty Sessions said he would wish to sentence Deene to aix month; imprisonment with hard labor, but yielding to the wish of his brother magistrates he imposed a fine of three guiness and costs for this most atrocious crime possible, within the limits of actual murder. This occurred at the last Athlone Petty Sessions

DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD The people of the parish of Wooler, County of Northumberland, had the happiness of witnessing on Sunday, June 2cd, the first efficial act of the recently con, the nest emeial act of the recently consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, the Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, D. D., assisted by Rev. Father McCloskey, our pastor, and Rev. Father Casey, of Campbellford. His Lordahip solemnly blessed and laid the corner stone of our new church. At 10 30 a lense agreements and laid the corner-stone of our new church. At 10.30 a large congregation had gathered in the town hall. His Lordship said the Mass and preached a most eloquent and practical sermon on the gospel of the day. He spoke of the necessity of faith in Jesus Carist, of is glories and its effects, which are made manifest in good works, and the practice of virtue. He encouraged them to always act in accordance with their faith. ways act in accordance with their faith. They would then be faithful in the observance of the commandments and be worthy of the reward, which Jesus Christ

worthy of the reward, which Jesus Christ had gone to prepare for them.

Before proceeding to the beautiful site on which the new church is to be erected, Mr. M. Cowan read, on behalf of the con-gregation, the following address to His Lordship:

To the Right Rev Richard Alphonsus O'Con-nor, Bishop of Peterborough:

To the Right Rev Richard Alphonsus O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—On
this your first official visit to our parish we
extend to you a most hearty welcome with a
warmhof feeling that language but feelily
expresses.

Though with a deep sense of regret we
regarded the removar of your predecessor,
the Right Reverend Dr. D'wiing, whom we
had learned to love; our soriow is much
alleviated when we remember that we nave
in his successor a Bishop famous for wisdom, piety and learning, whose days in the
pastorate were full of self-secifice for the
elevation of fallen humanicap to our parish we might rich nough poor in gold and
lands, we there is no hear a serious
your ancestors even unto martyrdom, and
which at the present time is no less zealcusty protected against those who would
seek its destruction.

The laving of the corper-stone of our
church, which has called you to our parisu,
is a time at which we have reason to feel
especially grateful.

For years many of the older amongst us,
having to travel from twelve to fifteen miles
in order to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the
Mass, endured numerous privations and
harships. But, thanks to Almighty God
and to the evergy and zeal of our pastor, we
will in his near future nave construced in
our midst a handsome edifice, wherein we
may be directed in the ways of virtue and
Christia it, wherein our children may be
trained and instructed in that which will
make them worthy men and women, an
nonor to their parents and a credit to their
country and their Caurch, and wherein may
be performed those acts which are alike
most pleasing to God and most beneficia to
ur souls.

It is with pride and pleasure that we in-

most pleasing to God and most beneficial to ur souls.
It is with pride and pleasure that we inform Your Lordship of the strong attachment we nave for our esteement and worthy pastor who though but a short time amongst us has by his courteous and gentlemanly manner, his unitring energy and zeal in constructing a church for the greater glory of God, and by his earnest efforts in guiding at in the way of salvation, won our respect and love.

Signed on behalf of the Wooler congregation:
Thomes, McAuley, Thomas, O'Halleran,
Edward Lynch, George Abern, Thomas, Hig-gins, Wilsim Long, Patrick Gearie, Thomas,
Cardinell, M. J. Regan, Paul Bruyes, J. K.
McColl, James Tate, Pullip Moran, M. J.
Cowan, P. J. McAuley, Thomas & McAuley.

