Catholic Record,

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

NO. 99

GENTLEMEN.

See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES-the nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown.

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Sunday, 5—Sixteenth after Pentecost. Of the Sunday, Monday, 6—St. Mary de Pazzi, Virgin. *Dou-ble*.

Saturday II—St. Nicholas of Talentinum, Confessor. Double.

"Benediction."

I stood, as the daylight faded, By a convent chapel fair, While the thunder tones of the organ Came pealing on the air.

The roll of the "Tantum Ergo"
Through woodland shadows moaned,
And it spoke to a heart grown weary,
And a spirit that burden'd, groaned.

It told of days of sadness, And hours of darkling gloom, Of doubts that hid the sunshine And blackened e'en the tomb.

That drove all hope of heaven, Of God, and life, and bliss, With Spirit, Saint and Saviour, Adown the dark abyss.

Of those who, earth forsaking, With all life's pomp and care, Kneel now, at "Benediction," And breathe the holy prayer.

And a sweet, soft calm stole o'er me, A gentle spirit sighed, As my Angel Guardian whispered, Have done with doubt and pride:

The Guest upon yon Altar Doth humbly deign to lie, For Holy Church hath suffered, That death through Him might die.

I heard the voice, and fearful Lest doubts intrude again, My prayer rose toward the altar, And the organ pealed—Amen. J. R. JONES.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

to look after this .- Catholic Colum-

Many men before going on a jour-ley take precaution to insure their position or influence, by so much they are dwarfed.—Catholic Herald. ney take precaution to insure their lives against accident, but few insure their Eternal life by reconciling themselves with God. The loss, in the first case, would be a temporal one, pointed a sub-committee to examine and, in the last case an eternal one. Which shall a man take care of, his bedy or his soul?-Catholic Colum-

It is refreshing to find even one Irish lord speaking honestly on an nuns have been admitted to do a Irish question. In a recent debate in the House of Lords, the Marquis the poor, and, so far as they have as of Waterford said that emigration yet examined, they report that was a very popular remedy in their lordship's house. It might be useful, but "as at present carried out, it was the greatest injury to the country, because it was the young, the sturdy the active, and the energetic who were going, while the old, the feeble and the useless, with the children, were left behind." But, of course, their lordships did not want to be told anything of that sort.—Boston Pilat

making a raid on "bangs." This mains of an individual, who filled, in shared their persecutions and has mode of "banging" the hair by cutfor whose decease a heartfelt sorit down with soap or cosmetic, or
something else, is known as the
"lunatic," or "donkey fringe." Those "many strange women," by whom Solomon's heart was turned away from God—the daughters of Pharao, and women of Moab, and of Ammon only something occurring in the and of Edom and of Sidon and of the ordinary course of nature, with Hithites-practiced "banging" to a nothing supernatural about it, with great extent. Whenever we see a woman so bedizened, we think of Jezebel, who "painted her face and looked out of the window."—Catholic sion accompanying a fellow to the Telegraph.

On Monday last the men and

sisters to wander from the tabernacle through the cool, dark woods which stretch away on every side." Do we not say that camp-meetings were good places to keep away from?—
Baltimore Mirror.

Peace to the ashes of Adelaide Neilson! She has left with us beautiful memories of her art-life. She will live in our mind's eye as Imogen, Viola, Isabeblla, Juliet, Rosalind, Pauline. Her tender and exquisite nature became transformed in these Tuesday, 7—St. Francis Carace, Confessor.

Wednesday 8—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin
Mary, Double 2 Cl.

Thirsday, 6—St. Sergius, Pope and Confessor.
Double, St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor.

Brouble, St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor.
Double, St. H marvellous representations, and her one who saw her in the lovely characters she chose as her own can ever see them presented by another without a heart-reach back for the grace and tenderness of Adelaide Neilson. May the birds sing sweetly over her grave.-Pilot.

> House of Commons, protesting people. If it were even partly true, against the admission of Mr. Brad- it might be let pass, though the laugh, has gained for him many snobbishness of it is rather irritating. friends and admirers outside the sacred precincts of Westminster. It was a masterpiece of rhetoric and invective combined, and it certainly created an enthusiasm and attention which is rarely seen among the members of the House. Even the strangers in the gallery were affected by it, and were guilty of a breach of etiquette in cheering. It is said that Canon Farrar, who was "a stranger" in the House at the time, lost his reverend dignity and stood up and clapped and cheered like the most boisterous and easily pleased representative of the people.—Traveller's Journal.

ONE of the effects of Godless edu-

THE Poor Law Guardians of the South Dublin Union have lately appoor law infirmaries in Ireland. These gentlemen—some of them Protestants-have visited many of the workhouses in Ireland, in which great and noble work of charity to wherever the nuns have been admitted the greatest blessings have resulted. There can be no more precious boon to the sick poor than thus to give them at the same time spiritual consolation and the mitigation of their bodily sufferings .- Lon-

don Universe. Scarcely a day passes that we do not see from our windows a mournlife, some responsible position, and for whose decease a heartfelt sorgrave-the end of all-and you shall see the folly of the world's maxims.

—Catholic Columbian.

get rid of them altogether. Even if the packed Court which is to meet next November should whitewash the government, there will yet remain the popular feeling that a great and wanton injustice has been com-mitted which calls for redress. In the meantime, however, the existing courts of France go on delivering judgments one by one in favor of the persecuted. Last Saturday the Civil Court of Bordeaux was asked to order that the prefect of the Gironde should be made to give up the Jesu-its' house which he had occupied by his emissaries. When the time came the Jesuits withdrew their petition, and their enemies already exulted; but their joy did not last long, for it appeared that the prefect had given an undertaking to restore the house to them, and more they

WE all still hear, every now and then, a good deal of rubbish about this being an Anglo-Saxon country, Mr. Sullivan's speech in the and Americans are Anglo-Saxon But it is so flagrantly untrue, that it challenges very prompt and positive denial. This is not an Anglo-Saxon country. Americans are not an Anglo-Saxon people. Those who talk about the one or the other being Anglo-Saxons, talk what is little better than balderdash. This is an American country and Americans are an American people, and neither country nor people can be made anything else by the flunkeys.—

In his Cyclopædia of Biblical Litcation is to develop a mean spirit of awakened by the restoration of the envy instead of the salutary emula- Catholic hierarchy in 1850, were, he dustry and honesty. The very mo- movement toward Catholicism in the Established Church. Among those do not the "advanced thinkers" and used to be, and to express wonder theorists stop such parsence and and estopishment that he should even much as he has risen above them in United States, saying that the Catholic population has increased much more rapidly than the total population of the country. In 1776 the McClintock is decidedly anti-Catholic and report on the subject of the ad- in his feelings, no one is likely to mission of nuns to be nurses in the ancuse him of giving Catholics more than their due share of credit even for an increase of numbers.—Pilot.

One of the most beautiful features of the Catholic Church is the deep love its members entertain for their pastors and the devotion of the latter to their flock, even under the severest trials and tribulations. It is the purest example of the fulfilment of the divine injuction, "Love devoted to their clergy than persons of other nationalities, it is not because the faith is warmer in their hearts, but because they recollect how the good, faithful Irish priest WE hear that Father Scully is of the cemeteries, following the refreely sacrificed his life for faith and fatherland. The scene we witnessed last Wednesday night at Father O'Farrell's residence recalled all this to our mind. There stood the good priest, with joy in his heart and tears of gratitude in his eyes, and the representative men of his parish, with the Hon. Judge Quinn at their head, around him to pay homage to his worth as a man, to his zeal as a minister of God, and to his sterling York Tablet.

"Sometimes," writes a correspondent of a daily paper here, "Satant temporarily got the upper hand by tempting a few of the brethren and tempting a few of the terrible missing and learning, and learning, and learning, and learning, and learning, and learning, and thing to turn the Jesuits out of their devoted piety, made his writings, in take they have made, they appear only to confirm them in their error. As regards the immediate subject with the properties of the terrible missing and the treatment and the properties are the few of the terrible missing and the properties are the few of the terrible missing and the properties are the few of the terrible missing and the properties are the few of the terrible missing and the properties are the few of the terrible missing and the afterwards accomplished by Pope Pius IX., and by Pope Leo XIII.—it is exceedingly beautiful to notice how, all his life, he acted as a child statesmen and those who shape and On, Mothers! Mothers of little boys! Think of the great charges you have! Of the great glory it may be yours to win! It is not of your calling to be heard in the street: or to talk in to win! It is not of your calling to be heard in the street; or to talk in the forum. Females who attempt this, excite the contempt, and aversion, of the wise. But it is your privilege, a privilege unshared by others, to mould the hearts and minds of those of the divine sanctions and perpetual results. The divine sanctions and perpetual results of the divine sanctions and perpetual results. The divine sanctions and perpetual results of the divine sanctions and perpetual results. that will govern the world. Matres obligation of the marriage relation. filiorum latantes. Oh. Mothers! —N. Y. Catholic Herald. filiorum latantes. Oh, Mothers! Seek the strength of Our Lord, and of His Blessed Mother; that ye may make strong the sons that God has given you! It will not be in vain.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THE intelligent foreigner on his arrival in this country, is-if he be twilight services have filled the of a bibulous disposition-generally struck — "boulverse," as a startled Frenchman calls it in the Figaroby the bold and amazing combinaments. The camp-meeting, for instance, is a bolder combination than protracted session, ever dreamed of "creating," to cool his heated brain. Picnics and revivals are different things-very different things, because a revival is supposed to contain the religious element, and it is certain that nobody supposes there is anything religious about a picnic. It was reserved for the Methodists erature, Dr. McClintock has some to invent a villegiatura that should thing to say about the revival of unite Bibles and deeds for real estate, Catholicism in England. The hopes | piety and peanuts, hymn-books and the new novels, spiritual quotations and the latest scandal, love feasts tion which relies for success on insays, greatly strengthened by a movement toward Catholicism in the movement are skilfully mingled—
movement toward Catholicism in the movement are skilfully mingled— Miraculous cures affected at Knock are daily reported. Why do not the "advanced thinkers" and word to be with or account "he with Dr. Newman, were "many how obscure, how "no account" he men of great reputation, influence through which the sinner, like the who finally "went over to Rome," historical Tipperary pig, may be driven to hell with the consciousness

> in protection of the tenant against accidental damage our legislators and twentieth of the whole, and in 1876 they were one-sixth. As Dr. plundering the landlord, Mr. W. A. Hunter, Professor of Jurisprudence in University College, an excellent authority on Roman law, writing on Brooklyn Review. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's speech on the Irish Disturbance Bill, says in regard to Roman law: The general principle laid down was that when serious damages were done to the rops through unforseen and unpreventable causes, the loss fell on the landlord, and he was bound to remit the whole rent. Such causes were inundations, tempests, wind or rain, also unusual depredations of locusts, jackdaws, starlings, and, in addition, the blight. The same rule applied ye one another," to be found in this if damage was done by an earth-galfish world. If the Irish are more quake. The rule was subject to two exceptions. The landlord was not bound to remit the rent if in the years of the tenancy preceding the disastrous year there had been exceptionally favorable crops. Again, f he did remit the rent, and excep-

ment of Matrimony by Jesus Christ. patriotism as an Irishman. - New to the experiment of a government without religion. In this they have

been in full blast; love feasts and "harvest of souls," in bathing dresses, with spiritual unction. The campmeeting authorities have been forced to placard the beach with warnings tions of our indigenious "mixed drinks." He soon discovers, how dresses or the assumption of attitudes Catholic liberty of worship in Bosever, that these combinations are only symbolical for other American attempts to mix incompatible eleing the presence of certain demijohns world would have compelled them on the grounds, and one female upany Congressman in the midst of a protracted session, ever dreamed of reported to have made the amazing assertion at a recent gospel temper-ance meeting that every cottage on the grounds contained a hidden re-the grounds contained a hidden receptacle for whiskey. Secular tunes have been heard coming from the sinew of the Catholic immigrants hotel, and the whole police force was were sorely needed. (3) The Cathorecently called forth to subdue a lies do not boast either of their ruffian who persisted in whistling an growth or strength. They simply impious melody set to the words of state facts out of self-respect, correct Mother Goose." And, worse than sugeriority. The Congregationalist all, the leading ministers disdain the also asks and love-making,—in which emotional "religion" and sensuous enjoyment are skilfully mingled—through which the sinner, like the historical Tipperary pig, may be driven to hell with the consciousness that he is going to heaven.—Catholic Review.

"Whether, in the opinion of the Pilot whether, in the opinion of the Pilot of the Catholics should come to possess in this country a degree of control equal to what Protestants possessed in the last generation, or equal even to what they still retain, there should be, or would be, 'allowed to Protestants a degree of liberty in religion equal to what Catholics have the full blaze of the public electric light. The elders might then enjoy light. The elders might then enjoy theorists stop such nonsense and prove to the world that the virtue is mortar taken from the chapel. Some mortar taken from the chapel. Some enterprising Yankee might do well enterprising Yankee might do well that they have been the first that the should be specified in the capture of the provent of the provest of the provent of the world that the site states and astonishment that he should ever and astonishment that he should ever the beginning of the Oxford movement, have joined the Catholic country to a few that he has proved himself a success, seems to make some of his aquaingent of the provent tances feel that they have been tock at over 1,000. He also speaks with advantage by those opposed to sweet Arcadian freedom of camprobbed in a manner, and that by so of the growth of the Church in the the reform in the laws relating to meeting life has been made the subland, for from its careful provisions ject of comment by people to whom fuller liberty, in fact complete reall things are not pure. It is becoming a settled conviction in the minds of observant persons that camp-Catholics were about one-hundred- might learn that protecting the ten- meetings are not exactly refuges of sanctity. Singing and shouting may constitute the most important principles of Methodism, but they are not the essentials of Christianity .-

THE other day, the Rev. W. C. Steele preached in Danbury on the question, "Is Methodism a Failure?" This question would not, many years ago, be regarded as heretical; but to-day, when asked by a Methodist, it is answered from a Methodist pulpit as if there was something in it. Few Methodist ministers have the courage to answer "yes" publicly, and few honestly believe that Methodism is a success. Emotional religion never lasts or accomplishes anything. Methodism to-day is revivalism, and Protestantism has nothing in common with the poor and lowly. It with all its late improvements, can-The people of the United States, not induce the "best" families to alone of all people in the world, stick to it. Among the poor it is seem to have committed themselves only another name for emotional excitement. The colored people in the South are no better for it. It has no effect on their lives. It has given VERY touching was that act of gone even further than the ancient them a stock of "Scriptural quota-Bishop Watterson, when he stopped to give a special Benediction to the great mother who gave his infect. good mother who gave his infant ligions were those of superstition most sacred subjects and persons ing staid up all night singing and otherwise indulging in "religion."

They wrestled with Satan and sin.

It will be many a long day before otherwise indulging in "religion."

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In the records made of that great on experiment are showing themselves stituted cant for piety; and the long of the long o

but because Protestantism, particu-larly as Methodism and Presbyterianism presents it, has been presented

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Congregationalist, says:

Ocean Grove camp-meeting claims to have reaped a great harvest of souls this year. Holiness, sanetification, and experience meetings have of worship if they had been disposed to; (2) and whether, in fact, this great Catho-lic strength, now boasted of, has not grown up with some Protestant allowance; (3) and whether it is kind, or in good taste, under such circumstances, to boast thus so soon of this growth and strength."

(1) Yes, there was a time when had they refused. (2) The Catholies had as much right, the same right exactly, to come and settle in of infamy and loss, for the bone and a ribald publication known as ing the mistaken claim of Protestant

equal liberty to that exercised by ligious freedom instead of the flagrant illiberality even still existing. for instance, no Protestant child should then be compelled to read anti-Protestant books in public schools; no unfortunate Protestant prisoner should be compelled to attend Catholic services; no Protestant, because of his creed, should be debarried from public office, as Catholics have hitherto been in New Hampshire, etc., etc.—Pilot.

THE rogues who make money out of English bigotry and English ignorance of Ireland have got a new trick now to work with. The Liverpool Daily Courier, a leading organ of Protestantism, in its issue of June 18th, 1880, announces that a suggestion made a few weeks ago for Protestant colonization in Ireland has so far borne fruit as to have occasioned a considerable amount of 'sympathetic agitation.' The plan, the *Courier* adds, has been conceived in view of the wide and increasing emigration from Ireland in this and recent years, which has a tendency to depopulize country. The Roman Catholic emigra-tion, therefore, we are told by the Courier, lowed, he was entitled to go back upon the year of remission and demand the rent for that year.—London Universe.

People no longer look on divorce with the abhorrence of Christians who admit the institution of the Sacrament of Matrimony by Levy Christians loss.

And Methodism to days having the poor with it. And, when Methodism, the very essence of which is unreasonable and impulsive emotion, was taken up by the poorer and more illiterate classes, it began to lose caste. Methodists approached nearer to avoid contact with the poor and unfashionable. And Methodism to day change of the humbler order." Now, if this was a serious scheme, if there was the slightest chance of its being carried out all Ireland. seems to offer the opportunity for a would rise up in arms against it. This poor country has suffered enough already without the additional horror of having without the additional horror of having bands of English agricultural laborers introduced into Ireland to have our people infected with their peculiar ideas on chastity and general morality. Let us say, however, that we entertain the strongest opinion that colonization will never come to anything, for money collected for such purposes is, as the history of Western Souperism conclusively proves, for the most part gobbled up by the people who scrape it together.—Dublin Freeman.

