

understand by this that these fervent gentlemen are going into the business of deliberate and wholesale assassination! Because, if such be their aim, they are not to be amiss in reminding them that Nihilism thus far has not accomplished anything, and at present does not seem likely to accomplish anything. The British rule in Ireland is hardly to be abolished by the explosion of any amount of dynamite. We do not remember that in all history any nation has ever been liberated by the process which these Solons in Philadelphia propose to employ. Lives may be sacrificed, property may be destroyed, savage cruelties may be inflicted; but revolution by such means is too slow, the risk is too great, and the moral sense of the world is utterly against a resort to them, even in a cause altogether good. Another delegate, who did not apparently take the dynamite view, declared that Ireland must fight, and seemed to think that a large army pledged to her liberation would soon be in the field. One hardly knows whether to laugh or cry at such silly threats and idle vapourings. The sufferings of Ireland are so real that this travesty of revolution is quite as sad as it is ridiculous.

We heartily agree with the *Tablet*, and hope our countrymen will not be deluded by the demagogism of the Philadelphia patriots, but resist imposition in every form, as nothing seems to bring the Irish cause into greater contempt than the villainous deceit of "dynamite" patriots.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

Annexed will be found some mainly and well-timed remarks of the leading Protestant journals of England on the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. These remarks are the expression of public opinion over the whole of the European continent. Everywhere the execution of the decrees is denounced as harsh, tyrannical, and a disgrace to civilization. The noblest sons of France are compelled to behold in silence the armed minions of a tyrannical and ephemeric power invading their peaceful retreats, and themselves dragged into the streets, there to starve or find their way, as best they can, to the land of exile. Without a shadow of reason or excuse, men who have given their lives and all the energy of their soul to the sacred cause of religion, and the education of youth—many of them advanced in years, and with a ruined constitution—are ordered, in the sacred name of liberty, to leave their modest cell and seek an asylum in foreign countries. These atrocities are perpetrated in a nation reputed the most civilized of the whole world, and by a so-called Republican Government. Poor France! Her worst enemies—cut-throats, assassins, communists—are recalled to her bosom. Her best citizens are banished from their native country. Let us hope that He who beholds from on high will, in His own good time, command the winds and storms, and there will be a great calm.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News*, writing on June 30th, says: "At nine o'clock last night repeated vivandings at the bell were heard at the outer door of the Jesuit establishment in the Rue de Sevres. The visitors, it was well known, were the Police Commissioners, M. Clement and M. Dulac, but the reverend fathers—who, by the way, had transported their valuables and archives beforehand—went through the form of expressing astonishment that strangers should come to disturb their meditations, and the Superior long delayed authorization to open the door. The Commissioners then read a decree of M. Andrieux, Prefect of Police, simply referring to the laws of 1807, and 1812, and article 294 of the Penal Code, noting as illegal the existence of a non-authorized chapel and establishment occupied by an association denominated the Society of Jesus, and ordering that said chapel, preventing all access to it from the street or the buildings occupied by the illegal society. Father Pitot, the Superior, protested, and said, 'You begin by attacking God before attacking His priests. You interfere with liberty of worship before that of person. We yield only to violence.' A person among the advisers of the Fathers, stepping forward, said: 'I am Esroul, once Minister of Justice. I speak as a friend of this house. I protest and reserve legal proceedings against all high or low.' The police commissaries replied that they were the arm that acted, not the head that ordered, and had nothing to do but to execute their mandate. Father Pitot refused to sign their report of the interview. Signs were then fixed on the chapel doors. This morning at sunrise, M. Clement and M. Dulac arrived to clear out the establishment. The crowd was already in the street but a large body of police kept order. M. Hervy de Saisy, a Senator, exclaimed, 'Vivent les proscrits of June 30!' meaning the Jesuits. M. Baudry d'Asson laid about him in all directions, and construed his invariable directions as authorizing him to assault the police in the execution of their duty, but being told that he must keep quiet or be arrested he subsided. A locksmith who was sent for broke open the doors, whereupon Baron Ravignan exclaimed, 'Locksmith, you are violating religion, law and property.' M. Villiers, another Senator, used furious abuse of the police commissaries. Pursuant to advice of their eminent lay councillors, each reverend father remained immured in his cell and refused to leave unless by force. The form *Molitor manne imposit* was gone through in most cases without difficulty, but one father, eighty years old and paralyzed, refused to be helped up by his friends and insisted on being carried out in his arm-chair by the police, which was done. The Superior then blessed him and blessed also his executioner's *boutreux*, as he phrased it. He had hoped never to have quitted that house. God had decided otherwise, and he bowed to His divine decree. But after he had said this M. Andrieux gave leave for him and an old Jesuit

