Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887.

NO. 455.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers. FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS

A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED. P. O'DWYER, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

152 Dundas Street, London. The choicest goods in this line kept constantly in stock at prices to suit the prevailing competition.

To His Lordship Right Reverend T. J.
Dowling, Bishop of Peterboro.

Frem the halls of the Vatican blessing and cheering
O'er the mighty Atlantic resounded a voice,
And to hearis that had mourned, through a
long night of sorrow
Was whispored the message; arise and re-Tho' sore, tried and imprisoned, the guide o the faithful
Remembers his children who sorrow and

O'er a cold marble slab in the dim lighted where sleeps their loved father called sud-den away.

To assuage our deep grief, to support and to

To be to us, father, consoler and guide
We thy children to-night, honored Lord
fordly greet thee,
To Loretto the home of our love and our pride,
Tho' our fond hearts will cling to the saintly
departed,
Yet still will they bring all the warmth of
that love To thee who had heard in the plaint of the orphan, The voice of thy Master who reigneth above. All forgetful of self thou hast come at the

which called thee to leave all most cher-ished and dear, ished and dear,
From thine own beloved home of sweet
peace and contentment
Unto one where but troubles and crosses

appear,
But thy generous heart hath embraced all
these trials
Thou hast come to thy flock, with that ardor and seal
Which thinks only of God and the souls
whom he loveth
And spends all its strength for their safety
and weal.

May the prayer which we offer, O! heavenly Father,
Like sweetest of incense ascend in thy sight,
O send in profusion a shower of rich graces,
on the Pastor and Guide whom we welcome
to-night,
And when angel's pure hands in thy
heavenly higdom

one more may Loretto's loved children then greet him In his unfading glory forever to share.

Loretto Convent. Lindsay, 1887.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

A respected correspondent sends us the following account of the first visit of Bishop Dowling to the parish of Ednis-more. Last week but a reference was made to this visit. We are sure our readers will peruse the following ex-

tended account with pleasure and profit: Sunday, June 5th, was a great day for Ennismore. On that day the famous bell of Ennismore was blessed. We say famous because it is the first bell blessed by the people's idol, the recently con-secrated Bishop of Peterborough. It was indeed a great day for Ennismore, and the parishioners were fully entitled to be jubilant, as theirs was the first parish spart from the Episcopal City visited by the young and gifted prelate. His Lordship, accompanied by the parish priest, Rev. Father Keilty, arrived in Ennismore on the evening of Saturday, June 4th. As soon as he found himself within the parish he was heartily welcomed by the Reeve and Counwelcomed by the Reeve and Councilors, who requested His Lordship to bless them and the large gathering who had come out to meet and greet their Bishop. The request was duly honored, when Bishop, priest and people set out for the parish church. The procession had just started when the Reeve, a fine Tipperary man, who rejoices in the immortal name of Croke, called for "three cheers for our new Bishop." Needless to say that the response made the welkin ring The sponse made the welkin rin priest's house was soon reach made the welkin ring The shouse was soon reached, and a agnificent house it is. On the parterre, aidway between house and street, stood evergreens and flowers, amid which appeared in large letters: The pride of a parish has become the pride of a Diocese." The Bishop entered the priest's house, and in a short time made his appearance again, vested in the robes of his high and holy office. Accompanied by Father Keilty, and preceded by the altar boys, he went immediately to the church. Here was another beautiful arch spanning the main entrance, and conspicuous amid its wealth of green and floral wreaths were the words: Hamilton's loss is Peterboro's . The Bishop entered the church in the usual canonical way, blessing himself with holy water, and being incensed by the priest. The choir in the meantime had sung : "Priest and Pontiff, master workman in the field of virtue, good shepherd among the people, thus hast thou pleased the Lord." While the Bishop was proceeding to the litar organ and choir pealed forth with the glorious strains of To Down: "We praise thee, O. God; we oknowledge thee to be the Lord," The Ennismore choir is worthy of all praise. It is under the skilful management of Miss McDonald, a young graduate of Mount St. Mary's, Montreal. The usual unt St. Mary's, Montreal. The usual lyers were then proceeded with, and B shop addressed the people in a kindly words and dismissed them

VITAWA COLLEGE.

VOUNDER, JOO. K. Galvin and Young. All men and Irishmen whose names deserve to be embalmed in the pulsic press. How solemn and interesting is the blessing of a bell! The Bishop began by reciting pealms 45, 53, 56, 67, 85 and 129. He then blessed salt and water and when they were mixed together the priest washed every portion of the bell inside and outside. While this was being done the Bishop recited psalms 145, 146, 147, 148, 149 and 150. He then anointed the bell on the outside with holy oil and recited an appropriate prayer. Afterwards he recited the 67th Psalm and with holy oil made seven crosses on the outside and lour on the inside of the bell inside and oil made seven crosses on the outside and lour on the inside of the bell inside and with holy oil made seven crosses on the outside and lour on the inside of the bell inside and oil made seven crosses on the outside and lour on the inside of the bell inside and oil made seven crosses on the outside and lour on the inside of the bell inside and oil to the property of construction of it came for many pears, and reviewed the special plant of the passed many pleasant lour on the inside of the bell inside and oil to the property of the propert he mentioned the Saints in whose honor the bell was named. At the request of priest and people this bell was named Thomas Joseph in honor of the Bishop's holy patrons. Then followed another and a Protestant had enclosed him a cheque for \$75. We afterwards learned

and Protestants desirous of forming His and Protestants desirous of forming his Lordship's acquaintance. In the even-ing he assisted at solemn Vespers and Benediction. There was a large attend-ance once more and the Bishop in choicest language discoursed upon the presence of our Blessed Lord in the Holy

The singing morning and evening was most recherche, Mr. M. Tierny and other well known amateurs going out from Peterboro to reinforce the really splen-

did choir of Ennismore.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock as solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Connolly, of Downeyville, for the repose of the souls of the departed ones of the parish, so that, let us hope, the dead as well as the living rejoiced in the visit of the B shop. On Tuesday at 10 o'clock High Mass was did choir of Ennismore.

Attractive it may be, but to the semi-educated eye it in some respects may seem queer, the fluted columns of the interior tapering to the top out of all holy patrons. Then followed another ordinary proportion to the usually appropriate prayer, after which he blessed the incense, and the smoking the foliation of the acanthus leaves about blessed the incense, and the smoking thurible was placed immediately under the bell. He then recited the 76th Psalm and the concluding prayer. Finally he recited the holy Gospel according to St. Luke z. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, and reverently kissed the book of the Gospels. The bell of Ennismore was now well and truly blessed and by request the bishop was the first to make it speak with most miraculous organ, then came the priest and after him the sponsors and all others who had contributed towards its purchase. A pleasing incident occurred here: Father Keilty announced that a kind gentleman and a Protestant had enclosed him a the construction of the College Chapel he has done far more. Even to those who may not go there to worship, he has opened up a new artides, and shown in the graceful supports of the interior the effective stencillings, the singular combination of colours, the quaintness of cheque for \$75. We afterwards learned that the generous donor was James Stevensoo, Esq., Mayor of Peterborough and M. P. for the county.

The Bishop now betook himself to the priest's house to seek a much-needed repose, in fact everybody felt for his lordship as the day was so sultry, but his governing principle seems to be: to do and if necessary to die in the discharge of duty. In the afternoon he was waited upon by many friends of Father Keilty from the city, Catholics and Protestants desirous of forming His dimensions are within the walls in length dimensions are within the walls in length outline it assumes the form of a cross having a nave, two transepts and a sanc-tuary, the last mentioned portion having a depth of 60 feet. The ground flor has seating accommodation for six hundred, while the main galleries can accomwhile the main galleries can accom-modate four hundred more. Space for an organ is also provided, but no in-strument is yet put in or provided for. The pews are all open, constructed of pine finished in walnut, producing a very

with his blessing. After his Lordship of the third of the carbon of the standard of the standa

ants, medallists, etc.

GRADUATES—'59 86.
Master of Arts, Hon. Edward F. O'Sulivan, Lawrence, Mass. Bachelors of Arts, James J. Farrell, Webster, Mass; Eugene A. Dorgan, Lawrence, Mass. Bacnelors of Literature, Alexander Metard, Ottawa, Ont; Charles F. Kennedy, Springfield,

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The following students passed the intermediate examination:—David V. Phalen, North Sydney, Cape Breton; Eugene Groulz, Ottawa; John Donovan, Eganville, Ont; Michael F. Fallon, Kingston, Ernast Langard, Sweetsburg, One. ton; Ernest Leonard, Sweetsburg, Que-bec; Michael Dineen, Eatonville, N. Y. Donald R McDonald, Alexandria, Ont.;

Emile M. Lambert, Ottawa.

The undermentioned candidates have been admitted to matriculation: J C Moriarty, Orillia, Ont; C J Mahoney, Boston, Mass; James H Coleman, Lowell, Mass; James I Coleman, Lowen,
Mass; Alexander Lajeunesse, St. Marguerite, Quebec; Joseph Landry, VillaMasiai, Quebec; D D McMillan, Alexandria, Oat; Francis L French, Felix M
Devine, Renfrew, Ont., Wm V Kavanagh,
Glen Nevis, Ont.; P C O'Brien, Railton,
Oat: Duncan McDonald, Glengary Ont; Duncan McDoneld, Glengarry, Ont.; Jobson H Paradis, St. Johns, Quebec; Thomas W Stuart, Alfred, Ont.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMAS
The following have received commercial diplomas: William J Leonard, Lowell, Mass.; Patrick Graham, Ottawa, Lowell, Mass.; Patrick Graham, Ottawa, Ont; Bernard J Dunn, Nepean, Ont.; Archibald J McDougal, Ottawa, Ont.; Aldei L Gosselin, St Alexandre, Quebec; Louis J Kehoe, Ottawa, Ont; Frank L Graves, Winooski, Vt.; John M McMahon, Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Ernest Gaudet, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec; Michael J O'Farrell, Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph A Connelly, Barrington, R I; Alphonae A Robert, Ottawa, Ont; Thomas J Maher, Albany, N Y.

MEDALISTS.

MEDALISTS.

English Course—Silver medal presented by His Grace the R R Thomas Joseph Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, awarded to Michael J Fallon, Kingston,

French Course—Silver medal, presented by Rev. Father A. Pallier, O. M. I, awarded to Alexander Motard, Ottawa. Classical Course-Silver medal, presen- patrons until then.

ted by His Eminence Cardinal Zigliana, awarded to Thomas Murphy, Marysville, Ont., student of the sixth form; first of his class in mental philosophy, philosophical essays, political economy, second of his class in physics, astronomy.

Silver Medal, presented by Professor J. A. MacCabe, M. A., awarded to Eugene Grouix, of Ottawa, first of his class in French, general history, mathematics; 2nd in Greek, physical geography, geology; 3rd in Latin.

Silver Medal, presented by Rev. O. Boucher, P. P. of Middleboro, Mass., awarded to James Grant, Moncton, N. B., first in Greek, English history, physited by His Eminence Cardinal Zigliana,

B, first in Greek, English history, physical geography, mathematics; 2nd in Latin and mineralogy.

Silver Medal, presented by Rev. M. Whelan, P. P. of St. Patrick's Church,

Ottawa, awarded to Jas. Collins, Malborough, Mass., 1st in Greek, English ancient history; 2nd in zoology; 3rd in Latin and

geometry.

Silver Medal, presented by Very Rev J
McG-ath, O M I, Provincial, Lowell,
Mass., awarded to Michael Dowd, Springfield, Mass., 1st in Latin, algebra, and
botany; 2nd in Greek, English and
French.

Silver Medal for excellence in alcou-

Silver Medal for excellence in elocution, presented by F. O'Hagan, M A, of Pembroke, awarded to Frederic Mudget,

Pembroke, awarded to Frederic Mudget, New York.

Silver Medal for mineralogy, presented by Rev J J Griffin, M A, of Cambridge Port, awarded to Jobson Paradis, St. Johns, P Q.

Silver Medal presented to the Mineral-ogical Society of Ottawa College by Hon P S Poirier, awarded to James Grant, Moncton, N B; next in merit— Jobson Paradis, St Johns, P Q.

Jobson Paradis, St Johns, P Q.
COMMERCIAL COURSE.
Silver Medal, presented by P A Egleson, of Ottawa, awarded to James Hanley, Read, Ont., student of the fourth grade, first of his class in reading, grammar, composition, physical geography, commercial arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, book keeping, commercial correspondence, neatest set of books; second of his class in practical business.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM ARISAIG, N. S.

The village of Arisaig, N. S, is situated on the sea shore, in the County of Antigonish. Although the village is not a large one, it is very old, and at one time contained the only Catholic church in Nova Scotis, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. Here resided that heroic, zealous and Gcd-fearing priest, the Rev. Alexender McDonald, who in his day had spiritual charge of the above section of ple of the parish heard of his death, a deputation went to that city the reunion was one of general rejoicing.
In the evening of the same day took place the distribution in the Academic Hall of the college the distribution of collegiate and scholastic honors. The following is a list of graduates matriculture of their beloved pastor back on a man of their beloved pastor back on a man of war, but they refused the offer with offered to send them and the remains of their beloved pastor back on a man of war, but they refused the offer with thanks, and on their shoulders took the precious remains and began their tedious march through an almost pathless forest. The utilitarians of the present day may sneer at what they might consider the folly of those devoted men in refusing what was really a noble and generous offer, an offer which implied both nave and military honors to the remains, and considerable convenience to themselves, but when we take into consideration the motives that actuated them in refusing the offer we must admit that nothing but love and gratitude of the highest and holiest order only, would have animated the hearts of those noble and devoted

people.

And now, for over seventy years, the sea has mourned its requiem over the remains of this great and good priest. Those good men also who thus expressed their respectand gratitude have long gone to their reward, and lie near him in the graveyard, and their descendants look back with pride, as well they may, to the days that produced such men, and that those noble souls were their ancestors. Surely Father Macdonald's labors have bore abundant fruit, for in the section he labored so long and arduous may be found the staunchest Catholics in the Dominion. The present church in Arisaig has been recently erected. It is a substantial frame structure with a solid stone foundation. The interior is finely finished in the Gothic style, and a beautiful stained glass window over the altar is erected to the memory of a former pastor, Rev. Alex. McLeod. The cost of the Church was over \$18,000 The present pastor is the Rev. Ronald McGil-

There is a separate school at the church We are indebted to Councillor R. H. McAdams, merchant, for favors shown us during our visit. L K.

ESSEX CENTRE BAZAAR.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Catnolic Church building committee of Essex Centre are obliged to postpone the drawing for their bazaar, announced for July 1st, until September 1st, when it will come off without fail. The com-mittee crave the indulgence of their

ENCOURAGE IRISH MANUFACTURES

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

RISH SHIRTS, LINEN FITTINGS, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 each. Post free. ANDREW MAGUIRE, BELFAST.

RISH COLLARS, GENTS' NEWEST Shapes, and Finest Linen, \$1 62 per. doz. Post free. ANDREW MAGUIRE, BELFAST.

RISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies' \$1, and Gents' \$1 25 per doz. Hemstitched, Ladies' \$1.26, and Gents \$1 87, dez. Initials hand worked, scents extra each handkerchief, Ladies' and \$1 ender chiefs, colored borders and embroidered, 87 cents, and \$1 doz. Post trae.

Z. Post free.
ANDREW MAGUIRE, BELFAST. RISH SILK HANDKERCHIEFS (24 inches quare) with Likeness of Mr. Parnell, woven in the Silk. White, \$1, and Green, \$1.25 each.

In white or cream, plain or brocaded, \$1.12

Coloured Silk Handkerchiefs, beautiful bro-caded, exquisite designs. Shamrocks, Birds, Ferns and Flowers sil in the richest colours, including cardinal, old gold, dark and light blue, morolage peacock, emerald green with shamrock border, and white brocaded center with green border (size, 25 inches square), §1.25 each.

GENTS' BILK MUFFLERS, IN WHITE and very rich colours, either in stripes or brocaded, \$1.12, \$1.75, \$2.25; white, very large, \$2.66; Prune, \$178 each.
ALL SENT POST FREE.

When odering please give nearest post town.

ANDREW MAGUIRE, Depot for Irish Manufactures, Belfast, Ireland.

OBITUARY. Michael Murphy.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Michael Murphy, Ottawa, which sad event took place in that city on Friday, June 17th. The deceased young man, a son of the late Mr. Cornelius Murphy, had just passed his thirty-first year. He was a painter by trade, industrious, kindly and affectionate by nature, devoted in a special trade, industrious, kindly and affectionate by nature, devoted in a special manner to his widwed mother, who will long mourn his loss. His fellow workmen held him in such high esteem that they attended his funeral, which took place on Sunday the 19th, in a body. The pall-bearers were the following: Mersrs. John Kinsella, John Murphy, Michael Minchan, Isaac Randall, Hugh Lunney and Patrick Hennigan. The funeral corlege was unusually large. May he rest in peace.

Mr. Jas. Denaghey.

Mr. Jas. Donaghey.

Mr. Jas. Donaghey.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Jas. Donaghey of Pembroke, who died at his father's residence, Pembroke street, on Wednesday evening of this week, at the early age of twenty-six years. Deceased was a young man of more than ordinary talents, and studied for many years for the priesthood. He commenced his studies in Ottawa College, from which place he graduated, and went to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, to study theology. After having gone through the necessary preliminaries for the priesthood, and was about to be ordained, he took sick and had to be removed home. He recovered partly from his Alexender McDonald, who in his day had spiritual charge of the above section of country that is now governed by two bishops and about one hundred priests. We can imagine the many privations, trais and difficulties this pioneer of Christianity had to encounter in those early days in attending to the spiritual wants of his vast parish. Not only did he administer to the people, but he was their magistrate, counsellor and governor and by his good management he governed both wisely and well, endearing himself to his people, who loved and respected him with the love and respect that Catholics have for their priests, combined with the love that a grateful people would have for one who looked over their temporal affairs with all the solicitude of a father. The remains of this great and good man lie buried in the graveyard here. A subremains of this great and good man lie buried in the graveyard here. A substantial monument marks his resting place. His death occurred at Halifax, April 16th, 1816. When the people is acquaintance, We ioin with sorrow. ing friends in hoping that he will enjoy in heaven what he has labored for on earth, and which he has richly deserved by his well spent life .- Pembroke Observer,

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS.

WHITE BRONZE MGNUMENTS.

We are pleased to be able to heartily recommend to our readers' notice the advertisement of the St. Thomas White Bronze Monument Co., which will be found in another column. We are able to speak of what we know in regard of this company's work, as we have investigated its claims to public attention, and purchased a nice monument last month, which is erected in St. Peter's Cemetery, in this city, and is really a very handsome piece of work. One satisfaction to a customer in making a purchase of White Bronze lies in the fact that only one class of it is made and that no danger exists of getting an inthat no danger exists of getting an in-ferior metal. Any other metal would not take the finish, and consequently it is an impossibility to give a customer other than the best. All scientists speak out boldly in its favor, and we can fully endorse what is said as to the beauty of the work. We would advise our readers to investigate the claims of White Bronze before purchasing monumental material.

Toronto, June 23, 1887.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR:—I have been appointed house surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital, where I will reside until further Hospital, where I will reside until further notice. Will you kindly address my paper to above mentioned institution instead of my former address at 269 Berkeley St. I consider the RECORD the best Catholic paper in the Dominion and look eagerly for its arrival every week. What I admire as much as anything about it is the free and independent stand it takes as regards politics. It is stand it takes as regards politics. It is truly a Catholic paper in every sense of the word and should receive the support and encouragement of every person who desires a really good non political Catlolic journal.

W. A. SHANNON, M., D.,

General Hospital, Toronto

No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure in ma'arial diseases. It contains a specific and unfailing antidote for miasmatic poisons, with remedial agents which expel the poisonous humore, purify the system, and leave it healthy and reinvigorated.

BEN HUR: THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK EIGHTH.

CHAPTER VI.-CONTINUED. our coming is timely, O Son of," she said in a voice sharply dist. "I wish to thank you for hospital-after to-morrow I may not have the ortunity to do so."

ty; after to-morrow I may not have the opportunity to do so."