The Dream of Life.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Twas but a bubble—yet it was bright,
And gaily danced along the stream
of life's wild torrents in the light
Of sunbeams sparking like a dream
of heaven's own bliss for loveliness—
For flectness like passing thought;
And ever of such dreams of thee
The tissue of my life is wrought,
For I have dreamed of pleasures when
Thes un of young existence smiled
I pon my wayward path and then
Her promised sweets my heart beguiled;
But when I came those sweets to sip,
They turned to gall upon my lip,

And I have dreamed of friendship, too;
For friendship thought was made
To be man's solace in the shade
And clad him in the light, and so
I fougly thought to find a friend
Whose mind with mine would sweetly
blend

And as two placid streams unite.
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea,
So might our happy spirits be
Borne onward to eternity.
But he betrayed me, and with pain
I woke—to sleep and dream again.

And then I dreamed of love and all The clustered visions of the past seemed airy nothings to that last Bright dream. It threw a magical Enchantment o'er existence—cast A glory on my path so bright; I seemed to breathe and feel its light; But now that blissful dream is o'er, And I have waked to dream no more.

Beyond the farthest glimmering star That twinkles in the arch above. There is a world of truth and love Which earth's vile passions never mar Oh, could I snatch the eagle's plumes And soar to that bright world away, And soar to that bright world away,
Which fod's own holy light liltumes
With glories of eternal day!
How gladly every lingering tie
That binds me down to earth I'd sever,
And leave for that blessed home on high,
This bollow-hearted world forever.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Madame d'Auban looked gratefully at their young protector, and raised her hand to her lips—a token of friendship which

Mina was overjoyed. "I have a brother Mina was overjoyed. "I have a brother now," she cried, and threw her arms round the boy's neck. There was something entirely new to the Indian youth in the child's innocent affection, and in her way of showing it. It touched a chord in his heart which had never yet been moved. From that moment she became dearer to him than aught else on earth. Her mother's trust in him, her soft kiss, and the name of "brother" which she gave him, made life a different thing to Ontara from what it had yet been. He had never shed a tear—his countrymen do not weep—but a tear—his countrymen do not weep—but a strange sensation rose in his throat, and ed away, not understanding what it could mean

On one of the long weary days which On one of the long weary days which had elapsed since that of the massacre, Madame d'Auban was sitting at her work on the grass near their hut, and Mina by her side. A Frenchwoman, who was carrying a pitcher on her shoulder, stopped to speak to them on her way to the well. She was the widow of M. Lenoir, one of the murdered officers at the fort, and a slave in the

chief's palace.
"Ah!" she exclaimed, "Another companion in adversity! May I ask your

"Madame d'Auban."

"Ah! Madame d'Auban—the wife of the . . Should I say the late—Colonel d'Auban?"

It is easier under certain circumstances to bear positive unkindness than an irrev-erent, well-meaning handling of a throbgreatest trial of all is the sympathy ex-pressed by those who think their sorrows are like our sorrows, when they would no more resemble them than the prick of a

pin does the stab of a dagger.

"Ah!" sighed Madame Lenoir. "My
poor dear husband! He would come to this horrid country to make his fortune, and Fortune has played him a terrible trick! He was one of the first killed by "Were you here, Madame! and your husband also massacred?"

Madame d'Auban felt as if she was laid on the rack. "I live in hope . . ." she murmured, but could not finish her sen-

"My tather was not killed," said Mina

"I am sure he will come back and take us 'Ah! M. d'Auban escaped. Je vous en fais mon compliment. It was indeed a piece of luck. I wish my poor dear husband had been so fortunate! But he was what I call an unlucky person. If there was a possibility of getting into a scrape or a difficulty, he was always sure to do so

I used to say to him, 'My friend, nothing ever succeeds with you. You were certainly born an unlucky star. The Fates did not smile on your cradle. You never do the right thing for yourself.' Ah! poor man, he used to shake his head and Well, my dear, I almost think you are right. I never took an important step in life that I did not repent of it.' You see he had great confidence in my judgment.

Was yours a happy marriage, my dear Madame 1 Oh! pardon me if I distress you. Our common sorr ws—for no doubt you are not quite easy about your excellent husband's fate, even though you are so much less to be pitied than I am— seem to me to establish quite an intimacy between us. Is this charming young lady your only child, Madame?"

Mina gave a quick glance at Madame d'Auban's face. The talkative stranger had trod unawares on the sacred ground which her mother and herself never ap-

proached but on their knees.
"She is my only little girl," Madame ously said, and hastened to ask-"Have you any children, Madame

No: and indeed and I am very glad of it. M. Lenoir used to regret it; but I have th. M. Lenoir used to regree to, but I may said to him, many times since we came to this country, 'Who was right on that question, M. Lenoir? I suppose you will admit that a wife is quite a sufficient encumbrance, as you stand at present situated? Ch, quite sufficient, my dear, quite sufficient, he would answer. I must do him the justice to say he did not often contradict me. If I had had any children, I dict me. If I had had any conditions, should have been dreadfully afraid of their becoming like those young Indian devils."
"The Indians are not all devils," cried

Mina. "I love the Indians."

"O fie! mademoiselle! Love these marry the sons of the other tribes." wiched Indian, who murdered the good "Then you will never marry at a'l,"

ban kindly said. "Our trials are in-deed great; and we ought to try and help each other. Do not be vexed with me." each other. Do not be vexed with me."

"Oh, for that matter, I have a very happy disposition and a particular sociable temper. But let me advise you, as a friend, not to let that little lady get into health of talking too much. One never the health of talking too much. One never the habit of talking too much. One never gets rid of it in after-life. And do not make a devote of her. Too much religion is a bad thing for children."

"The heavens show forth the glory of God; and the firmament declareth the work of his hands.
"Day to day uttereth speech; and night

make a devote of her. Too much religion is a bad thing for children."

A faint shadow of a smile crossed Madame d'Auban's lips. Meantime Madame Lenoir was lifting up with difficulty her heavy pitcher.

"It will be heavier still when filled with water" the said with a deep sigh "fand the world has gone forth into all the earth: and their words unto the ends of the world."

water," she said, with a deep sigh, "and my shoulder is already aching with its my shoulder is already acting which weight! But I have been threatened with blows by a cross eld Indian, in case I do not do her bidding."

The poor woman sat down on the grass, I have a selfish unit.

weeping bitterly. It was a selfish, unin-teresting grief, but pitiful to witness-like the suffering of a fly crushed by a

walked along; and he called her his "white lily," his "beautiful Wenonah."

When they had reached the fountain, and were letting down the pitcher into the

"I do not want anything he can give me. What I wish is, to see a black-robe pour water on my brother's head, and speak the words which would make him a Christian."

"The chief of prayer is no more. I

have sung his death-song in my heart. He can never again speak to the living."
"But there are other black-robes—other chiefs of prayer?"
"They must all be killed by this time. Think no more of them, little dove of the

white man's tribe and speak not to Ontara of the French prayer. He is the child of e Sun, and worships his father."
"But! know he carries a crucifix in his

som," Mina eagerly cried, pointing to the Indian's breast.
"My father, Outalissi, gave it me; and

for his sake I keep it close to my heart."
At that moment Osseo joined them.
Mina was not afraid of him when her new brother was by her side. He was much excited, and cried out, as soon as he saw 'I have discovered the fetish which the

great sorcerer of the Abnakis possessed. He told me of it some time ago, and I have been searching for it ever since." "What is it?" Ontara asked.

"What is it !" Ontara asked. Osseo drew a small serpent from his osom: "I have enarmed it to sleep," he aid, as Mina brew back affrighted. "It said as Mina brew back affrighted. will not wake till I bid it. This fetish is so powerful that he who owns it never snoot an arrow in vain, and is never conquered in battle; and when he goes out hunting he orings home more game than any one

"Throw it away, Osseo; throw it away," Mina exclaimed. "It will do you "And if I throw it away," said the youth, with a sneer, "will the dove of the white tribe nestle in my bosom."

"I will love you very much," Mina answered, fixing her large bright eyes on the young savage.
"Not so much as the Ontara?" said

Osseo, with a malignant glance at the young chief. Ontara is my brother," Mina an-

swered, drawing closer to her protector.

"And if any one dares to touch a single hair of her head," cried Ontara, "I will take him before the sachems, and slay him where he stands. A dark hue overspread the face of the

A dark hue overspread the late of the youth; but he made no direct reply. Streking the serpent in his bosom, he said to the little girl: "When five summers have come and gone you shall chose which of us you will marry.

"I will not marry you, and I cannot marry him," Mina answered with simplic-

"Why not?" said Ontara quickly. "You are no longer a slave, since you have become my sister: and when you are old enough we shall stand before the sachems, in the presence of the Great Sun, and I will make you my wife." Mina shook her head: "The daughters

I should like to see every Indian burnt alive, and their horrid country swallowed up in the sea."

"And I should like to see you in the sea, and I should not pull you out," cried Mina, choking with passion.

"Oh, you little monster!" exclaimed Madame Lenoir.

"Mina, what are you saying?" said her mother, in a severe manner.

"He God of the Christians made the sun, and moon, and the stars," Mina replied, and then she sat down with the two Indians on the grass by the well-side, and they talked of the Natches' worship and the Christian prayer. A child's simple conceptions of religion were more adapted to the comprehension of these uncultivated minds than the teachings of older persons. They listened eagerly to her faith, and you must never marry an Ingether. "Then I shall never marry at all, mo "Mina, what are you saying?" said her mother, in a severe manner.

"But, mother, why does she say such wicked things? Because there are some cruel Indians, must we hate them all?"

"We must not hate even the cruel ones, but pity and pray for them."

"Well, pious people have strange notions!" ejaculated Madame Lenoir, "and they bring up their children very badly, I think. It is very extraordinary how unfeeling devout persons are! Ah! we cannot expect to find much sensibility in chose who have not known what suffering is. Good evening, Madame d'Auban. I had hoped we might have proved a comfort to each other in our mutual sorrows, but—"

"Mina, what are you saying?" said her wated minds than the teachings of older persons. They listened eagerly to her words. Each of them had fastened, as it were, on the side of their false belief with the gloomy superstitions of devil-worship. His faith in spells and charms was unbounded. He had studied the secrets of macic under the most learned soothsayers of the neighboring tribes, and was an adept in all the arts of witcheraft. Ontara, on the contrary—perhaps from an instinctive preference of light to darkness, and also on account of his close relationship to the representative of the orb of day—yielded a peculiar and exclusive homage to the sun. It seemed to him to ther, for I told Ontara that I could not be his wife, because you say that white girls must not marry their Indian brothers. But I also promised him that I would never marry a white man.

"That was foolish, my child," answered her mother. "You are too young to make such promises. They mean nothing." at—"
"Do not hurry away," Madame d'Auembody all the ideas he had ever formed of brightness and majesty. At morn he hailed its rising, at noon he prostrated himself in adoration before its dazzling

"Oh! how I do wish . ." and there charity to fill her pitcher, it was a greater one still to let her talk of the dresses she one still to let her talk of the dresses she had brought from Paris. It comforted have done, and she went back to her hard duties soothed, as she declared, by Madame d'Auban's sympathy in her trials.

asked her mother, whose head bad

ing, and whose ears had grown dull by the the continual effort to catch a sound which might indicate the approach of the

seen a man who told him that a white chief was raising a war-ery amongst the Choktaws, and that they are taking up

arms. He will row me across the river if I can get away when it is dark, because he

cannot smoke the calumet to the

promised to do whatever I asked him; and

'They watch us too closely, Mina-

prevent any chance of our getting away

I could not let you go alone, my child but if this young Indian is indeed willing

"My brother Ontara says so. He has

ency, whose eyes were strained with

CHAPTER III. And were not these high words to flow From woman's breaking heart? Through all that night of bitterest woe She bore her lofty part. but the Sun will not listen to him, and says the white-skins must all die. And I you. do not want to live, if they kill you, mother." She threw herself into her arms, The wind rose high; but with it rose
Her voice, that they might hear;
Perchance that dark hour brought re;
To careless bosons near.
While she stood striving with despair, and sobbed on her bosom. "But, oh! what will my father do!"

weeping child.

"What does he say? What does he say?"

that I resigned all hopes of recovery. I

Mina slipt off her mother's knees and stood before her, clasping her hands to-

"Mother, I am sure I shall keep that promise. I am sure it meant something." Madame d'Auban felt annoyed at the

manning of Adom to the little girl's earnestness, even though she tried to treat it as mere childishness. It was in keeping with the passionate affection she had always shown for the land of

then, like themselves?"
"They should kill me first."

And pouring her deep soul in prayer Forth on the rushing storm. Mrs. Hemans. "What does he say! what does he say!" asked the distracted mother.

"He says if I will creep out of the hut through that hole to-night, before they carry us away to the square, that he will wait for me outside, and take me to his Another day elapsed, and another; and each time that the sun set without an change taking place, or any rumor of help from without cheering the captives' ears, became harder for them to struggle

against despair,
"Mother," Mina said at last, as she the Choktaws. Madame d'Auban raised her heart to Heaven for help and for guidance. It was a dreadful moment. The agony of that threw her arms round Madame d'Auban's neck, "may I go and look for my father decision was almost unbarable. She fixed her eyes with a wild, imploring ex-Let me slip out of the but at night when nobody will miss me, and go to the coun-try of the Choktaws, on the other side of ession on the young Indian's face. He emed to understand the mute question, river. I am sure he is there."
"Why do you think so, Mina?" eagerly drooping on her breast in heavy despond-

> Mina's head.
>
> Madame d'Anban knew that this meant a solenn promise of protection. She had seen that the boy had a good heart and a noble spirit. She instinctively found words in which to express, in a way he words in which to express, in a way he words a product of that the words are the control of the cross were a tosure on the top of the cross were a tosure on partly understood, that she would trust him; and Mina clung to her, and said, "Mother do not be alraid; Ontara is good, and I will bring back my father it is the saints were like, but the saint who rested on the top of the cross wore a tosure on his head. I saw a number of stars, and some of them appeared very far away. and I will bring back my father in time | The church was cleared and doors closed

The shades of evening had fallen; the oromised to do whatever I asked him, shot be says a child of the Sun always keeps his bromises. He will show me which way to take, and in what direction to go. He were reposing. Repose—strange word for such an hour of mortal agony as taws, because they are enemies of the Natone of those human beings was enduring, as he lay motionless on the mat with her child by her side! She clasped her hand out I am sure I shall find my father, and I will bring him back with me, moin her own, as if to make sure she was in her own, as it to make sure she was not gone; but go she must for the words which Ontara had spoken of were true, and the doom of the captives had been God's and His Holy Mother. I am now, You know that our task-mistress sleeps with her back to the door of the hut, to pronounced. A reckless woman's fatal to favor our escape, I should be inclined to accept his aid." fury. They would have slain their vic-"Ah! mother, they will not let us leave

her arms round her child. "Mina!" she exclaimed with agitation, "promise me not to stir from my side. I forbid you to sounds of wailing from the women, and think of leaving me—not at present, at least. I must tell you, my child, that a great danger hangs over us. That poor foolish Madame Lenoir has been making a plot with the black slaves against our Indian masters. It cannot succeed, and if it is diesovered we shall be probably all

THE KNOCK APPARITIONS

MORE WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM PERSONS CURED.

We have received the following letters rom Archdeacon Cavanagh: 3 Brookfield Place, Blackrock, Dublin, July 11, 1880.

Very Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh: I am very happy to inform you that I have had my sight quite restored to me after my second visit to Knock. I hope, through the belowed Visin to was in keeping with the passionate affection she had always shown for the land of her birth and its native inhabstants.

"If I were to die, Mina, and you remained alone in this country, what would you do?"

In we second visit to Knock. I hope, through the intercession of the Biessed Virgin, to be soon as strong as ever. Thanking you very much for your great kindness to me during my stay of nine days in May last, and hoping you will excuse the liberty of writing to you gold asking and laberty of writing the your gold asking and you gold asking and your gold asking and yo remain, very reverend father, your obedient servant, Patrick Merrigan, "I would remember all you have taught me, mother, and I would try to be

good."

"And if they tried to make you a heather, like themselves?"

J. M. J., Presentation Convent, Riverhead, St. John's Newfoundland, July 6, 1880.

Very Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh. God: and the firmament declareth the work of his hands.

"Play to day uttereth speech: an \(\) night showeth knowledge.

"There are no speeches nor languages where their voices are not heard.

"There sound has gone forth into all the earth: and their words unto the ends of his bride-chamber, hath rejoiced as a giant to run his way.

"He hath set his tabernacle in the sun and he, as the bridegroom coming out of his bride-chamber, hath rejoiced as a giant to run his way.

"His going out is from the end of heaven, and his circuit even to the end thereof; and there is no one that can hide himself from his heat."

Ontara listened attentivel, to her art legisted attentively and to the rank of the art legisted attentivel.

There was at that moment in the child's beast took her poor mother by surprise. She bowed her head on her little daughter's boson, as if seeking for support in that terrible hour from the brayen heart in the child's breast.

Clasping each other in mute embrace, they remained silent for an instant, and then making a condition of the world.

"His going out is from the end of heaven, and his circuit even to the end thereof; and there is no one that can hide himself from his heat."

Ontara listened attentivel, to her art legisted attentively of the wilding words of the world.

"There was at that moment in the child's breast.

There was at that moment in the child's breast took her poor mother by surprise. She bowed her head on her little daughter's boson, as if seeking for support in that terrible hour from the brayen head of the child's breast.

Clasping each other in mute embrace, they remained silent for an instant, and then in wild afright.

Clasping each other in mute embrace, they remained silent for an instant, and then making to the father, that it took her poor mother body our care and kindness the bearer of this note, Mr. — — during his stay at Knock. . . Several cures have been effected already through this island by using the cement brought from your chapeline with the palm of his left and There was at that moment in the child's DEAR REV. FATHER: I am commissioned like the suffering of a fly crushed by a wheel.

"Ah! there is Ontara," cried Mina, clapping her hands. "Now you will see that he will help me to fill your pitcher, May I go to the well with him, mother?"

Madame d'Auban assented, for the fountain was not far off. The young chief took up the pitcher, and Mina laud her hand on the handle, to help him, as shaid to carry it. He looked at the little white hand with wonder and admiration, He did not know anything about gloves or the might have exclaimed, like Romeo:

Othat I were a glove upon that hand!

Mina talked to him eagerly as they will kell kell of the hand is now perfectly healed, but the large mark which which walked large or the first of the hand is now perfectly healed, but the large mark which important the pain left and with such force that thending to Madame d'Auban's anxious tending to Madame d'Auban's anxious duestions.

"Has it merely failed 't or has it been discovered! Yes, of course it has become as famous as that of the great Oneyda, or of the wise Hiawatha, the Son of the West Wind."

Madame d'Auban, you are like a statue, like a stone; you feel nothing."

For God's sake, be silent; give me time to think," said Mina's mother, pressing her hands to her brow. She remained motionless awhile, and when she lifted up to fit it for an Indian woman. If it had been an act of charity to fill her pitcher, it was a greater case still to let her talk af the dresses she work the same day. The hand is now the same day. The hand is now work the same day. The hand is now the same day. The hand is now work the same day. The hand is now the same day. The hand is now work the same day. The hand is now the same day. "What does he say?" asked her mother, who did not well understand the Natches' language.

With various gesteurations to 3 ma.

"What does he say?" asked her mother, who did not well understand the Natches' language.

Believe me, dear father, yours most respectfully in J. C. SISTER M. XAVIER.

Millstreet, County Cork, July, 1880.

women and children will be taken to the square in the middle of the village, and e ch tied there to a stake, and at sunrise they will burn them to death. He asked the Sun, his father, not to kill me, because I was his little sister, and that he loves me, me to write and state all the particulars to

I am twenty-one years of age; for the o not want to live, if they kill you, moner." She threw herself into her arms,
ad sobbed on her bosom. "But, oh!
that will my father do!"

Again Ontara spoke urgently to the

Again Ontara spoke urgently to the

Again Ontara spoke urgently to the consulted some doctors—one in particular, five years ago—about the state of my health. He described my case as heart desease, and advised me to go to Cork hospital, which I did without any effecoat and across the river to the lands of tual result. I still continued in that deplorable state, and worse still, I was confined to bed, when a friend presented me with a little cement from Knock church. proved—so much so that I was able in a ex. few days to make a journey to Knock.

He On the 17th of April I arrived in due seemed to understand the mute question, the imploring appeal. Quickly he drew the crucifix from his breast, made the gesture which according to Indian custom signifies an oath, and laid his hand on Mina's heed. on her left arm, the right hand raised up at eight o'clock. I went to the window deepest silence reigned in the hut, where the captives and the Indian companions in white vestments, with a number of saints all in white, with white veils, go in procession to the high altar from the Blessed Virgin's altar. Having arrived at the high atlar the saints bent down on their knees in solemn adoration; the priest ascended the altar as if about to say Mass,

thanks to our dear Lady of Knock, quite imprudence had done its work, and the whole tribe of the Natches risen in wild I was afflicted.

Reverend sir, you can make what use you like of this information, and I will at been enlarging with my fingers, and by laying quite flat on the ground I think I could creep out, if you woud give me leave."

Madame d'Anban shuddered, and threw tracted sufferings. Already the Europeans and the Europeans and negro slaves were being dragged from the huts of their masters, and led to the centre of the village, where the sachems were assembled. The Indians were brandishing their toppdays anything for her honor. God bless any time you require prove it an oath. you and prolong your life, and may you live to see your wishes realized of having the Blessed Virgin Mary honored as she ought to be. I am, very reverend sir, yours most respectfully,

Cornelius O'Brien. The following is an extract from a letter dated July 12, 1880, from a nun in

a convent in Arabia:
VERY REVEREND ARCHDEACON: Permit

priest and my poor M. Lenoir, and all the priest and my poor M. Lenoir, and all the suppose, that your papa escaped?"

It was not their fault, I suppose, that your papa escaped?"

It was one of them that helped him to escape, I know; and I love him and our brave Illinois, and the Choktaws, and the Dacotahs, and many others."

But not than the glorious orb which he Natches adore, "said Ontara, pointing Lenoir, "of all these savages you speak of, little lady; but I know that, for my part, I should like to see every Indian burnt alive, and their horrid country swallowed up in the sea."

Osseo fiercely cried. "There will not be a single white man left to be your husband. The Indians will kill them all." as ingle white man left to be your husband. The Indians will kill them all." as words, Do not cryo, but to the worst, I may bid you fix lone, but to the worst, I may bid you fix lone. I do not think they would kill you, but to Be always good, Mina, and the Blessed will not let them do ir. He is more powwould be worse than death. Better that you should perish in the woods seeking your father than grow up amongst these savages. Mina, I may not have an opportunity of speaking to you again. One to the sun, at that moment settling in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christians made the sun, and the stars," Mina resulting in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christians made the sun, and moon, and the stars," Mina resulting in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christians made the sun, and moon, and the stars," Mina resulting in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christians made the sun, and moon, and the stars," Mina resulting in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christians made the sun, and moon, and the stars," Mina resulting in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christians made the sun, and moon, and the stars," Mina resulting in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christians made the sun, and moon, and the stars," Mina resulting in a bed of fiery clouds.

"The God of the Christian as he calls it. After, he assured me that he could detect nothing wrong with her chest. I told him what had happened. He is a Protestant, but honest enough to admit the force of prayer. I have no words to convey our united gratitude to our Immaculate Mother, who has listened to the humble prayers of her Irish child-CURES IN ARABIA AND AMERICA—LETTERS ren.-Nation, Aug. 7.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

The soul has no secret which the con-

Baptism is the golden gate of the en-trance into the temple of the Holy Ghost. Trust in God, and the thought of immorality, are the two harbors of a shipwreck-

Vanity is something not only to be combatted in ourselves, but never encouraged

The old faith is proved to be the true one from the very fact that it has traversed

the ages unchanged. Each suffering is a new flower added to the crown which is prepared for us in eter-

"Nothing," says Mirabeau," is impossible a man who can and will. This is the alv law of success.

The mass of men are just only when hey are happy, and the vulgar will ympathize only with success.

There are two stars which rise and set with men, and whose beneficial rays encir-dle him, viz., hope and remembrance. Every day of our life, which is a prepar-ation for Heaven, ought to strengthen what is good, and weaken what is evil in

Friendship which flows from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity, as the water that flows from the spring does not con-

real in winter. Every good thought is the whisper of e in our hearts. Listen and instantly obey, lest you grieve and extinguish the Holy Spirit of God.

The spirit of God broods over fiery volcanos as well as over green and tranquil meadows; and this must be our consolation for living in troubled times.

The great question of our day is the re-gious question, and it comprehends the lation of the Church to the State, to the nily and to the individual.

Everywhere there is but one way to be appy and to be esteemed—it is to do ne's duty, and this is everywhere the rice of happiness.—Lacordaire.

Love souls because Jesus loves them, and then you would bear anything to comfort them; for God cannot rest in a heart ill at case.—St. Mary Magdaline of Pazzi.

Let us not give up our hearts to the fas-sination of earthly joys and goods, but let us pass through their midst like men who are going higher and farther.—Mgr. Dar-

We never know any person perfectly, save As we advance in life, the circle of ou pains increases while that of our pleasures

Let your desire be to see God, your fear lest you lose Him, your grief that you do not enjoy Him; your joy at that which may bring you to Him; and thus you will live in great peace.—St. Theresa.

Man may perfect himself, as far as his nature allows it, better by action than by speculation; for the grandest flights the latter will teach him nothing beyond the imple and sublime precepts of the Lord's

Rely on yourself for what you are yourself; take a modest estimate, but never let anyone have it in their power to make ou think more or less of yourself than you eserve.— Lord Darling's advice to his god-

Do not seek easy ways; for easy way lead to rust. Do not seek to get rid of responsibilities, but be anxious to assume them. See to it that, as you draw near to the latter years of life, you draw near Humility is necessary, not only for the

acquisition of virtues, but also for our salvation; since the gate of heaven (by the express declaration of Christ Himself) is so rrow, that it will admit none but the lit Take pain out of this world and you

Take pain out of this world and you take away its great stimulant to the dethronement of all its highest forms of physical, and mental, and moral life. Pain is at the bottom of all deep-thinking for man's elief and elevation.

God is to me no dogging detective for-ever on my trail, but rather a companion, who is at once my friend and my protector; one with whom I can enjoy the sweetest fellowship, and from whom I can receive the richest blessings.—Dr. W. M. Taylor.

Without earnestness no man is ever great or does really great things. He may great or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men—he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular; but he will want weight. No soul-moved picture was ever painted that had not in it depths of

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors for vile stuffs called medicine, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. ____, Washington, D. C.

IT NEVER FAILS .- Dr. Fo seler's Extract VERY REVEREND ARCHDEACON: Permit of Wild Strawberry is an uniting reme to write and tell you of a special grace edy for all kinds of bowel complaint.

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V. M. TAYLOR.

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THE LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

There we find an answer to all the great questions that concern us most.

There we learn to understand all the important mysteries of life. There we learn the practical lessons of how we are to conquer our own passions, how to achieve victory over our soul's enemies, how we are to atone for our sins, how we are to grow perfect in the practice of virtue—in a word, there we find a practical answer a word, there we find a practical answer to all the important questions that effect our eternity. But all this interest in the lives of the saints is increased a thousand-fold when we come upon a saint who represents the spirit of the age in which we live—a saint who was one of the master-spirits guiding the age—a saint who is perhaps the most powerful influence at work in the Church of God for many a work in the Church of God for many a day—a saint who is on every man's lips—a saint who is either loved and revered devotedly or else hated and reviled by reason of his honors and success—and such a saint is he whose deeds the Church to-loved-lated by the same transfer whose carrier daycelebrates in her sanctuaries upon earth and whose glory fills the heavens, and praises are hymned by the nine choirs of God's angelic spirits—St. Ignatius of Loyola. CONDITIONS OF THE AGE.

The 15th century may be said to have closed with three most remarkable events. Just as it was expiring Christopher Columbus discovered the mighty continent of America and so opened up new worlds. In 1483 Martin Luther came into the world and in 1491 St. Ignatius was born world, and in 1491 St. Ignatius was born world, and in 1491 St. Ignatius was born in the castle of Loyola in northern Spain. We thus find the 16th century commencing its course in the light of those great events. The discovery of Columbus would have been sufficient to change the whole face of 'society. New worlds were opened up by it and men's minds were filled with the spirit of adventure and restlessness. But a far greater change was imminent. For the first time in the history of the Church a heresy was brewauthority and government—a heresy which was to seek to supplant authoritaother it let loose his passions, removed the restraints of the sacraments, and sought to abolish that beautiful idea of a united true servant of the Lord. This necessarily much of their personal attractiveness to used for the greater glory of God. The young men noted for their ability and the hair fresh and bright.

to study and prepare himself for the priest-hood, and so to qualify himself to act on the age and society in which he lived, and, through the medium of the Society which he was to found, on the world for all time. This resolve did not cause him to forego the practice of the austerities which had become habitual with him. It did not cause him to don finer garments did not cause him to don finer garments or feast on more sumptuous fare. The lesh; the hair cloth still clung to him. He did not lay aside the bloodstained discip-line; he did not take longer hours for repose; he only added to the sacrifices and anguish of a living martyr the humilia-tions of the student. Let them picture to themselves that grown man as he now ap-pears—the man who in his old soldiering days cared not to advance himself in the days cared not to advance infinest in the study of either languages or arts; he is now 33 years of age, but the goes to learn the first rudiments of the Latin tongue at a little boys' school. So accustomed was he to spend his time in prayer, so filled was his soul with the thought of God, that the very words of the grammar which he sought to master lifted him into an ecstacy of prayer and after a long time and great efforts he found he could learn nothing. After having studied at Barcelona the saint next went to the University of Alcala, whence

whence
HE JOURNEYED TO PARIS,
In whose great university we find him in
1528. Soon the aroma of his sanctity
spreads around, drawing around him the
best and proudest of his fellow-students,
but his includent was him. but bringing down upon himself persecu-tion. The professors, unable to under-stand how a man could exercise such influence over those who were his equals influence over those who were his equals and superiors, regarded him with suspicion, and at length decreed that he should be publicly degraded and scourged in the presence of the whole university. It was the strange fate of Ignatius, first to be suspected, then to be condemned unheard, then to be pupished and then to be prowas imminent. For the first time in the history of the Church a heresy was brewing which was to call in question, and as far as possible destroy, the Church's unity, authority and government—a heresy which was to seek to sment—a heresy when the day of punishment came and the day which was to seek to supplant authoritative teaching by the dictates and suggestions of individual and private judgment—a heresy which was to appeal to man's true servant of the Lord. This necessarily

Dr. WIN NOW.

1. A process of the control of the co King of England, was led into crime by those who were anxious to govern him through his passions, and admits that it was the Jesuits, those unsafe religious guides who were ready to accommodate themselves to the sins of the great—who stood forward to rebuke the king. The enemies of the Church may indulge in expensive account the leaves sweeping accusations against the Jesuits, but when they come to speak of the part played by the order in particular instances, in other words, when they come to arrate facts, their own theories are completly answered. HARD WORK, GREAT SUCCESS, TERRIBLE

PERSECUTION.

In 1773, such was the pressure put on
the Sovereign Pontiff, that he signed a
decree suppressing the Jesuits. Clement
XIV. did so with a heavy heart; his eyes were blinded with tears; he was never known to smile again, and he died bro-ken-hearted within twelve-months. But ken-hearted within twelve-months.

the Jesuits obeyed the Pope, and died without a murmur. A war of infidelity passed over the land, and Ignatius lay in his grave, not dead but sleeping. Pius VI., a Pontiff glomous by reason of his sufferings, re-

TO RAISE UP THE GREAT DEPARTED. He gave lite to Ignatius. The links of the silver chain were not yet broken, some threads of the golden fillet still remained. Some old men were yet alive who had been trained in the great Order, and now returned to work in it with redoubled energy. Christ, risen from the dead, dieth no more. Ignatius, risen from the grave, lives a glorified life—yes; Ignatius is immortal.

IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

'I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; became thin; I was dull and mactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30 although I am 73 and I as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial .- (FATHER.) - .---

The Royal beauties of Europe owe

our life; that we have reason by which to know it in its dictates of truth and of morals; that this law binds us in duties to Him. to courselves and to all men; that this law is the sanction of all personal, domestic, social, civil and political life—in a word, without God there is no society of man, political, social, domestic. Society springs from God, and lives by his pervading will. Deny the existance of God, and nine thousand affirmations are no more than nineteen or ninety thousand words. Without God there is no lawgiver above the human will, and therefore no above the human will, and therefore no law; for no will, by human authority, can bind another. All authority of parents, husbands, masters, rulers, is of God. This is not all

F THERE BE NO GOD, THERE IS NO ETER-

IF THERE BE NO GOD, THERE IS NO ETERNAL DISTINCTION OF RIGHT AND WRONG,
and if not, then no morals; truth, purity,
chastity, justice, temperance, are names,
conventions and impostures.

There are two conditions possible to
men and empires. The one is the order
of nature, with its recognition of God, with
its lights of reason and conscience, its laws
and morality, its dictates of conscience and
of duty its oaths, and sanctions of fidelity
and truth. On this rested the great emnires of the old world. It is the order of pires of the old world. It is the order of nature, but is also divine. There is an-other condition possible to individual men, and therefore, though hardly, to multi-tudes; that is, the state in which God and morality have passed out of the life and soul of man. This condition is not divine, nor is it natural, nor is it human. I read its description in an inspired writer, and he says that such men are as the irrational creatures, the aloga who in the things they know naturally in these they corrupt them-

But this is not the order of nature as God made it. In creating man, He created human society from its first outlines of

feared to offend.

But let no man tell me that this respectful confidence is to be claimed by our Ag-

nostics.

Much less by those, if such there be, who, sinking by the inevitable law of the human mind below the shallowness and timidity of agnosticism, plunge into the great deep

of agnosticism, plunge into the great deep of human pride,
where the light of Reason goes out, and the outer darkness hides God, His perfections and His laws. No law of England has entrusted the powers of legislation to such men. Parliament has never yet weighed and voted the following resolution: "That the British Empire, having ceased to be Catholic, ceased to be Christian and ceased even to be theistic, has descended below the level of the order of nature and the political civilization of the culture and imperial races of the pagan world." We Englishmen still believe that it rests upon a level which the whole world in all its demoralization never reached. The French a level which the whole world in all its de-moralization never reached. The French pantomime of the last century voted out and voted in the Supreme Being. Delicta majorum immeritus lues. The French peo-ple of to-day have no tradition and no basis. It was one of their own wisest sons who said Sans Dieu point do societe. Where God and the unity of His Divine law cease to reign, there early be the society of the

God and the unity of His Divine law cease to reign, there can be no commonwealth.