Lefebvre, who had been there sixty years, to remain in charge of the house.

IMPOSSIBLE IN ENGLAND. The *Times* in an article on the subject says:—"To Englishmen, at any rate, the whole proceeding will seem to be both a blunder and an anachronism. The forcible suppression of opponents is a weapon which we have long since discarded from our political armory, and we find it difficult to believe that a liberal republic in France should care to revert to the old and evil policy of intolerance, and should deliberately take a step from which all preceding governments during the present century have recoiled. Such a scene as that which was enacted yesterday in the Rue de Sevres is, happily, impossible in this country. Englishmen at large have no love for Popery, and still less for Jesuitism; but Jesuits and all other orders are perfectly free in this country, not because we have any sympathy with their methods and aims, but because we have little fear that they can do us any serious harm, and because we have learned by experience that suppression is a less effective weapon than toleration and indifference. It is impossible not to wish that similar views had prevailed with the leaders of the Republic in France. Intolerance is an ugly stigma to affix on a form of government whose motto and essence is freedom. Even the Communists left him undisturbed, and one of the Jesuits expelled from the Rue de Sevres yesterday, and it cannot be to the advantage of the Republic to be contrasted in such a fashion with the Communists.

THE OUTRAGE ON LIBERTY!

The *Morning Post* says:—"The entire body of religious orders of the Roman Church has ceased to have any rights in France. Not only Jesuits, but Franciscans, Dominicans, Oratorians and more than forty others of those various associations which give expression to the peculiar religious impulse of different individuals, exceeded last night their utmost hour of grace, and are liable to be expelled from their habitations and from their country between two gendarmes. Our Paris correspondent yesterday only echoed the unanimous feeling of every class of French society above the level of the mob and the politicians in speaking of the ukases against these associations as 'iniquitous decrees.' In all probability they will only lead to the ultimate advantage of the religious orders whom they surround with the attractive halo of martyrdom, but at present they constitute a grave outrage on property and liberty, and are a grim illustration for the hundredth time that conscience and freedom are apt to be at least as well respected under monarchical and conservative governments as under the most triumphant democracy. In England we have had preferred common sense to logic. There was a power behind the De Freycinet Cabinet which rendered the whispers of common sense utterly inaudible, even if they tried to make themselves heard, and this power was the vast and increasing force of secular and Jacobin Democracy."

PASSIVE RESISTANCE. The resistance was, says the *Globe*, in all cases of a purely passive kind, but at the same time it was such as to necessitate the process of breaking open doors, and thus committing what will be popularly considered an act of "violation of domicile." In each case, also, the retreat of the fathers was effected in dignified silence, and in a way more calculated than any other to enlist the sympathies of the multitude. It is exceedingly significant, considering the fury and hatred with which the extreme party regard the Jesuit societies, that all expressions of public opinion heard in the streets were, with hardly an exception, adverse to the government and favorable to the expelled ecclesiastics. In some cases those expressions were joined with open cries of hostility to the Republic and led to the arrest of the speakers on a charge of seditious language. But in each town and place the name of Jesuit was coupled for the nonce with that of "liberty," and the association of the two ideas is doubly noteworthy, considering that the chief boast of the Republic is its monopoly of the word now united with its enemies' cause. The Jesuits have on this occasion succeeded in occupying the position not only of martyrs, but of champions of the public freedom. Upon both grounds they have gained an immense advantage in the struggle now only commencing; and it can hardly be doubted that they will do their best to maintain and improve that vantage ground.

THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

In another paper will be found an account of the Irish Benevolent Society's picnic. We cannot but admire the sentiments inculcated in Father O'Mahony's rhetorically beautiful and most expressive address: unity, by all means, not only for Irishmen but for every national-alist for Canada, who calls Canada his home; and we trust Father O'Mahony will forgive us if, to further illustrate the basis we would lay down for Canadian unity, we plagiarize from his ideas of Irish unity. "The unity," says he, "of your thought and action, built on the solid foundation of your love for Ireland, has shown how vain were their predictions, (meaning the downfall of the nation), and bids you hope for the accomplishment of great good in the future." While we would not have Irishmen forget the "Old Land," we would bid them and every other countryman remember that they also owe a debt of gratitude and allegiance to Canada, their adopted home. Canada, the freest land in all the world, where Irishman and Scotchman, Frank and Prussian, the children of sunny Italy and of distant Africa, Protestant and Catholic, alike find liberty

of conscience and independence of thought and action. So, too, where the welfare of our common country is concerned, may no "Phoenix" of the ashes of dead feuds rise up to militate against its interests, and over the gulf of political difference and religious creed, may Conservative and Reformer, Protestant and Catholic alike join hands to promote its common welfare, recalling, as nearly as we can remember, the words of one of Canada's most gifted Irish speakers, viz., D'Arcy McGee, "The Protestants are a great people; let both unite to find such a common means as will best promote the common interests of both. May the two peoples, like the waters of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, flow onwards in the same course towards the great tides of prosperity that await it (Canada) in the future, unless marred by their own dissensions, their own follies, their own faults." Do this, Canadians, and when our country will have attained that independence and eminence for which it possesses every facility, if her children are only faithful to her cause, millions upon millions of her sons yet unborn shall rise up and call your memories blessed.

THE 12TH OF JULY.

We have now before us full accounts of the celebration of the 12th. The demonstrations, such as they were, were confined to a very limited number of places, and the enthusiasm of a spiritless character, except, perhaps, in one respect, in which all Orange demonstrations are remarkably *spirited*. With rain dropping from the clouds and mud flowing on the streets, the brethren this year found little or no enjoyment in parading our thoroughfares. In one place only, the good city of Hamilton, did they assemble in very large numbers, and even in Hamilton none of the wild enthusiasm of former times was evoked. The citizens of the ambitious city were indeed pleased to witness a large influx of the rural population—such events always give pleasure to urban populations. They benefit the merchant, the hotel-keeper, the trader, the baker and the butcher. Bro. Parkhill, a Grand Deputy-Grand, and M.P.P. for South Simcoe, addressed the brethren assembled in Hamilton. He complained of the want of due representation of Orange interests in the Ontario Assembly, and declared that so long as Hon. C. F. Fraser occupied a seat in the Ontario Cabinet Orangemen need not expect justice from the government. He went so far as to advise the formation of a distinctively Orange political party. The *Globe* thus comments on his remarks:

"Mr. Parkhill, a member of the Local Legislature, at the conclusion of his address to the Orangemen at Hamilton, expressed the hope that they would do nothing that day of which they would afterwards be ashamed; but a moment's reflection should convince him that the tenor of his own speech was not in harmony with this hope. He had just been urging the members of the Order to form themselves into a new political party, the great, if not the sole, object of which would be to promote the interests of Orangemen. What sort of a community would this be if political parties were based on sectarian distinctions. Matters are bad enough as they are, but they would be infinitely worse were our citizens ranged in hostile camps under purely sectarian banners. Mr. Parkhill cites as a reason for more united action that Orangemen have only 25 out of the 88 members of the Assembly, but he will find it hard to convince the public that this is a smaller contingent than the Order is fairly entitled to. It is certainly much more numerous than the Catholic representation is, while neither is any more entitled to special representation than other sectarians are, who never complain at all about being insufficiently represented. The statement that the Catholics of the Province receive the lion's share of the Provincial disbursements is absurd."

In Montreal there was no disturbance of any kind. The timely action of the Catholic Union in assembling at an early hour in the morning prevented a repetition of the outrages which occurred on the occasion of the burial of Hackett in 1877. The prompt and determined course pursued by the Union entitles it to the gratitude of the citizens of Montreal and the public generally. The time is not far distant, we believe, when Orangism, treated with the utter indifference it deserves, must die out. Our country will then be relieved of a fruitful source of discord and annoyance.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Father McGauran is on a visit to his old friends at Coburn.