Ben. Hur bowed alightly without taking his eyes from her.

"I have heard of a custom which the lice-players observe with good result among themselves," she continued. When the game is over, they refer to heir tablets and cast up their accounts; hen they libste the gods and put a rown upon the happy winner. We neve had a game—it has lasted through many days and nights. Why, new that it is at an end shall not we see to whom he chaplet belongs?"

Yet very watchful, Ben-Hur answered ightly, "A man may not balk a woman tent on having her way."

"Tell me," she continued, inclining ar head, and permitting the sneer to seeme positive—"tell me, O prince of ferualem, where is He, that Son of the arpenter of Nasareth, and Son not less if God, from whom so lately such mighty hings were expected?"

He waved his hand impatiently, and splied, "I am not His keeper."

The beautiful head sunk forward yet over.

"Has he broken Rome to pieces?"

s he broken Rome to pieces?"

n, but with anger, Ben-Hur raised and in deprecation.

Here has he seated His capital?"

cocceded. "Cannot I go see His and its lioms of bronse? And His are to the seed; and to buch what is it to raise a golden house? I but to stamp His foot and say red, and the bouse is, pillared like k, and wanting nothing."

re was by this time alight ground believe her playing; the questions offensive, and her manner pointed infriendliness; seeing which, he om de became more wary, and said good humor, "O Egypt, let us wait er day, even another week, for the lions, and the palace."

went on without noticing the stion.

with good humor, "O Egypt, let us wait another day, even another week, for Him, the lions, and the palace."

The went on without noticing the suggestion.

"And how is it I see you in that garb? Such is not the habit of governors of India or vice-kings elsewhere. I saw the satrap of filled and a cloak of cloth of gold, and the hilt and a cloak of cloth of gold, and the hilt and scabhard of his sword made med disay with their splendour of precious stones. I thought Osirla had lent him a glory from the sun. I fear you have not entered upon your kingdom—the kingdom I was to share with you."

"The daughter of my wise guest is kinder than ahe imagines hereel!; she is teaching me that I sis may kiss a heart without making it better."

Bee. Hur spoke with cold courtesy, and Iras, after playing with the pendent solitaire of her necklase of coins, rejoined, "For a Jew, the son of Hur is clever. I saw your dreaming Cassar make His entry into Jerusalem. You told us He would that day proclaim Himself King of the Jews from the steps of the Temple, a chartot with a driver in shining brass, a stately warrior behind an orbed shield, rivalling his spear in stature. I looked for His guard. It would have been pleasant to have seen a prince of Jerusalem and a cohort of the legions of Galilee."

She it ung her listener a glance of provoking diadain, then laughed heartily, as if the ludicrousness of the picture in her mind were too strong for contempt.

I have no bope of your favour. I could have been pleasant to have seen a prince of Jerusalem and a cohort of the legions of Galilee."

She if it is core, would be not exhibition in the circus: Amusing the Roman people is the wident baseness of the woman for recollection. Not unfrequently, when all the other faculties are numb and failing, and memory does its offices with then that leave the pleasant to have seen a prince of Jerusalem and a cohort of the legions of Galilee."

She if you have lived in Rome. Suppose these things repeated in the ante-of with a kitten, has run upon a tiger

prince of Jerusalem and a cohort of the legions of Galilee."

She flung her listener a glance of provoking disdain, then laughed heartily, as if the ludicrousness of the picture in her mind were too strong for contempt. "Inseed of a Sesostria returning in triumph or a Cwear helmed and aworded—ha, ha, ha!—I saw a man with a woman's face and hair, riding an ass's colt, and in tears. The King! the Son of God! the Redeemer of the world! Ha, ha, ha!"

In apite of himself, Ben-Hur winced. "I did not quit my place, O prince of Jerusalem," she said before he could recover. "I did not laugh. I said to myself, 'Wait. In the Temple He will glorify Himself as becomes a here about to take possession of the world." I saw Him enter the Gate of Shushan and the Court of the Women. I saw Him stop and stand before the Gate Beautiful. There were people with me on the porch and in the courts, and on the cloisters and on the steps of the three sides of the Temple there were other people—I will say a million of people, all waiting breathlessly to hear His proclamation. The pillars were not more still than we. Ha, ha, ha! I fancied I heard the axles of the mighty Roman machine begin to crack. Ha, ha, ha! O prince, by the soul of Solomon, your King of the World made no proclamation of His Royal Power, though the Temple rang with Hallelujahs from children's voices; the Roman machine is running yet!"

In simple homage to a hope that instant lost—a hope which, as it began to fall and while it was falling, he unconsciously followed with a parting look down to its disappearance—Ben-Hurlowered his eyes.

At no previous time, whether when Balthasaw was plying him with arguments, or To-morrow you will determine what to devent a gate of the supplementation of the supplement

consciously followed with a parting look down to its disappearance—Ben-Hur lowered his eyes.

At no previous time, whether when Balthasar was plying him with argument s, or when miracles were being done before when miracles were being done before him. The best way, after all, to reach an understanding of the divine is by study of the human. In the things superior to men we may always look to find God. So with the picture given by the Egyptian of the scene when the Saviour entered the Temple; its central theme was an act utterly beyond performance by a man under control of merely human inspirations. A parable to a parable-loving people, it taught what the Christ had so often asserted—that His mission was not political. There was not much more time for thought of all this than that allowed for a common respiration; yet the idea took fast hold of Ben-Hur, and in the same instant he followed his

hope of vengeance out of sight, and the man with the woman's face and hair, and in tears, came near to him—near enough to leave something of His spirit behind, "Daughter of Balthasar," he said with dignity, "if this be the game of which you spoke to me, take the chaplet—I accord it youra. Only let us make an end of words. That you have a purpose I am sure. To it, I pray, and I will answer you; then let us go our several ways and forget we ever met. Say on; I will listen, but not to more of that which you have given me."

She regarded him intently for a moment, as if determining what to doposibly she might have been measuring his will—then she said coldly, "You have my leave—go."

"Peace to you," he responded, and walked away.

As he was about passing out of the door, she called to him.
"A word."

He stopped where he was and looked back.
"Consider all I know about you."

with her silken sandal admonished him to have a care.

"There was a Jew, an escaped galley-alave, who killed a man in the Palace of Idernee," she began slowly.

Ben-Hur was startled.

"The same Jew alew a Roman soldier before the market-place here in Jerusalem; the same Jew has three trained legions from Galilee to seise the Roman governor to-night; the same Jew has alliances perfected for war upon Rome, and Ilderim the Sheik is one of his partners."

Drawing nearer him, she almost whis-

Drawing nearer him, she almost whis-

sentence—"whom she is at loss what to do with."

"No, it is not enough," Bon-Hur said, unmoved by the play—"it is not enough. To-morrow you will determine what to do with me. I may die."

"True," she rejoined quickly and with emphasis, "I had something from Sheik Ilderim as he lay with my father in a grove out in the desert. The night was still, very still, and the walls of the tent, sooth to say, were poor ward against ears outside listening to—birds and beetles flying through the air."

She smiled at the conceit, but proceeded:

"Some other things—bits of shell for the picture—I had from"—

"Whom?"

"The son of Hur himself."

She looked at him absently.

She looked at him absently.

"You are more of a Roman, son of Hur, than any of your Hebrew brethren."

"Am I so unlike my countrymen ?" he asked indifferently.

"The demigods are all Roman now," she rejoined.

"And therefore you will tell me what more you know about me?"

"The likeness is not lost upon me. It might induce me to save you."

"Save me!"

The pink-stained fingers toyed daintly with the lustrous pendant at the throat, and her voice was exceedingly low and soft; only a little tapping on the floor with her silken sandal admonished him to have a care.

"There was a Low and the sandal admonished him to have a care.

"There was a Low and the sandal admonished him to have a care.

ing.
"The appeal has been decided then, and for once a Messala takes nothing. I must go and write it in my book of great occurrences—a judgment by a Roman against a Roman! But did he—did Messala send you to me with this request, O Egypt?"
"He has a noble nature, and judged you

Stjanus. Be wise and—farewell."

As she was going to the door, he put himself in her way.

"The old Egypt lives in you," he said. "Whether you see Messals to morrow or the next day, here or in Rome, give him this message. Tell him I have back the money, even the six talents, he robbed me of by robbing my father's estate; tell him I survived the galleys to which he had me sent, and in my strength rejoice tin his beggary and dishonour; tell him I think the silliction of body which he has from my hand is the curse of our Lord God of Israel upon him more fit than death for his crimes against the helpless; tell him my mother and sister whom he had sent to a cell in Antonia that they might die of leprosy, are alive and well, thanks to the power of the Nazarene whom you so despise; tell him that, to fill my measure of happiness, they are restored to me, and that I will go thence to their love, and find in it more than compensation for the passions which you leave me to take to him;

keep the Lord Sejanus waiting for you.
The desert is not so sensitive. Again, O Egypt, peace!"
To this time he had been standing uncovered; now he took the handkerchief from his arm where it had been hanging, and adjusting it upon his head, turned to depart. But she arrested him; in her eagerness, she even reached a hand to him.

"Stay," she said.
He looked back at her, but without taking the hand, though it was very noticeable for its sparkling of jewels; and he knew by her manner that the reserved point of the scene which was so surprising to him was now to come.

"Stay, and do not distrust me, O son of Hur, if I declare I know why the noble Arius took you for his heir. And, by Iris! by all the gods of Egypt! I swear I tremble to think of you, so brave and generous, under the hand of the remoresiess minister. You have left a pertion of your youth in the atria of the great capital; consider, as I do, what the desert will be to you in contrast of life. Oh, I give you pity—pity and in a voice to the man—a good sturdy doubt, such a one as has saved many a life and forming of the surface of the large of the l

CHAPTER VII. DISAPPOINTMENT.

doubt, such a one as has saved many a life and fortune.

"The perfect life for a woman is to live in love; the greatest happiness for a man is the conquest of himself; and that, O prince, is what I have to ask of you."

She spoke rapidly and with animation; indeed, she and never appeared to him so fascinating.

"You had once a friend," she continued. "If was in your boyhood. There was a quarrel, and you and he became enemies. He did you wrong. After many years you meet him again in the Circus at Antioch."

"Yes, Messala. You are his creditor. Forgive the past; admit him to friendahip again; restore the fortune he lost in the great wager; rescue him. The six talenha are as nothing to you; not so much as a bud lost upon a tree already in full leaf; but to him— Ah, he must go about with a broken body; wherever you meet him, he must look up to you from the ground. O Ben-Hur, noble prince! to a Roman descended as he is, beggary is the other most odious name for death. Save him frum beggary?"

If the rapidity with which she spoke was a cunning invention to keep him from thinking, either she never knew or else had forgotten that there are convictions which derive nothing from thought, but drop into place without leave or notice. It seemed to him, when at last she paused to have his answer, that he could see Messals himself peering at him over her shoulder; and in it accurrence—a judgment by a Roman against a Roman! But did he—did Messals alters and notice of the head already parted with near the peeper of the head already parted with not a little of the weight on his mind, he attempted for once a Messals himself peering at him over her shoulder; and in its expression the countrence—a judgment by a Roman against a Roman! But did he—did Messals alters and head of the head already parted with near the peeper of the head already parted with near the peeper of the peeper

he stopped again.

"Can Balthasar have been her partner in the long mask she has been playing? No, no. Hypocrisy seldom goes with wrinkled age like that. Balthasar is a good

"He has a noble nature, and judged you by it."

Ben Hur took the hand upon his arm.

"As you know him in such friendly way, fair Egyptian, tell me, would he do for me, there being a reversal of the conditions, that he saks of me? Answer, by Isis! Answer, for the truth's sake!"

There was insistence in the touch of his hand, and in his look also.

wrinkled age like that. Balthasar is a good man."

With this decided opinion he stepped upon the roof. There was a full moon overhead, yet the vault of the sky at the moment was lurid with light cast up from places of the city, and the chanting and chorusing of the old pealmody of Israel filled it with plaintive harmonies to which hand, and in his look also.

other self. I would wate her and the series of Egypt ! Of that folly I could not command myself to speak. I will got a way, and wait another and a better it time. I will wait. Fair Esther, dutiful child, daughter of Judah !"

He retired silently as he came.

TO BE COMPINUED.

DESCOVEN OF THE SITE OF THE MOUSE.

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A musical review was held at the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame last night. His Lordship Bishop Dowling presided. Rev. Fathers Conway, Fayolle and Rudkins were also present. A programme of vocal and instrumental music was presented by the pupils, which occupied about an hour and a half in the rendition. All the numbers were selected with care and played with skill, taste and finish. The rendition of "Charity," by Rossini, by Misses Annie Dunn, K. Hurley and J. McCabe was especially well done, while Miss Kate Simons sang "Silent, Oh, Moyle! be the roar of thy Water," in excellent voice. The review was successful indeed, and all who participated are to be congratulated. The gentlemen who contributed this year to sneourage musical ditions, that he sain of ms. I Answer, by These of the city, and the chanting and ditions, that he sain of ms. I Answer, by These was insistence in the touch of his hand, and in his look also.

"Oh!" she began, "he is"—
"A Roman, you were about to say; meaning that i, a by a must be also and the chanting and the could not but listen. The counties to which hand, and in his look also.
"Oh!" she began, "he is"—
"A Roman, you were about to say; meaning that i, a by a must be also and the chanting and the county of the paragost about the county of the paragost about the saw the man of Nazareth.

I must forgive his any not be able longed to set that you are woman, and beautiful! I may see but the cap of the paragost about the county of the paragost about the saw the man of Nazareth.

Be threw his hand off and stepped back into the fall light, with ill the evil of her nature collected in he eyes and the chanting and the county of the c

and revivifying influence."

Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Gravenhurst, Oht, writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more good than anything they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Digestive Organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the "system.

his appearance in the pages of the Messenger?
Well, our readers must think that the
Messenger does not address itself to saints
alone, which might be a serious thing for
its circulation; but, especially, that the
Apos leship of Prayer has the ambition to
form men who, being in the world, proclaim with no uncertain voice their
attachment to the Church. Such men
must ever command its admiration and
its praise.

must ever command its admiration and its praise.

It is but lately that, on the death of one of the members of the French Chamber of Deputies—an atheist who had died in his sins—the Chamber wished to nominate one of its body to officially attend the funeral. The funeral, it must be understood, was to be without priest and without religion. The choice fell upon Paul de Cassagnac.

This was his answer:

"Gentlemen, I had a father whom I loved, I believe, as devotedly as son can love; I love my children as dearly as father can love his child; but, if father or child of mine should die denying his faith, or renouncing God, I would not at a foot beside his grave. This is a day of war against religion; our faith is insulted, our priests proscribrd and robbed; the atheism of the State dishonors our churches, and smiles upon those who plunder them; it is then a day when the true Catholic must display without flinching the unwavering steadfastness of the days of faith. Were all Catholics thus resolved to come to no terms with the unbelieving world; and, no matter what were the ties of blood or friendship, to turn their backs on all weddings, and on all funerals unballowed by the priest, these godless ceremonials would soon cease to wound our sight, and perish away in their own abame.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

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

In Better Humor Now. "My son aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pilla," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope,

Worth Remembering

werth Remembering.

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Baddick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says:
"I believe were it not for Burdock Brood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal,"

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroy-ing worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

SALISBURY'S PET RABBITS.

United Ireland.

The Orangemen and rack renters are the pet rabbits of Lord Salisbury's famous metaphor, the National League is the bosconstrictor. The Orangemen may eat bare the green paddock of Ireland and play their pretty pranks for the delectation of the Tories. The League must be crushed without scruple or remorse. This is no fanciful description of the coercionist policy, which is designed merely to give those pretty pet rabbits their own way. Would not mad dogs and hungry wolves be fitter titles, my Lord Salisbury, for your pampered pets? The Government of Ireland is in the hands of the Orange Association. The invertebrate jellyfish, Balfour, has languidly confessed as much. The brutal and blundering King.-Harman, without a ray of intellect in his head or of pity in his heart, is at the head of the Irish Executive. His double qualification is that he is an Orangeman and a rack-renter. The Coercion Act is wanting to make the Orangeman's and rack-renter's despotism in Ireland more absolute and secure. The last resource of English rule in Ireland is, to hand her over bound hand and foot to the savage bigotry and merelless greed of a miserable minority of the people. We need not hunt through Irish history for the records of Orange crimes. They meet us everywhere, they have left a blood-stain on every page. Friends and foes give heroic John Mitchell credit for honesty and intelligence. Only the other day we read in the Daily Express what counsed very like a panegyric of the sturdy Presbyterian. No sectarian prejudice, at any rate, we may be sure embittered his estimate of the Orange Association. His Irish history proves, at least, that the Orange coercionist policy is consistent. He is writing of the opening of the nineteenth cantury. "A fostering 'countenance," he says, 'was given to Orangemen that tended more to foment and encourage than to put down or punish their atroctice."

"It is certainly," he added, "not an agreeable part of our duty to narrate and dwell upon these outrages because this helps more o

be to draw a veil of collision over them; but for two reasons this cannot be. First, the modern history of Ireland would be almost a blank page without the villaintes of Orange persecutions and the complicity of Government in these villaintes. Next, because however well inclined, we have not been permitted to do so for a single woment."

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He gives us even in the short chapter (the 15th) of his history to which we have referred numberless illustrations of Orange savagery and Government complicity in or condonation of their outrages. He tells how Lord Clarendon in 1848 secretly supplied the Orange lodges with arms. How, as late as '49, a magistrate of Down County led a band of Orangemen and policemen to the alughter of a Catholic townland with arms furnished from the Castle. One might almost fancy he was speaking of our own time when he describes how "the records of Northern circuits show us the frequent picture of the Crown." We would exhaust our space by the briefest summary of the bloodstained outrages he details. Let one sample suffice:—
"On the 23rd of June 1808 a consider."

eample suffice:

"On the 23rd of June, 1808, a consider "On the 23rd of June, 1808, a considerable number of men, women, and children were assembled around a bonfire at Corinshiga, near Newry, innocently amusing themselves dancing and singing. In the midst of their mirth eighteen Orange Yeomen, fully armed and accoutred, approached the place, where they were drawn up by the sergeant, who gave them the word of command to present and fire which they did several times, levelling at the crowd. One person was killed and many grisvously wounded." many grievously wounded."

This murder was openly perpetrated. The murderers subsequently celebrated their victory by firing a volley over the house of the murdered man, and driving his mother into convulsions, but the Gov

house of the murdered man, and driving his mother into convulsions, but the Government never attempted to interfere to punish the ruffians or protect their victims. We refer our readers to the History for the monotonous detail of similar outrage and a vivid description of the insolem awagery of Orange desperadoes who claimed then as now to be the mainsts of British Government in Ireland. But they have changed all these things, say our intelligent and impartial Chief Secretary; so his friend, Mr. William Johnsto of Ballykilbeg, has informed him. The Orangemen have made some alteration in the rules of their association, and thinger has thereby been transformed into the lamb. Their sins that were a wool. But what about Belfast? impertnent curiosity will demand. What about Toronto? What about Kingston? Whabout Hamilton? Is not the old devilia and blood thirsty spirit of Orangeism sit openly betrayed? The concentrate Orange atrocities of Belfast in a sing month outnumbers and outwelghs it criminal record of the rest of Ireland for a decade. The Government bundle tirecommendations of their own Commission for the restraint of Orange deviltry. Belfast under the table, while they ur sion for the restraint of Orange deviltry Belfast under the table, while they ur Belfast under the table, while they ur forward a feroclous measure of repression for the crimeless National organization. The Orange doings in Toronto, Kingsto and Hamilton connot be ignored. So to Daily Express has felt. They paint to strongly the character of the "loyal" associations to which these assassins below and by which they are paid, encourage and controlled. The suggestive head of "Orangeism and Crime" in a Nation ist contemporary, has touched the Da Express on the raw, and wrung from it indignant denunciation of the murders assaults in Canada, over which it had be complacently chuckling in a previous

issue. We have already commented this article in the Express It is now a we since this undertaking was given to world by Dr. Patton:—
"We have no doubt that Colonel King Harman, if it be any satisfaction to a Irish member, will 'discoun and repudi every bond of union between the association of which he is a member and desperadoes' in question. And not of this, but we venture to predict that ev

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SALISBURY'S PET RABBITS.