But Parliament has never yet made such a law. There still stands on our statute-book a law which says that to undermine the principles of moral obligation is punishable by forfeiture of all places of trust; but there is no law which says that

A MAN WHO PUBLICLY DENIES THE EXIS-

a MAN WHO PUBLICLY DEXIES THE EXISTENCE OF GOD
is a fit and proper person to sit in Parliament, or a man who denies the first laws of morals is eligible to make laws for the homes and domestic life of England, Scotland and Ireland. A by-note like that which shut the door of the House of Comed human society from its first outlines of domestic life to its full imperial grandeur, as the world has seen it in Rome, and we see it now in the Greater Britain. Where the lights and the laws of nature and conscience and morals are lost, men become herds or hordes, but are civilized men no longer.

Sir William Blackstone, after quoting Sir Edward Coke as saying, "The power and jurisdiction of Parliament is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be conscienced."

And yet it has been heard, and I trust that there is still left in our statesmen at least the probity and the courage of Rome. Sir Edward Coke as saying, "The power and jurisdiction of Parliament is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds," goes on to say, "It can transcend the ordinary course of laws; it can transcend the ordinary course of laws; it can basis of the British empire. The

not over \$200 two years ago who are now worth at least \$3,000. Every man is bound to get rich, because he has no rent or taxes to meet, and living is cheap. Here a man can get 160 acres of land, the best you ever saw, for nothing, and by industry

can become rich in a very few years.

"The rush the past year for this place has been so great that there is not an acre of land to be had within thirty miles. The St. Paul and Minneapolis Railroad Comst. Faur and Minneapous Railroad Company is now making a new line sixty miles further west, opening up a new country, giving plenty of room for all. I wish some of our countrymen living in poverty in Ireland only knew of this country, and had the courage to come and try, and had the courage to come out here. Any man with \$500 can get along here and leave his family independent for-

ever.
"To give you an idea what a man can do I will quote myself. When I came here this time last year my means were very small. I have now over 500 acres of land, three horses, a pony, two cows, a farm-house and implements, and seventy acres of this land is a homestead, which I got for nothing. The remainder is railroad land, which I bought for \$5 an acre. I have thirty years to pay it off, and I hope in a short time to give up railroading and go to live permanently on my

tarm.
"Now, in the old country no living man under any circumstances could get anything like this, and I do not see any difficulty in others doing as I have done."

If a painter would produce a perfect representation of nature he is obliged to em-bellish her. Since he cannot impart to canvas the velvet softness of the skin, the freshness of coloring, and the grace of na-ture, he must supply their lack by giving ture, he must supply their lack by giving too much in some direction, that he succeeds in giving enough. Morally speaking, we are painters of those on whom we pass judgment; and having no exact measure of the good qualities which we perceive, let us at least palliate the defects.

There is no greater mistake than for a parent to interfere too much between her child and God. The effect is often to inter-

RGYMEN. rong and even ther public men tonials to quack I medicine, but article is made medies known ns use and trust commend it. I artily commend they have done believing they use. I will not

igton, D. C.

Postler's Extract untatung rem-

The Catholic Mecord

Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich-mond Street. Annual subscription..... ADVERTISING RATES.

ents per line for first, and five cents e for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ments measured in nonpariel type, 12 per line for each survey in nonpariety previsements measured in nonpariety previsements to an inch.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To contract intended for publication must contact attached, and

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publishet and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

Dear Mr. Coffey.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, throughly Catholic, entirely independent of the cause of the Church and to the provident of the cause of the Church and confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

HANCOCK AND THE PRESI-DENCY.

As the day of election approaches the success of Gen. Hancock appears to grow in certainty. He has since his nomination received the adhesion of large numbers of influential men in various parts of the countryhitherto in accord with the Republican party. The latest and most important declaration made by a prominent politician in favor of Hancock is that of Judge David Davis, of Illinois. Judge Davis represents the State of Illinois in the United States Senate. While pursuing, since his accession to the Senate, a strictly independent course as to party, he still enjoys very great influence with independent Republican electors. His intimacy with Lincoln, whose nomination for the Presidency he supported at the Republican convention of 1860, and his long and honored occupancy of a seat in the Supreme Court Bench at Washington, give his utterances a prestige and an influence certain to be felt in the present campaign. Judge Davis, in a letter on the political situation lately published, avows his preference for civilians to soldiers for the higher civil trusts, but bound. as he declares every good citizen to be, to make choice of one or other of the party nominees, affirms his decided intention to support Gen. Han-

"I have no hesitation," says Judge Davis, "in supporting Gen. Hancock, for the best of all reasons, to my mind, be-cause his election will put an end to sectional strife and to sectional parties, and will revive a patriotic sentiment all over the land, which political leaders and factions for sinister ends have sought to pre-

This declaration is pitched in the right key. It is indeed time that American statesmen should contrive some means whereby such entities as a "solid south" or a "solid north" should disappear from American politics. We undertook some time ago to point out that at the present time a territorial line of demarcation entered into party divisions in the American Republic to an extent full of danger to the well-being of the country. The cruel, unjust, and illadvised policy of reconstruction after the war is chargeable with this very undesirable state of affairs. If the South be to-day a unit in its Congressional representation it is on account of the outrages on justice and public morality perpetrated by political adventurers under the name of Union and the guise of loyalty. The true friends of Union, the loyal and devoted adherents of the American constitution throughout the country, will gladly read Judge Irishmen. Davis' attestation to Gen. Hancock's noble course during the gloomy days of reconstruction.

"Great as was the achievements of Gen. Hancock in war, his conduct in peace when in command of Louisiana and Texas in 1867, was still greater, and justly commends him to the confidence of the country. That was a time when passions ruled in the public councils and military power was extended to silence civil au-thority. The temptation was strong to sail with the rushing current, for an inflamed partisan opinion was too ready to condone excesses and to applaud oppres sion. Gen. Hancock's order No. 40, in assumming charge of the fifth military district, anno need the right of trial by justy, babas rpus, the libert, of the pres, roalze it will not be disappointed. Dake of Cumberland the far of enjoying for years.

freedom of speech, the national rights of persons and the rights of property must be respected.' These principles are the basis of free government."

Judge Davis certainly speaks the sentiments of a vast majority of the American people when he declares the principles thus enunciated by Gen. Hancock the basis of free government. But besides his expressed adherence to these principles at the close of the war, Gen. Hancock, in his now famous letter anent the Presidential embroglio of 1876-7, sets forth with singular precision the true principles of freedom and purity of election. Judge Davis does good service to the cause of honest Republican government by his timely letter. It is a document which eannot fail of lasting results for good. It will give confidence to the South and buoyancy to the North. Strict and decided adherence to the views propounded by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, can alone perpetuate the institutions under which the American Republic has sprung into a greatness the most rapid in growth and expansion the world has ever seen.

BRITISH STATESMANSHIP.

Eighty years have passed away

since the legislative union between

Great Britain and Ireland was effect-

ed. Since that time British statesmen have given much time and attention to the righting of Ireland's wrongs. Still they have done very little to remove the grievances under which the Irish people have, for centuries, labored. The prime source of Ireland's trouble is the system of land tenure prevailing in that country. If the people were once owners of the soil they cultivate, no government could dare resist their just demands for local legislative autonomy But, as matters now stand, the Irish are aliens in their own land. They have a soil the most fruitful under heaven. They have deep and broad rivers and magnificent harbors-but all is ruin and retrogression in the land they occupy-but cannot claim as their own. Their rivers, deep and broad, are not the channels for com mercial inter-communication; their harbors are not the recipients, as they ought to be, of merchantmen from every country on the face of the earth. The towns in the interior, and the cities on the sea-coast, all present the same sad spectacle of decay. But this is not the worst. Every few years we have the people of Ireland appealing to the world for the cold mercy of its charity. Is not this humiliating? Is it not disgraceful to this age of supposed and boasted progress? Is it not-ought it not to be mortifying to English statesmen to reflect that eighty years have passed away and yet Ireland is socially and politically far behind the age? The Irish people themselves have made every effort to procure their own advancement, and it cannot be denied that, in many cases a decided improvement, socially and politically, has been made. But, taking everything into consideration, Ireland is, to-day, as impotent a factor in European politics as she was one hundred years ago. British statesmanship, in dealing with Ireland, has been a signal failure. It is now time to give a trial to Irish statesmanship. We have ourselves no hesitation in believing that the time must soon come when Ireland will be governed by Irishmen. By Irishmen alone can it be ruled with the success necessary to security. The present condition of Ireland is deplorable in the extreme. "Ireland for the Irish," the old battle cry of freedom, will now rally Irishmen of every political belief to the standard of legislative autonomy for their country. Ireland, to be happy, must be ruled, not by Englishmen, but by

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

We direct the attention of such of our readers, as have children to educate, to the advertisement of this found in another column. It is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, and the success that attends these Fathers as educators in all parts of the world characterises their college in Montreal. The course is thorough and we feel sure that those who pat-

THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND.

Irish politics have assumed a new and ominous phase. The people, seeing that the harvests raised by the world's charity are to be snatched by greedy and unfeeling landlords in payment of rent, are organizing an active and vigorous resistance. Our sympathies are enlisted on the side of the tenantry. We know that their cause is just-that they are the victims of a system disgraceful to the age we live in, and a standing proof of the incapacity of British statesmen to deal with Ireland. We do not advocate any doctrine savoring of Communism when we say that the Irish landlords, by their total disregard of the duties and responsibilities of ownership, have forfeited all right to the soil, whose tillers they persecute. Parliaments may refuse justice-Parliaments in days gone by have done so-but justice was, nevertheless, obtained by a sure and expeditious means. Though Parliament has recently confirmed landlordism in its tyranny, the people, from whom Parliaments spring, will take the matter in hand. Well will it be for the rulers of the land if, in time, they accede to the popular demand. But sad will be that day which will see the government placing itself in antagonism to the people. The present struggle in Ireland will be exceedingly bitter. The followers of the landlords will lose no occasion to provoke the people to acts of violence certain to bring on guilty and innocent alike the severest punishment. But, we hope that, under the wise counsels of their leaders, the Irish people will manfully, persistently and successfully insist on right being granted them to live in peace and security on the soil they cultivate.

GOLDWIN SMITH. We have received a communicaion, unaccompanied by the signature of the writer, and which, consequently, we do not publish. The writer complains of the utterances of Mr. Goldwin Smith before the teachers' convention recently held in Toronto. He says that Mr. Smith branded France as more superstitious and ignorant than England, and that our readers "would like to hear some evidence of this fact." We do not feel it our duty to seek after evidence to support the erratic expressions of Mr. Smith, especially when he speaks high one, he has never, in our estimation, nor we think in that of any honest man, been considered as an impartial and unprejudiced writer on Catholic topics. We, therefore, take no notice of Mr. Smith's sayings on such subjects, but merely pass them by as we do the rabid writings of the thousands who belittle everything Catholic, and who believe that villifying Catholics is no infringement of the command "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbors."

A SUBJECT FOR OFFICIAL IN-

The members of the London Field Batery have formed themselves into an Orange Young Britons Lodge, and Grand Master Eilber, of Crediton, instituted the same on Friday night, after which the

party supped at Frank Campbell's res-We clip the above from our city contemporary the Free Press. It seems preposterous that a body of volunteers such as the London Field Battery is, and recognized and armed as it is by the government, should be allowed to organize itself into a lodge of a secret society. We were of opinion that even the individuals belonging to such volunteer com panies as this could not belong to any such society. We may, however, be wrong in our opinions, but would like to invite the attention of the Minister of Militia to the matter. We have no objection at all to these young men associating themselves with the "Young Britons," "True popular institution, which will be Blues," or others of that ilk, but after the exhibitions of manly process and Christian forbearance given by gentlemen of this stamp, on a recent occasion, we have a decided objection to see them armed and equipped by the government of the Ireland to do their duty by the men the

military men identifying themselves with Orange lodges became an actual nuisance, and had to be suppressed, and we were led to believe that it had been since determined to pre-

vent a like occurrence for the future. Since the above has been written a letter has appeared in one of our dailies stating that the members of the above mentioned battery did not form a "Young Briton Lodge," but a "Prentice Boys' Lodge." The daily in question very appropriately entitles this communication a "distinction without a difference." Like our contemporary, we can see very little difference between the two associations. They are both equally objectionable.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The subject of Irish emigration to Canada was recently brought before the House of Lords by Lord Dunraven. He was most eloquent in his description of the country and dwelt forcibly on the many great facilities offered to emigrants by our Canadian government, urging the necessity of initiating some extensive scheme of emigration in union with the efforts of the Colonial authorities. He seems to look upon emigration as the only cure for Irish distress. The history of the past, however, is against him in this view of remedying Irish difficulties. It has been tried again and again, and still does Ireland Connaught, one of the most afflicted dis-

tricts of this unhappy land, during the

distress of last year, is a case in point. In 1851 its population was 1,418,000; in 1871 it was 846,000; so that this vast tide of emigration, from this one distrtct, has in no way tended to better the situation of the poor tenant-farmers who remained. It is hard to think that every bad season must not only bring starvation to the door of the Irish peasant, but that it must also be the signal for him to bid good-by to the land of his fathers, and to become an exile on the face of God's earth. The recurrence of bad seasons in other countries no doubt brings distress, but in no other country do we see such wholesale expulion of a people as may be witness from time to time in Ireland. If the members of the House of Lords would set themselves to work to meet the present Government half way in its scheme for Irish relief, no such thing as this wholesale emigration would be necessary, and instead of sending away the Irish emigrant with hatred in his heart for the oppressors of his country, they would attach to them, by the strongest bonds, a people who have never been ungenerous or ungrateful. Nor can we see any great difficulty in tiding over the present crisis in Irish affairs. Ireland is certainly a fertile country, vielding a generous return for of Catholics and Catholic countries. the labor expended in its cultivation, and Whatever may be his reputation as the only thing that seems to stand between a literary man, and it is no doubt a its present pitiable condition and a happier state of affairs is that class prejudice which the landlords of Ireland, especially such of them as are seated in the House of Lord, have ever allowed to hinder them from a course of just legislation to Ireland. They will not bear their share of the burthen which the visitation of Providence placed upon the nation's shoulders, therefore must the Irish emigrate. Another point worthy of the consideration of gentlemen of the Dunraven stamp, should be the manufactoring facilities and mineral wealth of the country now plunged in want. They complain of a surplus population which agricultural pursuits can no longer furnish with the means of subsistence. But is it possible that there can be found no other means of giving work, and consequently bread to these thousands of famishing men? If the gentlemen who occupy seats in the legislative halls of England, and many of whom have pocketed thousands of pounds wrung from the toil of the Irish peasant, wish to dispose of the men who cannot now live in Ireland, let them strive to turn their industry into a different channel from that of agriculture; let them legislate in such a manner that the opening up of the Irish industries of former years may be at once begun, and what a change for the better will be produced. It is all very well for their Lordships of England to talk in lofty terms of emigration to Canada, or to other countries, but what does this emigration turn out to be in many cases? Simply shifting the burthen which the strictest obligation imposes upon themselves, to the shoulders of that people to whose shores they send the poor emigrants, for we find, very frequently, that those who come are without means, unused to the customs and to the climate of this country, and being often unable to find employment, become a burthen on the benevolent institutions of the land. We trust that the protest sent to the old country by the St. George's Union, a document both sensible and timely, will be read and studied by those who are talking so loudly in

favor of emigration from Ireland, and that

its effect will be to induce the landlords of

country. We know that under the the profit of whose toil they have been

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The action of the English House of Lords, on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, has drawn from His Grace the Archbishop of historic Cashel the following letter. It has the true ring, and coming as it does from one of our most prominent Irish prelates, will have, no doubt, a special interest for many of our read-The Palace, Thurles, August 10th, 1880.

The Palace, Thuries, August 10th, 1880.

My dear Father Ryan—It is well, I think, to let the hereditary legislators of England know what we in Ireland think of their lordships' latest manifestation of hostility against us. It is well also, it is fit and proper, that Tipperary should take he initiative in the matter by sounding the first note of defiance and denunciation, and by furthermore proclaiming the peo-ple's resolve to live in the land in which ple's resolve to live in the land in which they were born, and be fed, together with their families, out of the produce of the fields, which they, and they alone, have tilled and toiled upon and rendered fruit-ful. 'The husbandman that labors,' says ful. 'The husbandman that labous, says St. Paul (2 Tim. ii. 6), 'must first partake of the fruits.' 'No,' says the English House of Lords, 'St. Paul was wrong in that, and obviously Socialistic in his teaching, for the rent must be paid first, how-ever ill it may fare with the husbandman; and as certain dangerous theories to the ontrary are being propounded nowadays by irreligious men, we wish by this on overwhelming vote to have it made known to them and to the empire that even for an hour we will not part with any of chartered privileges of our class, that consequently our wretched Irish dependants may now as ever be mercilessly flung out by us on the roadside, because they cannot possibly manage at one and the same time to pay us our rent and preserve their families from perishing. There is, besides, a grave constitutional question now at stake. That question will, no doubt, be dealt with at the proper time

and in the proper place.

"The great statesman, now happily convalescent, who stands at the head of her Majesty's ministers, and whose good will to Ireland has been abundantly made manifest, will see in due course that the voice of the people's representatives shall not be trifled with or set aside. For the rest, I feel assured that the men of Tip-perary will state their views at Wednesmeeting plainly and fairly, without bluster or exaggeration, or the senseless parading of any fanciful theories; and above all, that they will give no pledge or promise which they are not prepared,

all hazards, manfully to redeem. Your very faithful servant, + T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE wish to call the attention of our readers to the letter of "Humanity" which we publish to-day. It advocates the cause of that most hard-working and most deserving class of men-the teachers of On-

A RUMOR has been going the round of the press for some time that the Holy Father was about to reassemble the Vatican Council. This, like a good many more of the press reports regarding the doings of the Holy See, turns out to be pure fiction.