In response His Lordship said it gave him the greatest pleasure to meet the people of this parish, to encourage them and their worthy pastor in the noble work they have undertaken. Many of them have had in the past long distances to travel to hear Mass; now they would have a church almost at their own doors, where they and their children can be present at the Holy Sacrifice and receive solid instruction in the true faith of Jeaus Christ. His ministry had placed him in loc-lities where the difficulties of the early pioneers had become known to him. No doubt these difficulties had been theirs. He could well understand the joy with which their hearts were filled at the sight of a church crected in their midst, where the Holy Mass offered every Sunday will call down on them the manifold blessings of on them the manifold blessings of heaven. He thanked them for their generous words of welcome. He bimself would always bear in mind that his first official act outside of his episcopal city of Peterborough was the blessing of the corner stone of the church in Wooler. It is moreover one of the ceremonies that brings most by and encourage panel passed over. We understand that ment to a bishop in the exercise of his obserous dutas; for it sells him of the farth and gravitation of the farth and gravitation of the panels. him to the, and their calldren's spirit the child on his table the spirit was weight. In tobage, as in all others, the child on his the future hope of the Cauren. He declared himself more than pleased at the progress they had made, and felt certain that it would not be many months before he would again be among them, to bless the consummation of their work and dedicate the completed church to the worship of the one true God. Asking Almighty God to bestow on them and their families every blessing, both spiritual and temporal, he gave them his solemn episcopal benediction.

The people had already gathered around the foundation of the new church

when His Lordsbip, robed in cope and mitre, assisted by Rav. Fathers McCleakey and Casey with cross bearer and acolytes, proceeded in order to the cross erected where the high altar will stand. Here he began the beautiful ceremonies of the blessing according to the Roman Pontifical, which were completed by the solemn laying of the corner-stone in the faith of Jesus Christ in the name of the most Holy Trinity and under the patron age of Saint Alphonsus. A number of copies of the ceremonies, translated into English, had been distributed, which gave the people assembled, among whom were many Protestants, an opportunity of intelligently following the ceremonial. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Father Casey, of Campbelliord, from the following text: "You are fellow-citizens of the saints and the domestics of G id built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner atone, in whom all the building framed together groweth into a holy temple in the Lord. (Eph. ii) He was listened to with the greatest attention.

FIDES

PARSON CAREY POSING AS CANONIST AND JURIST.

"The Bishop of Ontario is the only one entitled to be known as the Bishop of Kingston." Dr. Cleary should be mentioned as the Roman Catholic Rishop of Kingston." (News and Whig of Monday, June 3rd, in their report of Rev. W. S. Carey's "sermon" on the "aggressiveness of the Church of some in Canada.")

The Bishops of the Catholic Church have in all ages since the foundation of Carlatianity been instituted and consecrated under a defiaite territorial title. They have never been known as mere Caristianty been instituted and consecrated under a defiate territorial title. They have never been known as mere ecclesiastical dignitaries bolding episcopal orders and rank, and accordingly to be styled 'Bishop Jones," or "Bishop Brown;" but asterritorial tulers in the provinces of Christendom, Bishops of cartain specified and accurately defined territories, called dioceses, within which they exercise their twofold power of orders and jurisdiction—legislative, judicial, executive and doctrinal The Bishop and his diocese are accramentally wedded, in token of which union he is invested with the ring. There is no room for b'gamy here. He is the Bishop of his diocese, be it Kingston, or any other: and his diocese is his exclusively, his spiritual spouse in Christ Jesus. There can be only one Bishop of each diocese, only one legitimate occupant of the See from which the diocese is named and the Bishop takes his diocesan title. There may indeed be two or more pishops resident in the diocese. There may be a coadjutor-Bishop, or an Auxiliary Bishop, or an Apostolic Vicar; but these are not Rishops of the diocese; in which they reor an Apostelic Vicar; but these are not Bishops of the diocese in which they re-side. They are consecrated on some other territorial title, because a Bishop must be Bishop of some place in Christ's universal Bishop of some piece in Christ's universal kingdom: and usually the territory or city on title of which such Bishops are consecrated is some place that formerly was part of the Church, but has fallen under infidel dominton. Hence the phrase, "Bishop in partibus infidslium." The term "Bishop" has reference therefore to the particular dioc-sec of which this or that dignitary is the ruler. It is not a family dignitary is the ruler. It is not a family title like Dake or Eri; but computes a diocese or assigned sphere of jurisdiction, and should never be mentioned in any other connection than that of bis diocese, as Bishop of Lindon, Bishop of Kirgston. etc. This system has prevailed from the very beginning as a constitutional and unalteral; principle of government in Christ's Kingdom, taught by Him to His Apostles during the "forty days" after His Apostles during the "forty days" after His resurrection, appearing to them, and speaking of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God." (Acts 1c. 3.) The Imperial power of P. gan Rome falled to break down this principle of "imperium in imperio," as the Church's enemies have been pleased to call it, by which the authority of Prefects and Pro-consuls was overshadowed often ime, and, in case of conflict between the Kingdom of Carlst and the Kingdom of this world, was, by G. die halp, effectually resisted and those and the Kingdom of this world, was, by Gid's help, effectually resisted and those we are well aware of the inconvenience of our pastor's residence, but trust at no distant day to have erected near the site of our church a suitable dwelling.

We humbly ask for curselves and our families Your Lordship's episcopal benediction. eans of arbitrary edicts, penal laws imprisonment, banishment and death; bai victory has always rested with the Church wheresoever the Christian faith remained. The Bishop, who has received Canonical institution, holds his See and his title as institution, holds his See and his title as the Bishop of that See, by right divine, to the exclusion of every pretender. The Raw W. B. Carey must be singularly for getful or shamefully 'gnorant of the order of hierarchical life throughout the nineteen centuries of the Caristian era, when hentertains the congregation of St. Paul' entertains the congregation of St. Paul's church with his new-fangled theory of the co-existence of two "Bishops of Kingston" in our day; one of them being, as he says, "Bishop of Kingston" without qualification, the other being "Bishop of Kingston" qualified by two adjective prefixes. What harm, but he is an Anglican, and incumbent of an Anglican parish, and

> unity in every diocese, and unity of title in succession, but relies on this, and this alone, for its claim to hierarchical connection with the Apostles of Christ? And here we must ask Rev. Mr. Carey on what authority he bases his assertion that, if, as he says, the title "Bishop of Kingston" belongs to two living dignitarles, who in Canada, a free country, happily undominated by an Anglican establishment, are on equal footing before the law, he has chosen to assign the title absolute to one, and the doubly qualified title to the other? He must not claim Anglican Ascendancy here. The soil and climate Ascendancy here. The soil and climate of Canada do not permit it. Neither is the Rural Dean so supremely distinguished a Canonist or Juriat as to enforce acceptance of his queer sabbatical effusions by the gigantic force of his ipse dixt. Indeed we are inclined to think the amiable Dr. Lawis will be little obliged to him for the patty investigations. Dr. Lewis will be little obliged to him for his petty importinence when he will have heard of this prattling Rural Dean's judicial announcement of the extinction of his title as "Bishop of Ontarlo," and his advent from Europe in a new official ex i-tence and titular relation as "Bishop of King-ton." For assuredly if "Kingston"

a Rural Dean, and withat an imitator of Popish Ritualism; so "High" is he. How did it escape his keen, philosophic mind,

that his wonderful theory conflicts directly with the constitution of the Anglican

Church, which not only accepts and pro-

claims the primitive law of hierarchical

be now his wedled spouse, "Oatario" is extinet, or, at least, divorced.