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"It is certainly," he added, "not an agreeable part of our duty to narrate and dwell upon these outrages because this helps more or less to keep alive the religious animosities between the two religious sects, which is the very object of the English Government in encouraging these outrages. Much more pleasing would it be to draw a veil of oblivion over them; but for two reasons this cannot be. Fust,

be to draw a veil of oblivion over them; but for two reasons this cannot be. First, the modern history of Ireland would be almost a blank page without the villaintes of Orange persecutions and the complicity of Government in these villaintes. Next, because however well inclined, we have not been permitted to do so for a single moment.

house of the murdered man, and driving his mother into convulsions, but the Government never attempted to interfere to punish the ruffians or protect their victims. We refer our readers to the History for the monotonous detail of similar outrages and a vivid description of the insolent savagery of Orange desperadoes who claimed then as now to be the mainstay of British Government in Ireland. But they have changed all these things, says our intelligent and impartial Chief Secretary; so his friend, Mr. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg, has informed him. The Orangemen have made some alteration in the rules of their association, and the tiger has thereby been transformed into the lamb. Their sins that were as red as scarlet have become as white as wool. But what about Belfast? impertinent curlouity will demand. What about Toronto? What about Kingston? What about Hamilton? Is not the old devilish and blood thirsty spirit of Orangeism still and blood thirsty spirit of Orangeism still openly betrayed? The concentrated Orange atroctices of Belfast in a single month outnumbers and outwelghs the criminal record of the rest of Ireland for a decade. The Government bundle the recommendations of their own Commisrecommendations of their own Commission for the restraint of Orange deviltry in Belfast under the table, while they urge forward a feroclous measure of repression for the crimeless National organization. The Orange doings in Toronto, Kingston, and Hamilton connot be ignored. So the Daily Express has felt. They paint too strongly the character of the "loyal" associations to which these assessins belong, and by which they are paid, encouraged, and controlled. The suggestive heading of "Orangeism and Crime" in a Nationalist contemporary, has touched the Daily Express on the raw, and wrung from it an insignant denunciation of the murderous asseaults in Canada, over which it had been complacently chuckling in a previous assants in Canada, over which it had been complacently chuckling in a previous issue. We have already commented on this article in the Express It is now a week since this undertaking was given to the

Catholic Review.

It is to be hoped that the Earl of Denbigh is not to be acceptedas the representative of English Catholic opinion on Irish affairs. He is most certainly not a true representative of the msj rity of English opinion on the stormy questions now before the English Pariament. We much prefer, for the sake of Catholicity, for the sake of Ireland, for the sake of England, fair play and common humanity, to take a stateman of the manly fibre and proved experience of the Marquis of Ripon as a type and expression of the new England which Mr. Gladstone is leading, and which has come to look upon Ireland and the Irish with honest, friendly and sympathetic eyes.

It grieves one to find a man of Lord Denbigh's character lending himself to all the littleness, narrowness and bitterness of the small school of English Catholics, one of whose main and meanest characteristics is a rooted antipathy to the Irish people. To this small school of English Catholics Irish Catholicity is unfashionable. It does not wear broadcloath. It does not dress in silks and satins. For centuries it has been compelled to sustain the sorest struggle for existence; had to take to the hedges for its school-houses and look to Providence for its food, preferring to stave rather than accept the soup of English procelytisers.

True, it was religion threadbare and in rags, but the religion was all there and stayed there, the nobler and brighter for its rags and tatters. It even crossed over to try, not without some success, to reconvert England to the faith of England's forefathers.

To large-minded and large-hearted

Euglish audience he announced himself as "Catholic first, English if you will." We do not blame Lord Denbigh for being an Englishman and a patriotic Englishman. We certainly do not blame him for being a Catholic. Many years have passed since he made that utterance, and probably Lord Denbigh has changed with them. Certainly the tenor of the Rugby speech forces one to suspect that in his heart today he would reverse the famous utterance.

It is known that Lord Denbigh joined

anca.

It is known that Lord Denbigh joined the miserable little crew who went a peddling to R me, to try and induce the Holy Father to condemn the Irish Land Leaguers, the people who tried to sneak up the back stairs of the Vatican and capture the Holy Father, in favor of a cruel and persecuting power against a nation strugyling in a most righteous cause—in fact, for its very existence. How signally the mean attempt failed is now known. It failed mainly through the prompt and decisive action of the noble hierarchy of Ireland.

With Lord Denbigh's speech there is no call to deal in detail. The animus of it will be sufficiently shown by a few extracts. Unmasked and repulsed in his intrigues at Rome, he now turns on the Irlah hierarcity, venting his spleen on that splendid body of men, and inferentially on the Holy Father himself. As for the Irlah cause, he condemns that wholly. Among the heroes whom he picks out as the upholders of principle and the saviours of society and the throne are Hartington, Gorchen, John Bright and Chamberlain. These names we leave to tell their own story. They are traitors one and all to their party, and to Liberal traditions.

Orange lodge throughout the country, if it be shown that these men wers Orangemen, will in like manner claown and perpetition of all these are men, will in like manner claown and between the commander of the commander of the commander orange assessing of Shankhill have not yet reput diated their brethmen of Toronto. We are not as deep in King-Harman's councels as the Davily Express, yet we wonter bodily to propner, that he will neither denounce or disown his assessin brethmen of the Orange Association in Toronto. He deare not. His own military metapor about keeping "the cartridge ready in the rife" is too dangerously provocative of retort. He known further that it is as an Orangemas and a rack-renter be holde to dark country in the Executive Government of Ireland.

LORD DERBIGH ON IRELAND AND THE PORTS.

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THE ENGLISH MARTYRS-BLESSED ALEXANDER BRIANT, S. J.

seams however well inclined, we have not been permitted to do so for a single moment."

He gives us even in the short chapter (the 15th) of his history to which we have referred numberless: illustrations of Orange awagery and Government compilety in or condonation of their contrages. He tails how Unct Clareadon in 15th secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a series of the faith of the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with the secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a secretly unpplied the Orange ledges with a secret of the County of the State of scarcely labored two years on the mission in the Western counties when he was arrested and sent prisoner to the Counter in London, "where, enduring great misery till the morrow after the Ascension," he began a confessorable which lasted till death. His biographers tell us that his brief apostate was marked by the conversion of the father of the celebrated Jesuit, Eather Robert Parsons, and that at his sion of the father of the celebrated Jesuit, Father Robert Parsons, and that at his apprehension the pursuivants were careful to possess themselves of all his belongings, for the word robbed "was a principle verb in all spprehensions of Catholics." In the Counter he was tormented with hunger and thirst; all meat and d-ink was forbidden him till he was well-nigh famished, and he owed his life to "a pennyworth of hard cheese, and a little broken bread," which he had somehow managed to procure.

In the Tower he was "thrust down into In the Tower he was "thrust down into a certain underground dungeon, very deep, and being shut in on every side, involved in the densest darkness." Here again he was worn out, and almost killed with hunger, and because "he would not confess where he had seen Father Parsons, how he was maintained, where he had said Mass, and whose confessions he had heard, they caused needles to be thrust under his nails; whereat Mr. Briant was not moved at all, but with a constant and pleasant countenance said the Pealm 'Miserere,' deriring God to forgive his tormentora." But his sufferings did not end here. He was, even to the disjunting of his body, rent and torn upon the rack; yet, "the next day following, notwithstanding the great distemperature and soreness of his whole body, his senses being dead and his blood congealed, he was brought to the torture again, and there stretched with greater severity than before." No wonder that after this terrible torture he lay upon the bare ground for fifteen days in his dismal durescen unable to

support of Divine grace and for the comfort which he felt after he had taken a vow to enter into the Society of Jesus, he would in all probability have never survived to take his place beside Campion and Sherwin on the gibbet of Tyburn. One other form of suffering it was his privilege to experience. There was in the Tower of London till recent years a relic bygone barbarism called familiarly, with a touch of that grim humor which seems so out of place in a chamber of horrors, the "Scavenger's Daughter," in other words the instrument devised by Sir R. Skellington for the compression of his victims. "It was a broad fron hoop, consisting of two parts fastened together by a hinge. The prisoner was made to kneel on the pavement, and to contract himself into as small a compass as possible. Then the executioner forcing down his shoulders and introducing the hoop under his lega, compressed the victim close together until he was able to fasten the extremities of the hoop over the small of the back. The time allotted to this kind of torture was one hour and a half, during which time it commonly happened that one hour and a half, during which time it commonly happened that from excess of compression the blood started from the nostrile and some blood started from the extremities of the blood started from the extremities of the bands and feet." There are persons still living who can recall the days when the old Catholics of London used to take their children to the Tower to show them the scene of such sufferings and to vanerate the instrument of torture which had been sanctified by the blood of so many martyrs. After being stretched on the rack and being crushed in the "Scavenger's Daughter" in the cruel manner just described, Blessed Alexander Briant with little left of that beauty which had won the admiration of the friends of his youth, was dragged with six other priests to the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, to plead to the capital charge of high treason.

treason.

The character of the man showed itself in his bearing during his examination and after his sentence. To silence the heretical ministers who taunted him with being ashamed of his orders, he had in the best manner he was able shaved his head in the manner of the ecclesiastical tonsure, and carried with him a wooden cross which he had made out of the trencher allowed him in his prison cell, and with a piece of charcoal he had drawn as well as his racktorn bands would allow on this the figure of his crucified Master. Being ordered to throw away the sacred emblem which gave such offence to the English Pharisees of the sixteenth century he of course refused, and when a zealous bystander anatched it from him he exclaimed:

"Thou art able to tear this cross from my rused, and when a zealous bystander anatched it from him he exclaimed:

"Thou art able to tear this cross from my hands, but from my heart thou can'st nowise pluck it until I shall shed my blood for Him who for me poured out His upon the Cross of Calvary." Having heard the iniquitous sentence pronounced against him, he appealed in the words of David to the justice of the Supreme Judge: "Judge me, O God, and plead my cause against an ungodly nation." A bystander secured the cross, which subsequently found its way to Rome, and came into the possession of that generous promoter of Catholic interests, George Gilbert, who on his death-bed held it in his hands while he invoked the holy martyrs Sherwin, Briant, and Campion, whose friend he had been and whose martyrdom, with that of so many others, he caused to be represented on the walls of the English College, Rome.

On the appointed day December 1st.

of such profound jy, and with his naturally innocent and angelic face, that he attracted the eyes and hearts of all upon himself." But there was no room pity in that cruel crowd and, exceeding great zeal, patience, constancy, and humility" of Blessed Alexander Briant won the martyr's crown.

What a Penitent is.

"A penitent," says a writer, "is one who every hour calls to mind in the bitterness of his soul the sine of his past life—who takes part with a justice of God against himself, and gives up innocent pleasures in order to atone for the sins which he formerly committed. A penitent is one who is ready to submit to the loss of health and property, to crosses and sfflictions as to a punishment due to him on account of his transgressions—to corporal pains, and to a foretaste of the eternal torments which his sins have deserved."

This is the description of a true peni-This is the description of a true peni-

External punishment must be accom-External punishment must be accommodated to the manners and customs of the times. But although laws framed by men are liable to change, the laws of penance are founded on the Gospel, and can never change. We must satisfy the Church with the rigors of public penance; but we cannot satisfy the Church, or God, unless by our private reprace we make unless by our private penance we make full atonement for our sins. If there were an easier road to heaven, it would certainly have been pointed out to us.-

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

O. address. Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto. since this undertaking was given to the world by Dr. Patton:—
We have no doubt that Colonel KingHarman, if it be any satisfaction to any Irish member, will 'discount and repudiate every bond of union between the association of which he is a member and the describe the cruelties, the lipistice, the Irish in times past, which have been meted out to the Irish in times past, which have bread desperadoes' in question. And not only this, but we venture to predict that every

A MODERN SAVONAROLA.

LENTEN SERMON IN FLORENCE THAT RE CALLS THE DAYS OF PETER THE HERMIT.

A LENTEN SERMON IN FLORENCE THAT RECALLS THE DAYS OF PETER THE HERMIT.

Day after day, says the St. James's Gazette, through the greater part of Lent and down to Easter Tuesday, the Duomo of Florence has presented a striking spectacle. The great veil of dark green silk spread over the nave, a few feet higher than the sounding-board of the pulpit, has thrown the nave into mysterious gloom. From seven o'clock in the morning till eleven, men and women have sat on chairs and benches to keep a place. Long before eleven the whole dark area has been crowded thick with human beings, and the crowd has swelled and spread till it has filled the aisles and all the westward parts of the vast building.

At eleven o'clock men carrying a sedanchair have made their way to the pulpit steps; their living freight has passed with an effort into the pulpit, to pour forth for a whole hour a torrent of impassioned words, words addressed to the working classes by a preacher who has stirred them as no one has since Fra Girolamo—Padre Agostino da Montefeltro. It is computed that an audience of 7,000 chiefly of the working classes, has steadily attended his course of thirty-two sermons. The phenomenon is so remarkable that it seems worth while to give a precise of one of these addresses—the thirty-first, preached last Easter Monday, one day after the anniversary of the last sermon ever preached by Savonarola, his sad farewell to San Marco four hundred and ten years ago. This is comething of what Padre Agostino said:

There is a class of men which has gone three anniversary of the last sermon ever preached by Savonarola, his sad farewell to San Marco four hundred and ten years ago. This is comething of what Padre Agostino said:

There is a class of men which has gone

aid:
There is a class of men which has gone
There is a class of men which has gone There is a class of men which has gone through remarkable phases; now held in esteem, now depised; now regarded with affection, now hated; at one time the pledge of safety to their country, at another time a grave peril; a principle of life, and an element of disorganization. It is a class whose wants, tendencies, assistation are converted to the country of the co pirations, pre occupy at the present mo-ment the attention of the economist, the philosopher, the politician, and of all true lovers of their country and of human

philosopher, the politician, and of all true lovers of their country and of human society.

Thank heaven, the working man has generous hearts to love him now, to make noble efforts to place him in his true position of dignity. But he has enemies too; some of whom seek to oppress him, others to cajole him, all to make of him a victim for their own purposes. The one portion, instead of seeing in him a brother, a creature made for the glory of God, see in him only an instrument of production, a machine in flesh and blood for enriching them; the others seduce and flatter him with talk of liberty, fraternity, equality, —pretend to see in him a king, that they may manage his civil list and have command of his little treasury. The only true friend of the working man is he who reveals to him his true dignity—gives him real consolation. Man must have a sense of dignity; that alone supports him. Without that he does not live. Who gives the working man this sense of dignity; the alone supports him. Without that he does not live. Who gives the working man this sense of dignity; the alone supports him. Without that he does not live. Who gives the working man this sense of dignity; that alone supports him. Without that he does not live. Who gives the working man this sense of dignity; that alone supports him. Without that he does not live. Who gives the working man this sense of dignity; that alone supports him.

always so; we must wait. You do not walt yourselves; you go on with your own advancement; you make yourselves more rich; we remain always poor." "You are unjust," the politician replies; "we have given you the right to cast your ballot into the urn." And that is all he can say; you have a vote!

the urn." And that is all he can say; you have a vote!

Then comes those whom I will not name, and say: Workman, you seek consolation, you seek dignity. You have it in yourself, in your force. You are the king of the age. Look at the power of your arm. You have only to move to make the earth tremble; you have only to organize to overthrow the usurpers your employers; you have but to hur! yourself upon society to reduce it to powder." You answer, "What! all this progress, only to lead to a state of savager! The force that is most fair to our eyes is not that which lets itself be bound by love. I have read that the most beautiful ideal of the king of the forest is not the savage lion, but the lion that recognizes its benefactor. To rule by sympathy is better than to rule by force. Leave me. I will have none of that insolent greatness that you offer me."

Others come to you and say: "You alone are necessary in a word of the savage in the savage in the savage in a save and a say: "You alone are necessary in a word of the savage in the savage in a save and a say: "You alone are necessary in a word of the savage in the savage in a save and a say: "You alone are necessary in a word in the savage in the savage in a save and a say: "You alone are necessary in a word in the savage in the savag

are parasites, usurpers. Is it not you who make the plough that tills the soil, the ship that sails the sea, the engine that runs from city to city? Society is a great workshop with innumerable wheels. You give the motive-power. You need not use force. You have only to stay away; they will soon find that they cannot de without you." This doctrine smiles on the working men who begin to play with it. But they soon come to give ear to a certain apologue—the apologue of the belly and the members. They ask, "Am I really sufficient for my-self?"

No, working man, you are not sufficient

They ask, "Am I really sufficient for myself?"

No, working man, you are not sufficient
for yourself. You must live the life of
the body, and so you need a doctor. You
must live the life of the soul, and so you
need a priest. You must enjoy in peace
the fruit of your labors, and so you need
seme one to exercise justice. For all these
three you must, in the end, have clause
other than the working classes. You say,
perhaps, "How often has a working man
used the knife of the surgeon, held the
scales of justice, offered the sacrifice to the
Lord!" That is so, but only as exceptions.
As a general rule you must have men
trained carefully if they are to play a
worthy part in these careers. And the
study of the laws of nature perfects the
processes of labor, renders them more
fruitful; for your own eake you must have
men whose instruments are not the hammer and the saw, but the pen and the
compasses.

The working man has a soul, and the

mer and the saw, but the pen and the compasses.

The working man begins to see that this is true. But he turns upon me and says: "Where is my consolation, my dignity?" And I reply, You have seen the working man without religion. Your consolation, your dignity, is in and from religion. Religion comes to you and says: Working man, you are great. And this is with the same and the sa Religion comes to you and says: Working man, you are great. And this is why you are great: because God hath given to no other class of men to resemble Him as closely as you do. If you doubt what religion says, look at the work of Godifiest in creation and them in redemption, Was not God a workman when He spread forth the heavens and laid the foundations of the serth and sawed the and tions of the earth, and sowed the soil with seed, and took clay to form the body of man? That is the beginning of your

segainst an ungodly nation." A bystander secured the cross, which subsequently found its way to Rome, and came into the possession of that generous promoter of Catholic interests, George Gilbert, who on his death bed held it in his hands while he invoked the holy martyrs Sherwin, Briant, and Campion, whose friend he had been and whose martyrdom, with that of so many others, he caused to be represented on the walls of the English College, Roma.

On the appointed day, December 1st, 1581, he was led down to the gateway of the Tower, the heavy chains and iron fetters with which he was loaded were removed, and he was trapped on a hurdle by the side of Blessed Ralph Sherwin and dragged through the miry streets to Tyburn. Campion and Sherwin having been put to death, he was told to mount the seaffold. Willingly would he have spoken to the great crowd assembled to witness his death had he been allowed, but being cut short was fain to content him self with professing that he died a true Catholic. This he did with "an expression of such profound joy, and with his naturally innocent and angelic face, that "Allo of the Redemen Section of Stephen S pletest."

Or look at God in redemption. You curse your lot that you are born to labor. How did the Redeemer begin the work of redemption? By a life of labor for thirty years. And when He would enter upon His special work, how did He equip Himself? His first worshipers had been shepherds; His first associates in the work of redemption were working men. Those are the sources of your dignity. And ask yourselves, what was labor before Christianity? It was slavery, it was dishonor. There were cases where, for special reasons, its dignity was recognized:

by science, because more fruitful and active. We have seen the interest on capital reduced from 6 per cent. to 4. We have seen the price of the necessaries of life fall, the pay of the working man rise. We have seen the working man rise. We have lot of the mean of letters. What trevelation of dignity, of consolation, has the conomist for him?

Look to the philosopher, Hear Jules Simon. He comes to the working man rised his banner, inserthed with you. But what would you your dignity, and shows to you y

London Tablet.

The Victor's Crown

Should adorn the brow of the inventor of the great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It works quickly, never makes a sore spot, and is just the thing you want. See that you get Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the sure, safe and painless cure for corns. Get the Best.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw berry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, cholic and cholera miantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age, All medicine dealers sell it.

From Manitoba. I have been cured of chronic diarrhos rule by force. Leave me. I will have none of that insolent greatness that you offer me."