MR. GLADSTONE has gone on a visit to Ireland, partly for pleasure, and having at the same time an eye to the condition of the country. He will, most likely, see many things native land, for whom our friend which will surprise and shock him, as regards the treatment of the tenants by their law-protected slave drivers.

ALBEADY the return of the am nestiedCommunists in France is making itself felt in the shape of several brutal attacks on the police. Since the murder of the policeman, in the Rue Montmartre, several others of these officers have been attacked, and, no doubt, the end has not yet genial to these miscreants to allow them to live peaceably.

THE Irish Peelers are alive and active. They have succeeded in creating another scare. The government has received reliable information that the Ballin College Powder Mills were to be blown up. a difficult matter to see that all this nonsense is the work of the authorithe Nationalists.

Ireland is overcrowded, the landlord statists say, and distress is inevitable in consequence. The density of population consequence. The density of population in Ireland is 170 to the square mile. In Massachusetts it is 228 to the square n.ile. Why isn't there a famine, some time, in Massachusetts ?-Pilot.

Because you have in Massachusetts men of brain and muscle and manliness, nearly all of whom make their living by following some honorable calling. In Ireland the masses have to supply, by the sweat of their brow, the wherewithal to support in idleness and debauchery a set of voluptuous noodles, who, were they sent over to Massachusetts, and left to their own resources, would be picked up by the police and sent down as vagrants.

THE Birmingham Post deplores the fact that Canadians cannot, from | - Catholic Columbian.

circumstances of climate and other matters, fit themselves for court etiquette. We can assure our friend over the water that Canandians have too much to attend to, and are endowed with such a large measure of practical common sense, that they have no desire to trouble themselves at all about courts or court etiquette. They wish for neither the one nor the other. We have a plain, com-mon-sense way of doing things over here, and your snobbery and tomoolery can never find a foothold in

Janada.

THE liberty enjoyed under the present Republican Government of France seems to be of the slimmest kind. Quite recently an order appeared in the Journal Officiel from the Home Secretary, inviting J. A. H. Hickey, editor of Le Triboulet, to leave France within twenty-four hours. It seems that this gentleman is an Irish American who, for some years, has been a resident of France, and who is also a graduate of the military school of St. Cyr. The "crime" of which he is guilty and which has awakened the ire of the authorities is, that he has been indulging in some remarks regarding the corpulency of M. Gambetta, recommending the use of Allen's antifat, and that, like all honest men in France who have the good of their country at heart, he has doubted the prudence of expelling the Jesuits. Verily the path of French editors is not one strewn with roses.

THE secret longing of the human heart for the abandoned Church has been clearly illustrated in the eloquent words of the Spaniard Castelar. Before the assembled "Cortes." at Madrid, he declared: "Should I ever rejoin any Church, the object of my choice would not be the Protestant institution; her chilly air benumbs my soul. No! I would retrace my steps to that sacred altar which instilled into my heart the most sublime sentiments of life! to that temple would I return which witnessed my first child-like prayers, and there would I seek the image of the Holy Virgin that, with a tender smile, enlightened my sorrow. I would return to that sacred spot, where my spirit would be inebriated by the odor of incense, by the peal of the organ, by the sombre light so calmly stealing inward through stained windows and reflecting from the gilded wings of angels, the silent witnesses and companions of my childhood's fancies; and at the approach of death I would embrace the sacred tree of the Cross, which, with its saving arms shelters the spot that is most dear and venerable to me upon earth-my mother's grave. Yes! if I should ever re-enter a church it would be the Catholic Church

Our cotemporary the Free Press takes frequent occasions of airing its very marked unfriendliness to Irishmen in general. We do not think there exists an Irishman, who is imbued with the least love for his can afford a word of commendation. Those who are agitating for a change in the present condition of affairs it denounces as "mad caps," for the reason, we suppose, that they will not tamely submit to all the insults of the governing class. Our friend is a firm believer in the "mild cure" principle, and would have all Irishmen speak in this wise: "Gentlemen, will you kindly give us a small measure of justice?" On being refused, they should present themselves been reached. Bloodshed is too con- the following year and say: "Gentlemen, will you please consider our Let them be refused ever so many times, and in the most uncouth style imaginable, they should loyally and peaceably submit. When at last a savage kick is adsubmit. ministered, those people should still be truly loyal, and simply ask their rulers "to please not kick so hard; as it hurts." Irishmen will never forget their manhood and cringe before the despotism of Englandties themselves, designed with the object of creating prejudice against we. The Irish question has now become a topic largely discussed in nearly every country in the world, and the almost unanimous verdict of public opinion places the Government of Great Britain, and the aristocratic element of England, in a position deserving only contempt and scorn. The ill-judged utterances of our cotemporary will have very little weight even in the limited circle in which it lives and moves

> Ir is not religion or faith that prompts the rich man to thank God that he is not a pauper. It is the spirit of that fellow, who once thanked the Lord in the temple, that he was not as the rest of men, thieves, extortionists, adulterers and murderers. The Christian spirit for the rich is to be grateful to the Almianty for giving them the means of helping others.

and has its being.

RELIGIOU GRAND CERE

The chapel at

Orphan Asylum.

of August, was

most touching

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vows which for

vent, and the

trusive charity

indeed for those

nounce forever

who sacrifice the

pure tabernacle

FRIDAY,

poor "for Chris poverty. Stan f a new existe the lover of th series of meaning religious soul the heart of the joy at the thou obation has e has been deem those vows that filled the heart evident in thei the separation fures, which the tunity to testif they are to ser eternity. The little gem at this "bridal m which the good know how to to these poor litt tered in the i the altar of Go devoted their representative these wards th praying for t maidens, that grant them the faithful keepi were about to indeed, and of At 8 o'clock I ceded by his o sanctuary, an mass was beg Bruyere, the of the Conv brant was ass bat of Ingerse Father Molph sub-deacon, a of ceremonie mitre, occupi having as hi

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RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

GRAND CEREMONIES AT MOUNT HOPE.

The chapel attached to the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, on the morning of the 25th of August, was the scene of one of the most touching ceremonies in the Roman ritual, that of the solemn profession of vows which for life are to bind those that make them to the seclusion of the convent, and the work of silent and unobtrusive charity. A solemn moment it is indeed for those tender maidens who re-nounce forever the vanities of the world, who sacrifice their own will in their vow of obedience, who make their souls the pure tabernacle of the Holy Ghost by their yow of chastity and who make their vow of chastity, and who make themselves poor "for Christ's sake" in their vow of poverty. Standing thus on the threshold of a new existence, an existence which to the lover of the world appears but one series of meaningless sacrifices, but to the religious soul is a second paradise, how the heart of the young novice thrills with joy at the thought that now the time of obation has ended, and that at length she probation has ended, and that at length she has been deemed worthy to pronounce those vows that make her the spouse of spouse of her Redeemer. Certainly the joy that filled the hearts of these good sisters was evident in their joyous countenances, and the separation from the world and its pleas-ures, which their religious life entails, was welcomed by them only as another oppor-tunity to testify their love for Him whom they are to serve in time, and to enjoy in chapel, which is a little gem at all times, was decorated on this "bridal morning" with all that taste which the good Sisters of St. Joseph so well know how to throw around the sanctuary It was a touching sight these poor little waifs, the orphans, shel-tered in the institution, kneeling before the altar of God with the sisters who have devoted their lives to the service of these representatives of their crucified Redeemer, these wards that Christ have left them, all praying for these young ladies who had come to strengthen the band of God's handmaidens, that their heavenly Father might grant them the graces necessary for the faithful keeping of these vows that they faithful keeping of these vows that they were about to pronounce—a touching sight indeed, and one long to be remembered. At 8 o'clock His Lordship the Bishop, preceded by his clergy, took his place in the sanctuary, and the Holy sacrifice of the mass was begun by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, the venerable spiritual director of the Convent. The Right Rev. celebrate was assisted by the Rev. Father Bouleant was assisted by the Rev. Father Bouleant was brant was assisted by the Rev. Father Boubrant was assisted by the Rev. Father Boul-bat of Ingersoll, as Deacon, and the Rev. Father Molphy, the pastor of Strathroy, as sub-deacon, and Father Tiernan as master of ceremonies. His Lordship, in cope and of ceremonies. His Lordship, in cope and mitre, occupied a place in the sanctuary, having as his chaplain Very Rev. Dean Wagner of Windsor. Lambillotte's Paschal Mass was rendered in the usual brilliant style of the Mount Hope choir, the music, both instrumental and vocal, reflecting the greatest credit on those in charge of this department. We were particularly struck with the piece sung after the consecration, "Quam dilecta." We have seldom heard anything more pleasing, the sweet voice of the singer going direct the chapter of the profession. sweet voice of the singer going direct to the heart. This and the profession hymn were the two choice morceaux of the service. At the conclusion of the mass His Lordship turned towards those who were about to enter the religious life and addressed them substantially as follows:— The ceremony which has drawn us to

this quiet sanctuary is one that is full alike of interest and instruction—interest to the friends of the young ladies who are about to enter the religious life, and instruction to all who witness it. We have come to put and responded to.
BISHOP—What do you ask for, my childto all who witness it. We have come to see some assume for the first time the re-ligious habit, that habit symbolic of separation from the world, of poverty, chastity and obedience, others to pronounce those vows which are hereafter to bind them to the narrow path of Christian perfection. Religious are called in an especial manner to imitate the life of Jesus Christ. True, he is the model after which the lives of all christians should be shaped, but the life of the religious is to be the faithful reflex of those virtues of His life which they are called to practice in following the evangel-ical counsels. As in nature some beauties are more striking than others, so in the spiritual world some are called to a closer union and a more faithful imitation of th union and a more faithful initiation of the beauties of the Redeemer's life than others, "even as star different from star in glory." There are souls to whom is said, "Be pure of heart." This is for all, but there are others to whom Christ says, as he did to the young man of the gospel, "give up what you have if thou wouldst be perfect." you have if thou wouldst be perfect. This is what the religious is called to do not only to give up what they possess, but to renounce even the desire of possessing. to renounce even the desire of possessing. The chief of the Apostles, Peter, had not much to relinquish. Trifling indeed were the worldly goods which he abandoned vet St. Gregory says that he gave up much because he renounced the desire of possessing. So it is with the religious. She may not be blessed with much fortune, with much wealth of this world, yet great indeed is her offering, for she renounces forever the desire of being the possessor of these things. You are called to imitate Jesus Christ, for what is the religious life but the practice of those virtues which shed such a halo around the life of our Blessed Redeemer. We know Him to be the Son of God, coequal with His Father, sovereign Lord of the universe, and yet we see Him give up all in the work of man's Redensption. What a mystery hovers over the poverty, the self-abnegation of His birth! The master of all, He comes among man as the poorest. He has yielded everything in His unbounded love. This He wishes His religious to do. They give up everything, but it repopulations to the conditions of the conditi renouncing the world and even themselves they possess Christ. See the purity of Christ. Born of a Virgin mother, He advanced through life on a virginal path, His favorite disciple, the virgin John. He raised purity higher than all the other vir-His favorite disciple, the virgin John. He raised purity higher than all the other virtues and stamped it as the grand perfection of the Christian soul, because He knew in attaching our hearts to this grand virtue he steals them from the grovelling appetites and passions of sinful human nature. He compares the purity of virgins to the light of heaven and paints the proud privilege of these souls in paradise who "follow the lamb wheresoever He goeth, and they alone can sing the new song that none can sing except those that are not

defiled." The privilege which you enjoy is akin to that of the angels, allowed as you are to practice within the pure atmos-phere of the sanctuary this grandest of all virtues. "In the Kingdom of my Father they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are like to the angels of God. Christ, too, practiced obedience. He, as God, was supreme master and fountain of all law; yet before He came the prophets said, "Holocausts and whole burnt offer-

ings Thou wouldst not, therefore Thou hast given me a body, then I say behold I come." Christ came down on earth in obedience to His heavenly Father, and from the stable to the Cross he offers one sub-lime example of obedience. Man fell from his high estate through disobedience to God, and the first lesson taught by that Re and the first lesson taught by that Redeemer, who came to save us, is that of
obedience. In that lone and deserted
garden where the full agony of his passion swept over his soul, the wail that
comes from His bleeding heart bears to
us the lesson of obedience, "Father, not my
will, but thine, be done. "He became obedient unto death, even unto the death of the Cross." This model is presented to you for your guide; obedience is the corner stone of society, the mainstay of the church and the foundation of the religious community. Individual religious may be good and virtuous, but without obedience their efforts will be ill-directed and will fail to attain that end which is the grand object of the religious life. These are the observations, my dear children, which I have thought fit to make; let me exhort you to remember them as living convic-tions, that they may help you to walk in the narrow path of obedience, chastity, and poverty. Where would be the grand re-ligious institutions of this country were it not for these virtues? Let me remark to you, young religious, that the future of this community depends upon you. If you be fervent and zealous, then will it be successful; if you be tepid and careless, then will it languish. May God fill your

will invite you to enter with Him into the joy of His eternal Kingdom. the joy of His eternal Kingdom.

When His Lordship had concluded his address he proceeded with the ceremony of reception, entoning the Veni Creator, which was sung by the choir. His Lordship then blessed the religious habits which, in a few minutes, were to be conferred on the candidates. These young ladies, tastily dressed in white, wearing on their heads wreaths of flowers, were arrayed in bridal costume, and knelt before the altar to answer the flowers, were arrayed in bridal costume, and knelt before the altar to answer the different questions put to them by His Lordship before they discarded, forever, the gay dresses of the world. These questions concerned their resolutions to live and die in the religious life, and made known the sperificae, they would be a life. sacrifices they would be called upon to make in that career which they wished to embrace. Having answered embrace. Having answered them in a satisfactory manner, they retired from the Chapel and returned in a few moments wearing the garb of the humble Sister. His Lordship then gave to each the name by which she was to be known in religion. Here began the more solemn portion of the ceremony, the pronouncing of the final Here began the more solemn portion of the ceremony, the pronouncing of the final yows of three of the members of the society who had already passed some time in the religious life. Thus does the church act cautiously with regard to those who wish to serve God in the religious life, giving them ample time to experience the true sacrifices of the cloister before she allows them to pronounce that final yow allows them to pronounce that final vow which binds for life. At a signal from which binds for life. At a signal from the assistant priest, the three sisters about to make profession, accompanied by the Superior and her assistant, advanced be-fore the bishop, who was seated before the altar, when the following questions were

hearts with the true spirit of this ceremony. May His graces descend upon your souls so

vance in virtue until Christ, your sp

Novices-We beg, for the love of God, to make our profession, and to be received into the congregation of St. Joseph, in order to devote our whole lives to the service of God and our neighbors.

Bishop—Have you, my children, seriously thought on the obligations you contract in making your profession in this Congre

gation ? Novices-We have most seriously re flected on it; and having an experience of liceted on it; and having an experience of it during our novitiate, we hope, with the grace of God, to comply with its obligations, as far as our weakness will allow.

Bishor—Have you quite freely, willingly, and purely for the love of God, resolved to take the three simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and faithfully to keep them?

fully to keep them?

NOVICES—It is, with all our heart, with our free will, and from the sole love of God, that we have resolved to renounce altogether ourselves, entirely to leave the riches, pleasures, honors, and all creatures, in order to make profession of the poverty, chastity and obedience of Jesus Christ, whom alone we wish to love, faithfully to imitate all our lives; and in order to sat-isfy the pressing desire which the Holy Spirit gives us, we most humbly supplicately

you to receive immediately the vows we are going to make to God. His Lordship, addressing the Superior and sisters, said to them, "You have heard, Sisters, the pressing request which these novices have made. Do you give your consent on the part of the congrega-tion? The Superior, on the part of the congregation, replied: "Yes: our Sisters wish, that, by the grace of God, they may wish, that, by the grace of God, they may have the happiness of living and dying with them in the Congregation, and that they now take the holy vows and make their holy profession according to the form of our Institute." His Lordship then addressing the novices said; "Courage then, my children; if such be your wish, come my children; it such be your wish, come and offer your vows to God, your Creator, and you shall be instructed by His Divine light and inflamed by His most pure love."

The young sisters then advanced, and in a The young sisters then are not never before and distinct voice pronounced their vows, after which His Lordship entoned the Te Deum, and thus ended one of the most impessive ceremonies it has ever been

QUEBEC LETTER.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

I have been awakened to the fact that if I wish to preserve my nom de plume as my own proper belonging, some effort on my part, however slight, is necessary. There are reasons for my seeming dilatoriness, however, which, having explained to you in a private note, I trust will be satisfactory to those of your readers who do me the favor of reading my "occasional notes" from the "Ancient Capital.

THE CLERGY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE are at present in retreat. The exercise are being held in the venerable Seminary and are being conducted by Rev. Father Fievez, one of the Redemptorists at La Bonne Ste. Anne. Another retreat for those who had to remain in charge of the several parishes will be held at a later date in the Archbishop's Palace.

CONFERRING THE BLACK VEIL.

This solemn and ever impressive ceremony took place in the ornate chapel of the convent of the Good Shepherd in this than five city yesterday, when no less than five young ladies finally vowed themselves for the remainder of their earthly career to the care of the erring ones of the flock of Him who said: "I am the Good Shepherd," and Who again teaches such a beautiful lesson in St. Luke XV, 3-7. His Lordship, Monsignor Cazeau, presided, assisted by Revd. Father Walsh, C.SS.R., of St. Pat-rick's, and Revd. Mr. Blais, of Fraserville, (Riviere du Loup.) The ladies who thus gave up their lives to their Divine Master's service were as follows: Miss Lane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lane of this city, in religion Sister Mary Anne of Jesus; Miss Pouliot, of St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, in religion Sister St. Ambrose; Miss Plourde, of Fraserville, in religion Sister St. Ludger; Miss Turgeon, of this city, in religion Sister St. Cyril; Miss Gravel, of Chaseau Richer, in religion that every day of your lives you may ad-Sister St. Praxede. An eloquent sermon and one highly suited to the occasion was preached by Rev. Doctor Blass of the Seminary. The chapel was densely crowded by the relatives and friends of the reverend sisters, who, after the cere-mony, waited on them in great numbers in the parlors of the convent. Revd. Sis-ter Mary Anne of Jesus will be stationed at Fraserville, whither she proceeds to-

morrow, and Kevd. Sister St. Ambrose at the new house of the Order just opened at Charlesbourg, the second in that district of country; the other three ladies will remain at the mother houses here. RELIGIOUS RETREAT. The retreat of the former boarders the Ursuline Monastery in this city, which commenced on Tuesday afternoon, ter-minated this morning, and in the afternoon the young ladies took their farewell, many of them for a time, and others, perhaps forever, of the precincts which had become so dear to them from having spent so many years of their childhood and youth within The number who attended the res year was one hundred and fifty two, by far the largest ever known in th

history of the institution, and they came from widely separated districts, one at least from Ontario. At an early hour this morning the scene that presented itself through the grating of the cloister to those in the outer chapel, was a truly beautiful and impressive one, as the long fyle of youthful ones in their maiden innocence wearing the traditional white lace veil, ar proached to receive the Bread during which solemn hymns and chants

were sung to organ accompaniment MONSIGNOR CAZEAU to be quite well. His friends, however, unsel abstention from fatigue. is said he some time ago received a very handsome and characteristic letter from Lord Dufferin, complimenting him on his golden wedding, and regretting that he was not in Quebec to join in the celebra-

tion. A PLAGIARIST. A PLAGIARIST.

It would appear that the celebrated Canadian poet and hitterateur, Mr. L. H. Frechette, ex-M.P., is, after all, only human. He has written, at least, two dramatic pieces, Papineau and l'Exile, both of which have been severely criticized, be letter extribuled. the latter, particularily, on account of its want of morality. It now appears, how-ever, that this is not the only ground of complaint in its regard, as Mr. J. P. Pardivel, the talented assistant editor of Le Canadien, comes down on him, (he now in Paris receiving the crown of the now in Paris receiving the crown of the Academy,) with a tomahawk. He says the "Retour de l'Exile" is stolen bodily from "La Bastide Rouge," a novel by Elie Berthet; and proves it by quoting whole passages from the latter which the editor of La Patrie has appropriated with the condition of the province of the story of the story

verbatim et literatim. Le Courrier de Montreal says the French language is neglected for English in many Quebec families, and Anglicisms are crowding into the ordinary conversation of the people. It urges the press and the schools to put down this mania for English. It believes in children learning both languages, but French is the mother-tongue of Quebec, and its supremacy should not be imperiled by the introduc-

tion of barbarous Anglicisms.

Le Drapeau National quotes from a speech made at a recent Republican meeting held at Montpelier, Vt., as follows:—
Foreigners should be banished from this country after the Republican triumph in country after the Republican triumph in the fall. They lack intelligence, and in that respect are lower than the negroes at the South. They were not created to the South. They were not created to live in a civilized country, particularly the Irish and French Canadians. They are brutes, whereas the negroes are men. Le Drapeau asks French Canadians wh think of going to the States to read and digest this.

Le Nouveau Monde says the main

Le Nouveau Monas says the main obstacle in the way of education in Quebec is the scattered population; children having to go long distances to school. In Ontario the population is more dense, and that gives the Upper Province a great advantage in spreading Primary education.

Le Monde publishes the Mail's article in full to show that the French Canadians are not with a friend in the Ontario press, and the hope of convincing the grumblers in Quebec that the province is not se far helpind in the metter of adventions of section. behind in the matter of education as they try to make out.

Yours truly, OCCASIONAL. Quebec, Aug. 27, 1880.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Your correspondent who wrote from this city a fortnight ago, is certainly a man of refined taste. While the beauties of Brantford are highly appreciated here, it would not, perhaps, be quite right for a permanent resident to point them out so distinctly; and this modesty, on our part, keeps us from being sought out as much as we would otherwise be. Every day such explanations as characterized your correspondent's letter are heard here, but it took us a little by surprise to see them in took us a little by surprise to see them in print. To a younger man we could show

the result that the letters would be writ-ten to, rather than of Brantford, and in all probability would contain the same expres-sion of affection, with the difference that the proper noun at the far end would be the name of a person instead of a place. But a place is a person instead of a place is a person instead of a place. But a place is a pla has made friends here, and he is highly spoken of by all who had the pleasure of

of a different order, and with

beauties"

eeting him while on his recent visit. The Assessment returns for 1880, gives the amount of property supporting our schools at \$263,000 for 1879. This is an guide to the relative increase in population the returns are as good as worthless. No care seems to have been taken to ascertain the correct numbers. Where Catholics are the correct numbers. Where Catholics are boarding in Protestant families, they are put down as of that religion, and many cases of similar kinds occur, so that any

attempt to draw conclusions therefrom would be misleading. The rates of assessment are the same as last year, and the same as is struck for the public schools.

I see that the I. C. B. U. have been talking of Irish colonization, which is cer-

talking of Irish colonization, which is cer-tainly a worthy object for any society of the kind to be engaged in, though leaving the matter to be reported upon a year hence does not seem the speediest way of going about accomplishing very much. There will likely be a large immigration within the next twelve months, and the land in the north-west is being taken up pretty fast in the best locations, and if arrangements were perfected, many would soon be settled comfortably. If the matter was taken thoroughly in hand, a few years would witness great results. Our schools are to be re-opened on

Our schools are to be re-opened on Wednesday, (Sept. 1st.) The pupils are to begin the term by attending Mass on that morning, and will be placed under the patronage of St. Thomas Aquinas, as recommended by the Pope. During the holidays all necessary repairs and additions have been made in the class rooms.

The helie Experites of Friday last, con-

The Daily Expositor, of Friday last, contained the following: "Mr. Cornelius Donovan, Principal of the Hamilion Separate Schools, is in the city, and paid us a visit to-day. Mr. D. is an old typo, and formerly held a responsible position in the Times office."

The Rev Father Madigan, of Walkerton spent a couple of days in Brantford last

Two pupils of Miss Dalton, of South Cayuga school, passed the intermediate well up on the list. Mr. George Glenny of this city, won

one or two special prizes at the matches of the Ontario Rifle association. A mission is to be held here in October

Brantford, Aug. 31st, 1880. NAYR.

LAWN SOCIAL IN PRESCOTT.

A Lawn Social was held on the grounds of Prescott Roman Catholic Separate School, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August. The grounds, which are very large, and school, were illuminated.

Evergreens were planted around the walls. Interspersed were flags and Chinese lanterns, and from the summit of the highest trees were hung flags. Near the centre of the grounds a May pole was erected, covered from top to bottom with a strand of shrubbery carefully made by the young ladies of the congregation. About two-thirds distance up the pole were ropes attached, covered in like man-ner. Chinese lanterns were hung from the ropes, and a flag was run up to the top of presenting a pretty apole; the whole

pole; the whole presenting a pretty appearance when lit up.

Several tents were pitched on the grounds, the one for ice cream being the largest. The lesser ones were used for lemonade, candies and fruit. A very artistical flower stand was arranged by

Tea and coffee we e served in the school

The music furnished for the evening Ogdensburg, N. Y., City Band. About 800 persons were present.

The nett proceeds were \$108.31, a sum

that has never before been realized at any

one social. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for trespassing on your valuable space. I thought it would benefit some of our Catholic friends up West to show them what can be done and how much money made.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN GIBSON. Prescott, August 24th, 1880.

CALLED TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen, we are pleased to see, have, after having passed successful examinations at Osgoode Hall last week, been called to the Bar of this Province: Mr. M. A. McHue of Windsor; Mr. J. J. Blake of London; and Mr. E. Mahon of Ottawa.

Ottawa.

We have also much pleasure in recording the success of Mr. P. McPhillips, son of Mr. P. McPhillips, son of Mr. P. McPhillips, sr., of Exeter, at the recent examinations for call to the Bar at Osgoode Hall. The young gentleman succeeded in passing without an oral on the merits, and stood near the head of the list. Mr. McPhillips studied under the late Thomas Sectebard. O. C. M. P. P. late Thomas Scatchard, Q. C., M. P. P., and afterwards with W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M. P. P., leader of the Conservative party in the Local House; and completed his legal studies in the office of Messrs. Cameron & Applebee here. We understand that it is probable he will accept a partnership with a prominent Toronto firm.

In the same connection, we have to ongratulate Mr. Charles Mahoney, of the of O'Sullivan & Perdue, Toronto, and office of O'Sullivan & Perdue, Toronto, and Mr. James Mulligan, of Pembroke, on the way in which they passed their first intermediate. Mr. Mahoney stood first, being specially complimented by the ex- of the Society similarly evacuated,

aminers on having attained 289 out of a possible 300, and Mr. Mulligan second, without an oral, and received the highest

encomiums from the examiners on the excellence of their papers.

All of the young gentlemen above referred to are Irish Catholics, and certainly have not failed to uphold the name of our countrymen in the ranks of their profes sion. We trust that their brilliant exam-ple will be emulated by others of our young friends in the same line, and wish them a continuance of their present distinguished record.—Irish Canadian.

CANADIAN NEWS

Thomas Wood, of Port Hope, on Tues day evening fell into a threshing machine and lost one of his legs. It was torn to On the 30th, as the 6.50 train going east

was leaving the G. W. R. station at Wood-stock, a man named James Hay, of Blyth, slipped, and the wheel of one of the coaches passed over his left leg, severing it about

passed over his left leg, severing it about half-way below the knee.

A most distressing accident, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred in Clarendon township, in Pontiac County, on Thursday. Two children aged 5 and 7, of Mr. Stanley, were burned to death while the parents were absent from the house.

A young man named James Schram, ged 25, was run over by a locomotivs on the Welland Railroad at St. Catharines on the 25th. His head was severed from his body and one of his legs mangled. It it not known whether it was the result of accident or a case of suicide.

In Hamilton, on Friday, a colored man named Weaver gave a child five years old a glass of gin. The little one hovered between life and death for several hours. The man was fined \$10 or go to jail for three months. He should have received a good smart castigation from a cat-o'-nine

Three or four weeks ago Alexander, youngest son of Alexander Johnson, Elora, bruised his leg by falling into a hole in the sidewalk. As the skin was not broken little was thought of the accident, and the little fellow, aged four years, continued to run about as usual. Inflammation set in, and after considerable suffering the poor

Patrick Delmore, councillor of Anderdo township, Essex Co., Ont., was shot at by an unknown man, while driving home on the night of the 23rd. The ball entered his neck. There are hopes held out of his recovery. It is supposed to be done by a colored man, as the wounded councillor took a stand, it is claimed, against the interests of the colored residents in hi

David Hopgood, of Essex, fired at a squir-rel seated on a fence, but instead of hit-ting the squirrel the bullet struck the fence, and glanced off sideways along the fence to where his nephew Horatio was sitting on the elevated steps in the school house fence and penetrated his right side, glane ng off the ribs and lodging near the spine The wounded youth was immediately taken home, and now lies in a very dangerous state, it being impossible to extract

Constant Gauthier, aged 17 years, eldest son of Dennis Gauthier, proprietor of the Western Hotel, Belle River, Essex county, accidentally shot and killed himself on Friday afternoon. Constant, who was on a hunting expedition with a party of young friends, laid his gun down while he took a drink of water from the lake, on rising drew the muzzle of the gun towards him, when the hammer caught in the weeds or underbrush and the charge was exploded. The shot passed directly through his heart, killing him instantly.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are 20,872 Catholics in the British Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, has selected a

site in Listowel for a Roman Catholic Church. The building of the edifice will proceeded with as soon as possible

The new terra cotta statues of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, lately received from France for the new R. C. Church, Amherstburg, were blessed with the usual ceremonies on Sunday last. A cable despatch says the Vatican has

A cable despatch says the variant has decided to augment and reorganize the colleges of the Propaganda for Asia and Africa. Branch colleges of the Propaganda will be established in suitable localities, and new vicariate apostolics be created in Morocco, and another farther in the interior of Africa.

The Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anne des Plaines, Que., on Sunday, was attended by 1,500 of the faithful. They went by special train on the Q., M. O. & O. Railway for St. Therese. The party took up some for St. Therese. The party took up some fifteen cars of the railway company. They reached St. Therese at 1 o'clock. where mass was celebrated.

Queen Christina of Spain has given much pleasure to the Catholics by visiting in succession nine popular chapels and churches dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and leaving two hundred dollars for the poor at each shrine. At every chapel she knelt for more than an hour in prayer. The Queen and her mother constantly visit churches.

THE FRENCH JESUITS.

Paris Aug. 28.—Lepere, ex-Minister of the interior, and intimate friend of Gametta, in speaking at Avellon referred to Defreycinet, the Premier, and his new Re-Defrevcii us Bill, and said the decrees agains illegal congregations will not remain a dead letter. The Chamber of Deputies is degrous that the existing laws shall be forced to that end, and the decrees will be carried out to the very letter against all

carried out of the very feed against congregations.

The Pope has assented to the proposal that a portion of the French Jesuits should form a society for the propagation of the stable of Carliel Africa.

faith in Central Africa.

Paris, August 30.—Newspapers announce that the police will to-morrow visit the Jesuit scholastic institutions throughout France to execute the decrees against unauthorized congregations. against unauthorized congregations. At the Jesuit establishment at Dijon to-day the police found only one regular priest, who is a new director of the estab-lishment, and one Jesuit representative of the society in its civil capacity as proprie-tor of the building. It is believed that the police will find all the establishments of the Society similarly execuated.

ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Aug. 27.—Much amusement was caused in the House of Commons by the discovery that Mr. Sullivan was eating supper in his seat. The chair appealed to Mr. Sullivan to discontinue his "repast," whereupon he collected the fragments of the "repast," and put the victuals under his seat. his seat.

his seat.

London, Aug. 27.—The government has informed Mr. F. P. O'Connor, home rule member for Galway, that the treasury has decided to grant a loan of \$140,000 at 4 per cent. to improve Galway harbor. Some of the Irish members speak of this as an effort on the part of the ministry to induce the home rulers to sell out for to induce the home rulers to sell out for \$140,000, and offer the loan on that

The Lords are committing political sui-cide. A fortnight ago the Peers encour-aged the general impression that they would not interfere further with Government Bills. Having rejected the Compen-sation Bill, they thought it dangerous to sation Bill, they thought it dangerous to attempt to throw out any more. The rejection of the Compensation Bill made them intensely unpopular in Ireland and threatened to bring about a combination of English Radicals with the Irish party against the hereditary system in the House of Lords. The amendments to the Employer's Liability Bill have now roused the working classes. have now roused the working classes into antagonism. The Peers desire likeinto antagonism. The Peers desire like-wise to reject the Hares and Rabits Bill would create a conflict between themselves and their tenants. At a large meeting of Conservative Peers held yesterday, Lord Beaconsfield advised them accept the Bill, suggesting such alterations in committee as would not affect the main object of the measure, but would deprive the tenant of sporting rights, while conferring on him the authority to

estroy ground game.
London, August 30.—In the Commons
o-night the debate on the Irish Constabulary votes was resumed. Parnell asked if Forster, in the event of the landlords continuing to abuse their power, would advise the summoning of Parliament during recess to pass a law protecting the

tenants.

Forster did not expect it would be necessary during the winter to ask Parliament to pass a Coercion Bill or interfere for the protection of tenants, but if he were convinced that the law as it stood was an instrument of injustice he would not be the instrument for enforcing it. The constabulary vote after a brief debate passed by 105 to 76. The House shortly after passed all remaining votes of estimates.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Aug. 29 .- A London special. New York, Aug. 29.—A London special to the Tribune says:—Ayoob Khan's withdrawal to Sangrini does not mean that he is raising the seige of Candahar, for which sufficient hill men and villagers remain. Ayoob has simply gone to where the Tarnak and Argundab valleys bifurcate, so as to be able to protect his forces from attack in the rear by Gen. Roberts. Ayoob Khan hes 5,000 capital soldiers and count-Khan has 5,000 capital soldiers, and count-Khan has 5,000 capital soldiers, and counting the troops from the Ghazis tribe and irregulars, has in all probability 15,000 men. The official declarations about Afghanistan during the past week confirm the expectation that both the Kuram Valley and the Khyber Pass will be given up. The question is now whether the short Khyber Pass and Candahar are to be

retained.

A Bombay dispatch says there was a great scare at Kurrchee Sinde on Friday, in consequence of reports by the natives that 15,000 Pathans had assembled on the hills and meditated an attack. Arms were distributed to the whites, and reinforcements ordered up, but the night passed quietly. The Pathan ressdents were disarmed on Saturday. Another correspondent, at Bombay, telegraphs that serious apprehensions are entertained at Kuraehee. The steamer coming with three companies of reinforcements to that place was ordered to go with full steam. Trouble is expected on the Scinde frontier.

STEAMROAT DISASTER.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 29.—The steamer Marine City, running between Mackinac and this port and Cleveland, took fire this afternoon, two miles off Alcona, thirty miles below Alpena, and burned to the water's edge. She had a large load of pas-

sengers.
Alcona, Aug. 29.—The following are the names of those who cannot be found, and who are believed to be drowned:—Richard Sholts, head waiter; James Griffin, MeEvoy, Toledo, Dr. Pomeroy, Ottawa, O. Miss Jennie Murser;—Watson, Detroit.

TRY BURDOCK Blood Bitters, the great system renovator, blood and liver syrup, acts on the bowels, liver and kidneys, and is a superb tonic.

STAINED GLASS WORKS.—We lately had STAINED GLASS WORKS.—We lately had the pleasure of visiting the Stained Glass Works of Mr. Joseph McCausland, of Toronto. Some beautiful specimens were on exhibition. Upwards of forty men are now employed filling orders for various parts of the country. The magnificent windows in the new church at Ingersoll were produced at Mr. McCausland's establishment. establishment.

THE GREAT TRIUMPH of the 19th cen-The GREAT Intestration of the Indicate tury is the great medical climax Burdock Blood Bitters, cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, nervous and general debility, and is the purest and best tenic in the world.

Attention is directed to Anderson & Co's advertisement of a few specialties for the use of school children. Anderson's bookstore is the recognized headquarters for everything in the school book line, and we are sure parents will only be consulting their own interests by giving them a call.

J. J. Gibbons has received his new fall goods. This is one of the most popular dry goods houses in Ontario. The stock is always well assorted, and the prices cut to suit the prevailing competition. Call and examine.

The Greatest Popularity of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is where it has been longest known. Time cannot detract from its merits. Is is an old reliable remedy for all bowel complaints incident to the summer season,

HARRIET M. SKIDMORE (MARIE) IN PORT-LAND "CATHOLIC SENTINEL."

[A poor woman in Boston gave a hundred dollars, the entire savings of years of labor, to the Irish Relief Fund, and when the priest inwhose charge she gave it asked her name, not it might be enrolled, she refused to tell it, saying, "God knows my name, Father I' his beautiful example of noble charity united with true humility suggested the follow-ing verses:"

saying, "God Rhows my hame, Fathe is beautiful example of noble charity with true humility suggested the foll verses."

From the riven heart of Frin Came the wild and word cry.

'Upon my blighted bosom My famished children lie.

O, sister lands! where reigneth Abundance fail and free.

O, exiled sons and daughters, Send aid from o'e the sea!'

Swift sped that ery of anguish Far o'er the billws' crest, And rang, in walling echoes, Throughout the boundless West. And stranger hearts benignant, (In fondest union blent With Erin's true souled exiles) A generous answer sent.

The rich man gives his thousands, The poor is the man gives his thousands, The poor and the smile of God Is shed with the more tilght.

Amid the generous legions Who sent their findy store. From out the New England's shore, Came out of Erin's daughters, Nigh spent with toil and age—(O, write her name, dear angels! On Love's England's shore, Came out of Erin's daughters, Ring out each with toil and age—(O, write her name, dear angels! On Love's cowbreathed word That from the slips herole, The wondering page!) And, Time, adows thy ages, Ring out each will be more their first shore. The wondering habor "Trough long and toilsome years. Yet old do I give them, Sole trails of weary labor "Trough long and toilsome years. Yet old you'd light hem." A still poor Ireiand's hunger—To but the stranger dollars!—Her hard-earned gift—her all! Adown thy checks, good Pastor, Well may the tear-rain fail!

My noble child!" he murmurs, "Quick! tell me now thy name! That gratitude may trace it First on the serol of Fame.

For, O, thy gift is regal—All, All, thy garnered store—The fruit of all thy labor—Could kingly boon be more?"

Nay! write no name, it pray you," She said in whispers low, "Ay Eris's humble daughter, What heed of earthly fame? Thou has a crown eternal, For God books my name, my Father, And He, alone, should Know," Ay, Eris's humble daughter, What heed of earthly fame?

Thou has a crown eternal, For God books and writes forever That name in light abov

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

A meeting of the Mansion House Relief Fund Committee was held on July 31st.

The balance in hand was £4,589 odd.

Resolutions were adopted asking the
Government to make the Committee a grant equalling the cost incurred by them for postage, telegraphing, and stamp duty on cheques, and ordering their accounts to

De audited.

On July 31st, Simon Carty, No. 8
Sandwich-place, Dublin, aged 43 years, a
drayman, was standing close by a horse
that was being yoked to a wagon, belonging to the Alliance Gas Company, when
the animal lashed out and kicked him on
the head. The unfortunate man died the the head. The unfortunate man died the

Bridge, Dublin, which was some time since decided on by the Municipal Council, was formally effected on Aug. 6th.

KING'S COUNTY.

A threatening letter has been addressed to Mr. Charles Dunne, of Ballycumber House, King's County, in connection with

Armstrong, a leading corn merchant of New Ross, went out in the river for the purpose of bathing, accompanied by his two sons, the eldest not more than twelve

KILKENNY.

Longford. The new altar of the Sacred Heart, intended as a memorial of the late Bishop, has been erected in the cathedral, and is almost completed. It is built of precious marbles of different colors, of which the principal are porphyry, onyx and malachite. The memorial cross has also been raised at the head of the grave in the Nun's Cemetery. It stands out prominently, and is seen from all the the principal roads. It is excellently carved and malacente. The memorial cross has also been raised at the head of the grave in the Nun's Cemetery. It stands out prominently, and is seen from all the the principal roads. It is excellently carved with panels and scroll work of the old principal roads. It is excellently carved with panels and scroll work of the old Irish style, and stands with platform and pedestal twelve feet high. There are inscriptions in Latin and English which tells the life and death of one of Ireland's most. pedestal twelve feet mgn.
scriptions in Latin and English which tells the life and death of one of Ireland's most distinguished Bishops, who was known in two hemispheres for his eloquence and learning and gentle virtues, who was entrusted with a delegation which extended over a great part of the American Continent, and died at the early age of 45

bail, themselves in £50 and two sales in £25 each.

ARMAGH.

On August 15th, Mr. Simpson, solicitor, and Mr. Boyle, sheriff, proceeded with two bailiffs to the lands of Brackley, near Keady, to execute a decree. They seized some horses and cows, after which a mob, of Richmond street, London, Ont.

Lege of Physician, Surgeon and Accounteder. Night calls to be lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accounteder. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 2-1y two bailiffs to the lands of Brackley, near Keady, to execute a decree. They seized some horses and cows, after which a mob, of Richmond street, London, Ont.

1. In Internation of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accounteder. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 2-1y two bailiffs to the lands of Brackley, near Keady, to execute a decree. They seized some horses and cows, after which a mob, of Richmond street, London, Ont.

Rumors of intended evictions were never more rife in the Mitchelstown quarter than more rife in the Mitchestown quarter than at the present time, and are, unfortunately, but too painfully true in most instances. Captain Bowen has just cleared off the entire townland of Farrahy through the instrumentality of the eviction.

On July 29th, Mr. Robert Cambridge, On July 29th, Mr. Robert Cambridge, Sheriff's officer and his assistants proceeded to the land of Dunneen, the property of Mr. W. J. Bleazby, near Rosscarbery, and took possession of a farm of 36 acres held by a man named Edward Molony. The decree for possession was obtained at the Bantry Sessions. The man did not reside on the farm; he has a shop in Rosscarbery, and owed ten years' rent which amounted

On July 30th a farmer named Mileane, On July 30th a farmer named Mileane, who lived near Athea, was proceeding home from Listowel Butter Market when his horse became restive and unmanagable. In his effort to check the horse he fell out of the car, which then rolled over him, inflicting on him such fatal injuries that he died inemediately after.

On July 31st, a young woman named Ellen Sheehan living with her father at Glenamount, a few miles outside Kanturk, was accidently killed in a field near her house while saving hay.

house while saving hay.

On July 30th a sad accident occurred at Kinsale, through a boatmen named Kirrigh Kinsale, through a boatmen named Kirrigh and two young farmers, named Daniel Reily and William Drinan, were drowned.

A young woman named Catherine Relihan, wife of a laborer, gave birth to three children, on August 5th. One of the children died. The other two are living, and they and their mother are doing well. An application has been forwarded to the Queen for the usual gratuity given to a mother on such occasions.

LIMERICK.

On Aug. 1st, threatning notes were found posted in proximity to the house of found posted in proximity to the house of worship in the fishing village of Castle Connell. They were directed principally against Mr. Dudley, agent, and Cain, bailiff, of Lady De Burgho, who resides close to the village, on account of a man named Walsh, for many years in her service, having been discharged.

The Rev. John Clifford, P. P., died at his residuese in Monegae on the list of

residence in Monegee, on the 1st of August.

On the evening of July 31st, Mr. Robert Smith, cashier in the Munster Bank, Ennis, with his wife and Mr. O'Callaghan, also a clerk in the Munster Bank, went out in a pair-oar boat, on the river, and enjoyed themselves for about an hour. When returning home at a point near Clenroad Bridge, where a furious current prevails at the fall of the tide, the craft partially stranded upon a rock. Mr. O'Callaghan leaped out, and waded ashore. O'Callaghan leaped out, and waded ashore. Almost immediately the boat upset, turning completely over. Mrs. Smith came upquickly, and caught the boat, to which she clung for a long time, until Messrs. Geo. Milward and O'Callaghan, in a boat belonging to Mr. Milward, pulling to her assistance, and reached her just as she was sistance, and reached her just as she was dropping off exhausted and insensible.

he animal lashed out and kicked him on he head. The unfortunate man died the ollowing day.

The alteration in the name of Carlise bridge, Dublin, which was sometime since ecided on by the Municipal Council, was exactly, effected on Ayu. 6th.

The alteration in the name of Carlise bridge, Dublin, which was sometime since ecided on by the Municipal Council, was really effected on Ayu. 6th.

The alteration in the name of Carlise bridge, Dublin, which was sometime since ecided on by the Municipal Council, was the handsome tablet erected to his memory. which were perfectly spontaneous, limited in amount, and confined almost exclusively Master Andrew Chissel, son of James Chissel, Esq., Ballinhally House, Tullamore, was accidentally shot by his brother and died on Aug. 6th.

In amount, and confined almost exclusively to his college contemporaries. It reflects great credit on Mr. Sheehan, Killaloe, at whose marble works it was manufactured.

TIPPERARY. On July 31st, a sheriff's bailiff, named House, King's County, in connection with the eviction of tenants named Heaton who were living on some property recently purchased by Mr. Dunne.

At the monthly meeting of the Birr Town Commissioners, held on Aug. 3d, a memorial was residual fear the with the was stationed as caretaker, in which he was stationed as caretaker, in which he was stationed as caretaker. Purchased by Mr. Dunne.

At the monthly meeting of the Birr Town Commissioners, held on Aug. 3d, a memorial was received from the inhabitants of Crinkle, praying that the Commissioner would take steps to cause additional military to be quartered in the barracks. A deputation of the trades of the town also waited on the Commissioner for a similar purpose.

WEXFORD.

On Aug. 4, a gentleman named William Armstrong, a leading corn merchant of Since then the landlord put one Robert Since the the landlord put one Robert Since the transfer of the trades of the trades of the trades of the town also waited on the Commissioner for a similar purpose.

WEXPORD. Since then the landlord put one Robert Maher into possession, but he did not re-New Ross, went out in the river for the purpose of bathing, accompanied by his two sons, the eldest not more than twelve years. There was a strong current running at the time, which swept him out into the Channel. Not being able to get in he cried out for help to his children, who were unable to swim, but threw him a life belt, which the deceased attempted to grasp, but missed, and sank.

KILKENNY.

Maher into possession, but he did not reside on the farm, putting in Fennessy, a sheriff's bailiff, who was guarded nightly for months past by a body of police. As usual the police, on the night of the outrage, remained with Fennessy until about balf-past four o'clock in the morning, when they returned to their barracks. Scarcely had they gone when the house was attacked by six men with blackened faces and black veils, who quickly effected an entrance. Once in, they seized Fennes. Mr. Edmond Tobin, of Crane, Kilkenny, writes a letter to the Journal, in which he describes the return of Mrs. Brennen, a widow, who had been ejected for owing only one years' rent, and "when the amount in full was tendered to the law agent he bluntly refused it without an additional half years' rent." However, a number of generous friends made up the money for the distressed tenant. him swear that it his life was spared he would leave and never again return to the house. Fennessy swore as they dictated. Tying his hands behind his back they escorted him as far as the high road, when, after ever, a number of generous friends made up the money for the distressed tenant, on which occasion they held a little reunion at the widow's house, where cheerfulness, coupled with friendship, became the order of the day.

LONGFORD.

On Aug. 5th, the second anniversary of the late Bishop Conroy, of Ardagh and Clonmacnois took place, in the Cathedral, Longford. The new altar of the Sacred Heart, intended as a memorial of the late Bishop, has been erected in the cathedral,

numbering over two hundred, rescued the the cattle, and assaulted the sheriff and his men. The sheriff proceeded to Keady and brought out the police, but the mob, cattle and horses had disappeared. The sheriff and Mr. Simpson have sworn information against several of their assail-

The dreaded potato blight has definitely made its appearance in several places throughout the county Armagh.

DOWN.

A number of young lads were recently A number of young lads were recently amusing themselves with a hoist at the Albert Basin, Newry, when a boy named Murphy was caught by the chain and lifted up by the neck. His companions could not liberate him, and he received injuries that proved fatal.

On August 1st, the dead body of John Basen, keeper of the second lock on the

Feenan, keeper of the second lock on the Newry Canal, was found in the waterway near his house. It is supposed that on the previous night while doing something to the gates, he fell in, and was drowned. Feenan, who was a sober man, leaves a wife and family to mourn his sad death.

DONEGAL.

A cable dispatch from Londonderry states that during a heavy thunder-storm, on the 15th instant ("Lady Day,") a terrific flood swept the glen of Glendore, in Donegal, flooded the parish church of Conneenona, and imperilled the entire congregation, which was at Mass at the time. The freshet came with fearful suddenness, inundating the sacred edifice in a moment. mundating the sacred edifice in a moment. Several of the congregation were swept away while attempting to escape. Some of these were subsequently rescued, while others were drowned. The officiating priest, after doing all that lay in his power to save his flock, succeeded in gaining a safe position on high ground. The bridge agross the stream at that point was enacross the stream at that point was enacross the stream at that point was en-tirely demolished. Great excitement was created in the neighborhood. Parties of men were engaged in searching for the bodies of the drowned. Five bodies have been recovered, and 11 persons were

MAYO.

On August 4th a display of very un usual character took place in Swinford. A crowd of about fifty men of the laborring class, accompanied by their wives, carrying children in their arms, paraded the town, loudly demanding food. They proceeded in a body to the residence of the Rev. Father Conlan, C. C., where their demands assumed a very threatening aspect. Their condition was simply deplorable. The usual fortnightly supply of meal was stopped on July 24th, consequent on the want of funds. There is no work in the place at present. Field labor there is scarcely any by reason of the incessant rain, and the so-called "relief works" have proved a mere sham, the only "works" being a few footpaths, which afford no relief to anyone except the contractors. Out-door relief has also come to an end, and where there is a large population dependent for their livelihood on their daily toil this is a very serious matter indeed. Altogether the outlook is a gloomy one for the "landless," and unless the benevolent—through the Mansion House Committee and the Land League, come to the rescue, the longed-fo bounty of the harvest will bring no com fort to the wretched inhabitants of "Mill street."

Meetings.

TATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT UASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the control of the cont

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH-CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—

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The Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two parts of two months each. Payments the control of the month of two parts of the months of two months and the proof of the months of the first months of the control of the proof of the months of the first manner of protracted illuser dismission, in case of protracted illuser dismission, in Exercises and the property of the property of the property of the proof of the property of the propert before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illuess ordismissal.

TERMS:—For Board and Tuition in Eng-lish and French, per annum, \$100.

Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the "LADY SUPERIOR," Convent of St. Jeseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 37-1y

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system of heating has been introduced with
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branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge.
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4.19

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Bebsteads (walnut) at \$30.00; Prince of Wales
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ness.

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MISCELLANEOUS.



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The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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TEST IMONIAL.

I have been an inveterate sta I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is Delaware P. O., Ont.

ANDREW COLVIN.
London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

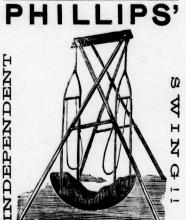
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> GREAT SALE. ----ALL--

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CLEARED OUT

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DUNDAS STREET.

HUMOROUS.

The rain falls on the just and the unjust. But not on a man who has just stolen an umbrella.

Says a French critic: "I like a girl before she gets womanish, and a woman be-fore she gets girlish."

The following unique couplet appears in the obituary columns of a Philadelphia newspaper:

I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good IRISH SYMPATHY—THE RELIGIOUS

day."

A newly married couple from the vicinity of Cape Vincent went to Kingston yesterday. After rambling around with their hands joined, enjoying the elephants, they drew up in front of a peanut stand on Princess street. The 'hubby' invested in five cents' worth. In about five minutes the bridegroom was heard exclaiming, after vehement suction, "There, Aarminty, I know'd we'd be sold. I've been sucking that darned thing for five minutes and there ain't a bit of juice in it.' The bridal party proceeded, notwithstanding the bitter disappointment.