HAMILTON.

NEWS-PAPER NOTINGS.

The *Times*, in a very good article, in a recent issue, on the "Irish Land Struggle," seems to think that "the landlords do not oppose Mr. Foster's Bill so much for its own sake as for the effect it will have on public opinion." If this be the case, it is an entirely new thing for Irish landlords to have any dread of public opinion. Their entire history has but a single theme throughout, that is, self-interest, and in maintaining it they have lost sight of every other consideration, even justice itself. Apropos of this question, it may be remarked that, if sentiment were more of an object to Irishmen than practical measures, they might feel honored to think that the business of the empire is almost at a standstill, pending the settlement of the Irish Land Question.

The *Spokesman* ably paraphrases a recent sermon by Beecher. The editor might have saved himself so much trouble. The greater part of the "sermon" is a heresy against the true system of Christian belief, and the portions that are good have been known to the world for nearly two thousand years. It may be some comfort to the thieves, drunkards and lechers, to be told that there is no eternal punishment hereafter, but the doctrines of the "Divinity of Christ," the "Holy Ghost" and the like, are not a bit more strengthened because they are "believed in" by Brooklyn's disreputable preacher.

The same paper offers some excellent "weather suggestions," that people might "cut out and paste up" with profit. Here is one: "The most of our people cannot afford to go to the sea-side, and many of them can ill-afford even a few holidays; for them as much rest and as light work as their occupations will admit of, are what the authorities prescribe, as well as little exposure to the direct rays of the sun." How it would tickle a quarryman if the "boss" told him at one o'clock that he might "lay off" until three, and draw his pay "all the same." Even a poor type-setter in a morning paper would hardly feel insulted if the foreman told him at midnight that he might "put in his slug" for the night, and count it "a thousand an hour" until the "forms went down."

What amuses folks hereabout as much as anything else, are the grave charges and counter-charges of paragraph-stealing made by one paper against the other. Why gentlemen, if what you call "stealing" were made an indictable crime, there wouldn't be a newspaper man in Canada outside of the penitentiary—at least, hardly any—and you know it well. Shake hands over the matter, have a "new deal," and let it "rain or shine," or, if you like, "a mutual interchange of thought."

PAVEMENTS.

Hamilton folks occasionally take intermissions on the Scott Act discussions, and talk up city improvements by way of recreation. The question of having the city paved receives considerable attention. A good many people think that, as we have managed to get along so far with whirlwinds of dust at one season, and oceans of water and mud at another, that we can "pull through" to the end. Another section would be satisfied with a round-stone pavement, while a third, having its eye on comfortable driving, and apparently for the horses, consider the cedar-block article the best, and ask to have a square or two paved on trial. In whatever manner it is to be done, the city certainly needs paving; for, although not the dirtiest place in the Province, the mud and slush that accumulates after a rain-fall make the streets almost intolerable.

DUNDAS ITEMS.