Others come to you and say: "You alone are necessary in a country; all else of the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I used about twelve bottles of it, and am now entirely free from the disease." William McLaren, Clearwater, Manitoba. THE CATHOLIC RECORD RICHMOND

THOS. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR

GENERAL AGENTS: Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King. OITAWA AGENCY: P. J. Coffey, General Agent, 74 George St. RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Pay-hile in every case in advance. Rates of Advertising — Ten cents per line neerion, roved by the Bishop of London, and mended by the Archbishop of St. see, and Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, etc., and Peterboro, and leading Cathery men throughout the Dominion. Sorrespondence addressed to the Publishop of the Publishop o n be stopped.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., July 2nd, 1887. REV. G. MILLIGAN ON CARDINAL NEWMAN.

In our last issue we showed the puerility of Rev. G. M. Milligan's animadverone on his Eminence Cardinal Newman We shall now have something to say of the

doctrinal part of his paper. He says: "In February 1843. . . . he, (the Cardinal) retracted all he said against Mariolatry and other Romish doctrines He accepted all the doctrines of Rome not found in Primitive Christianity on the

principle of development."

"The Cardinal is all astray in his conception alike of the function and character of the Church of Christ. The Church's function is not to manufacture Divine Truth, but to declare the fath once delivered to the Saints. The Church does not make believers, but be lievers constitute the Church." principle of development."

The Rev. Mr. Milligan certainly knows that his statements in these paragraphs are absolutely false. The deliberate falsehoods contained therein so overshadow the in-delicacy of calling the "Catholic Church" by the nickname "Romish" that we shall pass over his presumption in order to make some remarks on his willful and deliberate lies. Mariolatry is not a Catholic doctrine. Cardinal Newman, therefore, had no need of retracting any condemnation of Mariolatry, and he never did so retract. Catholics do not believe that it is the Church's function to manufacture Divine truth; hence the Cardinal does not conceive such to be the office of Christ's Church: and Mr. Milligan is "all setray" in his impertinent remarks on this subject.

What is Mariolatry? The word is not derived from the technical language of Catholic theology, for the simple rea son that the thing thereby expressed has no existence either among Catholics or any others that we are aware of. The word is a pure invention of modern fanatics who pretend that Catholics pay divine honors to Mary the Mother of God latria being the technical term for supremu er divine honor which is due to God alone? The merest child who has learned the little Catholic catechism knows that this honor is not paid by Catholics either to the Blessed Virgin Mary or to any saint.

Mariolatry is, therefore, a fiction. The catechism which is most generally used

It is unnecessary for us to follow this redoubtable champion of Presbyterian orthodoxy through his other proofs that by English-speaking Catholics thus explains the honor paid to saints. We simply put the words in narative form :

It is forbidden by the first command. "It is forbidden by the first command-ment to give to any creature the bonor due to God alona. We are not forbidden to honor the saints if we only honor them as God's special friends and faithful ser-vants, and if we do not give them supreme or divine honor which belongs to God alone Of God alone Catholics beg grace and mercy, and of the saints, they only sak the assistance of their prayers." Lesson 16.

We might adduce passages innumerable from Catholic theologians which attest the same, but it would be a work of supererogation. It is well known that Catholies hold no such doctrine as is attributed to them by dishonest controversialists like Rev. Mr. Milligan. We shall therefore quote only the words of the Council of Trent, which declare with authority the Catholic belief on this subject:

"The Holy Counsel decrees that ... We adore Christ, and honor the Sainta " Session 25.

The Protestant Leibnitz, the rival of Newton in learning and in discoveries, declares that they who think it idolatry very beginning. If therefore after the made to his Church, she fell immediately nto idolatry, it would appear that his promises were of little avail. He further states that the honor paid to Saints is authorized by the words of Sacred Scripture : "Thy friends, O God, are honored," and "praise the Lord in his Saints."

Next we are told by the Rev. Mr. Milligan that the Catholic Church claims the power of "manufacturing truth." Such a charge is too absurd to require refutation; nevertheless, as it is frequently made by Protestant polemical writers, and as some might in ignorance imagine that this is a claim of the Church, included in the claim of infallibility, we shall

of the Church when defining doctrine. We believe that the Church is infallible that is, that she cannot teach error, because Christ has promised to remain with the world, she, in the mean time teaching esto perpetua. "all things whatsoever He has com-manded." (St. Matt. xxviii, 20.) For this belief we have also Christ's authority when he declares that against the Churc "the gates of hell shall not prevail." (xvi, 18;) and when He declares that whoso ever "will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publi can. (St. Matt. xviii, 17.) And when He tells His Apostles: "he that heareth you, heareth me, and he that despises you despises me, and he that despiseth me, despiseth him that sent me." (St. Luke

It follows, then, that the Church can never teach error : and that her teaching shall be always true. But does it follow that she may teach a false doctrine as true. and that we must then believe it? By no means. It merely follows that she will be preserved by the power and grace of Christ, from teaching false doc trine. She has no commission to teach falsehood under the guise of truth, or to "manufacture truth," as . Mr. Milligan expresses it. Christ's commission is to teach "all things whatsoever He has com-manded," and when the Church defines a doctrine as being part of the deposit of Revealed Truth, we have the assurance from Christ's promises that it is really so. We might as well say that God could teach error, and oblige us to believe it, as that the Church could do so while she is guided by the spirit of Truth to teach all truth.

The function of the Church is, therefore, to teach what Christ has revealed, and when she teaches a doctrine as part of that Revelation, we are certain that it is so. This is precisely what the Rev. Mr. Milligan acknowledges to be the Church's function: "to declare the faith once de-livered to the Saints." But does his Presbyterian Church do this? Let the Westminster confession of faith answer this question:

"Particular Churches are more or les "Particular Churches are more or less pure according as the doctrine of the Gospel is taught and embraced, ordinance administrated, and public worship performed more or less purely in them. The purest Churches under heaven are subject both to mixture and error." (Ch. xxv.) Here then is a plain avowal that the

Presbyterian Church does not teach all truth. Yet that same Church has the presumption to decree that this "Confes sion and Form of Religion" is "God's andoubted truth and verity, grounded only upon His written word." And it le "therefore we abhor and detest all contrary religion and doctrine; but chiefly all kind of Papistry in general and particular heads, even as they are now damned and confuted by the word of God and Kirk of Scotland." (National Covenant of 1580 and 1651.)

Here truly is as pretty a specimen of religious truth manufactured to order as it is possible to conceive. The Rev. Mr. Milligan should take care when he makes random charges that his shots may not recoil upon himself.

intellect. They are summed up in one word : "He believes in Transubstantiation, and other doctrines of the Catholic Church." According to Mr. Milligan's standard of intellectual capacity, we should swallow such absurdities as we have quoted above from the Westminster Confession before intellectual excellence can be attained. We should make God the author of sin. as Presbyterianism makes Him. It will suffice to say in answer to all this, that if intellectual capacity is to be judged by the doctrines of the church to which we adhere, we are quite eatisfied that the Church which has nurtured a Cardinal Newman, a Bossuet, a Fenelon, a Bellarmine, a St. Agustine, a St. Ambrose, and a St. John of the Golden Speech, will compare very favorably with the Church that could produce the little mind of Rev. Mr. Milligan.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. The ceremony of the dedication of the new chapel of the College of Ottawa, which took place on Wednesday, June 22nd to honor the Saints "open the way to was certainly one of the most imposing subvert all Christianity." The reason he | occasions of the kind ever witnessed in gives for this is that the Saints were Canada. Every ecclesiastical province honored in the Christian Church from the fro, m the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of St. Law ence was thereat represented, liberal promises of grace which Christ St. Bo. niface, Toronto and Quebec, while St. Bo. niface, Toronto and Quebec, while not a 'ew of the dioceses of the American re public were also represented by distinguish d members of their clergy. The College of O. tawa has often welcomed within its walls me. of renown in every walk of civil, politic 'ge as that such an illustrious assemble the 22nd which filled the new chapel on Bishor The presence of His Lordship the tain of Kingston, whose rare scholarly at ments, and long as well as valu experience as a leading educationist are everywhere recognised, was especially and gratefully noticed. On that memorable give an explanation of the true function day the College may justly be said to

have taken another step in advance. Its or in all 3,668,000 persons cast upon progress and its prosperity interest every the roadside to starve and die. Is this, friend of Catholic education in Canada, we ask, proof of a prosperous and wellwho will gladly join its alumni in their His Church all days even to the end of dutiful salutation to their Alma Mater:

> HIS EXCELLENCY AND HER MAJESTY.

His Excellency Grover Cleveland has had presented, through Minister Phelps, a letter of congratulation to Her Majesty on her attainment of the golden jubilee of sovereignty. We can find no fault hatever with the despatch of such a letter in itself, but the form and matter of such a document are certainly open to discussion and to criticism. It were indeed a very graceful act on the part of the Chief Magistrate of republican merica to extend an expression of congratulation to a sovereign who, what-ever the defects of British administration during the past fifty years, and they have been many—is head of a system of constitutional government admirable in its form, and the representative in the highest sense of a great and illustrious race. But by the most ardent admirers of British rule, by even those whom predefects, it will be readily acknowledged that any such document should be most carefully and judiciously worded. Does Mr. Cleveland's congratulatory message meet this condition, fulfil this require ment? Let our readers judge for themselves:

selves:
Grover Cleveland, President of the
United States of America, to Her
Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great
Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India:GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND-In the name

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND—In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the arrival of the fiftieth anniversary of Your Majesty's accession to the Crown of Great Britain. I but utter the general voice of my fellow countrymen in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign so marked with advance in popular wellbeing, physical, moral and intellectual. It is justice and not adulation to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in producing and causing this prosperous and wellordered condition of affairs now generally prevailing throughout your dominions. prevailing throughout your d May your life be prolonged a May your life be prolonged and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your Empire under just and equal laws, and your Government be strong in the affec-tions of all who live under it. And I pray God to have Your Majesty in His holy keeping.

Done at Washington this 27th day of

May, A. D. 1887. GROVER CLEVELAND, President. The American people are no doubt unanimous in feelings of personal regard and esteem for Her Majesty, but they are not certainly unanimous in the feeling that a "prosperous and well ordered" condition of affairs generally prevails through Her Majesty's dominions. To say nothing for the moment of Ireland we lately in these columns showed that the condition of India was one of poverty, misgovernment, famine, disease and death. We showed from the pen of a Hindoo writer himself that the and peace loving in the world, was the most cruelly oppressed on the face of the earth, that Britain had belied its every promise to the Hindustanees, and had denied them the most fundamental rights of manhood's individual freedom. We proved by figures and upon authority

truly incontestable that the Indian peasant's lot was the most pitiable that the world ever knew under any government, whether free or despotic-that it was a lot of abject, remorseless slavery from the dawning of reason to the closing of the grave. How, then, in the face of this fact, speak of the generally prosperous and well-ordered condition of affairs throughout Her Majesty's dominions? We fear that His Excellency the President has given but limited attention to the study of Indian affairs, or that he permitted his Anglomaniac enthusiasm to carry him too far in his congratulatory message to the Who knows perchance, but that Secretary Bayard framed the document? He was, we know, an admirer, an advocate of slavery, and at the beginning of his political career favored the erection on American soil of an aristocratic republic, that was to have in time transformed itself into a monarchy, with one of Queen Victoria's sons as its sovereign. We do not know that his views on slavery or secession have undergone any change, but this we do know, that he is a profound admire of British institutions and of British prowess to the extent of being at all times eady, at the bidding of that administration, to surrender American claims in

Ireland's "well ordered and prosperous"

selves with repeating that which

ordered condition. We say that the history of the world offers no parallel for this brutal and inhuman extermine. tion of a Christian people-a loval, grateful and affectionate race. We say, too. that it is proof of a condition of things crying to heaven for speedy, unsparing and overwhelming vengeance.

CHURCH PROGRESS.

We are pleased this week to insert from the Pembroke Observer a report of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel's visit to the parishes of Osceola and Douglas, in the Vicariate of Pontiac. His Grace was right gladly received by the pastor and people of both missions. The Catholics of the Upper Ottawa, though no longer under his spiritual jurisdiction ave a lively and grateful recollection of his rule over them. They recall with satisfaction and with edification his tireless zeal on their behalf and did not fail, therefore, to give expression to their feelings on the occasion of His Grace's visit. We cannot omit to congratulate the Rev. Father Marion on the progress made by his parish since first he was put in its pastoral charge. The magnificent new church now in course of erection at Douglas speaks volumes for hi zeal. It tells of the blessings that God ever youchsafes a self-sacrificing pastor. and will, when completed, prove a lasting as well as splendid monument of the faith of his people. An enduring testimony will it be of the union of priest and peo ple, one of the Church's chief joys and lessings in Canada,

LET'S ANNEX THE RARTH.

Under the above heading Truth (N. Y.) sharply takes to task papers and people n the United States, who never permit, it alleges, a day to pass without talking of annexing "somebody or something."
To this talk Truth attributes what it considers a prevailing opi ion among the American people that Cuba, Mexico and Canada are pining to be a portion of the great republic. The editor of Truth then truthfully goes on to extract from the supposed feeling amongst his fellow countrymen, and a very natural one it is, having prevailed amongst all peoples from the beginnings of human society, in favor of territorial extension, a motive for a brutal and utterly indefensib assault on the Irish race. He writes

after this fashion:
"Indeed, I read somewhere lately, "Indeed, I read somewhere lately, I suppose it must have been in the Herald, that Australia was getting anxious to be part of the United States. I cannot, of course, tell how wild or rabid may be the form of the disease on the part of a country seven thousand miles away from us, but I can vouch for it from personal knowledge that Mexico hates us, that Cuba would like to be free, but has no desire to change masters, and that no Canadian I ever met, either French or English, wanted to form part of a coun-try which they firmly, and naturally, believe to be ruled by Irishmen. Their and experience with that race in their present quasi relations forbid any dis-position to return to political fellowship with them."

It were we say quite natural for the American people to desire further territorial extension as well to widen their commercial as to consolidate their political empire, but we can state that after extensive travels in the United States and Canada, after meeting leading men in the commercial, industrial and political ranks of both countries, we have found, if anything, a stronger feeling in avor of the annexation of Canada to the United States in the former than in the latter country. True, there is not any enthusiastic feeling in the Dominion in favor of political, though there certainly is in favor of commercial, union with the American republic. We feel safe in predicting that if our farming population, three-fourths of the whole, be much longer wronged by a perpetuation of exclusion from American markets, a political will be simultaneous with commercial union between the two countries. But this is not the point upon which we specially desire to animadvert. The editor of Truth speaks of the Irish in the United States as an obstacle in the minds of Canadians to annexation. We have never before heard this objection mentioned. The Irish in Canada are nearly one fourth of the total population, and wield a greater in-fluence in Canadian politics than do their fellow-countrymen across the line. From the very dawn of representative government in Canada till the present moment. Irishmen have been pre-eminent in securing its successful operation. They have shone in the vice regal chair, in the administrative the face of British demands. As to condition, we will merely content ourwe cited in our last, namely, that the present reign has been for that unfortunate country the most disastrous nce Elizabeth. From 1849 to 1886 there

dian Irish in other than terms of eulogy. ally to the allocution, says that The Irish in America need no defence even according to the liberal press at our hands. If they have acquired a itself it is an utterance which interests to exercise that influence, tional importance. The passage relating surely none but a bigot can condemn to the settlement of the Roman question ing the places that once belonged to vicegerant of the God of Peace, has in credit to their country, but the very same troubles, to put a may be said of every other race that has never speak but as prejudice dictates, are worse enemies of the country in which they profess to glory as citizens, than the most criminal and degraded of the aban-doned and impoverished classes of America's great cities.

A REMARKABLE PAPAL UTTER-

delivered in the consistory of May 23rd, feel a livelier and more pressing want deserves more than passing attention, thereof than anyother? The Popes have Nay, it calls for careful and even for pro found study. His Holiness begins by drawing the attention of the Sacred College to the religious pacification of Prussia, The Holy Father gives God thanks, in that after long and protracted negociations this grave affair has at length been brought to a happy term. His whole heart had been set on this result, to secure which he had, passing by all secondary considerhis supreme law and sole guide. The Supreme Pontiff recalls to the minds of hiz illustrious hearers the state of religion in Prussia before this pacification had been secured-dioceses without bishops, parishes without pastors, seminaries without students, multitudes of Catholics without the consoling and comforting ministrations of religion. Anguish had filled his paternal heart at the sight of such spiritual misery and destitution. Hence, as Supreme Pastor of the faithful, he gave every thought and solicitude to its removal Aided by the Bishops and by the leading will be the result of this appeal for Catholic public men, encouraged by the kindly disposition of the Emperor of neace and reconciliation? The neces sities and the dangers of the situation, as Germany and his government, the Holy well internal as external, impose its Father was at length enabled to suggest acceptance as an imperative patriotic remedies for the evils complained of. duty. Italy has besides to deal in this The suggestions proffered by His Holiwork of pacification with a Pontiff who is by excellence a man of peace and of ness formed the basis of the negociations which, after slow progress and most visdom, before whom all Europe bows mature consideration, led to the happy with admiration and respect. settlement already arrived at-a settle ment that will, no doubt, be followed by the complete removal of every grievance whatsoever complained of by German Catholios. His Holiness will spare no effort to bring about a result so desirable alike from the Catholic and the German standpoint. The Holy Father adds that the spectacle presen ted by the other states of Germany i not less consoling—instancing especially the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, whose severeign has despatched an looking to the tree exercise of the Catholic religion. The Holy Father continues : But our thoughts are not bounded by the limits of Germany. Whereseever the authority of the Roman Pontiff is recognized—there to extend our solicitude, our activity, and our vigilance, while without distinction of race or country our charity embraces, as it should, with equal love, all those united by the bonds of the Catholic faith, Impelled by this charity, we are striv-

without prejudice, however, to justice and to the dignity of the Holy See, out tory to the public at large. raged not so much by the hostility of the nation as by the conspiracy of the sects. A peaceful solution of the difficulty

ing to better the condition of Catholics

in other countries, besides those we have

named. We must pray God with fervor,

that in the matters now in hand which

we have enumerated, He may vouch

afe to grant a crowning success. His

with the Italian kingdom, and his

significant. He says: May this ardent

with the Boman Pontificate, and which

the very dictates of nature make so dear

to our heart. For our part, as we have

large share of political influence, if they under actual circumstances must know how in their own and the country's be looked on as possessing an excepthem. If they increase and multiply- must mark a decisive period in the conif their children are rapidly fill- temporaneous history of Italy, Leo XIII. an emasculated and dying race—surely every country inaugurated a policy of no blame to them attaches. The Irish pacification. Everywhere that his genare not indeed free from faults. Many of erous efforts have been fairly met, he them on this side of the Atlantic are no has hastened to close religious conflicts between the two powers, and contributed to people the new world. to securing for them the blessings of a Men such as the editor of Truth, who will fruitful and enduring harmony. Could to securing for them the blessings of a he, the first among Italians, adopt any other attitude toward this other attitude toward this country, which is his own, this privileged law of Italy which God has predestined to be the seat of the Papacy, united to that country by heaven itself in bonds strong as they are grateful. If his enemies themselves hail Leo XIII. as the Prince of Peace, must he not feel specially happy to propose and introduce that peace to the The allocution of the Holy Father which, from its particular situation, must

> been in every age the great benefactors of Italy. So long as this country remained faithful in its alliance with the Roman Pontificate she derived therefrom glory and profit. In inviting the Italian nation to re establish this ancient covenant Leo XIII, strives to guide it in the true path, to cause it resume it its historical and providential nission, from which a nefarious and short sighted policy has temporarily alien sted the Italians. This is in fact the purpose that the Holy Father has had in view from the very commencement of his Pontifi-cate. It is now about eight years since Leo XIII. began to repeat to Ita'y, each time addressing himself with more and more insistance to that country, that his supreme interest commanded him to put an end to the daleterious and dolorous conflict which divides and weakens the nation, that the independence of the Holy See fully and effectually guaranteed is not only not incompatible with national greatness and independence, but would be thereof the crowning glory. What

The will of the true Italian people is now beginning to manifest itself, day by dsy, in more unmistakeable terms, proving the existence of a general desire for peace. Never was there a more pro-pitious occasion than the present. Will the actual rulers of Italy persevere in their criminal blindness and obstinacy? Will they in the face of history assume the terrible responsibility of having failed to render their country the greatest and most signal service?

PERSONAL.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. M. J. Gorman, formerly of Pembroke, has been called to the bar of Cook Co., Illinois, and has opened his office in Room 29, No. 95 Dearborn St., Chicago. We can safely recommend Mr. Gorman to our numerous friends in that great city, as a gentleman of industry, research and erudition. He had in a short time achieved at the Canadian bar a remark able success. Seeking, however, a wider Seld for his talents, he decided on removing to Chicago, where, we have no doubt, his success will be commen with his talents. He brings to the legal profession in that vast and ever-growing metropolis every qualification to win hin Holiness then comes to his relations a wide and extensive practive as well as the confidence of the public generally. words on this subject are especially Mr. Gorman's great natural ability, his scholarly attainments and his amisbility esire for pacification which animates us of character, are certain to secure for in regard of all peoples profit Italy to him even in Chicago, where competition the extent we should desire; this coun- for distinction is so keen, a very high try which God has so closely bound up place in the profession to which he was

an honor in Canada. We are much pleased to hear of the ap pointment of ex-ald, Rocque, of Ottawa, more than once declared we have long as one of the three Factory Inspector entertained the ardent desire that for the Province of Ontario. Mr. Rocque throughout all Italy the public mind is in all respects fully qualified for the should be set at rest, and that the perdischarge of the duties of this responnicious antagonism towards the Roman sible position. We congratulate the Pontificate should finally disappear, government and the appointee upon a nomination which will prove satisfac-

Cathelic Colored Mission of Windsor,

to surrender American claims in face of British demands. As to their giving trouble here, we need and's "well ordered and prosperous" dition, we will merely content ourves with repeating that which cited in our last, namely, that present reign has been for that fortunate country the most disastrous ce Elizabeth. From 1849 to 1886 there in Ireland 524,000 families evicted,

who elegislative departments of state. As to their giving trouble here, we need such and the legislative departments of state. As to their giving trouble here, we need so that if such were their must be sought in a condition of things wherein the sovereign Pontiff would be subject to no power and enjoy liberty the fullest, liberty truly worthy the fullest, liberty

DE TH OF MGR. POWER. We sincerely regret to chronicle the death of the Right Rev. Mgr. Power, V. G., of the diocese of Halifax, which took place in that city on the 22nd inst. The listinguished and lamented prelate had been for some months suffering from heart disease. Still his death was sudden and unexpected. He rose at six on the morning of his death, celebrated mass at seven, breakfasted, went down town, and returning to the Glebe House, lay down and in a few minutes died. He was in his last moments surrounded by His Grace Archbishop O'Brien and his priests. Mgr. Power, who had attained his fifty ninth year, was one of the best known of the priests in the Maritime Provinces, and was beloved of clergy and people. No sooner was his d than telegrams of condolence began to pour in upon His Grace from all quarters. In this good priest, who several times filled the trying position of administrator of the diocese, His Grace loses a valued friend and coadjutor. We sincerely condols with him in his loss and affliction, and humbly pray the God of mercy, whom the deceased so long and so faithfully served,

TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIA-

to grant the departed soul light, peace

and refreshment.

The Toronto Ministerial Association, composed of Ministers of various denominations, have been making themselves peculiarly ridiculous within the last few days. Christians, of course, are obliged to keep holy the Lord's day or Sunday. The Catholic church prescribes the manner in which the day must be sanctified, as the day itself is of ecclesiastical appointment as a holy day. Under the old law, the Sabbath was ordered to be kept holy that is, the twenty four hours from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday. There is evidence in the Sacred volume, that the obligation of keeping the seventh day holy ceased with the establishment of Christianity and the writings of the early Fathers of the Church make it clear that at a very early period, probably by the Apostler themselves, the first day of the week, or Sunday, was observed by Christian

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by the authority of the Catholic Church for this is not stated either by the Fathers or by Holy Scripture. Hence the absurdity of the resolution passe unanimously by the Ministerial Association tion will be seen. It was moved b Reverend Mr. Milligan, and seconde by Rev. Mr. Burton, that the observance of the "Sabbath," meaning thereby th Sunday, rests on no "other basis that the Divine command to keep the de holy. Sabbath observance occupying place in the decalogue proves it not part of those temporary ins tutions peculiar to Judaism, but that is of perpetual obligation, and therefo vital to the life and power of true re on in all ages and under all circur stances," After all the loud protestation of the sects, that the scripture alone to be appealed to in proof of Christi doctrine and practice, we find an ir portant body of Ministers of nearly the Protestant denominations una imously resting their case in "vital matter of true religion," up the usage of the Catholic Churc And this resolution is moved one who but lately endeavored prove a Catholic cardinal to be we in intellect, because he regarded at quity, as manifested by patristic writing 'as the great exponent of the doctri of Christianity."

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"Hath God need of your lie that should speak deceitfully for Him? hypocrite shall come before His pence."

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TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIA-TION.

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On Monday, 20th inst., the ecclesiastical peculiarly ridiculous within the last with the establishment of Christianity, and the writings of the early Fathers of the Church make it clear that at a very early period, probably by the Apostles themselves, the first day of the week, or Sunday, was observed by Christian assemblies for the purpose of adoration of God. But there is no evidence that the day was appointed to be kept as a holy day in place of the Sabbath except by the authority of the Catholic Church: for this is not stated either by the Fathers or by Holy Scripture. Hence the absurdity of the resolution passed unanimously by the Ministerial Association will be seen. It was moved by Reverend Mr. Milligan, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Burton, that the observance of the "Sabbath," meaning thereby the Sunday, rests on no "other basis than the Divine command to keep the day holy. Sabbath observance occupying a place in the decalogue proves it is not part of those temporary institutions peculiar to Judaism, but that it is of perpetual obligation, and therefore vital to the life and power of true reliin all ages and under all circumstances," After all the loud protestations of the sects, that the scripture alone is to be appealed to in proof of Christian doctrine and practice, we find an important body of Ministers of nearly all the Protestant denominations unanimously resting their case in "vital matter of true religion," upon the usage of the Catholic Church!
And this resolution is moved by one who but lately endeavored prove a Catholic cardinal to be weak in intellect, because he regarded antiquity, as manifested by patristic writings, "as the great exponent of the doctrine of Christianity." The evidence of Mr. Milligan's weakness of intellect does not lie in the appeal to Church authority, but in the attempt to maintain opposite and contradictory doctrines at the same

But the Ministerial Association could not let the occasion pass without manifesting their intolerance and bigotry. As we not long since had occasion recall the glorious record of the Jesuits in every country where they located themselves, in advancing the interests of religion and the welfare of society in general, we need not repeat here what that order has done in Mexico in the cause of education and national advancement. We desire only to point out the hypocrisy of the Ministerial Association who proclaim themselves on other occasions "Friends of Religious Liberty," whereas they take occasion to rejoice unanimously when religious liberty is violated in Mexico. They declare by resolution that they especially rejoice in the expulsion of the Jesuits from that

"Hath God need of your lie that you should speak deceitfully for Him? No hypocrite shall come before His presence."

PICNIC AT PARKHILL.-Those wish to spend a pleasant day should attend the Catholic pionic in Parkhill or Dominion Day.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.
DIOCESE OF LONDON.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH IN ESSEX-CONFIRMATION IN WINDSOR

Last Sunday, 19th June, the Right Rav. Bishop Walsh administered the Holy Sac rament of confirmation in St. Alphonsus Church of Windsor, Ont. The confirma tion service began at 8. a. m. His Lordship, before proceeding with the administration of the sacrament of confirmation, subjected the children to a searching examination on the Christian doctrine, at which they all gave a satisfactory account of themselves. The number of persons confirmed was one hundred and twenty-two, among them fitzen adults, nine of whom are converts. After the administration of the sacrament of Confirmation His Lordship made a lengthy and powerful address to the assembled congregation, principally on the reciprocal duties of parents and children, which, it is to be hoped, will be long remembered by those who had the advantage of being present on the occasion. His Lordship insisted particularly on the necessity of what he termed the Christian home education. The children, he said, may be sent to colleges and convents and Cathoho schools generally, but if the parents themselves neglect to co-operate gave a satisfactory account of themselves parents themselves neglect to co-operate with their teachers in the great work of the Christian education of their children, not endeavoring both by word and example to inculcate the practices of true Christian practice, all other efforts in that direction will, in many cases, prove futile, and fathers and mothers who are guilty of such neglect incur before God a most terrible responsi-

Let parents, therefore, realize and fully understand that their children are a sacred trust which God has left to their care; and The Toronto Ministerial Association, composed of Ministers of various denominations, have been making themselves at their hands.

CONFIRMATION AT BELLE RIVER AND

On Monday, 20th inst, the ecclesiastical conference of the clergy of the Deanery of Windsor was held at the residence of Dean Wagner, under the presidency of the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh. Many im-portant questions and cases of conscience were discussed, and no doubt the conclu-sions reached will facilitate the all import ant duty of pastors in the direction of souls entrusted to their care.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT THE ASSUMP

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT THE ASSUMPION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

On Tuesday, 21st June, at 9:30 a.m.,
took place the annual commencement in
the spacious hall of the Assumption
College of Saudwich, in the presence of a
large number of members of the clergy,
parents and friends of the institution. As
usual, everything passed off in a manner
most creditable to both the students and
professore of the college. His Lordship
Bishop Welsh concluded the proceedings
with some most happy remarks on the
advantages of a college education for
Catholic young men, who are expected to
be in years hence the pillars of Church and
society.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. LETTER FROM ALMONTE.

THOU ART A PRIEST FOREVER. The Rev. Farrel J. McGovern, an Almonte boy, who went from the Ottawa College to the Propaganda in Rome about two and a half years ago, where he pursued his studies and was ordained priest on Holy Saturday, returned here on Saturday evening last. He was met at the state in by a large concourse of his cited in by the Citizan's Research the station by a large concourse of his friends, including the Citizen's Brass Band, and, amidst the strains of sweetest music was conveyed in Mr. Trainor's carriage to the residence of his mother, music was conveyed in Mr. Trainor's carriage to the residence of his mother, where he was afterwards again serenaded by the band. On Sunday the rev. gentleman officiated at Grand Mass in St. Mary's Church. At the gospel the Rev. Father Foley, P. P., preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon on the priesthood, taking for his text St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, iv. chap. 11th to 13th verses. Beginning his brilliant discourse, Rev. Father Foley said that the young priest had returned, and we could address to day in the words of the prophet, "thou art a priest forever." There was joy in the household of the young priest; there was joy in the parish, which beheld one of her sons promoted to the priesthood; there was joy in fact throughout the Archdiocese, which welcomed a new laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. The rev. gentleman spoke of the priesthood under the Old Law and New Law, and the functions and duties exercised by the priesthood of to-day. He referred to the long preparation and various degrees received before reaching the dignity of a minister of God. He congratulated the new priest on the dignity he had received, and trusted that, as he had on his side youth and talent and piety, his years in the ministry would be long, happy, fruitful and blessed for the salvation of souls and glory of God.

In the evening the Rev. Father McGovern again officiated at Vespers, to the joy of his relatives, with whom he

In the evening the Rev. Father McGovern again officiated at Vespers, to the joy of his relatives, with whom he had become re-united, the happiness of his friends and the pleasure of all with whom he had had the smallest acquaintance. It seemed strange that the companion of your childhood joys and sorrows, who had attended the same school, the same classes, and frolicked about on the same green, should re-urn to us, after a few years' absence, clad in the vestments of the Holy Priesthood, one of God's anointed, chosen to work in the vineyard of Christ. Rev. Father McGovern will be stationed at the Basilica in Ottawa, and the prayer of his numberless friends is that he may long live to shed lustre upon his holy calling.

RIGHT REV DR. CLEARY'S SERMOM ON THE GROWTH OF RELIGION IN TORONTO.

(From the Glengarrian). We have been favoured by the Rev. Father Duffus with the following summary of the sermon preached by His Lordehip, the Bishop of Kingston, at his late visitation in St. Raphael's. It re-counts a series of events that cannot fail to interest Glengarrians, especially the

Scotch Catholics.

This being the centenary year of the settlement of the first Scotch colony in Glengarry, who crossed the Atlantic in 1786 and took up their abode on the virgin soil of St. Raphael's the following year, His Lordship sketched the history of the Church in Ontario from its small beginning in this secluded spot a hun dred years ago to its grand dimension in the present day. It was the Saviour's parable of the mustard seed realized before cur eyes. He traced the work of before our eyes. He traced the work of the successive pastors of St. Raphael's from "Scotthouse" McDonald, the pioneer priest that led the first colonists from the old country into Canadian Glengarry in 1787, to Rev. Alexander McDonell (subsequently the first Bishop of Kingston,) who guided the second exodus of his countrymen of this place in 1804, and built this stately church and dwelt as a father among his children here for upwards of twenty years; thence to good Father John, whose simplicity and rigid rules of life are well remembered by the young and the old; remembered by the young and the old; thence to their late pastor the Rev. John thence to their late pastor the Rev. John Masterson who preserved faithfully the traditions of his predecessors; and finally to their present pastor, who would hand down to his successor the sacred trust in all its fulness and purity of faith and piety. Looking at Glengarry alone, the Bishop called attention to the strides religion had made and is actually making. There are now in this county five ing. There are now in this county five parishes, seven priests, ten churches, two convents and many other Catholic schools, and notwithstanding the too ready spirit of the young Scotch folk to abandon the home of their fathers and run the terrible risks of Westward emi-gration, Glengarry has a Catholic popu-lation of 11,000 souls. Within the last six years one of those five parishes has been created, and its magnificent church of St. Margaret has been erected with a presbytery attached. No priest ever resided there before; and now it has two resident priests. The people could hear Mass only once every fortnight or three weeks heretofore; now Mass is celebrated in Glennevis and also in Glen Robertson every Sunday; and those who reside near St. Margaret's may assist at the Holy Sacrifice every morning in the year; and the children and the sick find safety and

the children and the sick find safety and consolation in the constant presence and vigilant care of their priest.

In the parish of Williamstown, likewise a church has been erected in Martintown, and was blessed last year, for the celebration of Holy Mass and the preaching of God's Word to a people who had no church near them and had no teams to take them any Sunday of the year to the place where their pastor officiated. Three new churches, two of which would adorn any city, have been built in this county since 1881; and it may be confidently asserted that no county in the Province can boast of three sacred edifices anywise comparable three sacred edifices anywise comparable to St. Raphael's, St. Margaret's and St. Finnan's in grandeur of proportions, solidity of structure and elegance of

rchitectural design.

If we extend our view beyond Glen-

If we extend our view beyond Glengarry and survey the whole Province of Ontario from this to Detroit, and from Ottawa to Port Arthur, we are filled with thankfulness to God for the work His right hand has done.

When the second pastor of St. Raphael's was consecrated Bishop in 1819, and the entire territory of Upper Canada was committed to his administration, he had only two priests to aid him in the ministry of salvation, and tration, he had only two priests to aid him in the ministry of salvation, and him in the ministry of salvation, and these were stationed 800 miles apart from one another, as he mournfully relates in the official record of those days. Toronto, then called Little York, had no resident priest; Ottawa, then called Bytown, had neither priest nor church; and Kingston, which was destined to become seven years later the Episcopal See of the diocese that extended from St. Raphael's to the further shore of Lake Superior and northward to the Height of Land, was in a like state of spiritual destitution.

It is related that still more recently your pastor, Father John, having got a sick call to Kingston, proceeded straightway on horse-back and made all possible haste to overtake the dying man before the final moment; but on his arrival he found that death had forestalled him and the curne had already here. ne found that death had forestalled him and the corpse had already been com-mitted to the grave. Compare that condition of things with the present when we behold seven flourishing diowhen we behold seven flourishing dioceses in Ontario, governed by seven Bishops of whom two are Archbishops, with missionary districts definitely formed everywhere under the care of resident priests, numbering almost four hundred. Churches have sprung up, as if by magic, in all the towns and villages, on the hill sides and in the lonely dells; convents and schools and hospitals and homes for the aged, poor and the infirm and the orphan exist in all our cities and towns; and still the glorious work progresses as if nothing had yet been done.

vet been done. yet been done.

What constitutes our chief ground of thankfulness to God and of holy pride in our progressiveness is not, however, the development of Catholicity in those outward forms but the vigor of the old country faith and the spirit of religious sacrifice maintained and cherished sacrifice maintained and cherished everywhere. This is the root from which the life of the Church is derived. The healthful growth of the branches bears witness to the soundness of the stock. Our people are not the wealthiest section of the population; but they are rich in faith, a lively faith, a generous faith, inherited from their forefathers who sleep the sleep of the just on the Highland slopes of Scotland and in the green valleys of Ireland. For this let us rejoice and give thanks. The examination of your children, said the Bishop, has given me complete assurance that you are determined on transmitting to future

under the guidance of "Scotthouse" M'Donald and Alexander M'Donnell. The boys and the girls have asr-wered well in their prayers and the catechism of Christian Doctrine. For this I thank the pastor who has been carefully preparing them for many weeks and whose attention to the class of catechism every Sunday in the churches is the security for your children's thorough acquaintance with the doctrines and rules of our religion. I thank also the parents for their fidelity in co-operating with the priest by send-ing their little ones to him regularly for instruction.

In conclusion His Lordship exhorted the people to take ammediate steps towards the erection of a new presbytery in connection with the Church, where alone the Blessed Sacrament should be kept under the priest's custody. He declared the old presbytery too much decayed by age and too cold in winter and otherwise unfit in its arrangements. Money expended on its general repair would be thrown away, as the house would be thrown away, as the house would still be unsatisfactory. The greater part of the money required for the work of building is already on hand. He in-stanced the readiness of the people all over the diocese of Kingston to provide over the diocese of Kingston to provide and commodious presbyteries for their pastors and the clergy who come to them from time to time to aid in ministering to their congregations. Ten such presbyteries have been built in the diocese within the last five years and the diocese within the last five years and His Lordship hoped St. Raphael's would speedily supply the eleventh, and for this purpose he invited the Caurch Comto a conference with himself th same day.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL'S, AT DOUGLAS, IN THE CO. OF

RENFREW. His Grace J. T. Dubamel, Archbishop His Grace J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, was pleased, in the absence of our beloved bishop, to bless and lay, on Wednesday, June 15th, the corner stone of the new St. Michael's church of Douglas. His Grace was met at Cobden by the pastor, Rev. H. S. Marion, and through the politeness of Rev. Father Divine he semined over right at Occasia.

the politeness of Rev. Father Divine he remained over night at Osceola.

The following morning the parishes of Osceola and Douglas ecorted the archbishop to the place of the ceremony. The procession of carriages was fully a mile and a half long. Several of the neighboring priests and a large concourse of people were present to welcome His Grace on his arrival. The following address was then arrival. The following address was then read and presented by Mr. John Mc-Eachen, on behalf of the parish:
To His Grace the Rt Rev. J. T. Duhamel,

Archbishop of Ottawa.

MOST REVEREND AND DEAR ARCH BISHOF.—Right heartily do we, the parish-ioners of Douglas, welcome Your Grace to-day. Glad as we were in the past to gather around you on the occasion of your pastoral visits to our dear old church we are gladder than ever in your presence this happy day. For what child does not rejoice in his father's honor? And the rejoice in his father's honor? And the Vier of Jesus Christ has done you great honor: that honor is our delight, for no geographical line can limit the extension of filial love. Permit us, then, Your Grace, in the fulness of our heart's jy, to convertible you a thousand times Grace, in the fulness of our heart's j)y, to congratulate you a thousand times on your august elevation in the Church's hierarchy. Permit us, too, while deeply regretting the unavoidable absence of our beloved Bishop on his mission of zeal and love, to gratefully express our knowledge of the high honor you do dear Father Marion and ourselves in deigning to preside at the blessing of the foundation-stone of our new St. Michael's church.

We rejoice exceedingly for our pastor's sake, for is it not meet that the consecrated hands that anointed him in holy priesthood and blessed the first fruits of his sacerdotal zeal should bless to-day a work on which he has brought to bear the manifold energies of his mind and heart

work on which he has brought to beet the manifold energies of his mind and heart and bodily strength. We rejpice for our own sake, for, thanks be to God, we are able to reveal to Your Grace that the words of hope and encour-Grace that the words of hope and encouragement and comfort you spoke to us in
our transition from pioneer days, are
embodied in every stone of the temple
we are raising for God's worship in these
days of the fulness of His blessing.
We rejoice, too, permit us to say, for
Your Grace's sake. For when we behold
the Archdiocese of Ottawa, marvelous in
the vigorous growth, and our own dear

the Archdiocese of Ottawa, marvelous in its vigorous growth, and our own dear vicariate of Pontiac, proclaiming in their every parish Your Grace's zeal for the extension of God's kingdom on earth, we feel that you share paternally our sentiments of jubilation and thanksgiving in witnessing and bleesing the beginning of a fitting monument of our faith and our love for Holy Church.

Right heartily then we welcome Your Grace.

May the day be not far distant when our relations of the past that have been severed by your desire for God's greater glory will be renewed by a higher though less intimate order. When that happy relationship shall be formed, no part of the vicariate united to the grand archdiocese of Ditawa will be more lovingly or gratefully ttached to Your Grace's person than the sarish of Dangles parish of Douglas. opal cares has inaugurated

As your episcopal cares has inaugurated and directed many of the forces which impel the Church's progress in this country; so may your archiespiscopal career witness and control their vigorous, steady and continuous development unto the supreme realization of Your Grace's lofty and holy desire in the Sacred Heart of Jesus and

desire in the Sacred Heart of Mary—Trahe it
Virgo Immaculate heart of Mary—Trahe it
Virgo Immaculata ad multos annos.
Signed by the trustees, in behalf of the
congregation,
JOHN McEACHEN,
JOHN BREEN, STEPHEN WHELAN PATK. CULLIGAN.

His Grace warmly thanked the people His Grace warmly thanked the people for the grand reception and demonstration, praised their zeal and generosity and bestowed much praise on the handsome appearance of the new Church. He referred in feeling terms to the hardships and fatigue our beloved Bishop is exposed to endure on his mission of love to the Indians in the most distant part of the Vicarlate. He spoke of the marvelous progress of Catholicity in his diocese and

in his Pontifical robes, he proceeded with the solemn ceremony, beginning at the spot where the altar shall hereafter be. Here His Grace and the clergy recited the prescribed prayers and then moved in procession around, and blessed the foundations of the partly built walls, chanting all the while the psalms selected for the

occasion.

He then formally blessed the corner He then formally blessed the corner stone, which was a piece of marble four inches square and placed it with the usual latin inscription, containing the names of all the priests who had charge of the mission, a copy of the RECORD and extracts from the local papers which took notice of the event, in a massive block of polished marble weighing about a thou-

sand pounds.

After sealing the stone the Archbishop delivered an eloquent and instructive sermon, taking for his text "And the work was great for a house is prepared not for man but for God."

He shewed why the privilege and honor of building a temple to the glory of God was transferred from David to his son Solomon, and asked the congregation to consider how great was the honor that Providence conferred on the members of the parish in allowing them to participate in the erection of this beautiful church.

In the erection of this beautiful church.

He contrasted the temple of God with
the temple of the soul. He pointed out
how the Jews appeased the auger of God
by the law of sacrifice, and exhorted the ongregation to make a sacrifice to day by

congregation to make a sacrifice to day by subcribing generously.

After the sermon, which was listened to with rapt -ttention for nearly an hour, His Grace, the clergy and congregation proceeded to deposit their offerflags.

The clergy present were Rev. F. Ducet, Administrator; Rev. Z. Gendrau of the Ottawa College; Rev. J. Byrne, Eganville; Rev. F. Chaine, Arnprior; Rev. F. Brunet, Portage du Fort; Rev. F. Lavin, Pakenham; Rev. F. McCarthy, Wakefield; Rev. Father Leduc, Allumette Island; Rev. Father Ferrart, Vinton; Rev. J. Lemoine, Lapssee, and Rev. F. Devine of Osceola.

The happy event, which will be long remembered by the parish, will contribute seven hundred dollars to the building fund of the church.

fund of the church.

Correspondence of the Record.

CATHOLIC COLORED MISSION OF WINDSOR, ONT.

Last Saturday was a bright and glorious day for the infant Catholic colored mission Last Saturday was a bright and glorious day for the infant Catholic colored mission of Windsor. For the past two weeks the children of the mission school have been making extensive preparations for the promised visit of the bishop, and at last that anxiously looked for event took place, as j ist said, on Saturday morning. The school room had been decorated with appropriate mottoes and evergreens, but the brightest ornaments of the room were the children themselves, who looked pleased and happy as his Lordship the Bishop entered their humble school. It is unnecessary to say that music and song formed a large part of the programme. Every one knows that the colored face are exceedingly fond of music, and hence that accomplishment forms one of the principal items of the education imparted to the children of the mission school. But the chief and most important parts of the entertainment were the address, which was delivered in excellent style by which was delivered in excellent style by which was delivered in excellent style by a smart and clever little fellow, Wm. R. Buttler, and the bishop's response, which was listened to with palpitating hearts by the children, most of whom had never before seen a Catholic Bishop nor heard his volce. The following is the text of the address : Right Rev. J. Walsh, D. D., Bishop of Lon-

My Lord:—Our little hearts are bound ing with joy at your Lordship's kind condescension in coming to visit this, your infant school. Certainly we are little deserving of so great a favor from you. my Lord, therefore do we feel all you, my Lord, therefore do we feel all the more happy and grateful, seeing that you did not pass us by unheeded. Sincerely do we trust that we will

correspond in some measure to the many favors that are daily showering upon us and thereby merit a continuance of your Lordship's fatherly interest, of our pastor's most willing attentions and of our kind

teacher's untiring devotedness.

For all this, my Lord, we can but feebly thank you, but receive the assurance thank you, but receive the assurance that often our grateful hearts will turn to our good God with the petition that He Himself would amply reward you, my Lord, your must devoted priests and religious, also all those who lend a charitable hand in the humble but noble work of instructing and saving our souls.

THE CHILDREN OF THE CATHOLIC COL

THE CHILDREN OF THE CATHOLIC COUNTY OF THE CA as near as possible. He was very much pleased to find himself for the first time amongst his Catholic colored children. time amongst his database control of control of the congratulated them upon their happiness in being the first of their race, called by Almighty God, to the Holy Catholic faith. He hoped they would duly appreciate this wonderful manifestation of God's are the condensated the production of God's and appreciate the condensated the con ate this wonderful manifestation of God's mercy towards them, by endeavoring whilst giving due attention to their secular duties, to become day by day more proficient in the knowledge of the Christian doctrine; by so doing they would become, as it were, the corner stone of a great Catholic colored parish, which Almighty God, no doubt, designed to create in this your town of Windsor. He would now impart to them his Episcopal blessing, which he hoped would be the means of multiplying their numbers and obtaining for every one of them the grace of being good, solid and fervent members of God's holy church. After the Bishop's response, which seemed to make a deep impression upon the youthful minds of these good children, Master Wm. R. Butler, performed "Home Sweet Home," in admirable style on the mouth organ, accom-

formed "Home Sweet Home," in admirable style on the mouth organ, accompanied on the piano by Miss Louise Montrueil, the talented organist of St. Alphonsus Church, who had kindly offered her services for the occasion. A chorus in which all the children joined most heartly which all the children joined most heartly terminated the proceedings.

Dean Wagner has received ever so many letters of congratulation and en-couragement in the work he has under-

CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT ST. generations the rich treasures of Catholic faith and piety you received from the hardy colonists that crossed the sea under the guidance of "Scotthouse" the Vicariate of Pontiac, stating that he taken, some from bishops and priests, had blessed thirty-one Catholic churches some from lay people. Not a few even from the men of the colored race who one and all express their gratification and limited at least the proof of the proof of the sea of the proof o one and all express their gratification and their high appreciation of this great charity. The following original and well thought epistle was lately received at the RECORD office and may be said to express the opinion on this subject of many wellthinking people amongst the colored race.
To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR -I have the honor to notify DEAR SIR—I have the honor to notify you that I have been identified for many years in religious work among the race I represent in the Dominion. I wish to put my opinion on record through your valuable paper relative to the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Oat, under the care of Father Wagner. I publish the British Lion, the only free educational juurnal in the Dominion, and I wish Father Wagner success in his work among my race. It will educate them in sound religious doctrine and it will help them to be good sound loyal citizens to her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria and Empress of India. I trust Father Wagner will not waste time to notice the objections offered that the negro race ought not to be Catholics. I say let them be Catholics. I believe in the Catholic Church Relating to the the Catholic Church. Relating to the opposition to this Church, no man with nmon sense can deny that the condition common sense can deny that the condition of the negro race in Windsor and vicinity needs improving, and now that there is a chance, for goodness sake let the good and true come to the help of Father Wagner. I wish to see kings, priests, business men, bankers, merchants, etc., rise up from the midst of my race in this country, and the Catholic Church will see to that in the Catholic Church whi see to the true too. We trust that the good and the true in this country will rally at once to the aid of these people in Windsor and help Father Wagner's mission.

In the United States beautiful churches

are to be found in Baltimore, New York and other cities among the colored Cathoand other cities among the colored Catholics, and why cannot we have one in this glorious, free Canada of ours. God bless Father Wagner, God bless His Holiness Pope Leo at Rome, for we know that the Holy Father will take kindly to the Windsor mission. Never mind the grumblers, Father Wagner; your cause is right. Push it independent of every foe and victory will come.

C. A. JOHNSON.

Hamilton, Ont.

The benefactors, whose number already exceeds 15000 (fifteen thousand) will be pleased to hear that Dean Wagner has been able with the proceeds of the 10 cent been able with the proceeds of the 10 cent subscription, to procure a suitable piece of ground whereon to build the church and school, for which the sum of \$1500 (fifteen hundred dollars) has been paid. Of course after this purchase but little is left in the treasury towards the construction of the school and church. However, Dean Wagner hopes that during the summer and fall every one whom his appeal in favor of the colored mission has reached will endeavour to fill their blank list. This work is in such a fair way to success that it would be a real pity to see its progress frustrated by want of the success that it would be a real pity to see its progress frustrated by want of the necessary funds which, as his Lordship Bishop Walsh says in his letter of commendation, can only come from a charitable public.

able public.

It may also be suggested here, that even It may also be suggested here, that even persons who have not received the blank lists from Dean Wagner might start at once a list of contributors at ten cents each and send the same with proceeds to Dean Wagner, so as to enable the revigentleman to begin the construction of the Catholic colored school and church as soon as possible. Of course nothing can be done in this direction until the necessary funds are on hand, otherwise there might be danger of financial embarrassment which would very seriously interfere with the success of the mission.

All contributions should be sent by registered letter and addressed to Very Rev. J. T. Wagner, Windsor.

COMMUNICATED. Written for the Catholic Record. A Jubilee Ode (Modified by Irish Cir-

cumstances.) I dedicate this ode to-

"Our race—the Celtic race remains Limbs of a life once so gigantic Proscribed upon their native plains Far parted by the deep Atlantic." Dear, gracions Queen, we're loyal too And full of love and kindly part, Our teers have trickled to the ground When famine reigned in Erin's heart; We know the age and watch its plans, Its deeds of fame, its brilliant glory,— And love you true—A Eagland's Quee But not in Erin's tear-clad story.

On every field, where valor led Our swords have leapt, our hearts have panted.
To smite the fee with deadly blow,
To route the fee with hearts unduranted;
On Arrie's coast, through burning sands,
The Arab field in wild commotion,
Nor dared to meet the waves so wild
That heaved round Ireland's brave devo-

Dear, gracious Queen, we're loyal too—
And faithful to the land that bore us—
Through weat and woe, through smiles and
tears
Our hearts have sung an Irish chorus:
Across the years that bind your religa
We catch a glimpse of England's given—
But not through Erin's tear-clad story.

The arts have flourished in your reign—
What art so dear as Irish/rectom?*
Than weatth of Ind a little love
Will better cheer our hearts and lead them
In every land we build a Gairn
With pebbles stained with heart-bled
sorrow,
That you, our queen, we hall to-day—
And hail not Ireland's peace to-morrow!

Dear, gracious Queen, we're loyal too-But not to power that strikes our kinsmen; For justice loves a kindly deed And through the heart she always wing

men:
Look to the land of ivied tower—
Of ruined castle old and heary,
And say, great queen of Britain's realm
Hwe you a pride in Ireland's story?

O mighty voices of the past Long hushed in death in Ireland's pleading, O'Conneil, Davis, Mitchell, Butt, Join pearts with those who now are lead-And tell us what have filty years Brought to a land 'neath cruel oppression ? From every mound and patriot grave Come forth one heav'n swept procession !

Dear, gracious Queen, we're loyal too—
In cabin, cot, and stately mansion.
And love you true—as England's Queen,—
Your wealth of power and cash expansion;
But blame us not if in our cot
We mourn because the crowbar stings us,
And crying for bread you reach a stone
The gift each tyrant landlord brings us,

Dear, gracious Queen, we're loyal too—
And faithful to the land that bore us;
Though darkest nour beset our way
Our hearts will sing an Irish oborus;
For ten fold fifty years have we
Kneit at the shrine of Irisland's glory—
We love you true—as England's Queen
But not through Evin star cled story!
THOMAS O'HAGAN.

Wickiew.

On Sunday, May '29th, a great demonstation of the people of Wicklew, Wexard and Carlow was held in a field benging to Mr. C. S. Parnell, M. P., at Avoula, for the purpose of protesting against to Coercion Bill. Deputations attended om all parts of the county Wicklew, may National League especially sending a enermous contingent by special train, tich was accompanied by St. Kevin's attenda and Temperance Band, which incontrol some excellent selections at the search during the day.

The tenants on the Ballyellis estate of ptain Jervis White met Mr. Turner, a agent, at his office, in Gorey, on the thult, to pay the September gale, when allowed them 15 per cent. on the half ar. There are some of the tenants iding under lesses, some under judicial use, and more 50 per cent. under the yearment valuation.

levernment valuation.

Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferne, as been pleased to make the following tanges:—Rev. M. F. Ryan, C. C., Murntown, to Crossabeg; Rev. D. W. Redund, O. C., Coolfaney, to Kurrintown; v. M. O'Gorman, C. C., Monsesed, to colfaney; Rev. James Lorg, C. C., Crossag, to Measseed.

Rilkenny.

For some weeks past, the Kilkenny Courthonee has been extendively decorated with ejectments at the suit of the Right Hon. A. McMurrough Kavnaagh, of Borris, egainst his Ballyragget temantry. The name of Mr. John P. Hartford, S. C. S., appears at the foot of these documents as collector for the landlord. The Chairman of the Land Corporation will find it no easy tesk to compel the people of Ballyragget to pay him a mak-rent which they are unable to realise from the soil, We presume he wants to set a good example to his "brethren;" but the men of North Kilkenny are not to be frightened by sheaves of eviction notices, and Mr. Kavanagh will hardly be the victor in the centest. One would imagine that this bitter enemy of the tenantry contemplates calebrating the Queen's Jubiles by converting the homes of the peasantry into roof-less raise. The National organization is too strong for such landlords, and the Borris exterminator will soon know this to his cost.

Queen's County.

Barly on Wednesday morning, June 1st, 300 head of cattle from the Kerry estate of the Marquis of Lanedowne were brought to stock the two principal vacant farms at Luggacurran.

Louth.

On Sunday, May 29, an enormous meeting was held in the Square, at Collon, to promote the "Plan of Campaign" on Lord Massersene's estate. The people of the surrounding country attended in great numbers, and a remarkable feature of the meeting was the presence, in their various uniforms, of the members of the different Gaelic Athletic branches of the county. They met Mr. Orilly, M. P., on the road from Drogheda and formed into procession, about eighteen branches of the Athletic Association taking part, and presenting a formidable appearance. At Drogheda, Mr. Crilly, M. P., was presented with an address by the Drogheda National League and the Drogheda Independent Club, which expressed appreciation of the spirited manner in which the Irish Party were resisting the Coercion Bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Orilly briefly replied. The Rev. Mr. Taaffe, P. P., occupied the chair.

Special telegraphic communication is being established between London and Cork, so as to avoid the possibility of having official messages tapped; and a cipher has been arranged in London and Dublin, and entrusted to resident magis trates only, these arrangements being made, it is supposed, in view of the avoid description Rill. g of the Coe Kerry.

Exery.

The Rev. M. Dillon, C. C., Kenmare, has been appointed parish priest of Newtowndillon (late Newtonsendus) vice the rev. John Burke, P. P., lately deceased. No priest, as yet, has been appointed to replace Father Dillon in Kenmare; and it is thought no one will, until the return home of some of the priests of the diocese, who are at present collecting abroad.

The long-threatened eviction of Edmund Fitzmaurice, from the home of his father in Ahabeg East, took place on Tuesday, May 24th. From an early hour in the morning of that day the arrival of detachments of constabulary at the Ahabeg hut attracted the attention of the villagers, and all soon saw that the dreaded hour had come, and that the scion of one of the most ancient and respectable families in North Kerry would be homeless ere the sun went down. Fitzmaurice being caretaker for some time previous to the eviction, the presence of the sheriff was not necessary, and accordingly the evicting brigade consisted of two bailiffs, backed by the bayonets of twenty of the constabulary—about twenty others remaining in reserve at the "hut." The bailiffs performed their fiendish work with an alacrity and an expedition that showed them to be worthy members of their degraded profession. Mr. John Kennedy, of Ahabeg, who acts as bog-ranger and stewart in the employment of Mr. Hussey, refused to represent him at the eviction. James Julian, "emergency man and bailiff, represented Mr. Hussey on the occasion. Mr. Fitzmaurice has a wife and three children, the eldest, a fine, promising young fellow of thirteen, was much effected at the constitution and in a shall the effected at the constitution and in an all the effected at the constitution and in an all the articles as the constitution and the action at the articles as the constitution and the articles as the constitution and the action at the articles as the constitution and the action at the articles as the constitution and the action at the articles as the constitution and the action at the articles as the consti dren, the eldest, a fine, promising young fellow of thirteen, was much effected at the eviction, and is not likely soon to for-

the eviction, and is not likely soon to forget the scene.

Much regret is felt in Ballylanders at the removal of the Rev. Thomas Mackey, C. C., who, during his brief curacy in the parish, had become extremely popular, as well on account of his sincere and ardent National principles as devotion to priestly duty. He is succeeded by the Rev. Thomas O Dwyer, C. C. The local branch of the National League and the directors of the Creamery Company, have adopted resolutions expressing regret at the removal of the reverend gentleman.

There were

It is stated that the Sergeant of police at Quin, applied to several farmers there for ears to convey the constabulary and military commissary stores to Bodyke. The request, it is true, is certainly very cool, all the more so as one of the parties applied to is a brother of one of Colonel O'Callaghan's tenants. The farmers refused, as did also a local posting agent who told the Sergeant the men could carry the traps on their backs for aught he cared.

Mr. William M. Ardagh, J. P., who is only "liberal" in his protessions of generosity, has served some of his Ballyhussa tenantry with ejectment notices. Among the number thus treated is Mr. Sheehan, father of Mr. M. F. Sheehan, the well known Irish Press Correspondent

Menagham.

On Sundsy, May 29th, one of the largest, as it certainly was one of the most enthusiastic, Nationalist demonstrations took place at Carrickmacross. The meeting was attended by large numbers of the tenantry of the Shirley estate, and though but little preliminary notice of it was given, the mention of the fact that Mr. Michael Davitt would attend spread like wild-fire, and his reception was one that a prince might eavy. He left Dublin by the 10 o'clock train for Dundalk. At Dunleer, a crowd assembled at the railway platform and cheered him loudly. A deputation from the local branch of the League waited on him, presented him with a beautiful bouquet, and greeted him with great enthusiasm. At Dundalk an immense assemblesge greeted him, and he was waited upon by a deputation from Carrickmacross, who subsequently accompanied him to the place of meeting, twelve miles distant. The roadway entering Carrickmacross was spanned by triumphal arches and evergreens bearing scrolle with words of welcome and patriotic mottoes. Several bands attended, and the meeting, which took place on the hill beside the chapel, was attended by an enormous gathering of the people, who were most enthusiastic. Before the meeting Mr. Davitt was presented with addresses from the Holy Family Literary Society and the United Trades and Labor League. He was also handed a bouquet by Miss Annie McKenna. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Peter Bermingham, P. P., D. D.