"Do you think you can make arrests

"Do you think you can make arrests and guard prisoners?" asked the Galveston Chief of Police. The applicant smiled a smile that made everybody in the office feel positively uncomfortable. It was the kind of smile that Othello smiles when, towards the last, he begins to see through

Chief of Police. The applicant smiles a mile that made everybody in the other feel positively unconfortable. And the control is the every known Carbonic church and chancel until the end of the year for the policy of the last, he begin to see through flower land the policy of the last of the last of the way to flow with the last of the way to flow with the last of the way to flow with the last of the last of the way to be obligated to see through with the control of the last of the

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Idleness makes a man more idle; if idleness sets on twelve eggs she iz sure to hatch them all out.

vices will gro apace if yu will only let Pride and ignorance travel hand in hand; the more a man knows the less he iz

The virtews hav to be kultivated, while

A modern professor would require 1,000 pages to deskribe light, and then would be no nearer to it than when he started. Moses sed, "Let thare be light, God sed, and thare was light."

Atoms are respectable for it.

Atoms are respektable, for it iz atoms that make a whole.
Ingretitude iz the kurse ov Heaven to pay man for hiz mgratitude.
Grate buty in a women iz a mere surprize; her grate power lays in the goodness ov her harte.

ov her harte. Tru charity iz born in the harte, iz edukated in de hed, and graduates at the

Thare iz plenty ov scientifick men who

Thare iz plenty ov scientifick men who hav allmost diskovered perpetual moshun, who couldn't repair a boy's paper kite, or windmill, to save their lives.

The travellers in forrin lands mite possible be divided az follows: Thoze who travel bekauze they kant keep still—thoze who go bezause others do—thoze whoze desire iz to be seen and envyed—thoze who hav money to spend—and the fu who go to learn bi compareing themselfs to others.

Yung man, don't forgit this: Yure an sesstor kant transmit one single virtew to yu, nor one single ray of wisdum; money iz all he kan giv yu, and who knows but he got that dishonestly?

"Our American baby with wings didgly,
To meet his Saviour in the sky."

Madame X., who receives a new chambermaid, asks: "Are you active?"
"Active! Madame can judge for herself. I have left my last place for having chased my mistress down two flights of stairs!"

That was a brilliant speech of a young society man who was "making conversation" with a young lady last week. "How fortunate it is," he said, "that before people go to the lunatic asylum they always lose their mind."

The college graduate is hanging about the outer edges of journalism, waiting for a chance to jump clear into the middle of it and astonish the world, and when he does get the chance he is sent around to the police office to see how many "drunks" have been brought in. Lime Kiln Philosophy. it and astonish the world, and when he does get the chance he is sent around to the police office to see how many "drunks" have been brought in.

A lady who offers to furnish "some story" to a Michigan paper, says in the postscript, M, b i can send you some poems to, sum real prety verses if you desire that i writ myself, for i can writ poems as well as storys." The editor is mean enough to decline on the ground of poverty superinduced by the panic.

A man out West obtained a divorce from his wife, and married again within three days after the decree was granted.

An Irishman commenting on the man's action, remarked, "Bedad, he couldn't have had much respect for his first wife, to be marryin' again so soon after lavin' her."

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in a suggestive sort of a way, as if there was more to follow, inquired, "Is this the rinktum—sinktum—sanctum, or some such place, where the editors live!" "This is the editorial room, yes, sir. Come in." "No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all Locke like our garret, only was. Good

ORDERS.

The address to the expelled religious orders in France, denouncing the arbitrary conduct of the French Executive, and sympathizing with them under the recent expatriation, has been signed by the whole of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament as well as most of the Roman Catholic peers in the Upper House. A large number of the expelled Jesuits are now in England, where they have found temporary homes under the hospitable roofs of the more wealthy English Catholic families. Every effort is being, and will be made, to domicile the Order in this country. Thought the whole of the United Kingdom collections are to be made in every Roman Catholic church and chapel until the end of the year for the expelled Order.



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polleies—a number never before execute the steel, Entending Insurers Will Note, 1st. That the "London Mutual" was the ploneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its mem.

should be exercised.

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Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
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To the Editor of the Catholic Record. Your Ottawa correspondent, "A Catho-lic Civil Servent," must surely be a strange compound. What is his position at the present moment and what are the facts of

of the Commission itself; whereupon our Catholic and very civil servant jumps to the rescue of his masters at Ottawa and says: "Ah! Mr. Editor, you are surely mistaken; don't you see that the Secretary, (i. e., the masters' masters' servant,) "who is always an important factor" in such cases, is an Irish Catholic! Surely, my dear sir, this is a complete and entire refutation of your charge. So much for Catholic Civil Sercharge. So much for Catholic Civil Servent; he admitted the *principle* of your action; he merely differed in a matter of de-

tail. THE Now, sir, I, "in my innocence;" I, an indignant son of the sod" which, barring the implied sneer, I am proad to admit myself to be, I pointed out that a Secretary, however important his status, was not after all the same as a Commissioner. I may have done so in "indignant" language—in language that was not quite palatable to "A Catholic Civil Servant," but I meant what I said; that, and nothing more

But now the "cat is out of the bag," and the Catholic Civil Servant changes his and the Cathole Civil Servant changes his tactics, or, rather, shows himself in his true colors. What right have Irish or English or Scotch or other foreigners(?) to assert any claim in this Canada "of ours?" I remember once upon a time that something like the same language was held in the old Canada Parliament by a then very prominent statesman, since deceased and prominent statesman, since deceased, and I also well remember the scathing, mercilessly crushing rebuke administered to him by the late D'Arcy McGee; one pa-sage I remember particularly well.

by the late D'Arcy McGee; one pa-sage I remember particularly well:—
"Sir—said the cloquent tribune—the man who would use such language, would defile his own father's grave.

I did not seek, nor did I for one moment imagine that I had discovered the author of the correspondence in question.

That was and is a matter of perfect indifference to me and to the public. I did not mention the names of either the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission or of the of the Civil Service Commission or of the Pacific Railway. My personal acquaint-ance with the former is of the very slightance with the former is of the very signi-est, but I believe him to be, both from his writings and through friends, a scholar and a gentleman. I hinted as much in my for-mer letter as that his attainments and po-cition would of itself ensure his appointsition would of itself ensure his appoint-ment. I only know the latter gentleman

Your correspondent was never "more at sea" in his life then when he insinuates jealousy on my part. Jealousy is no part of my nature. I never even knew that such an appointment was on the tapis till I saw it referred to income the such as the such as appointment was on the tapis till I saw it referred to income the such as the s

I saw it referred to in your columns.

"A Catholic Civil Servant" speaks of the fitness and as to Mr. So and So being

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD both of the people and teachers on the matter. But I hope now, after the resolutions of the teachers in convention at Toronto that the condition of poor superannuated teachers will be better attended to, as some of them, with large families, will starve if something better be and floral world only die to live again; not done to relieve their present condition.

Most of this class spent the best part of their life in the profession—and they expect that the following regulations will be passed by the Minister, viz: (1) That all teachers of fifteen or more years' standing be allowed SS for each year instead of six, as it is now. (2) That each female teacher be compelled to subscribe S2 or S3

for examination for every class.

These are the opinions, not only of the teachers, but also of the people everywhere, and they wonder why these reasonable resolutions so often promulgated did not, before now, meet the approbation of the authorities. However, if they now take them up and put them in practice without delay, they will do much to satisfy public opinion, and also relieve a large number of faithful and devoted public servants, in the noble and even holy cause of education. I am, sir, yours sincerely, HUMANITY.

August 25th, 1880.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures canker of the stomach and bowels, dysentry, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints.

summer complaints.

MESSERS. TUCKETT & BILLINGS are often asked to sell their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco to retail dealers. They never in any case do so, and for the best of reasons. The wholesale trade of the country have a distributing machineny which handles the "Myrtle Navy" without any addition to its permanent expenses. If the manufacturers were to undertake that work, as they would by selling to the retail trade, it would require an independent machinery, the whole cost of which would have to be borne by the proceeds of the

CATHOLIC PRESS.

ONE of the resolutionary London papers speaks (as if there were such a thing) of the "native Protestant community in Rome." We should like to consult the Roman census paper. Of course we are ment of a Commission to enquire into the Civil Service, you, Mr. Editor, very properly took exception to the absence of an Irish Catholic in the composition—that is, of the Commission itself; whereupon our Catholic and very civil screent in the composition—that is, of the Commission itself; whereupon our Catholic and very civil screent in the composition—that is, of the Commission itself; whereupon our Catholic and very civil screent in the composition—that is, of the Commission itself; whereupon our Catholic and very civil screent in the appoint. who have seized possession of the "States of the Church" have, many of them, found their account in the English gold which has been diligently circulating for several years throughout Rome and its neighborhood. English Protestantism of the Earl Shaftesbury type has been hard at work buying up Italians to make Protestants of them. There are plenty ready to take the money, and to pretend to the Protestantism; but as yet it is hardly consistent with gravity, and is a complete perversion of the truth of the case, to speak of "a native Protestant community in Rome." It is grandly mendacious, but exactly what one expects in the quarter exactly what one expects in the quarter where we find it.—London Universe.

> THE DAILYpapers have of late been full of horrors. They have devoted much space to accounts of homicides, burglaries, elopements and other infamous crimes, which are unmentionable here. They have presented their readers with long, graphic, detailed reports of sins which St. Paul says should not even be named among Christians. So avaricious are some of them to spread a knowledge of the facts of every dirty scandal, and to have their pages crowded with sensational items, that pages crowded with sensational items, that nothing of the sort escapes their notice, no matter how distant from their place of publication is the scene of the sins they describe. They may be likened to muck heaps, and those who conduct them to heaps, and those who conduct them to gatherers and consumers of filth. This state of affairs suggests three thoughts:— That men will stoop low to make a living, when journalists, who should be decent gentlemen, will pander to the depraved taste of the rotten-hearted for spicy rela-tions of immoralities; that parents should be extremely careful what papers they let their innocent children read; and that Protestantism is a failure as a moral force, for here it is in the ascendant, and the most beastly transgressions were committed by its members. An open Bible with a go-as-you-please religion is not sufficient to enable men to maste rtheir passions.—Balt-

JUSTICE to an Irish tenant and justice to the son of a peer are two widely different things. Nobody seems to know this better than the gentleman known as the Marquis of Abergavenny. The object of the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which has been thrown out by the House of Lords, was simply to prevent a landlord from taking an unfair advantage of his tenant in times of temporary distress times of sadly frequent recurrence in poor Ireland. On the ground of freedom of contract, and the duty of the Legislature the fitness and as to Mr. So and So being "a better man," &c. Well, I always understood that an appointment in the Civil Service involved an examination, and that at least a passable knowledge of geography was one of the points insisted upon. If so, your Ottawa correspondent must not have been very hardly pushed or he would know that this world contains more world w not have been very hardly pushed or he would know that this world contains more than one HALIFAX.

I am afraid I must again deprive our very Catholic Civil Servant of any information as to my locale. I am very sorry to give you, Mr. Editor, so much trouble. noble marquis has so far escaped paying what his son could not pay. This would be all very well; we should be the last to give any encouragement to the professive and the professi well for a peer of the realm deliberately SIR,—A good deal has been said and written on this subject, and yet the Minister of Education has not taken any steps so far to give effect to the opinions both of the people and teachers on the consequences of an unfair advantage having been taken of him.—London Universe.

the products of the earth live or die annually; the buried acorn reproduces the oak." These utterances are perhaps not striking in themselves, but coming they do, from so old a man, they will doubtless be largely quoted. The veteran journalist compares Mr. Moody, not unknown in connection with Sankey, with Col. Ingersoll, much to the disadvantage proportion of the teaching staff. (3) That the widows or orphans of deceased superannuated teachers be allowed three-fourths of the said teacher's pension. (4) That a certain fee be charged for each candidate for examination for every class. Moody and Sanky nymns are now sung by native converts in the interior of Africa, where they have gone to join my Grandfather's Clock and to prepare the way for the advent of "Pinafore." It is an ill wind that does not blow some good: but, not withstanding the sufferings of the natives, the hymn-books *must* be sold, and if an African or two be forced to commit suicide to escape the strains of "Only an Armor-bearer," so much the worse for the African. The proceeds of the sale of these hymn-books are devoted to missionary work "at home" in Northfield, Mass. Indians from the far West are transported to Northfield, and there, in the shadow of his home, Mr. Moody converts them. If this plan had not been discovered, Mr. Moody would have been compelled to convert them by telephone. "Mr. Moody, therefore," continues Mr. Thurlow Weed, "has taken up and will carry on the good work so auspiciously commenced by the late lamented Father De Smet." It is very kind of the veteran journalist to mention the name of Father De Smet, who did not believe in converting the Indians luxuriously surrounded by all the conforts of civilization, in connection with Mr. Moody; but their way of working is so different that Mr. Moody may not attain exactly the result which Father de-Smet proposed.—*Brooklyn Review*.

ery, the whole cost of which would have to be borne by the proceeds of the tobacco sales, and of course it would fall upon the consumer. Selling to the wholesale trade alone is, therefore, for the consumer's benefit, and is a convenience to the retail trade, because every traveller who calls—in the grocery line—can take orders for "Myrtle Navy."

HAVE COURAGE.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your points distorted with rheumatism, you may be altorted with rheumatism, you may be altorted with rheumatism, you may be congested. Have Courage.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your points distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested. Have Courage.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your points distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested. Have Courage.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your points distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested. Have Courage.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your points distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested. Have Courage.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your points distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be congested, yo

BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN's stock of boots and shoes for

REGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country.

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known 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 Mountjoy, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits,

dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark ness' 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.

corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.
FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS
FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior
Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia,
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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 reparing and cheaper rates
than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

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COMMERCIAL. London Markets. Ont., Aug 31, 1880. GRAIN

100 lbs \$1 45 to 1 5
. . . . 1 50 to 1 5 Wheat, Winter Spring "Corn 2 75 to 2 25 to 3 00 to 2 25 to 1 50 to 13 00 to 14 00 to 2 50 to

Rolls....
Cheese, Dairy, # 15...
MISCELLANEOUS. Ducks..... Turnips ♥ bush... Carrois.
Apples, \$\psi\$ bag
Potatoes bag
Coal, all stove kinds
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, \$\psi\$ cord
Tallow, rendered
Wool,

| i | | London, Aug. 16. | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|---------|-------|--|
| ı | | H | Buyers. | Selle | |
| l | Huron & Erie | | 140 | 142 | |
| 1 | Ontario | | 126 | 129 | |
| 1 | Dominion | | 117 | 118 | |
| ١ | Agricultural | | 110% | 111 | |
| ١ | Canadian | | 112 | 113 | |
| ŀ | London Loan | | 105 | 107 | |
| 1 | English Loan Co | | 100 | 102 | |
| 1 | London Life | | 50 | 100 | |
| ı | Royal Standard | | 100 | 105 | |
| 1 | Pin an alal | | 100 | 3.00 | |

New Advertisements.

WANTED — A COMPETENT and practical man for the pumphouse at the Waterworks. Must be steady, sober, industrious, and thoroughly reliable, and capable of keeping a correct record of the quantity of water daily pumped. Send application in own handwriting, accompanied with references, directed to the Secretary of the London Waterworks.

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TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular Monthly Meeting of the Iris evolent ociety will be held on Frida ing, Aug. 10, at their rooms, Carling 2k, at 7:30. All members are requested t resent. D. REGAN, President.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Cor-

FOR THE BEST BOATS BE re and go to the other side of the to MITCHELL'S. He has the ver the cheapest rates. All kinds of Boat eed. Don't forget the place, just over Street Bridge. D. R. MITCHELL, tor.

you are suffering from poor health, o nishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer

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Iron-Bound Slates.

100 Page Scribbling Books. Dictation Books. Exercise Books.

Pen, Pencil, Slate Pencil and Holder--all in one.

Everything required for School use at LOWEST PRICES —AT—

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New Dress Materials. New Cloakings. Flannels, Cottons, Blankets, Quilts.

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C. McCALLUM Wholesale & Retail Druggist,

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Mr. Cronyn's New Block, Dundas Street, about the 20th August, three doors east of Horner & Somerville's Cheap Grocery.

MR. McCALLUM wishes to thank his customers and friends for their past liberal support, and shall be pleased to see them, one and all, at his new store, where they will find a very large stock of everything in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Toilet and Perfumery Articles, Combs, Brushes, and Hair Preparations; a full stock of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces; White Lead and Colors ground in Oil, Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine.

As to quality and price of goods, they have my careful attention, and what I have undertaken in the past I will continue in the future, that is to give in every item and line supplied the very best goods at the very lowest possible price. Please call and prove the matter, and let consumers support their own interests. I have undertaken to save each buyer a large amount on every purchase.

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Designs and Estimates submitted. JOS, McCAUSLAND,

HOPE THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All

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Treatment from \$5 to \$10 per month, according to the nature of the case.

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New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens,

New Striped Velvets. New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED

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A complete crearance of a windows and tadies' Corsets—wholesale price ranging from \$7 to \$10 per dozen. The lot will be cleared out at the extraordinary price of

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The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK. The 20—Cent Briliant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until further notice, for TEN CENTS per yd.

N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further potice. at the order p. in. each day and notice.

See REMEMBER—We will sell you "The Best American Prints" at FOUR CENTS PER YARD during the above hours.

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The Arrivation of the most magnificent stocks of the most magnificant s YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF

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Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the Extensive grounds afford every facility for the molyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

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For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

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STUDIES will be resumed on the 1st of BOARD & TUITION, per annum, \$150.

For particulars apply to REV. S. CAZEAU, S.J., PRESIDENT.

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FEES: FEES: Board and Tuition, washing and mending, &c., per term of five months, payable in ad-Classical....

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