The closing exercises in connection with St. Augustine's Separate School, Dundas, took place last Thursday evening, in the town hall. Parents and friends attended in such numbers as to fill up the hall to the roof. The exercises were most interesting, and the performance by the boys was equally good, and attracted universal attention. Girls are more precocious than boys, and naturally take to such things as this, while the average boy would rather climb trees on his holidays, so that when he can get to do something handsome and do it well, as it happened on this occasion, there is credit due him for his willingness and his teachers for their skill and patience in training. The recitation and tableaux, "Mary Queen of Scots," was the gem of the evening, and the finest choral display executed. The first scene shows the Queen of Scots as a girl, attending the convent school, helping her companions to decorate the Blessed Virgin's altar—already queen-like in her actions, light-hearted and joyous in her conversation, and with no foreboding whatever of the terrible calamities yet to come. A merry laugh often peals from this bevy of fair young girls, conversation is kept up gaily throughout their work, and the curtain falls while they are bowed in prayer before the shrine they have so devoutly decorated. Scene the second shows Mary in the zenith of her power—seated on her throne of "royal state," surrounded by a host of maids of honor, and many a high-born lady. The scene is one of dazzling brilliancy, gold and diamonds, gems and lace, courtly grace and royal dignity, while the noble and accomplished young Scottish princess, in the hands of her enemies, and Mary is a prisoner in her palace, and rough jailers instead of gentle waiters. Rough-looking warriors are ranged around the room; two or three maids shrink in terror by their mistresses, and uncourtly courtiers are handing her the document of abdication. The curtain drops while the indignant queen resents this insult to her dignity, with flashing eyes, glowing cheeks, and language becoming the worthy daughter of a thousand kings. The last scene represents the awful moment just before her execution. Her maids are weeping about her, her keepers stand grim and stern, and the apartment is sombre and gloomy. Humble and prayerful is the attitude of the Scottish queen, with her crucifix and beads. She looks not on her deserted situation, she does not complain that the boasted French chivalry and Scottish daring have left her a victim to the pluck and venom of England's merciless queen, but with lowered head and humble mien, offers a prayer for the forgiveness of her enemies, the welfare of her friends, and the eternal salvation of her own immortal soul. The whole representation was very grand; but this night has been readily anticipated when it was known that the

entertainment was in the hands of the Sisters of St. Joseph. His Worship Mayor Wardell, the rev. clergy of St. Augustine's, and other prominent persons were present. The attendance at St. Augustine's school, during the twelve months, was larger than that of any preceding year, the average being two hundred and eleven. Besides the increase in point of attendance, there has also been a great improvement in general scholastic proficiency. This is saying a great deal for the present management, considering the high repute in which the Dundas school was held under its preceding teachers. The sisters have accomplished wonderful things in the short space of a year.

Some fifty young women were received into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, in St. Augustine's Church, on Sunday last—Rev. Father Lennon officiating. The ceremony was very impressive, and was witnessed by a large portion of the congregation. The Dundas Sodality has become very strong, bordering on two hundred. It has in connection a choir of twenty, whose musical ability is of a very high order. Their singing at the recent school entertainment was universally admired.

"ARKANSAS" TRAVELLER OUTDORE.

One dark morning, not a long time ago, a solemn-looking Hamilton printer started for Toronto by the early train—so early that he went off without his breakfast. The "inner man" began to clamor loudly on the road, so our traveller took advantage of a few minutes' delay at Oakville, for the purposes of recuperation. While hard at work "distributing" the coffee, beef-steak, and other "sorts," the landlord asked him if he could change a five dollar bill. The type considered it an honor to be thought the owner of so much money at once, and though he pleasantly remarked that he was neither a gold mine nor a bank, yet he thought he could manage it. After a desperate struggle with his pocket he at last counted out a miscellaneous heap of quarters, five-cent pieces and shillings. "There's four-seventy-five," said the absent-minded type, "and I owe you a quarter for my breakfast; that makes the even five dollars." The horse laugh that then rang around the table, startled the passengers on the distant platform, and made the station master think that the Toronto train was coming. The sad-looking type thereupon saw his mistake, smiled at the error, and handed over the five dollars with the light discrepancy.

CROPS AND MARKETS.

Lovers of breadstuffs will be glad to hear that the wheat crop in this vicinity is something enormous, and of excellent quality. The oat crop has equal promise, but farmers are afraid that the numerous rain-showers have injured the hay somewhat.

Saturday's market was very largely attended both by sellers and buyers. Garden stuff was most abundant and brought reasonable prices. Beef sold whole for \$6.00 and pork for \$7.50. Mutton brought 10c, and lamb from 9c. to 10c. Eggs were plentiful for the season and sold for 12c. and 13c. per doz. Butter not so abundant ran from 18c. to 20c. Green corn was in for the first time and sold from 8c. to 12c. per doz; cabbages brought 10c. to \$1 per doz; cucumbers 10c. to 20c., onions 5c. per quart, and turnips 3c. per bunch. Potatoes sold for 60c. per bushel and harvest apples for 50c. Berries are getting scarce, but currants are plentiful, red and white 6c. per quart and black 10c. The grain and wood markets are very slim as yet.