Neither has the Rural Dean of St. Paul's come into the world so late that he should not have heard of the malignant, but frivolous, enactment of the British Parliament called "the Exclesiantical Titles Bill," by which it was eaught forty years ago to prevent the Bishops of the Catholic Church in Great Britain and Ireland from styling themselves territorially "Bishop of Cork," "Bishop of Waterford," etc. etc. The whole world, British and foreiga, Protestant and Catholic, laughed at the temporary crazy of Parliament in its bigoted effort to undo an Apostolic rule of Government that had withstood the hostile forces of the selfish politicians of eighteen centuries. The very hour in which the Queen signed the enactment, it was a dead I tter. The Bishops openly trampled it under foot, as they were bound by God's law to do, and they defied the Government to put it in execution in respect of any one of them. It was a splendid victory for the Catholic Caurch; and the Parliament, tardily acknowledging its own folly and its merited humiliation, repealed the law by formal vote of both Houses, to which was readily attached the Queen's signature. Even so it would result in Canada, were the Rural Dean Carey's highered and courteous and preminently liberal suggestions and theories adopted by the Canadian Parliament.

There are not a few Protestant gentlemen in this city to whom Parson Carey has given a just right to call him to account for his fantastic deliveries of last Sunday. They have recently purchased real estate from the Bishop of Kingston and, on receipt of the deeds of convey ance, have paid for it. If the Rural Dean be otthodox on the subject of Diocesen titler, these gentlemen have lost their money. For, if the Right Roy. James Vincent Cleary be not civily and legsly, as we acsnonically, "Bishop of Kingston," pure and simple, or if there be any other Bishop of Kingston, the deeds of conveyance of those lost of land are null and void. The law p

law peremptorily insists that the power to execute conveyances, margages, etc. is vested "in the Bighop of the Diocese of Kingston for the time-being, on behalf of the Corporation, when consent of two other functionaries is obtained;" and the other functionaries is obtained;" and the form of Indenture provided by law requiries for its validity that it shall be signed by "the present Bishop of the Dioceee of Kingston," prefixing his name to this title and attaching his seal We havd over Parson Carey to those excellent gentlemen for explanation of his vicious latermeddling in affice of law and property rights. Probably, as all of them must be acquainted with the of them must be acquainted with the truly Rural Dean's sabbatical vagaries and bis unenviable standing among his spiritual chi'd en, they will not deem his utter-ances on the present subject more worthy of attention than his budly advertized and boastingly prom sed "sermon on com mercial morality," with which he amused his fellow civized of all classes, no less than his own faithful and docile corgre-

gation, a couple of years sg..

We hope to be excused by our intelligent readers for having devoted so much
space to the refutation of utterances that gent readers for having devoted so much space to the refutation of utterances that are notoi only files and ridiculous. But there are just now in our city two or three 'Ree," individuals who sim at disturbing the public peace by transforming the pulpit, which ought to be sacred to religion and its doctrines of truth and charity, into a political platform of the vilest character for the weekly outconving of uncloses. a political platform of the vilest character for the weekly outpouring of un-Coris tian hatred and the vilffication of all good tian natred and the vilincation of all good men claiming the liberty to differ from them on religious or political questions, and whose primary motive of bitter in-vective against Catholics is, as one of vective against Catholics is, as one of them lately signified, to detract, if possible from the respect that is shown to His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston by the citizens at large and particularly by the educated classes. Hence we have analyzed and dissected the ungraceful and spiteful figure of Rural Dean Carey in his startlingly nevel attitude of Canonist and Jurist even as anaturalist ping a vene. Jurist, even as a naturalist pins a vene-mous insect to the wall of his studio for microscopic examination of its specific organism and space Kingston Freeman. and spasmodic contortions .-

To the Deaf —A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

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CATARCH,

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE
OF CATARRH, CATARCHAL DEAFNESS
The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due
to the presence of living parasites in the
internal living membrane of the upper air
passages and custaonian tubes. The eminent
scientists, Cyndall, Huxley and Beale, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be
disputed. The regular method of treating
these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy
weesly, and even daily, thus keeping the
delicate membrane in a constant state of
irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing,
allowing it be chance to heal, and as a
natural consequence of such treatment not
one permanent cure has ever been recorded.
It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener
than once in two weeks, for the membrane
must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since
Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in
catarrh and formulated his new treatment,
and stuce then his remedy has become a
household word in every country where the
English language is spoken. Cures effected
by nim seven years ago are cures still, there
having been no return of the disease.
So highly are these remedies valued, and
so great is the demand for them, that ignorant limitators have started up everywhere,
pretending to destroy a parasite of which
they know noching, by remedies, the results
of the application of which they are equally
ignorant, Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied
only once in two weeks, and from one to
three application of which they are equally
ignorant, Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied
only once in two weeks, and from one to
three application of which they are equally
ignorant, Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied
only once in two weeks, and from one to
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only once in two weeks, and from one to
three application of which they are equally
ignorant, Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied
only once in two weeks, a

Grand President-P. Crotty, Hamilton. Grand Sec'y-W. Lane, 2 Bartlett Avenue Grand See'y-W. Lane, 2 Bartlett Avenue,
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The E. B. A. is a benevolent, beneficial and
religious organization, based upon the great
fundamental prireples of faith, hope and
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Any reader of your valuable journal requiring any information respecting this
society, or a copy of the consistation, will
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ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal, 950 tons large egg size, 100 tons tove size, 75 tons nut size; soft coal, 450 tons. CENTRAL PAISON, TORONTO.

ONTO.

Hard coal, 400 tons large egg size, 125 tons stove size, 10 tons nut size (in bags during witer); soft coal, 45 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

Hard coal, 2,585 tons large egg size; 50 tons cheetnut size. Soft coal, 150 tons for grates. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSION.
Main building—Hard coal, 1,800 tons large
egg size; 140 tons \*mail egg size; 20 tons stove
size; 20 tons chestaut size; 70 tons Lebigh
coal, la ge egg size; 50 ges making. Regiopolis branch—Hard coal; 23) tons small egg
size.
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMIL-

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. BELLEVILLE

Hard coal, 553 tools large egg size: 35 tons small egg size; 30 tools chestnut size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANT. FORD

Hard coal, 400 tools egg size; 125 tons stove size; 10 tools coestnut size.

The bard coal to be Pittaburg. Scranton, Lackswamma of Loyal stock. Tendere sare to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal and to designate the quality of the same, a. diffrequired whill have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal deliverer is true to name.

Delivery is to be affected in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the gespective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or first he quanties required in each of the institutions. An accepted coeque for \$500, payable to the order of the Tressurer of the Province of Outarlo, must accompany each iender as a guarantee of its bone ages, and twosufficient sur-ties will be required for the due (ufiliment of each courrect. Specifications and forms and conditions of tenders are to be obtained from the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

accepted. W. T. O'REILLY, Beputy Superintent of Indian All Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May 81, 556-2w Citawa, iith May, 1889.

DIED On June 2nd, at her residence in Albion, Mrs Nora Pollard, the bilovel wife of Edmund Pollari, aged 33 years





SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Additions and Clock Tower to Custom House, London Ost.," will be received at this office until Wednesday, 19th June, 1889, for the several works required in the erection of Additions and Clock Tower to Custom House, London, vib.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottaws, and at the office of G. F. Durard Erq., Architect. London, Onl., on and after Taesday, 4th June, 1889, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque physiole to the order of the Minister of Public Works, education five per cent. of amount on tender, must

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 5th June, 1889 TENDERS

The undersigned will receive tenders to be addressed to them at their office in the Par ilament But dings. Toronto, and marked "TENDERS FOR COAL," up to noon of

SATURDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF
JUNE, 1889,
for the delivery of the following quantities
of coal in the sheets of the Institutions below
named, on or before the
15th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

Ceylon Flannel Shirtings, u
shrinkable
Oxford Shirtings
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Shirts Made to Order xcept as regards the coal for the Central

CENTRAL PRISON, T. RONTO.

Soft coal, 800 tons select lump, to be delivered in lots of 160 tons during October, November, D. cemoer and January next; hard coal, 40 tons, small egg 8722.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TOR

TON.

Main building—Hard coal, 2 400 tons agg slz; 216 tons stove slz; 25 tons nut slz.
Sort.omi, 80 tons for graves Pumping house in Queen street—Hard coal, 100 tons agg slze; 3 tons nut slze.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

Stove size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE

obtained from the Barsars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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Is hereby given that all communications in respect to matters affecting the Department of indian affeirs, should be salfressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Superintendent weneral of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the D partment should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VANKOUGHNET. L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs

VOLUME 11.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CARDINAL MANNING on Saturday last received into the Catholic Church Rev. Mr. Townserd, recently Principal of the Oxford mission at Calcutta, also six former clergymen of the Anglican Church.

DR KING, the Auglican Bishop of Lincoln, England, disputed the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury to try the charge sgainst him for Ritualistic practices. His hope was that it would be tried by the Bishops, the majority of whom are Ritualists, but the appeal has been dis missed, and the trial has been ordered to

THE Free Press of Friday has a very mixed article about disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Act and separate schools. It reasons thus: if the Jesuits' Estates Act should not be vetoed, therefore separate schools should be hampered with all the restrictions which will tend to make them unworkable. It is something like the reasoning: the moon rose at 12 last night, therefore the Czar is dead. But it does not depend on the Free Press what will be done to the separate schools.

More than two hundred thousand Italians emigrated to America last year in search of employment, and to avoid the heavy taxes which are now imposed on the people of Italy. Such is the condition to which the present Atheistic Government has brought the country. The confident predictions which were made when the Pope's territories were seized by King Victor Emmanuel, that an era of prosperity was about to set in, have certainly not been verified. The interest on the Italian debt, according to Mr. Gladstone, amounts to twenty three millions, which is more than that on the national debt of Great Britan, and the amount is rapidly increasing every year.

"The Roman Catholics themselves cannot object to a policy which advocates equal privileges to all and exclusive privileges to none."—London Advertiser.

Certainly not. They never did and never will. Rut, sad to relate, many of those who are the loudest to proclaim this doctrine are arrant hypocrites. Let a Catholic, no matter how well qualified. present himself for election for any municipal office in most of the cities and towns of Ontario, and at once these apostles of "equal rights" will be up in arms and cast their ballots against him because he is a Papist. To Catholics. not Protestants, belong the agitation for equal rights. It is not customary for Catholics to vote against any man because he is a Protestant.

THE members of a female Bible Class connected with one of the Protestant Churches of New York have raised a small fund for the service of the Roman Catholic priest, Father Conrady, who is now doing benevolent work among the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, as suc cessor of Father Damien We do not think that the staunchest Protestant will say that this generosity is unwise. For Father Conrady is carried on in the noblest Christian spirit, no matter under what standard—Globe.

It is pleasing to find such a spirit of generosity and benevolence as the above fact manifests. If such occurrences were more frequent there would be much less of ill feeling engendered on account of differences in religion.

PENNSYLVANIA will submit to the electors of the State two amendments to the Constitution, which will be voted on June 18th. The first regards the qualifications of voters, and will establish manhood suffrage for citizens of the United States only. The second is to prohibit the manufacture, sale or keep. ing for sale intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage. The General Assembly will be empowered by this amendment to enact laws for the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale the said liquors for other purposes than as a beverage. Many friends of Prohibition are included among a large number of Philadelphians and Pittsburg lawyers who have joined in a protest against the proposed amendment, which, they say, is rather a subject for legislation than for constitutional enactment.

THE Empire exploded last week, in an amusing manner, one of those big anti-Jesuit demonstrations which were planned for the establishment of Protes tant ascendancy, or for upsetting Con. federation, no matter which. It was the "great meeting" at St. Catharines which condemned the local M. P., Mr. Rykert, who, though an Orangeman, would not join in the no-Popery howl. The Mail represented that three thousand people were at the meeting in the Opera House which condemned Mr. Rykert. As there was no hall in the city which would hold such a crowd, it