On the 31st of May, the eviction campaign, during which it is intended to

recently been served over a very large district of North Monaghan, and few people on the estate of Mr. Dacre Hamilton, Colonel Foster, or Miss Roe have escaped the visitation. The work was begun on Dacre Hamilton's property, which is situated in a most westerly direction, about aix miles from the town of Monaghan, and within easy reach of the historic vale of Truagh. The landlord is one of those poor individuals who cannot afford to remain any length of time out of any money to which he may have any possible claim. His rents and rack-rents, which the besutiful hawthorn hedges which abound in the district, making the place look like a smiling garden, will not enable the tenants to derive from the soil. But Mr. Dacre Hamilton does not care, and so long as he can manage to secure the assistance of bailiffs and policemen he is determined to screw the last farthing out of the luckless tenants. It is with him a case of holding by his bone like grim death. On the day indicated and the succeeding day, Mr. Swan, with four bailiffs and some Emergencymen, protected by a force of one hundred police, carried out a number of evictions on the estate.

Slige.

It is the intention of the Nationalist members of the Silgo Corporation to resign in a body, should the address which it is proposed to draw up for presentation to the Queen be adopted. Although the council consists of twenty-four members, fcurteen of whom are Catholics, it is conjectured that four of these, who hold the commission of the peace, will side with their Tory brethren. A reliable authority has it that a certain "Liberal" member of the council has been asked to draw up the address in conjunction with the Mayor. Popular feeling is pretty high.

James H. Gilmour, of T. Gilmour & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Brockville, says—I have used Tamarac Elixir for a severe cold and cough, which it immediately relieved and cured.

The Triumphant Three. "During three years suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy, but kept getting worse until I tried B. B. I had only used it three days when I felt better, three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendal, Ont.

Like Magic.

Since the memorable O'Connell meeting of '28, at Ballykett fair green, a larger or more magnificent demonstration has not taken place in Clare than the meet.

"It always acted like magic, I had scarcely ever need to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complainta."

Mrs. Walter Govenlock, of Ethel, Ont.

A PRINCESS FIRST COMMUNION.

H. B. C. in Ave Maria.

Although Marie Antoinette superintended, hereelf, the education of her daughter, who was under the direction of the Baroness de Maskan, one period, nevertheless, seemed to the King to merit his special stention. It was the time of her First Communion. When the tempest of revolution threatened to engulf everything about him, be believed he could not do enough to save from ship-wreek the faith of his fathers and strengthen it in the hearts of his children. After the Princess was considered sufficiently instructed as to the truths of religion, and exercised in the practice of the virtues proper to her age, he thought it to have her go through the ecclestatical examination to which all children are subjected before being admitted to the most solemn of Bacraments. It was not until after that examination, which lasted through several public sessions, that the King set the day for his daughter's First Communion.

It was formerly the custom at the court

mest seekem of Secrements. It was not until after that examination, which lasted through several public seasons, that the King set the day for his daughter's First Communion.

It was formerly the custom at the court of France for the king to present the line of France for the king to present the line of the Church, which were destined to carrelated the content of the content of the content of the Church, by which we are taught that the season which were destined to carrelated the content of the Church, by which we are taught that the Secred Humanity saumed by the Son of God is defided. It became the content of the special content of the Church, by which we are taught that the Secred Humanity saumed they counge Frincese to be summed the open present being the secretary of the Church of the But in whatever spot the hand of God places you, remember that you must edify by your example, and do good whenever you have the opportunity. But, above all, relieve the unfortunate whenever it is in your power. God has caused us to be born in the rank we hold only that we may work for the happiness of the people, and console them in their troubles. Go to the altar, where you are expected, and implore the God of Mercy never to let you forget your father's advice."

We know by what an example of piety and heroic resignation the good king sanctioned these words. All know, too, the unheard-of misfortunes suffered courageously by his daughter unto old age. Having seen her father, mother, and her their shed aunt perish on the scaffold, and her dearly loved brother in torments of the most cruel agony, she was three times exiled, and died far from the land which the loved, and for which she had only pardon and benedictions.

Bob Ingersoll's Whisky.

Bob Ingersoll sent a jug of whisky to an enemy recently, accompanied by the following letter: "I send you some of the most wonderful

following letter:

"I send you some of the most wonderful to whisky that ever drove the skeleton from a feast, or painted landscapes in the brain of man. It is the mingled souls of wheat and corn. In it you will find the sunshine and the shadow that chased each other over the billowy fields, the breath of June, the wealth of summer, the autumn's rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it, and you will hear the voice of men and maidens sing the 'Harvest Home,' mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it, and you will feel within your blood the star-led dawns, the dreams, tawny dusk of many perfect days. For forty years this liquid joy has been within the happy staves of oak, longing to touch the lips of man."

Peck's Sun adds the following: The party who received the jug of whisky has not been heard from, but when he begins to get sober he will probably write Mr. Ingersoll about as follows:

"DRARSIR—For ten days after drinking that broth of hell that you sent me, I have seen snakes enough to fill all the menageries on the earth. A million devile have daned around my brain, and I have had a healache such as man never had before. Besides, the judge before whom I was brought on the charge of disorderly conduct, said it would be fifteen dollars or thirty days in the House of Correction. I

never heard maidens singing the 'Harvest Home,' but I tried to sing 'We won't go home till morning,' till the policeman clubbed me. Since I got out of the House of Correction my nose has acquired the color of a rear lantern on a night freight train, and my hair pulls so I have to comb it with a roll of soft cotton batting. May you be consigned to the place you allege does not exist, with no zinc ulster, and may you be given a front seat by the brimstone grate, before you send me another jug of that wonderful whisky. Yours with weak stomach,

JAMES JAMES 'JAMES'

THE TRANSFORMING POWER OF THE SACRED HEART.

By His Eminence Cardinal Manning.

For we all beholding, as with an open face, the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image, from glory to glory, as by the Spirit of the Lord. (II Cor, iii,

live eternally which is not in union with God. Therefore conformity to the Sacred Heart is the vital condition of our salva-tion,

The Bells of Limerick.

The remarkably fine bells of Limerick cathedral were originally brought from Italy. They had been manufactured by a young native, whose name tradition has not preserved, and finished after the toll of many years, and he prided himself upon his work.

of many years, and he prided himself upon his work.

They were subsequently purchased by the prior of a neighboring convent, and with the profits of the sale the young Italian purchased a little villa, where he had the delight, for many years, of hearing the chime of his bells from the convent cliff, in the bosom of domestic happiness. But the good Italian was a sufferer in some of those trials which oppress his country. He lost his all, and was himself alone preserved amid the loss of his all. The convent was razed to the ground, and the bells carried away to a foreign land.

The unfortunate man wandered about Europe for many years as a minstrel. In the course of time he met with a compatriot, and lonely and unfortunate they agreed to travel together, and at last sailed for Ireland. They proceeded up the Shannon, the vessel anchored in the port near Limerick, and they hired a small boat for the purpose of landing. The city was now before them, and sitting on the stern the old man looked towards it. The broad stream was smooth as a mirror as the boat glided noiselessly along.

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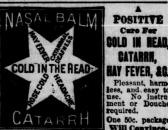
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FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. hath care of you."—From the Epistle

"Casting all your solicitude upon Him, for He hath care of you."—From the Epistic of the Sunday.

The theological virtue of Hope, my brethren, is what St. Peter would have us practise when he uses the words, I have just read, a virtue, I think, too little practised among Christians. Indeed, there are many of us who do not so much as know, clearly at least, what it is to hope in God. What, then, is it? The best answer is one coupling the definition with Faith. Now, as Faith communicates to our reason a supernatural power of understanding God, the infused virtue of Hope endows our will with a supernatural power of confiding in God. Hope makes us conscious of a divine power within us, so that we feel able to actively pursue and securely attain to eternal life. Hope strengthens us with the divine might, raises our courage far above its natural level; we feel and act in the spiritual life with a decision and vigor far above nature's powers, despising the obstacles between us and God. We set about overcoming them, full of the highest confidence in ultimate victory. Hope is an elevating sentiment; it fills the soul with a joyous pride in its power, it nerves the timid to noble deeds for God's love; but its greatest practical good is that it braces us up with confidence in our final perseverance.

St. Paul gives us our reason for hope

with confidence in our final perseverance.

St. Paul gives us our reason for hope in his Epistle to the Romans: "If God be for us, who is against us? He that spared not even His own Son, but delivered Him up for us, how hath He not also with Him given us all things?" If, brethren, you believe these words; that is to say, if you have Faith, then you will enter upon a good life without hesitation, and assume its responsibilities without fear. If experience teaches you your weakness, supernatural Hope says, If God is with me I am stronger than ain and the devil. If past failures fill you with solicitude Hope says, Cast all your solitude on God, for He hath care of you. If the power of passion can stand against God. If in former times the fooleries of the world hath deceived me, now I despise them: I possess Him who said, "I have conquered the world."

the world."

Even that deadly wavering of the mind itself, that feebleness of mental grasp which we call doubt, is cured by Hope; for what we have a solid and practical calculation to possess we feel near to us, and we perceive that it is a weakness of mind to doubt about it. The promises of eternity, when firmly accepted by the virtue of hope, have a wonderful effect on our belief in the truths of faith. Once, when somebody brought up the doctrine of eternal punishment as very difficult to believe, an enlightened man, full of the virtue of Hope, answered: "What do I are how difficult and terrible the doctrine of hell may be. I'm not going there;

care how difficult and terrible the dectrine of hell may be. I'm not going there; that's certain. My interest in the question is, therefore, not personal." His confidence in the Divine goodness was such that the terrors of Divine justice did not have a depressing effect on him.

And, indeed, brethren, it is a small compliment to any one to consider him a tyrant, and especially is this so in God's case. God is our Creator and Lord, to be sure; but is there anything in that to cause us to serve Him with unmingled fear? And He has made us His children by holy Baptism; we are united to His only begotten Son by every tie of kinship we can be made capable of, and shall we yet creep along with downcast head and weeping eyes, remembering our miserable size to the forestfulness of the Divine

weeping eyes, remembering our miserable sins, to the forgetfulness of the Divine love of our Heavenly Father?

Tell me, are you truly sorry for your sins, ready to confess them, determined, with God's help, to amend your life arm and a Christian. You can please God in no way so much as by cultivating a child like confidence in His affection, and calculating as upon a certain thing that you will enjoy Him forever in Paradise. Le us ask God, in the words of St. Paul, to "enlighten the eyes of our heart, that w may know what is the hope of His calling and what are the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints."

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yet there is but one small Catholic plaof worship in the city which has near
150,000 inhabitants, a large and growin
proportion of whom are Catholic. I
Windthorst declares that the deare
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The whole are palmed that the appears on the ridiculous to take a yard or two or of the cane and call it real palm.

I am quite sure that any sensible person the leaves are only at the end, or top, as in all palms. To take a yard or two of the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and call it a palm reminds on the cane and ca

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Tell me, are you truly sorry for your sins, ready to confess them, determined, with God's help, to amend your life?

Then take courage. Stand up like a man and a Christian. You can please God in no way so much as by cultivating a child-like confidence in His affection, and calculating as upon a certain thing that you will enjoy Him forever in Paradise. Let us ask God, in the words of St. Paul, to "enlighten the eyes of our heart, that we may know what is the hope of His calling, and what are the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints,"

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Hangvar, Windthorat's native place. As tion, is to be appropriated towards the building of a second Catholic Church in Hanover, Windthorst's native place. As yet there is but one small Catholic place of worship in the city which has nearly 150,000 inhabitants, a large and growing proportion of whom are Catholic. Dr. Windthorst declares that the dearest wish he has is not to leave this earth without seeing this temple reared, which at his express desire is to be placed under the protection of the Blessed Virgin and be called Marienkirche.

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DARGEBOUS FITS are often caused by worms. Freeman's Worm Powders

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"Real palms are a real humbug!" So says the Editor of the Pastor in the April number of that "Monthly Journal for Priests." He attempts to prove his assertion by quoting Missal rubric for Palm Sunday. "After Terce and the usual Asperges, the priest, clad in violet cope, etc., proceeds to the blessing of branches of palm trees, or olive trees, or other trees."

cabbage rever fan-shaped leaves were pounded into a few of our churches recently."

How a man can write so recklessly and in such ster ignorance of his subject in a "Monthly Journal for Priests" surpasses all understanding. It is not possible that any priest will be misled by the article in question.

Well, it requires some patience to lead our pedagogue away from his dish of eabbage and sid him to digest it with a little pain oil. It must be done, how what one is "motional priest" at least thinks of it.

Now, how well our pedagogue away should we go to Palestine for oilves? Is a triffe or one account of the evidently included in the most of the thing and to show what one is "motional priest" at least thinks of it.

Now, how well our stand of it.

Now, how well our stand of it.

Now, how well our stand of it.

Now, how man can write so recklessly and in the care of thought of the following eigent extract: "White we can have branches of every and the care of the call the "Chammerops palmic to it." It is a think of it.

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Now, how could negate the world have a stand of the following eigent extract: "White we can have branches of every green why should we go to the capping of the world chammers would suggest the world when the world chammers would negate with the droppings of the world chammers would negate with the droppings of the world chammers would negate with the droppings of the world chammers would negate with the strate of the well and the world when the world chammers would negate with the droppings of the world chammers would negate with the droppings of the world when the world when the world with the person of the most beautiful and the order of the world like a bundle of yellow fall and the world with the person of the most beautiful and the order of the world like and the world with the person of the most beautiful and the order of the world like and an unbest of priests were deceded in getting the world wh

AN INFALLIBLE DECISION FROM
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VILLAGE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal.
"Real palms are a real humbug!" So says the Editor of the Pastor in the April number of that "Monthly Journal for Priests." He attempts to prove his assertion by quoting Missal rubric for Palm

The palm which the editor of the Pastor of the Pastor has plant to find with the cabbage palm, like all the arecas, has plant to find with the quality of palms he sent me. I believe this is the experience of all priests who ordered their palms through the Catholic Agency.

I hold that the editor of the Pastor has made a reckless and an unjust assertion, totally devoid of truth, and he should

Well, let us see. He was good enough to tell us that Thamar is the Hebrew for palm, and Phœnix the Greek term for the same. But where does he get the word palm? He does not seem to know. Yet he talks learnedly about palms, and declares that real palms are a real humbug, and fan shaped leaves are a lusus. Well, well, I have to take my good pedagogue by the hand and lead him back to the old Romans in their "palmy days," on the shores of the Mediterranean. The Romans were acquainted with the chamærops humilis, the dwarf fan palm, and on account of a certain resemblance of its leaves to the human hand called it palms. Of course the Romans were not wise men or they would have dubbed the plant a cabbage! A modern Linnæus, who edits a Monthly Journal for Priests, says it is not a palma at all.

Now this same palm (chamærops humilis) palmate, or fan shaped as it is, grows abundantly along the Mediterranean coast, and its leaves are blessed on Palm Sunday in hundreds of churches in Italy, and I can say in scores of churches in the city of Rome.

and I can say in scores of churches in the city of Rome.

The Phœnix Dactylifera—which no one denies is the Bible palm simply because it grew abundantly with other palms in Palestine—has been introduced into Europe, and is cultivated for its leaves in the small town of Bordeghiera, in the territory of Genoa. ritory of Genoa.

It does not bear fruit so far north, hence we might be pardoned for saying it is Phonix and not Dactylifers. The

their graceful foliage among those with whom they are thrown together. Yet, as is often the case in everyday life, they have, like many noble families, low connections and poor relations. So let us leave the creeping rattan in its peaceful, sombre habitant. If we want a few yards of it we will order it for the school-room where our author first saw it, and where certainly not ornamental. Nobody wants it will be useful and salutary, although certainly not ornamental. Nobody wants it for Palm Sunday. It would bring up too many sad recollections.

For genuine bits of rustic simplicity and pedagogic ignorance I commend my readers to the following extracts: "The cabbage tree of the Cabbage tree." "The cabbage tree of the South ought not to be called the real palm." "The cabbage tree is out of the question." "The priest can't take leaves to bless." "And it is only the cabbage tree's fan-shaped leaves were pounded into a few of our churches recently."

How a man can write so recklessly and

ted?
The wine used by Our Lord at the Last Supper was certainly pressed from the fruit of a vine grown in Palestine. Does it follow that the juice of an American grape cannot be used in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass?

this elegant comparison is borrowed from the Pastor, but differently applied.

The palm which the editor of the Pastor objects to is the Sadal palmetto, the most northern species of all the palms and distinctly American, a real native of the United States and a very valuable tree.

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The negroes eat the young unexpanded leaves and call their delictous dish cabbage. That is why our learned friend thinks it should not be called a palm in the strict sense of the word! He is evidently too much prejudiced against cabbage! But let him take heart. None of those tender,

adopting and in trees, or other trees, or othe

having tried almost every known remedy, 'besides two Buffalo Physic-ians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommen-ded too highly."

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CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutasian Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour o 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall Albion Block, Richmond St. Mombers evergenessed to attend punctually. Martis O'Meara, Pres., Jas. Corcoren, Sec.

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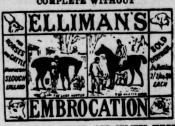
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From His Grace The Duke of Rutland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Des. 1, 1879.

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Gastie Weir, Kingston, Herstordshire, Des. 5, 1878.

"Gentiemen, — I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables & hennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also useful the Universal Embrocation for lumbage and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.

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Official Notice. Official Netice.

Buffale, N. Y., June 22nd, 1887.

To the officers and members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. The law passed by the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A., Thursday, September 16th, 1886, known as the Reserve Fund Law, on page 16 of the constitution of the C. M. B. A., will go in effect July 1st, 1887. Therefore all officers of the Supreme Council and officers of the Supreme Council will be governed according to the article of Reserve Fund on page 16 to page 19, section 1 to secording to the article of Reserve Fund mpage 16 to page 19, section 1 to section 15 of the C. M. B. A. constitution. take the opportunity herewith of stating that good legal Council has been aken in regard of the Reserve Fund and lecided to be legal and complying with the general law under which our noble seganization has been incorporated. The norease of members in United States and Canada in the last six months has been more than any other one year, and Capada in the last six months has been more than any other one year, showing the effect the Reserve Fund has an considerate men who have the wel-lare of their families at heart. Under this system there is no better, safer, nor cheaper life insurance for a good Cath-olic in the land. Fraternally, C. J. Drescher, Supreme President.

Stratford, June 9 h, 1887.
Received from T. J. Douglass, Rec. Sec. Branch No. 13, C. M. B. A., Stratford, the sum of two thousand dollars, beneficiary due on the death of my late husband, Thomas Walsh. MRS. MARY WALSE. Stratford, June 9.b, 1887.

the President and members of Stratford Branch, No. 13, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

Benefit Association:

GENTLEMEN—Please allow me to return you my sincere thanks for your kindness to myself and family during my late husband's illness, also for the prompt manner in which you have paid me the \$2,000 beneficiary, due on the death of my husband, Thomas Walsh. Wishing success and God's blessing to your sesociation, and to the noble men who were the originators of a cause so beneficial to the widows and orphans,

MRS. WALSE

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.
At the regular meeting of Bianch 51,
C. M. B. A, Barrie, the following resolution of condolence was moved by Bro.
John Bogers, seconded by Brother Emile
Savigny, and adopted:
That, Whereas it has plessed Almighty
God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove
from amongst us Brother Bernard Hinds,
we embrace this our earliet opportunity
of bearing our testimony to, and putting
on record our high appreciation of him as
a Brother, his uprightness as a man, and
his worth as a citizen. While lamenting
our loss, we, at the same time, desire
meekly to submit to the divine decree,
knowing that God cannot but do right,
but we nourish the hope that he is enjoybut we nourish the hope that he is enjoying the reward of his works of faith and
labors of love in heaven above. To the
widow and children of our departed brother we tender our deep
sympathy in this irreparable loss
of an affectionate husband and a loying
awarded to Miss Mamie
Breese, 2nd Z be Quellette.

Awarded to Miss Emily Parent, the
premium of recitation, of grammar, of
dictation, of composition, of Latin and
Greek derivatives and of rhetoric; the
of an affectionate husband and a loying of an affectionate nusband and a loving father. While p'acing them in the trust of Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless, we would beg to remind them that the members of this branch will carry out the members of this branch will carry out.

departed brother, and that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, and a
copy sent to Mrs. Hinds, and a copy sent
to the CATHOLIC RECORD and to the C.
M. B. A. Monthly for publication.

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

At a special meeting of Branch 10,
C. M. B. A., held in their rooms on June
21st, the following resolution was passed.

Moved by Bro. J. E. Lawrence, and
seconded by Bro. Wm. J. O'Rielly,
That where as, Almighty God, in his
infinite wisdom and goodness, has seen
fit to remove by death our Brother John
Devany.

Devany.

Therefore, be it resolved, That the sympathy of the Branch be tendered to

is bereaved family.

Also be it resolved, That our charter

thirty days.

And furthermore be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official organs of our society in Canada, the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A, Monthly, and also a copy to the bereaved tamily.

JNO. H. HOREY, Rec. Sec.

Hamilton, June 14, 1887.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 37, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held in this city on the above date, the following resolution was adopted on motion of J. Ronan and J. B. Latre-Whereas, Almighty God in His wise

Whereas, Almighty God in His wise Providence has been pleased to sflict our honored trustee, Jos. Morin, by calling his father to His heavenly kingdom to enjoy the reward justly merited by him, as a faithful and devout Catholic, we the members of Branch No. 37, C. M. B. A, extend to Bro. Morin and family our warmest sympathy in their sad and sudden hereavement.

It was also resolved to forward a copy of the resolution to Bro. Morin, also to cause it to be inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

J. F. O'BRYNE, JNO. BYRNE, Rec. Secretary, Precides

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR.

The exercises of the twenty second annual commencement of St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, were held in Essex Music Hall on Tuesday afternoon, June the 21st. Four planos, two cabinet crgans and two harps occupied positions on the platform. The hall was well filled with an appreciative audience of invited guests. His Lordship Bishop Walsh was present, attended by Rev. Father O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor; Father Gerard of Belle River; Father Bauer, Father McGrath, Father Scanlon and other invited clergymen. Seats were reserved near his Lordship for the Knights of St. John, who attended the exercises in uniform and kindly acted as ushers throughout the entertainment. The short and well arranged programme was rendered in a manner highly creditable to the pupile, as well as to the institution to which they belong. The musical portion was exquisite, particularly a quartette played by thirty-six hands. The Operetta "The Golden Heart" in one act, was well received. A vocal duet "How dear to me the hour," with piano and harp accompaniment, was deservedly applanded, also an instrumentel solo. "The valley lay smiling before me," and "The girl I left behind me," with plano and harp. After the distributions, whilst the young lady pupils rich with medals, crowns and prizes, were on the stage, Miss Emily Parent, one of the pupils in the senior course, stepped forward and read an address, which was responded to by our beloved Bishop, who with a few happy remarks complimented "the rosebud garden of girls," for their proficiency in English, French and music, their refinement, education and hoped that all present would return at its close to complete their education under the fostering care of such a beautiful Alma Mater as St. Mary's Academy, Windsor. The young ladies who received the gold medals, silver medals, ribbons of honor, and prizes of class were:

Gold medal for Christian doctrine, presented by His Lordship Right Reverend

medals, ribbons of honor, and prizes of class were:
Gold medal for Christian doctrine, presented by His Lordship Right Reverend John Walsh, Bishop of London, awarded to Miss Ansstasia Marentette.
1st accessit awarded to Miss Christina Rourke, 2nd, Miss Emily Parent.
Gold Medal for domestic economy, presented by Vary Ray Dean Wanner.

Gold Medal for domestic economy, pre-sented by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, awarded to Miss Mamie Breese. Gold medal for mathematics, presented by Reverend C. McManus, awarded to Miss Christine Rourke. Silver medal for proficiency in the French language, awarded to Miss Emily Parent.

Parent.

1st Ribbon of Merit awarded to Miss Christine Rourke, 2nd Mamie Breese, 3rd Zoe Ouellette, 4th Lizzie Burchill, 5th Eliza Madden, 6th Emily Parent, 7th Josephine Ouellette, 8th Maud Field, 9th Emerie Merand, 10th Alma Ouellette, 11th Stella Cleary, 12th Tillie Cotter.

ASPIRANTS TO THE RIBBONS OF HONOR.

1st ribbon awarded to Miss Emma Boismier, 2nd Winnie Stiff, 3rd Rose Leboeut,
4th Augustine Ecrement, 5th Maria
Pegean, 6th Angeline Reaume, 7th
Josephine Mailloux.

JUVENILE COURSE.

1st Ribbon, awarded to Miss Reine
Nevenn, 2nd Laurentia Resume, 3rd
Irene Hollister, 4th Helen Marentatte,
5th Nellie Burke, 6th Rose Cook.

The Premium of good conduct awarded to Miss Christine Rourke. 1st accessit awarded to Miss Mamie

of physiology, geography and of history of France, 2nd English class and the premium of instrumental mu ic, Awarded to Miss Mary Marentette, the 2nd premium of catechism of perseverance,

Awarded to Miss Mary Marentette, the 2nd premium of catechism of perseverance, the premium of physiology, geography end of linear drawing; the accessit to the premium of physiology, geography end of linear drawing; the accessit to the premium of grammar, of dictation, of the charter of this branch be draped in mourn ing for thirty days, in memory of our departed brother, and that these resolutions be placed on the minutes, and a copy sent to Mrs. Hinds, and a copy sent to the Catholic Record and to the C.

M. E. A. Monthly for publication.

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

premium of history of France and of Phemes; the accessit to the Premium of inear drawing, 2nd English class; the accessit to the premium of catechism of perseverance and the 3rd accessit to the premium of vocal music, senior department.

Awarded to Miss May Hill, the prem-

Awarded to Miss May Hill, the premium of history of England, the accessit to the premium of composition and of epistolary art, 3ad English class and the 2nd accessit to the premium of plush embroidery, senior department.

Awarded to Miss Kittle Lewis the premium of reading, of parsing, of composition, of natural history and of recitation; the 1st accessit to the premium of linear drawing, the 2nd accessit to the premium of grammar, 3rd English class; the premium of arithmetic, 2nd course; the premium of nistrumental music.

Awarded to Miss Alexandrine Guindon the premium of grammar; the 2nd acces

Awarded to Miss Alexandrine Guindon the premium of grammar; the 2nd accessit to the premium of orthography, of pareing and of analysis, 3rd English class; the 1st premium of instrumental music; the premium of arithmetic, 2nd course, 1st division; the premium of dictation and the accessit to the premium of composition, 1st French course the 2nd accessit to premium of writing, 2nd course, 4th accessit, which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Zue Ouellette, the

the premium of arithmetic, 2nd course, and the accessit to the premium of dictation and the accessit to the premium of composition, let French course the 2nd accessit to the premium of writing, 2nd course, 4th accessit, which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Zoe Ouellette, the premium of declamation, the 2nd accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 2nd course, 2nd division.

Awarded to Miss Zoe Ouellette, the premium of natural history, 3rd English class; the premium of natural history, 3rd English class; the premium of thitting, sen, dept; the 2nd accessit to the premium of history of Canada and of the United States, 4th English class; the accessit to the premium of translation, 3rd French course; the 2nd accessit to the premium of vocal and of instrumental music and the 2nd accessit to the premium of vocal music, 4th accessit, which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Mamie Breese, the premium of geography, of physiology and of mythology and the 1st accessit to the premium of composition, of spelling and of dictation, 4th English class.

Awarded to Miss Nellie Downey, the 1st accessit to the premium of application, 3rd English class; the vertical premium of premium of dictation, 4th English class.

Awarded to Miss Nellie Downey, the 1st accessit to the premium of accessit to the premium of premium of dictation, 4th English class.

Awarded to Miss Nellie Downey, the 1st accessit to the premium of accessit to the premium of accessit to the premium of premium of premium of premium of premium of premium of composition; the 2nd accessit to the premium of vocal music, 4th accessit to the premium of writing 2nd accessit to the premium of premium

the premium of plush embroidery, senior department; the lat accessit to the premium of application, 2nd French course, 4th accessit which deserves a premium and the let accessit to the premium of lady-like deportment.

Awarded to Miss Stells Cleary, the premium of application and of history; the let accessit to the premium of grammar, of parsing, of physiology and of natural history, 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the let accessit to the premium of composition and the 2od accessit to the premium of reading, 3rd English class; the 2nd accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 2nd course, let division and the 2nd accessit to the premium of application, 2nd French course; 4th accessit which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Mand Field, the next deserves a premium.

tion, 2nd French course; 4th accessit which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Maud Field, the premium of lady-like deportment; the 1st accessit to the premium of epist lary art, of grammar, of reading; the 2nd accessit to the premium of application, 3rd English clars, 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the 1st accessit to the premium of knitting, senior department; the premium of instrumental and of vocal music and the 2nd accessit to the premium of oil painting.

of oil painting.

Awarded to Miss Emerie Merand, the

of oil painting.

Awarded to Miss Emerie Merand, the premium of French carechism; the premium of geography and of Latin derivatives, 3rd English class; the premium of Arithmetic, 1st course and the accessit to the premium of Arithmetic, 1st course and the accessit to the premium of application, 1st French course.

Awarded to Miss Josephine Ouellette, the premium of Latin derivatives, 3rd English class, the accessit to the premium of reading, 1st French course; the 1st accessit to the premium of writing, 2ad course; the premium of domestic economy and the premium of domestic economy and the premium of lacs work.

Awarded to Miss Alma Ouellette, the 1st premium of inst. music; the 1st accessit to the premium of vocal music; the 3rd accessit to the premium of vocal music; the 3rd accessit to the premium of orthography 3rd English class; the premium of parsing and the accessit to the premium of lace work, 4th accessit, which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Lizzie Burchill, the premium of linear drawing, 3rd English class; the 2nd premium of sewing; the 1st accessit to the premium of knitting, senior dep.; the third accessit to the premium of plush embroidery and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography a

premium of orthography and the lst accessit to the premium of recitation, of ancient history and of physiology, 3rd English class the premium of application,

English class the premium of application, 2nd French course.

Awarded to Miss Sadie Hobson, the premium of epistolary art, the 1st accessit to the premium of orthography and the 2nd accessit to the premium of physiology, 3rd English class, the 2nd accessit to the premium of knitting, senior department, the 2nd accessit to the premium of vocal music, 4th accessit which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Eliza Madden, the 1st premium of catechism, of perseverance, the 2nd accessit to the premium of history and of application, 3rd English class, the 1st accessit to the premium of vocal and of instrumental music, 4th accessit which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Josephine Marentette, the 2nd accessit to the premium of catechism of perseverance, the 2nd accessit to the premium of geography, 3rd Eoglish class, the 2nd accessit to the premium of mending, senior department and the premium of themes.

Awarded to Miss Nellie Wagar, the 2nd premium of plush embroidery, set ior

2nd premium of plush embroidery, serior Awarded to Miss Maggie Grimes

Awarded to Miss Maggle Grimes the premium of linear drawing, the accessit to the premium of grammar, of spelling; the premium of dictation, 4th Eaglish class, the premium of arithmetic, 1st course, 2ad division the 1st premium of writing; 2nd course, the 1st accessit to the premium of lace work. Awarded to Miss Jennie Marentette the

Awarded to Miss Jennie Marentette the premium of catechiem, 2ad course; the premium of parsing and of application; the accessit to the premium of geography, of history of Canada and of the United States, the 2ad accessit to the premium of themes, 4th English class accessit which deserves a premium.

Awarded to Miss Delia Gendron, the premium of spelling and the 1st accessit to the premium of analysis and of application, 4th English class; the premium of arithmetic, 2ad course, 2ad division, the premium of application, 1st French course; the 1st accessit to the premium of French catechism.

catechism.

Awarded to Miss Augustine Errement the premium of grammar; the 1st accessit to the premium of parsing and of reading; the 2ad accessit to the premium of composition, 4th English class; the premium of reading, 1st French course; the premium of vocal music, juvenile department.

Awarded to Miss Minnie Bosset, the Awarded to Miss Minnie Bosset, the accessit to the premium of catechism, 2nd course; the premium of history of Canada and of the United States, 4th English clase; the accessit to the premium of application, 3rd French course; the 2nd premium of instrumental music; the 1st accessit to premium of writing, 2nd

Awarded to Miss Josephine Mailloux the premium of regular attendance; the premium of definitions; the 2nd accessit to premium of dictation, 4th English class, the accessit to the premium of grammar and of dictation, 1st French course; the premium of instrumental

Awarded to Miss Cora Kilroy, the

geography, 4th English class; the premium of plush embroidery, senior dept.

Awarded to Miss Winnie Stiff, the premium of reading, of history, of geography; the accessit to the premium of spelling, of grammer, of application, 5th English class; the premium of arithmetic, 3rd conversions.

Awarded to Miss Rose Leboeuf, the premium of grammar and of parsing; the accessit to the premium of bistory and of geography, 4th English class; the accessit to the premium of translation, 3rd Freach course; the premium of knitting, junior department; the accessit to the premium of arithmetic, 3rd course; 4th accessit which deserves a premium; the accessit to the premium of instrumental music.

Awarded to Miss Maria Pageau, the accessit to the premium of dictation; the accessit to the premium of regular attendance; the premium of reading, 5th English class; the premium of application and of reading, 3rd French course; the 1st accessit to the premium of writing, 3rd course; the 2nd accessit to the premium of French catcchism.

Awarded to Miss Emma Boismier, the premium of application and the accessit

premium of application and the accessit to the premium of themes, 5 h English class; the premium of domestic economy, juvenile department.

Awarded to Miss Julia Davis, the pre-

mium of spelling and the accessit to the premium of parsing, 5th English class.

Awarded to Miss Bella Crindell, the premium of themes, 5th English class and the accessit to the premium of instrumental music.

mental music.

Awarded to Miss Reine Neveux, the premium of spelling, of geography and of application; the accessit to the premium of sacred history and of grammar, 6th English class; the accessit to the premium of reading, 3rd French course.

Awarded to Miss Angelina Reaume, the premium of parsing and the accessit to the premium of spelling and the accessit to the premium of spelling and the accessit to the premium of reading, 3rd French course.

ment.

Awarded to Miss Mary Flynn, the premium of catechism, 3rd course; the premium of sacred history and the accessit to the premium of geography, 6th English class.

Awarded to Miss Jennie Maisonville

Awarded to Miss Jennie Maisonville, the accessit to the premium of reading, of spelling and of themes, 6th English class, the premium of writing, 3rd course.

Awarded to Miss May Jackson, the premium of catechism and of geography, the accessit to the premium of reading, preparatory class, 1st division.

Awarded to Miss Helen Marentette, the premium of reading and the accessit to the premium of geography and of spelling, preparatory class, 1st division.

Awarded to Miss Laurentia Reaume, the premium of spelling, preparatory class, 1st division.

Awarded to Miss Nellie Burke, the

st division.

Awarded to Miss Nellie Burke, the premium of reading and spelling, prepara-ory class, 2nd division. Awarded to Miss Ros!e Cook, the premium of reading and the accessit to the premium of spelling and of writing, pre-paratory class, 2nd division.

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of 128 cubic feet.

of 128 cubic feet. TORONTO.

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The coal and wood must be delivered at the respective institutions in a manuer satisfactory to the persons in charge, and at any time until the 20th of September next: except that for the Government House, oggoode Hail and the Education Department; one half the furnace coal is not to be delivered until after the 18th December. Coal for the Government House, Parliament Buildings, School of Practical Science, Oggoode Hail and Immigration Depot must be weighed at the Parliament Buildings, School of Practical Science, Oggoode Hail and Immigration Depot must be weighed at the Parliament Buildings' or other recognised scales; and for the Education Department at the scales of that institution. The wood must be of good quality, the hard wood in the proportion of not less than one-half maple and the residue of beech or kinds equally good.

Forms of tender and other information can be had on application to this Department. Tenders will be received for the supply of the whole or for the supply of coal and wood separately, and separately for Toronto and Ottawa. The bona fide signa tures of two sufficient sureties will be required for the infiliment of the contract, or for each of the coveracts.

W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works.

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URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM,

Last Thursday, one of our reporters, passing through a charming garden, glowing with flowers and flowering shrubs, found himself inside the splendid Academy, which towers above these splendid surroundings. Entering the Music Hall, he noticed that some very artistic decorations were per-

some very artistic decorations were perfected, though not with needlessly lavish abundance. The evergreen catenary loops with ovals at appropriate intervals, contrasting with the cool grey tint of the walks, showed refined asthetic instinct. One ornament puzzled our envoy for some time, apparently a tree of artificial flowers, but as he afterwards learned, a combined trophy of wreaths to be subsequently placed on the heads of the fair graduates of 1887.

The hour of 3 p.m. as advertised, approaches, and the well-known punctuality of the Convent ladies keeps us on the "qui vive." Nor are we disappointed. As the clock peals out the three strokes, a stir is heard toward the northward door, and, accompanied by a full retinue of ecclesiastics, the Vicar-General of the Diocese, and Papal Prelate, Right Rev. J. M. Bryere, habited in his purple robe of office, was escorted to a throne-like chair in the centre. The clergy, a very fine looking and intellectual company, which flanked the Vicar-General, on right and left, and fully occupied the front row of seats, were the following:—Father McKeon, Bothwell. P. P.; Father Girard, Belle River, P. P.; Father McMann, Woodslee, P. P.; Father McMann, Woodslee, P. P.; Father McMann, Woodslee, P. P.; Father Michael, and last, director of the Assumption College; Father Walsh. London; Very Rev. Dean Waggoner, Windsor, with the local clergy, Father Pacificus, Father Michael, and last, but by no means least, Father Williams, the parish priest, who is so deservedly popular, not only inside but outside his own church. The Music Hall was not only tastefully but very conveniently arranged, there being a dais with ample room, and at the sides of which were erected stages for the pulpits. By this time the spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and, amid the throng, the fair sex predominated. Courteous ushers accommodated late comers. The opening piece, in which six young ladies participated, was very well rendered, and after the greeting by the vocal class, the Pollacco Brilliant

raduates.

The graduates of this year, Miss Brothers, of New Haven, Conn., Miss McGonegal, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Hoffman, of Chicago, Ill., have been attending the Ursuline Academy for several years, during which time these excellent young ladies have given perfect satisfaction to their devoted instructorses by their unceasing efforts to perfect perfect satisfaction to their devotes the tresses by their unceasing efforts to perfect themselves in the knowledge of the good, the useful and the beautiful. We are happy to

useful and the beautiful. We are happy to learn that their efforts have been crowned with success, that these young ladies have passed with distinction through the programme of studies prescribed in the above mentioned Academy, and have reflected no less credit on themselves than on their zealous teachers.

The distinct and natural enunciation of the pupils in the Cantata Francias, showed the attention which the French language receives in this institution. Here we mus remark that much regret was felt by those who, on former occasions, had the pleasure of hearing Miss Brothers's sweet, bird-lik and powerful soprano, as that youg ladhad not quite recovered from a recent cold also on account of the onerous duties of graduate on "Commencement Day," she did graduate on "Commencement Day," she did to the control of the onerous duties of graduate on "Commencement Day," she did to the commencement Day," she did to the control of the onerous duties of graduate on "Commencement Day," she did to the control of the onerous duties of the control of the co

also on account of the onerous duties of a graduate on "Commencement Day," she did not favor the audience with "La Priere."

The essays delivered by the three graduates were wholly the original composition of these three young ladies, the teachers no having given them the slightest assistance on as to encourage them in self-reliance. The first, on the power of eloquence, by Mis Brothers, was followed by another on the