ONDS AND ENDS.

It is again reported for something like the seventeenth time that the Government has purchased the McInnes property, corner King and John streets, whereon to build a new Post Office and Custom House. Hope it's true.

The "Southern Belle" started this morning for Oakville with the Father Mathew Temperance Society, and a large number of their friends. The breezes are soft and the skies are fair, so that the trip itself will likely be a very pleasant one. Particulars will be given in next issue.

An unsophisticated youth boarding on John street, having chafed for a time the heated spell, asked a fellow boarder—of chemistry—if he could recommend him a remedy. The student, a vagabond fellow, wrote the following prescription: "Take of Oxide of Hydrogen, chlorinated, a gallon of Chloride of Sodium half a pound, mix and bathe your feet in it twice a day." The innocent youth felt rather cheap when the druggist told him that the mixture was simply *hot water and salt*.

The hall of the Mechanics' Institute is to be renovated throughout. The chairs are to be rearranged so that each row will rise about three inches higher than that in front of it. There will also be another entrance, which, with the two already there, will make egress at all times more feasible, and especially in case of danger.

Mr. P. Hennessy is getting to be the champion locksmith of Canada. Looks that have baffled the skill of able mechanics all over the country have yielded to his artistic touch. He doesn't tell everybody how he does it, though. Burlington Canal is going to be cleaned out. It certainly need it, for nobody now alive remembers when it was done last. A diving-bell is among the various machinery to be used for that purpose.

The Emerald, Beneficial Association of this city and Dundas have chartered the Toronto Belle for a grand excursion to the anniversary of Daniel O'Connell's birth, so that the members will achieve the double object of a day's amusement and pay a tribute to the memory of Ireland's greatest tribune. Excursions on our pretty little bay are now all the rage. The chief points of interest are Oaklands and the Beach, and immense crowds take refuge there from the choked up city every evening and especially on Saturday afternoon. The tidy little steamer *Edgemoor* is among the most popular of our excursion boats.

The public are very much excited over the outrage committed on the young Nelson farmer, who was recently bound, gagged, blindfolded, and left without food or drink for three days. No trace of the soundrels who did it has yet been discovered.

CLANCAHILL.

Frank Murray, the notorious burglar, who committed a robbery in Hamilton, Friday night, has been arrested and confined in jail.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wagon Company's advertisement in another column.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry a large stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call.

A MOUNTAIN, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruit, smoked fish, game,ysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, FRIZZARCK'S PREMIER STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—B. X. 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

New Advertisements.

AT W. GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN— DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

LONDON EAST PLUMBING & SHEET METAL WORKS

HOWES & KINGSTON, PRACTICAL SANITARY AND WATERWORKS PLUMBERS, Steam and Gasfitters, Bellhangers, Tin and Copersmiths, Etc., ANDERSON'S BLOCK, DUNDAS STREET.

All work done personally attended to.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

J. J. GIBBONS

Is now offering the balance of

SPRING STOCK

OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL STOCK.

A CALL SOLICITED.

MECHANICS' HALL.

THE E. A. McDOWELL

DRAMATIC & BURLESQUE COY

Will appear for two nights only on the evenings of

JULY 23rd and 24th, 1880,

Under the auspices of No. 1 Company 7th Fusiliers, in

GEO. FAWCETT ROWE'S

War Drama

—THE—

GENEVA CROSS

—AND—

F. W. ROBERTSON'S

MILITARY DRAMA

OURS!

Under the patronage of Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor, D. A. C.; Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, B. M., and officers of No. 1 Military District.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Reserved seats may be procured at Northcote's on Monday, at 9 a. m.

THE STEAMER

VICTORIA

Will leave her dock, foot of Dundas street, every day (Sundays excepted) at the following hours:

10:30 2:00 4:00 8:00 A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

FARE:—Adults, return trip, 15c; children under 12, return trip, 10c; tickets good for 10 return trips, \$1. Season tickets for sale.

A reduction made to organizations and private parties. Will call at any place on the river.

A splendid Piano on board, and Master Willie Barron, Pianist, is engaged on the season.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY