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

VOL 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

NO. 145

CLERICAL

WE have received cal garments.

of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

A Vision of Connaught in the Thir-teenth Century. BY CLARRICE MANGAN

Et moi, j'ai ete aussi en Arcadie.—And I, I, too, have been a dreamer.—Inscription on a painting by Poussin.

I walked entranced
Through a land of Morn;
The sun, with wondrous excess of light,
Shone down and glanced
Over seas of corn
And lustrous gardens left and right
Even in the clime
Of resplendent Spain,
Beams no such sun upon such a land;
But it was the time,
"Twas in the reign,
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine-red Hand.

Anon stood nigh
By my side a man
Of princely aspect and port sublime.
Him queried I,
"O, my Lord and Khan,"
What clime is this, and what golden time?"
When he—"The clime
Is a clime to praise,
The clime is Erin's, the green and bland;
And it is the time,
These be the days,
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine-red hand!"

Then saw I thrones,
And circling fires,
And a Dome rose near me, as by a spell,
Whence flowed the tomes
Of silver lyres,
And many voices in wreathed swell;
And their thrilling chime
Fell on mine ears
As the heavenly hymn of an angel-band—
"It is now the time,
These be the years,
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine red Hand!"

I sought the hall,
And, behold!... a change
From light to darkness, from Joy to woe!
King, nobles, all,
Looked aghast and strange;
The minstrel-group sate in dumbest show!
Had some great crime
Wrought this dread amaze,
This terror? None seemed to understand!
Twas then the time,
We were in the days
Of Cahal Moro'the Wine-red Hand.

I again walked forth;
But lo! the sky
Showed fleckt with blood, and an alien sun
Glared from the north,
And there stood on high,
Amid his shorn beams, a skellkton!
It was by the stream
Of the castled Maine,
One Autumn eve, in the Teuton's land,
That I dreamed this dream
Of the time and reign
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine-red Hand!

—From Haverty's new edition of Man gan's
posems.

*Caenn, the Gaelic title for a chief,

CATHOLIC PRESS.

It will hardly surprise our read- the subject.—London Universe. ers to hear that Guiteau, among ar rascalities, was a pronounced Know Nothing. This merit has not been alluded to in the secular pross, but a well-known Catholic litterateur of Chicago, whose library contains almost everything, sends us a collection of Guiteau's essays and poems, published anonymously in Chicago. Ot course the poor old Church of Rome comes in for an assault, in execrable verse, detailing the history of a maiden fair to see, who left a convent to spite a guardian and rob the Church of a princely endowment! -Catholic Review.

WE hear a great deal in these days about the blot of Mormonism. Truly, it is a crying evil, and should be wiped out. But it is rarely that a voice is raised in protest against the intolerance of the State of New Hampshire, which retains to this day a law upon its statute books declaring that no Catholic shall be permitted to hold office. And this in "a republic where all men are equal! What a mockery are Felicia Hemans' lines, concerning the Puri-

"They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God." -Catholic Columbian.

PRUSSIA has a new Minister of Public Worship. Herr von Puttkammer, who succeeded the notorious Falk two years ago, takes charge of the home department, and Herr von Gossler, hitherto president of the German Parliament, succeeds him. Herr von Gossler, who is what we should call in this country quite an old Tory, has won golden opinions in the office he occupied hitherto by the great fairness and impartiality with which he acted toward all, Conservatives and Catholics, Liberals and Progressists alike. It is not to be expected that, however fair-dealing this man may be as a minister, his good intentions can prevail against the superior will of the Man of Blood and Iron under whom he serves. Still, a good deal may be done by him to relieve the misery under which the Catholics of Prussia are groaning at present. One million out of the

a large stock of goods suitable for cleridon Universe.

are severe, but he has the facts to sustain him in showing that the whole concern is a money-making ring in the garb of religion. This is same Bible Society which ansome good, and promises to work more when the public gets over its superstitious reverence for ink and paper .- Pilot.

The Lord relieve us! An Irish member had the courage the other evening in the House of Commons to revive the long-extinguished question of Irish manufactures. Mr. Corbet, of the county of Wicklow, it was who asked whether, since every effort was to be made in India to purchase in the local markets articles of bona fide manufacture, a similar declara-tion might be published in regard to Ireland. The Premier "believed" that a declaration had been made to the House to the effect that Irish producers and contractors should have full knowledge and opportunity of tendering contracts for the supply of certain articles which may be required for the public service in Ireland, but that if more than that was meant he was not prepared to give an answer. Thank you for nothing Mr. Gladstone. The manufactures of Ireland have been improved out of existence. They have gone, like the peace and prosperity of our country, and believes that there is an Opnipomillions of Irish people, "with a vengeance." There is no use in questioning the Imperial Parliament on

This week is celebrated the amons anniversary of the Boyne, -a battle which has caused more blood and misery than any other in history, perhaps. Irish Catholics have deplored it as a defeat; Irish Protestants have gloried in it as a victory. As a sober fact, the Irish Catholics had little reason to be found in that battle on the side of the false, cowardly and ungrateful Stuart. Irish Protestants had even less cause to rejoice in a victory which gave their country over to the foreigner. Both have madly cherished the memory of the causeless strife for two hundred years, and are only just now awaking to the truth of the case. It will be a happy day for Ireland, and we believe it is almost here, when Orange and Green shall remember the Boyne only as a battle that wrought no immediate good to either, and worked incalculable evil to both, long after its actors had gone to their account .-

WHEN Emile Littre, the great French author, died a few weeks ago, the Radical and infidel papers raised a great outcry against the Catholic Church, trying to make out that the conversion on his death-bed was brought about by improper means, and that the dying man had lost all consciousness on receiving the Sacrament of Baptism. This story is now contradicted by the Semaine Religieuse, the official organ of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris. translate the following passage from

Littre altered his will in a Christian sense, not a few days before his death, but at the end of 1880. His return to religion took place slowly, but surely. The Sacrament of Baptism he received on the day of his death, in the morning, not by the hand of the priest, who had not arrived yet, but by that of Madame Littre. The crisis had set in unexpectedly and with a speed surprising to all. This much is cer-Littre altered his will in a Christian speed surprising to all. This much is cer-tain. He received the Baptism with per-fect consciousness, and with his own full

consent. The obstinacy with which the infidel papers cling to the fraud theory shows clearly enough with what anything to eat on plains which are dread the enemies of the church look either "arid" or hidden in snow.

seven million Catholics of Prussia on the death-bed test of their opinions are debarred at this moment from In Littre's case therr was no "bodyreceiving the Holy Sacrament at any snatching," as they term it, but their

We give in our tailoring department special
attention to this branch
of the trade he denounces as "a fat, lazy, over grown monopoly," subsisting upon misdirected charity, and deliberately defeating the ostensible objects of its creation,—the dissemination of "the Word." Dr. Bacon's charges are severe, but he has the facts to that the action of our Roman Catholic been deemed worbrethren should have been deemed wor-thy of special remark shows the traces of sectarian prejudice always unworthy of a free and civilized people. What earthly reason was there for thinking that the Rothe same Bible Society which annually calls for money to spread the gospel in benighted "Romish" countries where, according to its statements, the Bible is prohibited. The revised Testament is doing some good in bringing out the hollow mockeries which have so long passed for evangelical zeal among our Protestant brethren. Stripping "the Word" of its idolatry has worked some good, and promises to work the same was there for thinking that the Roman Catholic were not as profoundly affected as others by the calamity that had fallen upon our common country, or that prayers from their churches would not be mingled with the prayers from the other Christian churches? As feeling and beautiful a tribute as we have seen to the President of the Catholic Union in this city. There are no citizens more pataiotic, none more self-some good, and promises to work the calamity that had fallen upon our common country, or that prayers from their churches would not be mingled with the prayers from the other Christian churches? As feeling and beautiful a tribute as we have seen to the President of the Catholic Union in this city. There are no citizens more pataiotic, none more self-scription. their country's call, and in prayer for our Chief Magistrate's recovery Protestant and Catholic unite with voice and one heart.

-Buffalo Commercial. In the above thoughtful utterances, our esteemed contemporary has anticipated the Union, and has voiced some sentiments we intended to express. If it be true that the stricken President turned on his couch of pain to enquire if it were indeed so that prayers were offered up for his re-covery in Catholic churches, and when assured that it was, appeared so pleased that he expressed deter mination, in case he got well, to make public recognition of the fact;—if this be true, we repeat, it shows the gracious gratidude of President Gar-field's heart in thus emphasising his thanks for the performance of what is smply a duty. In raising their hearts in fervid prayer to God that He may be pleased to spare the life of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and thus avert the doubts and fears that darkly lower over the land,

of Montreal, who, judging by his letter, is an earnest land agent. He attempts to instruct the editor of the Dublin Freeman on the geography of America, in this manner: "Beeton is in the County of Oxford,

about half way between the cities of Ham-ilton and London, in the Province of Ontario, a land literally flowing with milk and honey—very different, indeed, from such territories as Dakota, whither the heartless land-shark would fain lead the confiding emigrant, only to be met by snow drifts and deposits of snow, which, in the wild winter, reached a depth of ten to forty feet deep, covering houses, and cattle, and inhabitants, many of the latter, alas! perishing after their few items of furniture had been used for fuel. This is no picture got up for the occasion; it is the simple fact as regards these dreadful, desolate regions, glorious in their too short summer, destructive in their dreadful winter—a winter covering two-thirds of the year; because, when these overwhelming snows have come, they are, un whelming shows have come, they are, un-fortunately, not gone for many a day after the sun and the gentle breeze of May have, in our northwestern regions, driven away all signs of winter. In that northwest are the prairies covered with flowers, the rich loam waiting for the plough, good for wheat for half a score of plough, good for wheat for half a score of years, and that without manure or symptem of exhaustion; and despite all the influences brought to bear in favor of the United States, a tide of emigration is pouring in, composed of the best class of farmers and mechanics, who prefer their allegimee to the Crown and the generous soil of the north-western territories to the aridand grasshopper-eaten plains of Minnesota and Dakota.

Beeton possibly flows with milk and honey, but when we read the glowing description of the honest Irish farmer who "prefers allegi-ance to the Crown," a doubt is thrown on all his assertions. Irish farmers, as a rule, do not hanker after the sway of the Crown, and though some of the Canadians are conspicuously "loyal," there is a suspic on that they protest too much. Mr. Farrell, who has such a horrer of "land-sharks," ought to explain how Dakota can at the same time be arid" and snow-covered, and how the grasshoppers manage to find

into the belief that these States are infernal circles of ice, snow, aridity, and grasshoppers. He has, perhaps, imagined that a people who could do the things reported by the English press would believe anything. But he is wrong; his credulity and rhetoric have run away with him. The spectacle of an Irish farmer yearning for allegiance to the Crown is too touching!—Freeman's Journal.

THE editor of the St. Louis "Christian Advocate" tells us that his Protestant friends have frequently asked him the question, "What will become of the Cath-olic Church?" It is about time they were asking the question. Fifty years from now there will not be a Protestant left to make the inquiry. The storm sweeping down in loud fury from the sky may say "what will become of the sea," but after a few hours of unrest the billows compose themselves and the tranquil deep says: "What has become of the wind?" Pro-testantism is the wind; the Catholic Church is the sea. A lion lay in sullen Church is the sea. A lion lay in sullen doze digesting his midday meal, when a busy house fly lighted on the sensitive inside of his jaw. The lion yawned. The fly saw the immense jaws part, and in be wilderment cried out, "What will become of this beast?" The jaws came together again with a sudden gnash, and what, think you, became of that fly? Methodism is that fly; the Catholic Church is that lion.—Western Watchman.

PARNELL'S SPEECH IN LONDON.

A Powerful Arraignment of the Government and Land Bill.

A largely attended meeting, under the auspices of the Ladies' Land League of London, was held June 22, at Horn's Public Hall, Kensington, Mr. T. D. Sullivan

that I should be very glad to have don with forever (cheers). It is a subject of enormous importance to the vast number of poor men, women, and children who are hourly expecting eviction; and you know that eviction in Ireland means a sentence of staryation (hear hear). We are told that the larger proportion of those evicted are able to pay their rents those evicted are able to pay their fells if they choose to pay them. Last year the Government brought in a bill called the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, on the plea that there were 1,500 evictions, during the first six months of the year, and that another 1,500 evictions might have please in the next six months. As take place in the next six months. As you are aware, Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons that those 3,000 evictions would mean a sentence very nearly akin to a sentence of starvation. What akin to a sentence of starvation. has become of those fifteen hundred perons whom Mr. Gladstone brought bill to save from this sentence? As you know, that bill was thrown out by the House of Lords, and Mr. Forster, rather than lay aside his office and salary, or confess himself a failure, went over to Ireland for the purpose of assisting land-lords in carrying out these evictions

(hisses).
The Land League was also formed, rather extensively organized through the country at the same time, for the purpose of protecting those poor people against these sentences of starvation (hear, hear). We were so far successful that we prevented the landlords by the force of public opinion, and not by terrorism and intimidation, as Mr. Forster has falsely represented, from evicting 1,300 out of 1,500 families, whose eviction Mr. Gladstone had anticipated (cheers). During the last six months of 1830 they turned out of their homes about 250 families. Mr. Forster, however, was disappointed at In other words, he ous of the Land League because they had succeeded in doing what he and Mr. Gladstone undertook to do and were unable to do (cheers). He accordingly vengeance against the Land League cause they had saved those 1,200 or 1,300 from sentences of starvation (cheers). Parliament was called together early in January for the purpose of passing a co-ercion bill, which he said would enable him to assert the law of the land and put an end to the terrorism of the Land League. Well, it has enabled him to as-League. Well, it has enabled him to assert the law of the land, but it has not enabled him to put an end to the Land League (cheers).

"The gentle breezes of May," which obtain this bill from them on the suppos-"The gentle breezes of May," which suddenly turn the Canadian northwest into an Eden, look well in print, but in reality a patient with the influenza would be imprudent to allow them to fan his brow, unless, indeed, his "allegiance to the Crown" could console him for all the ills of the flesh. Minnesota and Dakota are not places "where all the air is balm:" they know the breath of winter and the presence of snow; but the rarell must consider the Irish people a very gullible race, if he imagines that his picture, "got up for the occasion," can delude them into the helief that these States are quarter of the year 350 families have been evicted. The evictions have, in fact, increased 200 or 300 per cent. over the first quarter of last year before the Government and the landlords obtained coercion. Are we not entitled to suppose that of these 350 families there are many whom Mr. Gladstone attempted to save, last year, by the Compensation for Disturbance Bill from a sentence of starvation? And yet Mr. Forster tells the House of Commons and the English public with unblushing audacity that the great majority of those persons are able to pay their rents, but that they were unwilling to do so (hisses). The powers which the Government have placed in the hunds of the landlords have been used most remorselessly, and would be used more unscruptionally but for the extended and fearless experience of the Ligh National more department of the Ligh Nation ing to do so (hisses). The powers which the Government have placed in the hands of the landlords have been used more unscruplously but for the extended and fearless organization of the Irish National Land League (cheers). We shall be told that a great measure of justice and concession to the Irish people is now occupying the attention of Parliament. If it were so, we should most willingly admit it. All Irishmen desire to see the land question settled (cheers). We desire to see it settled once and for all, and it is because the bill of the Government lacks this element of finality; it is because it seement of finality; it is because it heaves the land question and that of the Irish people to be compromised by it, although we offered no opposition to it. Why is this measure unsatisfactory? In the first place, it has not settled the question, for it is liable to be reopened every fifteen years. In the second place, it does nothing for the class of tenants who are unable to pay their rents, for whose benefit the Compensation for Disturbance Bill was brought in ast year. The Land Bill does less for the class who have suffered so much than the measure which was thrown out by the House of Lords. That measure deant with the question of arrears of rent; the present bill does not. The bill is also a very complicated one. No single right can be obtained by the tenant without an expensive legal proceeding, and out an expensive legal proceeding. is also a very complicated one. No single right can be obtained by the tenant without an expensive legal proceeding, and each point can be disputed by the landlord. Now a measure which does not provide a simple means for the Irish people to obtain justice is a mockery, a delusion and a snare (cheers). In the third place, and this is the great difference between the Land League and the Government, the question is not settled finally, once and for all. It is liable to be reonened every 15 years, when the tenant's opened every 15 years, when the tenant's statutory term is finished. It cannot be they but discharge the duty incumbent on every citizen who loves the peace and prosperity of our country, and believes that there is an Opnipotent Ruler in the skies who holds in his handsthe destinies of nations.—

Buffalo Union.

A LATE number of the Dublin Freeman contains an amusing communication from a certain Farrell,

Mark thousand June 22, at Horn's Public Hondon, was held June 22, at Horn's Public Hondon Hondon, was held June 22, at Horn's Pu for all, and not be liable

But the landlords are still left to claim their excessive rents. Now at the end of fifteen years we shall have the whole question raised again. We think that the least to be done is that the rents of the tenants should be definitely fixed once as a source of dispute again in our country. But the Government understands that so long as they can maintain a land lord class in antagonism with the rest of the people, so long will they be able to poison the minds of the English masses with false stories of agrarian outrages. Now as to the establishment of the Land League. A short while ago a rumor was spread about that the Irish Land League was to be forcibly suppressed, meaning that secretaries, treasurers, and officers of the thousand and odd Land League branches throughout Ireland would be seized and putinto prison if they ventured to persevere with open organization. Only tw would then be open—either that the Land League organization should be turned into a secret organization (cheers), or else that all attempts at organization should be given up. All of us who were engaged in the movement felt that we could not recommend the Irish people to betake them. selves to any secret organization. officials all over Ireland were willing to go into prison, and to fight the battle out openly and within the lines of the constr tution, but we could not recommend the Irish people to betake themselves to secret organization as regards this land move-ment. The ladies then offered that in the event of all the branches of the men' then offered that in the organization being suppressed they would carry on the organization as an open one until Mr. Forester had summoned up courage to put them in prison also. In this way we should probably have been enabled to have prolonged the fight for several months after the organization had been suppressed. Up to the present moment, although every indirect attempt has been made by arresting the most experienced members, no direct attempt has been made to suppress it as an organ-ization (cheers), and therefore the full measure of usefu ness of the Ladies' Land League has not yet come into operation. Up to the present they have simply con-Up to the present they have simply confined themselves to looking after evicted families and taking care of the prisoners. and I, for my part, shall be very much pleased if the Government spared them pleased if the Government spared them the necessity of assuming any wider and more extensive functions than those that A Voice—The Land League will put an end to kim (cheers and laughter).

Mr. Parnell—What has happened since?
He so far humbugged Parliament as to That is so. I do not think anybody can

look back and recall a time when the cause of Ireland appeared to be so near the goal of success as at the present moment. The sympathies of the thirteen millions of the Irish race in America are now practically not attempt any compromise in the way of continuing the present system. In America they would have been satisfied with a programme to abolish about Ireland, but no nation ever had sufficient knowledge to govern another nation (cheers). I think it would be very much better for the English people to consider how they can settle the whole of this question. The Land Bill cannot be a lasting settlement of it. It will be only the cause of future disputes and bad blood between the Irish landlords and tenants, and your Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, will be again used for the purvour Government, whether Liberal or Con-servative, will be again used for the pur-pose of upholding the landlords in their unjust rights. I say your government, because I do not think it matters very much whether a Conservative or Liberal Ministry is in power. For the purposes of self-defence I should prefer a Tory rather than a Liberal Government (hear, bear). Experience has shown us that the hear). Experience has shown us that the Liberals, when out of office, help us to pre-vent the Conservative from obtaining coercive powers, and experience has shown also that when the Liberals came into office they united with the Conservatives to coerce Ireland. Therefore, as far as co-ercion is concerned, it is absolute protection ercion is concerned, it is absolute protection to Ireland to have a Conservative Government in power. Mr. Parnell then entered into a lengthy contrast of the policies of both governments with respect to Ireland, denouncing in strong terms the unexampled severity and remorselessness of the conduct pursued by the present Ministry. He did not at all view with apprehension the accession of the Conservatives.

to power. And in view of a general election, which might occur at any moment, h would advise his fellow country men who had made such unexampled exertions to return the present Liberal Government to power, to remember Fr. Sheehy (loud cheers), Michael Davitt (great cheering), and John Dillon (renewed cheers), and to execute justice upon the authors of the Coercion Acts of 1881. The Land League would not change one single inch from their platform. They felt confident they could carry it in its entirety, and they asked the Irish people at home and abroad to have confidence in them, and to trust in them—that if they had been able to bring the question to its present position, they should be able to carry it to a successful and glorious ending (cheers).

BRAZIL INVITING CAPUCHINS TO CIVILIZE ITS INDIANS.

Senor Buarque de Macedo, Minister of Public Works, has addressed the following despatch to the Brazilian representative at Rome: "The Imperial Government, string to give a greater extension to the work of instructing and civilizing the Indians, and feeling assured that the order of Capuchins is the most valuable auxilof Capuchins is the most valuable auxiliary in the work, recommended to your Excellency to employ every effort to secure the prompt arrival in Brazil of as great a number of the religious of this Order as possible. The necessary resources for the object in view, will without delay be placed at the disposal of your legation." Thus, while infidel France has been expelling the Religious Orders, it is cratifying to ing the Religious Orders, it is gratifying to learn that a government which, like Bra il, was so long under the baleful influence of Free Masonry, is turning to better ways and is now eager to secure the services of these devoted men, who by their heroic, ardor and self-denying zeal, are alone fitted to carry out successfully tris important to carry out successfully tris important work. A great reaction is manifesting itself in the Empire to console the faithful for the persecutions of recent years. The Bishop of Rio Janiero, in one province aione of his vast diocese, has recently confirmed 10,000 persons, and has received the abjurations of great numbers of Free Masons. Masons.

Seek not to please the world, but your own conscience. The man who has a feel ing within him that he has done his duty upon every occasion is far happer than he who hangsupon the smiles of the great or the still more fickle favors of the multiOn sunny Capri's mountain heights Tiberius built him villas twelve; Beneath their ruined shadows now Laborious peasants dig and delve.

Still Capri's orange groves are sweet, And Capri's peasant maids are fair; They scale her rocks with shoeless fe And golden arrows in their hair. Where once the Roman Emperor dwelt,

A dark-eyed stranger came to see, But all too slender was his strength To climb the heights of fair Capri A donkey-maid was standing near, And soon her glance espied his need With gentle grace her h lp was lent To place the stranger on her steed.

They wandered high, they wandered low, O'er hill-sides covered with the vine; She gave him of the island's wealth In draughts of golden Capri wine.

And while her finger held his rein, His eyes were turned upon her face; Her own were bent beneath his glance With more than coyish peasant grace.

They climbed each rugged mountain-steep They wandered through each sunny vale And soon the golden orange heard The whispering of a lover's tale.

Who visit Capri's slopes to-day Will see a stately villa rise; It's glittering turrets greet the sun That grows in Capri's azure skies,

And as the stranger mounts the hill, Some village maid will point with pride To where new dwells the stately Prince Who made a donkey-girl his bride.

And every day along the shore
Each peasant girl has waited since,
With hand upon her donkey's rein,
To greet the coming of her Prince,
—Harper's Weekly

FATHER BURKE IN DROGHEDA.

"Go and Preach to all Nations."

Of Sunday, the 5th inst., the tounda tion-stone of a new convent for the Dom-inican Fathers of Drogheda was laid with a religious ceremony, conducted in strict accordance with the Dominican Rite. A connecting link has thus been added to the past religious history of Drogheda. The eloquent Dominican, Father Burke, was announced to preach, and a very large congregation assembled. The blessing and laying of the foundation-stone of the new convent was first proceeded with.

The ceremony commenced at twelve o'clock. After the First Gospel, Father Burke, O. P., ascended the altarsteps to preach the sermon for the occasteps to preach the sermon for the occa-sion. The reverend gentleman said that they were assembled there that day to help the Dominican Fathers of Drogheda to lay the foundation-stone of their new convent residence with prayer and blessing. They were there to repeat an historical work which took place many years ago in Drogheda, and to aid it by their ago in Drogheda, and to aid it by their generous contributions on the Holy Feast of Pentecest, when the Church of God commemorated the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles. The work of simple with the source and the Heldy of the reduption was concumnated by the complete was containing by this country. The contraction of the post was worth a would another the post was worth and the post was the worth and the post was the sound another the post was the worth and the post was the sound another the post was the worth and the post was the post Rue d'Assas being almost the whole length of the city. The old secent waited for four o'clock with such impattence that dro four o'clock with such impattence that the four o'clock with such impattence that dro four o'clock with such impattence that the four occurs to dead of the seed of a certain territories and difference of sour such as a such as a fail, and the religious orders to preach the world in the part of the search of the service of deep edification to his pious orders to preach did the Carthusians or others come out of their monasteries; but they always preached the Gospel of Christ crudified to the people. Afterwards when the people wavered in their allegiance—when new countries and new peoples were discovered—the Almighty God raised up the religious orders to preach His word. In the thirteenth century the religious orders and provided the country, when the beauty of contradiction were often a source of deep edification to his pious orders to p cloister armies of martyrs. The brown do it. Tartar was arrested in his onward march of devastation by the children of Dominic,

of Francis, and Augustine, who spoke to

him of the Cross of Christ and the future

rewards or punishment to come in the land beyond the tomb. They did so only to wear the martyr's crown. Each order had its own glory, and its own special

glory. He claimed for his own order one special claim in connection with the his-

tory of this day—the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost. These great, Heaven-sent

gifts were most amply exemplified in his

Truth. The Pontiff of the day gave it the title of Order of Preachers. The great Doctor St. Thomas of Aquin and St. Antoninus of Florence were great examples of the gift of wisdom. The preacher then gave numerous examples of illustrious saints of the order, pre-eminently distinguished for the presession of leve and guished for the possession of love and her of the gifts of the Holy Ghost. Re-tring to the ceremony of the day, the breacher said that the work of that day was not a new thing, but an old one re-

newed. In the laying down of the found-ation-stone of the new Dominican convent of St. Mary Magdalene, it was like a resurrection. St. Augustine said that "in that Christ died He showed that He was man, and in that he rose from the dead He showed that He was God."
Seven hundred years ago the Dominican Fathers of that day spoke of those to come after them, and the foundation-stone of the first Dominican Convent of St. Mary Magdalene in Droheda was laid. St. Dominic was then living, and from his monastery in Rome he sent his benediction to the good work. Their brethren always lived in peace with their Franciscan and Agustinian brothers. During the past 700 years they lived among the people, and, like the ancient monks or hermits, sharing in their sorrow or joys, sympathiz-ing with their welfare, not defending them from the foeman. When the foeman and persecutors came, and the friars were driven away, rather than abandon their people the friars lived in holes and caves. The streets of this town of Drogheda ran red with the blood of the people, and com-

mingling with it in one common red stream flowed the blood of the Franciscans, Dominicans, and Augustinians. With Dominicans, and Augustinians. With these title-deeds, with such claims as these on the Catholics of Drogheda, the Dominon the Catholics of Drogheda, the Dominican Fathers asked them to give them a place in which to live, to labor, and to study among the people whom they loved, whom they struggled with, and with whom they died. When religion seemed dead—when there was not an altar in Drogheda, not a crucifix to be seen, and a Catholic dare not show his face—and when the Puritan, with bloodreeking sword, rode on his war-horse tace—and when the Puritan, with blood-reeking sword, rode on his war-horse through the silent streets heaped with the corpses of the slain—when every hope was dead, and every heart seemed bleeding and dyng—the Church of God was be-leived—and justly so—to be buried in the grave. But the blessed promise of God was verified, that he would be with His Church in persecution and dayyer, and Church in persecution and danger, and make her triumphant. And now, once again, as in the olden time, they had in Drogheda the children of St. Dominic, of

Drogheda the children of St. Dominic, of St. Francis, and St. Agustine in stately churches. The Dominican Church again reared aloft its spires to-day by the Boyne. Every morning the shadow of the was flung across that fated river, Cross was fluing across that fated river, which has borne along on its bosom to commingle with the ocean. The Domni-can Convent now appealed to the gener-ous sympathies of Catholic Drogheda, and

disciples in thousands. St. Dominic sent called me an atheist, but it was not true. his sons abroad, and thus infused a new On the Abbe's replying that he had rathe

I TOOK THE WRONG ROAD (J' ai fait fausse route)." I could not re-frain from expressing surprise and regret that, with such fitting dispositions, the final act of faith should have been delayed to the last, thus putting a weapon into the hands of the enemy. "Yes," replied rinformant, "but it was not from any he replied my tility in the will; it was a kind of awe that held him back, something like the feeling that makes a person shrink from plunging into the water, when he is standing on the brink, and fully resolved to plunge in. But I can assure you positively that he order by calling and styling it the Order of was in full and entire possession of his most frequently to consult. - Pascal.

faculties, and that he received the Sacrament of Baptism with ardent devotion and faith. He had no idea, nor had his family or the medical man, that the end was so or the medical man, that the end was so near. He was going to the country, where he counted on greater leisure and recollec-tion; but death came very suddenly, the very day before they were to leave town." It is a significant fact, and one which will bring consolation and encouragement to many, that M. Littre's wife and daughter

WERE BOTH FERVENT CATHOLICS, devoted to works of charity, whose chief aim, we may believe, was to obtain the aim, we may believe, was to obtain the conversion of this stray sheep. He, himself, was a generous and active helper in their charitable deeds, and the Cure of Mesnil, where the family spent the summer, was a good friend with the old Academician, who constantly went to him for advice as to the most deserving objects of advice as to the most deserving objects of their common charity. The poor who their common charity. The poor who went to M. Littre with a letter from a priest or a Sister of Charity were sure to be better received and more generously be better received and more generousy succored than those who came from any of his own acquaintances. People used to say to him that "he had the charity of a Catholic, though he had not the faith." When the report was spread that the phil-osopher had died a Catholic, and was to receive Christian burial, and have equiem Mass said over him in his parish Requiem Mass said over him in his parish church, the incredulity and then the rage of the Freethinkers, who claimed him for their own, were great. Men of distinction in the various departments of science and learning flocked for information to the house in the Rue d'Assas, where, in a small apartment on the second floor,

THE DEAD MAN LAY, RESTING from all strife. The street presented a curious scene next morning. The coffin reposed in a chapelle ardente under the gateway, covered with flowers, conspicuous amongst which was a large wreath bearing the inscription, "Clemente-Amitie au F. Littre." The Freemasons' offering was placed there, of course, without the knowledge of the bereaved wife and knowledge of the bereaved wife and daughter of the deceased. Just before the body was removed from the chapelle ardente to the hearse, Dr. Galopin came forward, and in a dramatic voice apostro-phized the coffin as follows:—
"Thou didst love me and call me thy

I come in the name of Positive sophy to vindicate the rights of universal Masonry. They have cheated us and stolen thee from thinking Humanity (l'Humanite Pensante). But thy future will judge thy enemies and ours. Master, we will avenge thee by making the world

M. Littre, having been an officer of the Legion of Honor, the 76th Regiment of the line attended, the band playing a funeral march from the mortuary house to the

CHURCH OF N. D. DES CHAMPS.

An enormous crowd followed the coffin. among which were many notabilities of all parties. The Government was repre-sented by M. B. St. Hilaire, M. J. Ferry,

noble thinker! Thou will not have that eternity beyond the grave which thou didst not expect; but thou hast left behind thee thy country, which thou hast honestly served, the Republic which thou didst love, and a generation of disciples who will remain faithful to thee. Social immortality consequently the only be-

his sons abroad, and thus infused a new Pentecost vibrating through the hearts of the nations. Then went forth from the M. Littre would repeat, "I charge you to his works, they must remain a terrible and undving witness against his death-bed disavowal of their doctrines.—London Tablet.
(It is stated, on good authority, that

M. Littre left such a retraction; but even if he had not time or strength to do so, his sincere disavowal of his doctrines is equivalent to a retraction.) If thou didst notice what peace thou couldst procure to thyself and joy to others, by having thyself in a good state,

thou wouldst, I think, be more anxious to make spiritual profit.'—Imitation. Conscience is the best treatise on ethics that we have; it is the one that we ought

ARCHEISHOP CROKE.

His Address to the "Association of the Sacred Heart."

Thurles, June 26, 1881. This old city was, to-day, again the cene of one of those enthusiastic and imposing gatherings that have attracted to-wards it so much attention of late; and, as in other instances, the illustrious Pre-late who now rules the Archdiocese, was the centre and immediate object of the demonstration. The devotion of His Grace to the Church, combined with his known attachment to and practical sym-pathy with the great popular movement for a reform of the land laws, has attracted attention outside of the Metropolitan See of the province of Munster; and the outcome was manifested to-day by the presence in Thurles of a deputation from the "Association of the Sacred Heart," connected with the Cathedral of Waterford, who to the number of five or six hundred came from the "Urbs Intacta" to the capital of central Tipperary to pay his Grace a well-merited compli-

visitors travelled by special train from Waterford, and were met at the depot by the band of the Thurles Association of the Holy Family. A procession was formed, which passed through the town to the cathedral, the completion of which will ever be associated with the name of Archbishon Croke.

of Archbishop Croke.

His Grace the Archbishop, amid much applause, replied as follows, to the address presented to him:—

my dear friends—Few things have occured to me for a long time, I can safely assure you, that have afforded me greater pleasure than I have derived from the visit which the flourishing Confraternity of the Sacred Heart from the city of Waterford pays me here to-day (hear, hear). It is quite needless for me, I am sure, to state that I am extremely grateful to you for the honor you have thus done me, to say nothing at all of the obligation you say nothing at all of the obligation you further impose on me, by presenting me with a warm and highly complimentary address. So far as both these tokens of your good will are concerned, the visit and the address, it is, of course, very distinctly understood that, though you assign several reasons for the friendly but much too flattering greeting that you gave me, I am in reality the recipient of this dou-ble tribute, simply and substantially because I am known to you to be, in common with every Bishop and zealous priest in Ireland, in favor of the establishment and maintainance of pious confraternities in all the cities, towns, and parishes in which circumstances would admit of their foundation or support. Indeed, I know of nothing that is better calculated to preor nothing that is better that the strong, and give courage to the weak or wavering, to console the Church, and confound her enemies than the spread of re-

In Ireland. It is based on two great and fundamental principles. The first of these great principles is the open and earnest recognition of the divinity of our Divine Lord; and hence this admirable association of yours has the high honor of being held in utter abomination by unbelieves of cours has appropriately and the second of the se being held in utter abomination by unbelievers of every hue, country, and condition. It reposes also on the belief in the boundless love of our Divine Lord for us mortals, as symbolized by His Sacred Heart, the seat and centre of tenderness and affection, and His consequent readiness to assist us in all our trials, whether spiritual or temporal, when we appeal to Him for aid with confidence and humility. Yow have herein, then, the source of the three great theological virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity: and you know well.

Hope, and Charity; and you know well, and feel assured that whoever believes in God, and loves God, must be on the high road to salvation.

What a salutary influence, then, must not this society of the Sacred Heart exercise over Christian families. The aim of the propagandists of evil all over the world is to prevert and demoralize families, to make the father faithless, the mother indifferent, and the children, consequently, irreligious. Your confraternity aims directly at the op-

posite. The good example of parents must exercise a beneficial influence on must exercise a beneficial influence on their children; and what example can be better than that which is given to their respective families, and to society generally by the members of the confraternity of the Sacred Heart? They attend to prayers, morning and evening, assist, as far as possible, at daily Mass; they fre-quent the Sacraments; they avoid bad ompany; they are temperate, truthful, homest, and industrious—earnest in short in their efforts to secure for themselves a large measure of the Grace of God, and to keep it. We have, as you are aware, several confraternities, here, in first-class working order. Foremost amongst them in point of numbers—and I may venture to say, in efficiency also—or, at all events in external usefulness, is the Confraternity

of the Holy Family. It has about 1,400 members. The Confraternity of the Sacred Heart has 1,000 members, and besides these we have the Vincent de Paul Society, the Purgatorial Society, the Perpetual Adoration, and, of course, the societies of the Scapular and Living Rosery. In truth, I believe I would not exaggerate were I to say that almost every one who has come to the free use of reason in Thurles belonges to some pious association or other. It is to this that I attribute all the practical piety, and fervor, the all the practical piety, and fervor, the great goodness, the boundless gener-

osity, and the overflowing fondness for faith and fatherland—the twin idols of the Irish heart—which so eminently characterise the people of the town and parish of Thurles. What is good for Thurles and Waterford must be equally useful else where, and I lose no opportunity accord-ingly of recommending to the priests of Cashel and Emly and to their faithful flocks the establishment in their midst of

of by the Church.
Our country is dedicated to the Sacred
Heart. The solemn ceremony of the dedication took place, as you know, in 1873. Since then each and every one of us has had to submit to trials and tempta-tions, and the nation at large has passed

of by the Church.

through an ordeal sufficiently severe to to test the patience and at the same time provoke the indignation of any people on the face of the earth. The Divine aid was not wanting to us in our supreme hour of Pecuniary assistance came to us from the very ends of the earth; but from no place with a more lavish hand that from the great Republic of the West, where so many of our kith and kin have where so many of our kith and kin have found a happy home under the protection of a free and formidable flag, and midst a flourishing, generous and contented people. And that period of distress had another effect also; besides proving to us that we enjoyed in an eminent degree the heartfelt sympathy of the whole civilized world, it told us, and made us feel, that we were pitiably and ingloriously unique among the nations; for, whereas the wide world besides has plenty to eat and drink, decent clothing and comfortand drink, decent clothing and comfort-able homesteads for their children, we of this otherwise favored land have been always miserably provided for in these im-portant respects. Hence came the resolution to submit no longer to a state of things which no other country on the face of the earth would tolerate for a single hour; and hence the great and general uprising of the Irish people against a code of land laws which has no parallel, and never had, for severity and systematic extortion in the long and varied annals of the human race. We implicitly put our trust in God above us. He cannot, and will not abandon our pious, patient, and faithful people. We believe that He will carry people. We believe that He will carry us safely and successfully through the righteous struggle we have entered upon; and, as far as human agencies can influ-

troubled with rheumatism of the blood. My blood was in such poor condition that when I retired my arms would become so paralyzed that I could not move the clottes to cover me. I used various remedies, and tried rubbing, but nothing seemed to help me. At last Peruvian Syrup was recommended, and on taking two small bottles I was completely restore I to health, and had no occasion to use it again for ten years. About three years ago I was taken with kidney complaint, and had dreadful pains in my back and side. At times, when in the street, I would have such severe attacks that I would be obliged to sit down on a door step, and I would cry like a child. After suffering for some time I remembered what the Peruvian (loud cheers). time I remembered what the Peruvian Syrup had formerly done for me, and the A few years since my sister's health was completely broken down. She was so weak that she could do no work. She consulted Dr. Durkee of Roxbury, who ecommended PERUVIAN SYRUP. He said was just the remedy to meet her case, and the only one he knew of. The result and the only one he knew or.

proved the correctness of his opinion, for the use of one bottle completely cured her.

Yours very truly, MRS. CARRIE A. DAVIS

No. 5 Nicholas street. A POSITIVE FACT-It is now established A POSITIVE FACE—It is now established beyond controversy that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most perfect cure for all forms of bowel complaints, including cholera morbus, dysentery, colic, cholera infantum, nausea, canker of the stomach and bowels, piles, etc. Beware of opiates and poisoning drugs, that only check for time and poisoning drugs, that check for a time and produce inflamma-Wild Strawberry is safe and certain tion. in its effects.

THE REV. MR. O'CONNOR, P.P.

"Freeman" Office, Cork, Tuesday Night,
The Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P.P., Ballybunion, county Kerry, arrived to-day in
Cork in company with two other priests
and Mr. Stack, the vice-president of the
Listowel Land League. They are on Listowel Land League. They are on their way to America for the purpose of collecting funds to meet the expenses incurred by the Harenc tenantry in their unsuccessful efforts to become the own-ers of their farms. The Rev. Mr. O'Coners of their familis. The Rev. air. O com-nor proposes to go on a lecturing tour through the States and to speak on the Irish land question. He will urge the claims of the Land League. He carries with him a letter from the Archbishop of Cashel commissioning him to proclaim everywhere in America what the Irish people want and what they do not want. people want and what they do not want. On their way from Listowel to-day they were presented with addresses at Adorney, Tralee, and Killarney. They will sail to-morrow in the Inman steamer City of Brussels. To-night a great demonstration in honor of the Rev. Mr. O'Connor took place in front of the Victoria Hotel. some one of the many Sodalities approved

place in front of the Victoria Hotel. Several speeches were delivered;
Rev. Mr. O'Connor, who was received with great cheering, said—Citizens of Cork, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me in visiting me this evening and welcoming me in your midst on the eve of my departure for America. There are two reasons why it is specially agreeable two reasons why it is specially agreeable to me to have an opportunity of addressing you. In the first place, Cork is the capital of that province which gave a Liberator to Ireland (cheers). In the second place, of all the Irish constituencies Cork alone enjoys the proud privilege of being represented in the alien Parliament by the illustrious leader of the Irish people, Charles S. Parnell. On more than one plat-form in my own native country I declared it to be my opinion that the mantle of O'Connell had descended on Parnell

(cheers).

A Voice—It is a better mantle. It is fresher.
Rev. Mr. O'Connor—As O'Connell

struck off the shackles from the religious principles of the Irish people, so, in the designs of Providence, Mr. Parnell has designs of Providence, Mr. Parnell has been raised up to emancipate the Irish people from the social bondage of centuries (cheers). I am on my way to the great Republic of the West to relieve a devoted body of tenants. Though that is the immediate object of my visit to America, my mission to that country is a few proper extensive and evalted character. America, my mission to that country is of a more extensive and exalted character, because I go there to advocate the cause of the oppressed tenants of Ireland. I cross the broad Atlantic with the blessing of the oppressed tenants of Freadic.

cross the broad Atlantic with the blessing
of my own bishop and with the blessing
of the never-to-be-forgotten Archbishop of
Cashel. The great Dr. Croke, the Metropolitian of the province, has intrusted to
me a commission which I will do my best
faithfully to execute. He has commissiend we to produling everywhere in that

Rheumatism of the Blood and Debility.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 17, 1881.
Gentlemen.—Thirteen years ago I was troubled with rheumatism of the blood.

(loud cheers).

A woman, from her sex and character has a claim to many things beside shelter, food, and clothing. She is not less a woman for being wedded; and the man who is fit to be trusted with a good wife recollects all which this implies, and shows himself perpetually chivalrous, shows himself perpetually chivalrous, sweet-spoken, considerate, and deferential.

Haunted Me.

A Workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doc-toring, which did no good. I was comtoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one mouth we were all well and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor m n, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost" Christian Advocate.

There is a legend of the days of old, How Jesus in His father's workshop t ing,
Laid down the tools His little fingers held
And, grown aweary of their rude emple Outstretched His shapely arms on eith side, While coming thither in desire to find Hi His mother saw the Cross whereon He die Shadowed upon the sunlit wall behi Him. Then to her mind there came back ev

The Shadow of the Cross.

That Simeon, the Jewish seer, had spok Upon that morning when she brought Lord
Lord
Into the temple, with the doves for toke
And in the shadow on the wall she saw
The sword of which the prophet made p
diction,
And as her bosom thrilled with holy awe
It felt the first pangs of its own transfix

Ah! who can doubt if in that moment sh Obtained cognition of the dread thereaf When Christ hung lifeless on the fated tre And was the Hebrews' scorn and Roma laughter?
Perchance the Child, whose wisdom influence in what manner they would be each other, Devised the plan to teach the Virgin it, And trusted its discernment to His Mot

I stand before a painting that portrays

The scene whereof this legend tells story: There is the Christ-Child with his ear

gaze, His fair head crowned with aureole glory: Here is the Mother, on whose face the sp Strangely contrasts with that so 2 resig tion, That fills her lovely eyes with tears They rest upon the shadows' obscuration

Yet, heart-pierced Mother, even in thy a Hadst thou no cause for sorrowful cont ness; The light that brought the shadows in re Was not as pure as thy unsullied br ness:
While I, who strive also! unspotted mai
Some portion of thy sympathy to bor
Know that my sins have cast the bar

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON IREL AND RUSSIA.

That rends thy bosom with transfixing

From His Speech before the Phi Kappa Society.

ONE of the greatest speeches of the ONE of the greatest speeches of the Boston orator was delivered on Thu last before the centennial assembly o Phi Beta Kappa Society at Ha College. It was fitting that such a bration, by the most learned body of in the country, should have for its of the man of Greek tongue and more Greek straighter. This speech of W. Greek principles. This speech of W. Phillips will be read by American so boys fifty generations hence. It may far ahead of the prevailing sentimes his own time: but pioneer minds ha other fate. Here is the conclusion of

Ireland is another touchstone whi reland is another touchstone will veals to us how absurdly we masqu in democratic trappings while, as En-says, we have gone to seed in Tory di of the people; false to every duty as eldest-born of democratic institu as eldest-born of democratic institute we owe to the oppressed, and carel the lesson, every such moment made in keeping public thought keen and fresh as to the principles are the essence of our civilization ground work of all education in rep. Sydney Smith said: "The m. Sydney Smith said: "The m Ireland is mentioned, the English se Ireland is mentioned, the English s bid adieu to common sense, and with the barbarity of tryants a fatuity of idiots"; and Byron called land's union with Ireland "the un the shark with his prey." Bentham elusion, from a survey of 5 0 ye European history, was, "Only by I the ruling few uneasy can the opmany obtain a particle of relief." E Burke—Burke, the noblest figure

Burke-Burke, the noblest figure parliamentary history of the last h greater than Cicero in the and almost Plato in the academyand almost riato in the academy-affirmed a century ago, "Irelat learnt at least that justice is be ha England only when demanded sword's point." And a century keletic of the control of t last year, Gladstone himself pro in a public address in Scotland, " never concedes anything to Irela cept when moved to do so by fear. we remember these admissions, we to clap our hands at every fresh Ir rage." as a parrot press styles it that it is only a far-off echo of the shots that rattled against the O House on the 5th of March, I770 the war-whoop that made the ting the Old South tremble when Bosto emptied the three India tea-ships sea; welcome evidence of livi and rare intelligence in the victin

sign that the day of deliverance d ur nearer. Cease ringing endless changes on the men who made North port bill a failure, while ever journal sends daily over the wat for the success of Gladstone's co

bill for Ireland. If all rightful government resent,—if, as the French say, you almost anything with a bayonet on it," be at least consistent, and the man who covers Ireland with

the man who covers treamd with to hold up a despotism whic twenty months, he has confe wholly upon fear.

Then note the scorn and dis which we gather up our garme us and disown the Sam Adams us and disown the Sam Adams liam Prescott, the George Wash John Brown of Petersburg, the decendants, the living represe those who make our history of thing in the world's annals—the Nihilism is the rightenne and Nihilism is the righteous and

resistance of a people crushed iron rule. Nihilism is evider When "order reigns in War spiritual death. Nihilism is the spiritual death. Nihilism is the all ther resistance. It is crush ity's only means of making the trouble. God means that shall be heacure, and every magiant, prostate in chains, whe lift a single degrer or stir a cit a lesson in justice. One might for the future of the ace if such did exist without proving t resistance. I honor Nilaism. deems human nature from . being utterly vile, made up of less oppressors and cont Every line in our history, of civilization bids us rejo tyrant grows pale and the sla We cannot but pity the suff human being, however ric

antle of

Parnell

The Shadow of the Cross.

There is a legend of the days of old, How Jesus in His father's workshop toy. ing, Laid down the tools His little fingers held, And, grown aweary of their rude employ

Outstretched His shapely arms on either side, While coming thither in desire to find Him, His mother saw the Cross whereon He died, Shadowed upon the sunlit wall behind Him.

Then to her mind there came back every word That Simeon, the Jewish seer, had spoken Upon that morning when she brought the Lord Lord Into the temple, with the doves for token; And in the shadow on the wall she saw The sword of which the prophet made pre-

diction,
And as her bosom thrilled with holy awe,
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The scene whereof this legend tells the story; There is the Christ-Child with his earnest

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Was not as pure as thy unsullied bright

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Mile I, who strive also! unspotted maid,
Some portion of thy sympathy to borrow,
Know that my sins have cast the baneful That rends thy bosom with transfixing sor-

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON IRELAND AND RUSSIA.

From His Speech before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

One of the greatest speeches of the great Boston orator was delivered on Thursday last before the centennial assembly of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard College. It was fitting that such a celebration, by the most learned body of men bration, by the most learned body of their in the country, should have for its orator the man of Greek tongue and more than Greek principles. This speech of Wendell Phillips will be read by American school-boys fifty generations hence. It may be far ahead of the prevailing sentiment of his own time : but pioneer minds have no other fate. Here is the conclusion of the

Ireland is another touchstone which re-Ireland is another touchstone which re-veals to us how absurdly we masquerade in democratic trappings while, as Emerson says, we have gone to seed in Tory distrust of the people; false to every duty which, as eldest-born of democratic institutions, as eldest-born of democratic institutions, we owe to the oppressed, and careless of the lesson, every such moment may be made in keeping public thought clear, keen and fresh as to the principles which are the essence of our civilization, the ground work of all education in republics.

Sydney Smith said: "The moment Ireland is mentioned, the English seem to bid adjust to common sense, and to act Sydney Smith said: "The mount of Ireland is mentioned, the English seem to bid adieu to common sense, and to act with the barbarity of tryants and the fatuity of idiots"; and Byron called England's union with Ireland "the union of the shark with his prey." Bentham's conclusion, from a survey of 5:0 years of European history, was, "Only by making the ruling few uneasy can the oppressed many obtain a particle of relief." Edmand Burke—Burke, the noblest figure in the parliamentary history of the last hundred years, greater than Cicero in the Senate and almost Plato in the academy—Burke and almost Plato in the academy—Burke and almost Plato in the academy—Burke and almost Plato in the academy—Rurke and almost Plato in the academy—Rurke and almost Plato in the academy—Rurke and almost Plato in the academy—Burke and almost P and almost Plato in the academy—burke affirmed a century ago, "Ireland has learnt at least that justice is be had from England only when demanded at the sword's point." And a century later, or sword's point. sword's point." And a century lact, we have a considered in a public address in Scotland, "England never concedes anything to Ireland, except when moved to do so by fear." When we remember these admissions, we ought to clap our hands at every fresh Irish "outrage." as a parrot press styles it; aware that it is only a far-off echo of the musket shots that rattled against the Old State House on the 5th of March, 1770, and of the war-whoop that made the tiny spire of the Old South tremble when Boston rioters emptied the three India tea-ships into th sea; welcome evidence of living force and rare intelligence in the victim, and a sign that the day of deliverance draws each hour nearer.

Cease ringing endless changes of enlogy on the men who made North's Boston port bill a failure, while every leading journal sends daily over the water, wishes for the success of Gladstone's copy of the

If all rightful government rests on con-ent,—if, as the French say, you "can do almost anything with a bayonet except sit on it," be at least consistent, and denounce the man who covers Ireland with regiments to hold up a despotism which will in twenty months, he has confessed, rest

wholly upon fear.

Then note the scorn and disgust with which we gather up our garments about us and disown the Sam Adams and William Prescott, the George Washington and John Brown of Petersburg, the spiritual decendants, the living representatives of those who make our history worth anything in the world's annals—the Nihilists

Nihilism is the righteous and honorable resistance of a people crushed under an iron rule. Nihilism is evidence of life. When "order reigns in Warsaw" it is spiritual death. Nihilism is the last weapon of victims choked and manacled beyond allother resistance. It is crushed humanity's only means of making the oppressor trouble. God means that unjust power shall be ity's only means of making the oppressor trouble. God means that unjust power shall be accure, and every move of the giant, prostage in chains, whether it be to lift a single dager or stir a city's revolt is a lesson in justice. One might well tremble for the future of the acc if such a despotism. did exist without pro king the bloodiest resistance. I honor Nila; sm, since it reresistance. I honor Nila; m, since it redeems human nature from se suspicion of being utterly vile, made up of suspicion of less oppressors and content slaves. Every line in our history, every terest of civilization bids us rejoice whether the trant grows pale and the slave rabellished. tyrant grows pale and the slave rebellio We cannot but pity the suffering of an human being, however richly deserved.

But such pity must not confuse our moral sense. Humanity gains. Chatham re-joiced when our fathers rebelled. For every single reason they alleged, Russia counts a hundred, each one ten times bitcounts a nundred, each one ten times bit-terer than any Hancock or Adams could give. Sam Johnson's standing toast in Oxford port was. "Success to the first insurrection of slaves in Jamaica," a sen-timent Southey echoed. "Eschew cant," said that old moralist. But of all the cants that are canted in this canting world, though the cant of piety may be the worst, the cant of Americans bewailing Russian Nihilism is the most disgusting.

I know what reform needs, and all it needs is a land where discussion is free, the press untramelled, and where public the press untranched, and where public halls protect debate. There, as Emerson says, "what the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day, and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is to-morrow the vociferated result of public opinion, and the day after is the charter of nations." Lieber said in 1870: "Bismarck proclaims to-day in the Diet the very principles for which we were hunted and exiled fifty years ago." Submit to risk your daily bread, expect social ostracism, count on a mob now and then, be in earnest, don't equivocate, don't excuse, don't retreat a single inch, and you will finally be heard. No matter how long and weary the waiting, at last.

Ever the truth comes uppermost, And ever is justice done,

For humanity sweeps onward, Where to-day the martyr stands, On the morrow crouches Judas With the silver in his hands.

Far in front the cross stands ready, And the crackling fagots burn, While that hooting mob of yesterday In silent awe return, To gather up the scattered sakes Into history's golden urn.

In such a land he is doubly and trebly guilty who, except in some extreme case, disturbs the sober rule of law and order. But such is not Russia. In Russia there But such is not Russia. In Russia there is no press, no debate, no explanation of what government does, no remonstrance allowed, no agitation of public issues,—dead silence, like that which reigns at the summit of Mount Blanc, freezes the whole empire.—long ago described as a "despot-ism tempered by assassination." Meanwhile, such despotism has unsettled the brains of the ruling race, as unbridled power doubtless made some of the twelve Cæsars insane,—a madman, sporting with the lives and comfort of a hundred millions

of men.

The young girl whispers in her mother's ear, under a ceiled roof, her pity for a brother knouted and dragged half dead into exile for his opinions. The next week she is stripped naked and flogged to death in the public square; no inquiry, no explanation, no trial, no protest—one dead, we form silence the law of the tyrant explanation no trial, no protest—one dead, uniform silence, the law of the tyrant—where is there ground for any hope of peaceful change? Where the fulcrum upon which you can plant any possible lever? Machiavel's sorry picture of poor human nature would be fulsome flattery if men could keep still under such oppression.

sion.
No, no; in such a land, dynamite and No, no; in such a land, dynamite and the dagger are the necessary and only proper substitutes for Fancuil Hall and the Daily Advertiser. Anything that will make the madman quake in his bedchamber, and rouse his victims into reckless and

desperate resistance.

This is the only view an American, the

I shall bow to any rebuke from those who hold Christianity to command entire non-resistance. But criticism from any other quarter is only that nauseous hypoerisy which, stung by three-penny tea-tax, piles Bunker Hill with granite and statues, prating the while of patriotism and broad-sword, while like another Pecksniff, it recommends a century of dumb submission and entire non-resistance to the Russians who, for a hundred years have seen their sons by thousands dragged to death or exile, no one knows which, in this worse than no one knows which, in this worse than Venetian mystery of police, and their maidens flogged to death in the market place, and who share the same fate if they presume to ask the reason why.

"It is unfortunate," says Jefferson, "that

the efforts of mankind to secure the free-dom of what they have been deprived should be accompanied with violence and even with crime. But while we weep over the means, we must pray for the end." Pray fearlessly for such ends; there is no risk. "Men are all Tories by nature," says Arnold, "when tolerably well off; only monstrous injustice and atrocious cruelty can rouse them." Some talk of the rashness of the uneducated classes. the rashness of the uneducated classes. Alas! ignorance is far oftener obstinate than rash. Against one French Revolution—the scarecrow of the ages—weigh Asia, "carved in stone," and a thousand years of Europe, with her half-dozen nations meted out and trodden down, to be the dull and contented footstools of be the dull and contented footstools of priests and kings. The customs of a thousand years ago are in the sheet-anchor of the passing generation so deeply buried, so fixed, that the most violent efforts of the maddest fanatic can drag it but a hand's

Before the war Americans were where the crowd in that terrible hall of Eblis which the crowd in that terrible nail of lesis which Beckford painted for us,—each man with his hand pressed on the incurable sore in his bosom, and pledged not to speak of it,—compared with other lands, we were intellectually and morally a nation of cow-

ards.

At last that disgraceful seal of slave complicity is broken. Let us inaugurate a new departure, recognize that we are affoat on the current of Niagara—eternal vigilance the current of Niagara—eternal vigilance the condition of our safety—that we are irrevocably pledged to the world not to go back to bolts and bars—could not if we would, and would not if we could. Never again be ours the fastidious scholar-hip that shrinks from rude contact with the masses. Very pleasant it is to sit high up in the world's theatre and criticize the ungraceful struggles of the gladiators, shrug one's shoulders at the actors' harsh cries, 'nd let everyone know that but for "this

angels only should be lookers-on." "Sin is not taken out of man as Eve was out of Adam, by putting him to sleep." "Very beautiful," says Richter, "is the eagle when he floats with out-stretched wings

when he floats with out-stretched wings aloft in the clear blue; but schlime when he plunges down through the tempest to his eyrie on the cliff, where his unfledged young ones dwell and are starving." Accept proudly the analysis of Fisher Ames "A menarchy is a manatory of tannel." Accept proudly the analysis of Fisher Ames
"A monarchy is a man-ot-war staunch,
iron ribbed, and resistless, when under
full sail yet a single hidden rock sends her
to the bottom. Our republic is a raft
hard to steer, and your feet always wet,
but nothing can sink her."

If the Alps piled in cold and silence be
the emblem of despotism, we joyfully take
the ever-restless ocean, for ours, only pure
because never still.

because never still.

because never still.

To be as good as our fathers we must be better. They silenced their fears and subdued their prejudices, inaugurating free speech and equality with no precedent on file. Europe shouted, "madman," and gave us forty years for the shipwreck. With serene faith they persevered. Let us rise to their level, crush appetite and prohibit temptation, if it nots great eities. prohibit temptation, if it rots great cities. Entrench labor in sufficient bulwarks against the wealth, which, without the tenfold strength of modern incorporation, wrecked the Grecian and Roman States, and with a sterner effort still, summon women into civil life as reinforcement to laboring ranks in the effort to make

our civilization a success.

Sit not, like the figure on our silver coin, looking ever backward.

New occasions teach new duties.
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
They must upward, still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth.
Lo, before us gleam our watchfires—
We ourselves must pilgrims be
Launch our Marthower, and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portal
With the past's blood-rusted key.

PROTECTION OF CATHOLIC CHIL-

We have much pleasure in reporting we have much pleasure in reporting the gratifying success of the movement re-cently inaugurated in Liverpool for the rescue from the streets of nomad and destitute Catholic children. The Cathocently inaugurated in Liverpool for the rescue from the streets of nomad and destitute Catholic children. The Catholic Childrens' Protection Society was originated a few weeks ago without the slightest flourish of trumpets. Its promoters trusted rather to the general consciousness that something ought to be done, than to ordinary arts of advertising, and they have not been disappointed. It is hardly necessary to say that the Catholic population of Liverpool is very considerable, and that many thousands are of that pitiable class who live hour by hour from hand to mouth, depending upon the fluctuatious common to great hour from hand to mouth, depending upon the fluctuations common to great seaports, and victims too often of reckless and intemperate habits. The offspring of such luckless creatures form of course the bulk of the children that swarm the thoroughfares,—ragged, unwashed, unterpretable of the conversation."

you at once that we make the saints only mediators of intercession, not of salvation, and rely on their merits as no addition to and rely on their merits as no addition to secondary, derived from and dependent on them. But then, if I had saved time, you know, I should have lost the pleasure of the conversation." apon the fluctuations apon the fluctuations apon the fluctuations apon the fluctuations are seasonally apon the fluctuations and victims too often our seasonally apon the secondary, derived them. But then, if I had saved them, but the fluctuations, and derelict. These grow up to fill prisons and workhouses—to revenge themselves afterwards upon the society out have now a less easy task, I imagine; you have now a less easy task, I imagine; you have now a less easy task. I imagine; you have now a less easy task. I imagine; which is the reclaimed "How do you hear me!"

"How do you hear me!"

"How do you hear me!" themselves afterwards upon the society that scarcely gives them a thought during the period when they might be reclaimed and brought into citizenship. The ordinary machinery of religion or benevolence, or of the law, is not capable of coping

In this manner, the example of the state of Home, Byrom-street, has been active in the very same work. From a report pre-sented by Mrs. Birt, who conveys the transplanted children to the Dominion, it appears that she brought out 150 during last year. The learned Recorder of Dublin testifies that during the last ten years some four thousand have gone in a similar some four thousand have gone in a similar manner from different parts of the United Kingdom. They have been picked up on the streets of London, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities; and obviously and unfortunately could not be all Protestants by parentage or baptism. If they were, we should not have a word to say. Whoever gives a miserable human being a career full of opportunities, does a deed of charity and philanthropy which deserves any gradeing acknowledgment. From the ungrudging acknowledgment. From the very nature of things the Liverpool Shel-

tering Home received a large proportion of Catholic children. Proselytism has been over and over denied by the manabut it is useless to argue over a word when the result is identical. Mrs. Birt does not deposit her charges in Canada with a creed register in her pocket. All are delivered to their future guardians as are delivered to their future guardians as Protestants, and therefore every Catho-lic child picked up in Liverpool and for-warded in the emigrant bands signifies a recruit to the faith Mrs. Birt professes. To this we object most strongly, and we say that it robs the work of half its excellence. No doubt the lady considers she is engaged in a very laudable mission. Our duty is to see that as far as in us lies sne shall not obtain control of our children. We can-not, perhaps, prevent individuals from drifting into the Sheltering Home, when the mass is so large and the unscrupulous not a few. But we can, if we will, wipe away the reproach that while we com-plained of the Catholic children got hold

of by Mrs. Birt, we did practically nothing for them ourselves.

To be successful the Society must be generously sustained. No man can shrug himself free from responsibility. The faith and morals of our little ones are faith and morals of our little ones are above question of convenience or expediency. On all occasions the poor have been loyal and self-sacrificing. When they are shown a way to give according to their means they are the last to fail. The triumphs of Catholic energy are mainly due to their devotion. There is a numerical edge, when God numerous and powerful class whom God has blessed with absolute or comparative mas pressed with absolute or comparative "Not seen as with bodily eyes, but in abundance, and it is to them we would abundance, and it is to them we would one's shoulders at the actors' harsh cries, and let everyone know that but for "this operate as cheerfully and devotedly as of glory'—a supernatural reward which Try it!

villanous saltpetre, you would yourself their less prosperous brethern, the problem have been a soldier." But Bacon says: will be solved in the happiest sense.
"In the theatre of man's-life, God and His Yesterday, as we have said, sixteen child-"Then, some sain." Yesterday, as we have said, sixteen children of various ages were sent away. Sixteen is a small number, but as each entails an expense of above £15, the whole necessitated an outlay of £240. The beginning was a good one, and symptomatic, we hope, of a bright future. If we were inclined to reflect on the large amount of "Ah, now I understand!" said Hales. we hope of a bright future. If we were inclined to reflect on the large amount of money required for the support of such an enterprise, it would be enough to point out the priceless character of the purchase. Several of yesterday's sixteen had actually been in the Sheltering Home, and would have sailed with Mrs. Birt had they not been in the Sheltering Home, and would have sailed with Mrs. Birt had they not been recovered. Without the vigilance and benevolence of the Protection Society they would have lost their faith. "What good doth it avail a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul? Considerations of pounds, shillings and pence disappear in presence of an obligation so sacred as the saving of souls; and if there had not been a Children's and if there had not been a Children's Protection Society the batch which Mr. Yates rejoices to have placed on the high road to respectability and independance would, from all evidences at hand, have gone to the last until under other gone to the last until under other auspices and to another destiny. There is indeed no room for calculation. The Catholic body must act vigorously and systematically. All the congregations must organize themselves, and institute an effective mode of co-operating. No

Catholic Times, July, 1st. SAINT WORSHIP.

difficulty can be felt by people who are in earnest. What we lack in widely dif-

How the Saints Hear the Petitions of Their Clients.

"I think Frank," said my Cousin Helen "I think Frank," said my Cousin Helen the next chance we got for a controversial chat, "that you played me the other day for your own amusement. Why didn't you stop me at once at my definition of to mediate? Because, as to coming between God and men in the sense of interval." ceeding, you might have 'stumped' me (to

saints can hear vou."

"How do you hear me?"

"Ah now, Frank! Don't trifle."

"I'm perfectly serious, Helen. Please inform me how the action of bodily organs conveys thought, which is spiritual, from mind!"

she gravely. "But let me state two objections to your dectrine, which appear to me

insurmountable."
"By all means, my gentle cousin."
"Well, then, in the first place, it seems to me that you invest the saints that the divine attributes of omnipresence and om-

niscience."
"Why omnipresence? It is necessary to be in a place to known what is said or done there? (For when we speak of the saints hearing prayers, we mean that they know

hearing prayers, we mean that they know them.)"
"Omniscience, then," said she, laughing in spite of herself.
"Which means," I rejoined, "the absolutely infinite knowledge that belongs to God alone. Now, we sometimes call Shakespeare omniscient. And when we meet with a man of extraordinary learning, we are apt to say he 'knows everything. But this is not investing a fellowcreature with a divine attribute. In the same way, then, when we believe the Blessed Virgin able to know all the prayers and praises that the whole world can ers and praises that the whole world can ers and praises that the whole world can offer her at once, we ascribe to her a know-ledge which, however extended, is finite after all and, therefore, as nothing com-pared with that of her Creator."

"But how is so extended a knowledge possible to a creature?" said Helen. possible to a creature?" said Helen. "for while I withdraw my first objection, Mr. Frank, I shall not proceed to the second until you have favored me with a direct answer to the question which opened this argument. I asked you to explain how the saints hear you. You met my How the saints hear you. You met my How by another. Have you, then, no explana-

"Oh! yes. I can give you a most satisfactory one—if you can take it in."
"Come, sir!" with a pert little toss of the head.

"Do you know what the Beatific Vision "Well, I have not heard the term bemeans? fore; but I suppose it means the happi-

fore; but I suppose to ness of heaven."

"You're pretty near. It constitutes the chief part of that happiness. It means the beatifying vision of God's essence—the sight of the Trinity 'face to face.'

Now, the saints allenjoy this vision."

"Why," said she, "I thought God was "Why," said she, "I thought God was "Why," said she, "I thought God was invisible. How can His essence be seen,

then?"
"Not seen as with bodily eyes, but in

each soul possesses in a degree propor-

Now a great part of their happiness consists in praying for and helping their brethren on earth. Therefore, each saint, according to his range of patronage, must not only know the petitions of his clients, but also the state of their souls and what-

jected—Tradition. It comes to us as a revealed truth that the saints are our inreveated truth that the saints are out in-tercessors, and that it is good for us to in-voke them. Therefore, of course, in this revelation is implied their power to hear us. And so we never trouble ourselves as to the how of it. But our theologians fused wealth we possess in unity and the facilities it creates; and with a spark of enthusiasm success is assured.—Liverpool

"Tradition, the Word of God! What tradition?"

"Divine—not human: the body of unwritten doctrine deposited by the Apostles together with the Scriptures, and handed down from age to age by the infallibly guided Church, whose living voice is perpetually the exponent of both parts of God's Word.

"Why, how faultless the harmony of your system!" she said musingly.

"Something more you're beginning to see. Now, try and not look excited at table, or they'll know I've been innoculating you with popery. For I'm sure they suspect it already. An revoirt"—Catholic Tracts.

REMARKABLE CURE IN ITALY BY THE WATER OF LOURDES.

Ingami, kneeling around the bed, recited in tears the prayers for the agonizing. Suddenly, after a short coma, the sick person sat upright in the bed, and called for the Water of Lourdes, which was in a bottle near by. She seized it and drank freely, to the utter bewilde ment of those that were present. Fearing lest she should do herself harm, as she had been so long unable to swallow anything, they attempted to take the bottle out of her hand: but she held on to it, continued to drink, and then cried out that she was cured. She called for her clothes, dressed herself, and ordered some rice-soup, the chicken, and bread. These were soon of furnished her, and she ate heartily and she are no furnished her, and she ate heartily and she in the false charges and forgeries used to crush her in life and blacken her fame after death. Speaking of her treatment, asys Whitaker, an Angelican clergyman, "Forgery—I blush for the honor of Protestantism while I write—seems to have been peculiar to the reformed. I look in vain for one of these accursed outrages of imposition among the disciples of Popery." (Vindication of Queen Mary.)

The godly Free Presbytery does not want the vindication of the queen and the condemnation of her savage enemies. Mr. Frazer Tytler, one of their own countrymen, said of the English public of his day, that no writer could in their opinion. herself, and ordered some rice-soup, chicken, and bread. These were soon furnished her, and she ate heartily and

with evident relish.

She next wished to go to the cathedral in order there to offer up her thanksgiving for her cure to God and the Blessed Virgin; but her uncle would not permit her to leave the palace for that day, ad-yising her to be prudent. He allowed her, however, to go to the chapel in the her, however, to go to the chapet in the episcopal reside...ce. To reach there, she had to pass by a window, from which she was seen by a large crowd of people who had gathered, on the first news of her

It is easier to imagine than to describe the enthusiasm of the crowd. Amidst the cries of, Viva la Santa Vergine, mingled with sobs and tears, an Israelite cried out: "I too am a Catholic, and all my family will be Catholics with me."

It must manage the other gentleman, who is dangerous, as best it can. With or without its consent, Mary doubtless now "rests in pence," in what she never knew in Scotland.—Catholic Mirror.

Nift be Catholics with me."

Next day, the happy recipient of this grace went to the cathedral, where a solemn Te Deum was sung in thanksgiving.

The Fathers of the Holy Ghost, and of the Sacred Hearts of Lesus and of Mary, hav-ing lately brought a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes from France, availed themselves of this happy occasion to erect it solemnly for the veneration of the people, and a triduum of thanksgiving was offered up in return for the miraculous cure and the

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter saffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) payof the best (and some of the worst) paysicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of the broken down by disease.

The Fowler's Entract of Wild Strawberry prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The parents.—Telegram.

A LIBERAL PRESBYTERY.

The spirit of John Knox seems to be marching on in Scotland, as John Brown's is said, or sung, to be in this country. We take the following from one of the daily

Dr. Adam Stuart Muir, who made a defense of Mary, Queen of Scots, recently, has been arraigned therefor by the Free Presbytery of Edinboro', and asked to hand in his manuscript for examination, on the ground that he has caused public scandal."

scandal."

This lofty-minded Presbytery cannot stand any exoneration of the gifted princess who has been so systematically belied for three centuries. If she had been a disciple of John Calvin, and her character, but also the state of their souls and what ever bears on their interests."

"Well, to be sure. But tell me, where do you get all this from? There's nothing about it in the Bible."

"I think we shall find more than you imagine. The silence of Scripture is your second objection, I suppose."

"You have guessed it. Ah! there goes dinner-bell number one. We must finish our discussion another time."

"Yey well. But let me answer your question. We Cathell.

when poor Mary went to Scotland with her native grace, beauty, culture and elegant manners, she found herself in the hands of a body of noble and princely ruffians, who were more treacherous and cation of Saints as a part of that Unwritten Word of God which Protestants have rejected—Tradition. It comes to us as a revealed truth that the saints are our interest of the strong of the same of the response o Her illegitimate half-brother, Murray who ought to have been her friend and protector, was for his own selfish interests one of the worst of her enemies. He was not quite the worst, for probably his bad eminence in Scotland was occupied by the recreant priest, John Knox, whom Dr. us. And so we here to the how of it. But our theologians treat the matter scientifically, and furnish the explanation I have given."

"Tradition, the Word of God! What tra"Tradition, the Word of God! What tra"Tradition of the Reformation." Many was surrounded by ruthing the Month of the Reformation.

surreunded by ruthans, but Knox was the worst of all.

This man has been credited with courage on account of his insolent bearing towards her personally, and his invectives against her in the pulpit. She made various efforts to conciliate this harsh fanatic or hypocrite, all of which were met with overbearing insolence. This was very brave towards a lady who was a queen indeed by right and in name, but who was perfectly powerless, as he knew her to be, in the midst of her enemies.

Knox and his followers had a double interest in crushing Mary, a triple interest if we may allow religion to be one of which they assumed to be the especial champions. They wanted the "spoils" of Catholic churches, and they were in the pay

champions. They wanted the 'spoils' of Catholic churches, and they were in the pay of the worst woman of her age, Elizabeth THE WATER OF LOURDES.

For several months, Miss Anna Torquati, niece of Mgr. Ingami, Coadjutor of his Eminence Cardinal d'Hohenlohe, Bishop of Albano, lived at the episcopal palace with her family. She had been sick for three years, and entirely confined to her bed during the last months. Her malady was growing worse and worse, she had frequent fainting-spells, and for a long time could not retain either food or drink. Given up by her attendant physician, Professor Santalamazza, as well as by the other physicians of the town who visited her, she was considered in the last extremity.

On May 20th, it would seem that she had a presentiment, though of what precise nature we cannot tell; for she announced to her weeping parents that next morning, at eight o'clock, she would have so of those terrible spells, and she begged that the Holy Viaticum should be administered at once; at ten o'clock a second crisis would bring her to death's door, and then she should be anointed, because soon afterwards a last attack would carry her off.

The first and the second part of her prediction was verified, and the Blessed of the following the last working the last work woman of her age, Elizabeth, of England. This potent is weaked for England. This potent so vereign used for the extended to her alternation of the age in that he worst woman of her age, Elizabeth, of England. This potent sovereign used for the extended to her alternation of the age in that he worst woman of her age, Elizabeth, of England. This potent sovereign used for the extended to her alternation of the worst woman of the say is strickland says, "It was in vain that he endeavored by personal flattery to herself to excuse his attack upon the folly and incapacity of womankind in general. He assured her 'that she was an exception to the sweeping rule he had laid down, that her whole life had been a miracle, which proved that she was an exception to other women was lawful to her, and that he was ready to obey her authority; but the queen was nauseated with the insin

soon atterwards a last attack would carry
her off.

The first and the second part of her
prediction was verified, and the Blessed
Sacrament and Extreme Unction were
administered, as she had requested. The
members of the family, including Mgr.
Ingami, kneeling around the bed, recited
in teast the prayers for the agonizing.

of his day, that no writer could in their opinion "commit a greater historical heresy than to tell them the truth." We presume that Dr. Muir is giving this same kind of offence to the Presbytery, for which he will be proscribed in common with Professor Robertson Smith. Both of them were to be given a few and the property of them were to be given a few and the property of them. them seem to be giving offence to the Kirk, the latter indeed is boring holes through the bottom of the ship, without knowing it to Carlot. knowing it, as Carlyle said of Dean Stan knowing it, as Carlyle said of Dean Sten-ley. We do not see how Muir can wreck the ship by vindicating the Scottish Queen, so the Presbytery might let him express honestly the result of his investigations. It must manage the other gentleman, who is dangerous, as best it can. With or without its consent, Mary doubtless now

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry ures summer complaints, diarrhea, dy-sentery, cholcra morbus, cholcra infantum, sour stomach, colic nausea, vomiting, canker, piles, leucorrhea, and all manner of fluxes

Burdock Blood Bitters cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness, and general

"Temper is everything," and in the pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company the temper will be found all that is to be

Hop Bitters."—The parents.—Telegram.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday

ch week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher 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 BECORD, I deep the publisher of participation of the change of proprietors and patrons that the change of proprietors and patrons that the change in its one and principales; that it will remain, what has been, of coughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively decoded to the cause of the Church and confident that under your experienced mangement the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

yours Very Sincerely,

John Walsh,
Bishop of London Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1881.

FROM ROME.

By special telegram we are informed that Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell has been appointed by our Holy Father as Bishop of Trenton, and Rev. Dr. Wigger Bishop of Newark.

THE LAND BILL.

The land bill is still dragging its weary course through the House of Commons. The Irish members have offered strenuous opposition to the emigration clauses. We believe that the position assumed by the Irish party on this question was well taken. Ireland has now but a fourth of the population it could with good government easily support. Yet for some reason inexplicable, if it be not to pander to British prejudice, the land bill is burdened with provisions to still further deplete its sparse population. The Irish party were not doing its duty to the people if it did not by every means in its power oppose so iniquitous a scheme. The bill will hardly get through the lower house of Parliament before the close of the month. The Lords, however, will not likely spend much time in its consideration. It becomes more and more evident that it will meet with defeat in the upper chamber. Mr. Gladstone will then have but one course open—an appeal to the people. We are of opinion that such an appeal would lead to the introduction of a land bill much more comprehensive than that now before Parliament. As we have often said, nothing can now save landlordism from its doom. Rejection of the land bill in the lords may delay but cannot avert that much-to-be-desired consummation.

THE TWELFTH.

We have now before us reports from various localities of the celebration of the 12th of July. In one or two places only does it appear that any enthusiasm was manifested. Even in Toronto, where a monster demonstration was promised, not more than three thousand five hundred persons took part in the procession-a small number compared with the area of country represented by the visiting lodges. In Toronto, as elsewhere, the day passed off quietly. through exorbitant charges. This We are glad to notice on the part of growing determination to let the people, through their representatives silly manifestations of orange narsubserve their own ends, and that hope, be crowned with success.

thus used it has proved a potent factor in retarding the growth of Canada. This being the case, we cannot see how any man with the interests of the country at heart can identify himself with such an association. Here as elsewhere, however, there are designing men-politicians of the lowest stamp, who look upon Orangeism as their safest stepping stone to power and place. The object of their ambition once attained, they abandon the dupes by whose folly they profited. We could, if we so desired, point out many such cases in this province, but they are too well known to require special mention. The absence of certain of these persons from the Toronto demonstration is specially noticeable. The speeches of the orators of the day in the provincial capital were as usual loud, noisy and meaningless, while the resolutions proposed and adopted with unanimity present a ludicrous compoundof empty twaddle and savage denunciation. The Catholic body is in no dread of Orangeism, now sinking fast into a dishonored grave. In years to come it will be a just subject of wonder to the Canadian people that such an institution as Orangeism should ever here have taken root, or that an anniversarv of so little significance in the new world should ever have been celebrated by any portion of their

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

It is a matter of great satisfaction o all friends of order that the President is now out of danger. The American people of all classes and parties feel particularly relieved on account of the grave consequences certain to follow the death of their Chief Magistrate. The accession Vice-President Arthur to the Presidency would certainly, under present circumstances, lead to serious complications. He could not, we feel assured, form a Cabinet strong enough to command the support of Congress, but would, as far as we can see, have to face a large and hostile majority in both houses. We can all remember how powerless for good was President Johnson under similar circumstances. In any case, the Vice-President is posessed of none of the administrative capacity of General Garfield. He could, therefore, in the Presidential chair, expect little of that respect and confidence from the public so essential to sound and efficient government. The Vice-President himselt must feel greatly relieved by his deliverance through the President's recovery, from elevation to a post for which he must know his own unfitness. We rejoice to know that General Garfield is fast recovering strength, and that the American people are to be spared the loss and the sorrow which should inevitably accompany the untimely demise of a Chief Magistrate so highly and justly revered.

TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY. We are glad to notice that legal steps have been taken to prevent the barter of the Montreal Telegraph lines to the American company which already owns and operates the Dominion line. We are opposed to monopoly in every shape and form, and feel confident that nine-tenths of our people are also adverse to the building up of gigantic corporations to plunder the public is a matter which sooner or later the Catholic people of Canada a must receive public attention. The in Parliament, do not confer special rowness and bigotry severely alone. privileges on any corporation with If anything more than another con- the view of enabling that corporatributed in times past to the growth | tion to inflict injustice on them. On of orangeism, it was the ill-advised the contrary, between the people and opposition offered in various places any and all such corporations, there to these public displays. There is at least a tacit understanding that were, we well know, occasions when such privileges are bestowed for the Orange insolence demanded swift promotion of the public welfare. We and stern punishment. To these deeply regretted the handing over occasions we do not allude. We re- of the Dominion Telegraph line to a fer to individual manifestations of body of alien capitalists, and could hostility to Orange processions not, now, but view with alarm the which gave Orangemen and their transfer of the Montreal line to the abettors an opportunity for bravado same body of men. Those public and self-glorification. Orangeism is spirited citizens who have taken no longer in Canada the powerful measures to dispute the right of the institution it once claimed to be. Montreal Company to thus sacrifice to Catholics their places of worship Thinking men now see that it has the interests of the Canadian people never become monotonous-they been used by political tricksters to are doing a good work which will, we never tire of entering in there, to

TROUBLES OF THE DISSENTERS. TRANSPLANTING A BAD SEED.

Our Methodist friends are still sorely troubled at being subject to petty persecutions at the hands of Ministers of the Established Church. It has often been made a boast that the various sects of Protestantism were becoming more united every day. Recent occurrences, however, leave but little hopes that the old wall of separation will be tumbled down, as the ministers of the Established Church in England appear to be as intolerant and as arrogant as ever. We take from a Methodist cotemporary the following statement of an occurrence that will doubtless cause considerable soreness of spirit among the followers of John

It is to be deplored that there are still clergymen foolish enough to put obstacles in the way of the interment of parishioners in the churchyards. Mrs. Stirges was buried at the village of Cley-next-thewas buried at the village of Cley-next-the-Sea, on Whit-Monday. Three or four hours before the funeral, the Free Metho-dist minister, the Rev. J. Brown, who was to officiate, received a note from the rector, the Rev. J. C. Blackmore, containing an "earnest and solemn protest against the acte of invasion," and adding in his post-script, that "the ropes and stools, hitherto-used for all interments," were the property of the church, and that Mr. Brown's friends roust make their own arrangements in must make their own arrangements in these matters. On Sunday evening the Rector regaled his parishioners with a sharp lecture in the church, against the Burial Act, the Liberation Society, and the Radical Government; declaring that, whenever a Nonconformist funeral took place, the church door should be closed, no bell should be tolled, and that the sexton should simply dig the grave and close it,

CAMP MEETINGS.

The season has now set in when some of our Methodist friends seem to think that spiritual progress can be attained more easily and more perfeetly in romantic rural retreats, on the banks of the lakes or rivers, under canvas, and surrounded by innumerable circumstances of a most agreeable and inviting nature. Doubtless there are some who believe that much good results from these meetings; but it is admitted by many thinking persons among our Protestant brethren that the time has come when they should be abolished on the ground that little or no good results are achieved, and that a large amount of positive harm is oftentimes directly attributable to these gatherings. It will be a difficult matter, however, to convince the average Methodist that this is the case. Methodism is essentially an emotional religion, depending for its existence say, Father Stafford, has been much in a large measure upon novelty and improved in health by his visit to spiritual gush. In commenting on this matter the United Presbyterian, a leading religious weekly published in the United States, says:

The camp-meeting season is around again, and preparations are being made for the conventicles and worship which are said to be so edifying to those who practice them. It is hard to convince any unprejudiced person that such institu tions are necessary, whatever they have once been. Many persons who know them best are sure that they are productive of more harm than good. Associated with them in professed aim and effort are various kinds of religious meetings to which Christ ans of every name are invited, and in which there are services of so great veriety as to suit all tastes and convictions. Christian people wish to recreate together during the summer, it is pleasant for them to do so, and it will be made all the more pleasant if they provide themselves with eligious conference and other forms of devotion. But there is a mingling of al-tars and corner-lots, of hymn-singing and financial speculation, of consecrated work and study, with boat-riding and gallantry, that is not, to say the least, suggestive of

the heroic Christian piety. Our Methodist cotemporary of Toronto, however, seems to differ widely from this view, for in its last issue it thus sets forth the many attractions of the Perry Sound Camp

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Parry Sound Camp-meeting which will be found on the last page of this issue of the Guardian. The location is not only pleasant and beautiful, but it is admirably pleasant and beautini, out it is admirably adapted for the purpose of a meeting of this kind. The Parry Sound Camp-meeting is conducted on the old principle, as a soul-saving institution; in former years it has been attended with remarkable displays of spiritual power. Persons desiring to spend a pleasant week, and at the same time to enjoy a rich spiritual feast, can scarcely do better than attend the meeting, which will commence on the 9th of August and close on the following

Catholies find no occasion for going outside their churches to worship God. He is ever present there, and this fact explains how it is that adore the Holy of Holies.

THE Old Catholies are about to establish a Church in New Orleans, La., and it is expected, to draw to itself many Roman Catholies of that city. It is said that the movement is regarded with alarm at Rome. It is to be under the Episcopal jurisdiction of Bishop Galleher, of Louisiana; and Pere Hyacinthe, of Paris, is expected here in a few weeks to inaugurate the enterprise.

So mays a Protestant contemporary So says a Protestant contemporary

Under the circumstances, it is perhaps the only course left for the Old Catholics, whoever they may be, to pursue. In England their numbers have dwindled down to about a baker's dozen, and this dozen, we presume, are about to import this commercial community termed "Old Catholicism," into this country, tor the same purpose, people have in view, when they import other articles of merchandise. Mr. and Mrs. Hyacinth and family are evidently in need of money, and as Old Catholicism will be something New in this country, the exhibition will probably draw for a number of consecutive nights, after which the managers will be forced to seek new pastures. It will bear a striking resemblance to Artemus Ward's "only show on earth." We are told that the "move. ment" is regarded with alarm at Rome, When it is borne in mind that the "movement" has been a most miserable failure in the place of its birth, it is reasonable to conclude that very little importance will be attached to the concern by Rome in a distant land where people are more apt to see through such a miserable sham. If the movement is really set on foot in Louisiana Bishop Galleher will doubtless be sorry he allowed his name to go forth as a patron of the unfortunate Hyaeinth and his miserable following. Some time since great hopes were indulged in by some of our Protestant contemporaries that the McNamara affair in New York would striketer-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ror into Rome, and the end of

Catholicity was seen approaching.

The McNamara movement collapsed

in a squabble over the collection box.

They were all good and holy men,

we were told. Probably they were,

from an evangelical view point, but

when a full collection box was un-

fortunately placed in their midst,

the flesh proved weak-very weak.

WE are glad to be able to state that the good parish priest of Lind-

Even Bob Ingersoll uttered God's name devoutly in a prayer for the President's recovery. One genuine throb of sorrow broke down the ramparts of his fifty-cent infidelity. THE AURORA, the Pope's organ, says:

The Irish bishops have no more necessity for replying to the unjust and malignant criticisms of the Standard than they had previously to those in reference to the conduct the Pontificate."

London has 4,500,000 inhabitants, only 200,000 of whom are regular attendants at any place of worship, 30,-000 are regular thieves, 150,000 habitual gin-drinkers, and the same number are living in systematic debauchery and vice. This is the latest news by authority. New York moralists can take courage.

THE London, Ontario, Canada, Free Press, says that "the Irish Land agitation is a modified system of Communism." It also claims that there are more mouths to be fed in Ireland, than can find food from the cultivation of the soil, and that the most valuable part of the Land Bill is the emigration clauses. This is a free country, and the editor has a perfect right to say all this and more if he choose; but people who have read the history of Ireland, and the history of the land agitation, will give him credit for being as intimately acquainted with the one and the other as he is with the tail of the comet.

THE Catholic Bishops of the United States have in their several dioceses directed that prayers be offered up for the speedy recovery of President Garfield. Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, says that so at and continues: "Allow me to offer rocious an outrage against human life, so foul a blow against the highest representative of that civil au- has passed to day, the religious our Church ever teaches her children ant questions that are the supreme to respect, deserves and receives our most solemn reprobation; and our petitions may well be offered to God | Suffer me, then, sir, to invoke wi"

that, in His good Providence, the assassin's bloody design may be frustrated, and that our beloved country may be spared the sorrow and excitement and humiliation attendant on the untimely closing of her ruler's

It is stated that although an urgent whip has been sent out to the Tory Lords, calling them together when the Land Bill reaches the Upper House, Salisbury has given up the idea of trying to defeat the mea-sure. The multitude of cross-amendments which the Government adopted will render some of the most important clauses practically inoperaive. Men of large experience in Irish matters say that the Bill will so complicate the existing relations between landlords and tenants that it will have to be re-cast next session, and the Lords are so anxious to throw the entire responsibility for its failure upon Gladstone, that beyond adding a few unimportant amendments, more to befog than eludicate the meaning of the "Fair eludicate the meaning of the "Fair Rent" clause, they will pass the Bill as it reaches them

The New York Graphic in a recent issue thus refers to the Chief Secretary for Ireland; "The Irishman who called Secretary Forster in yesterday's debate in the House of Commons "Brummagem Castlereagh" is blessed with the average wit of his race and with much more than the average penetration thereof. The characterization is fundamentally correct and it will probably "stick. Foster is desirous of doing the work which Castlereagh did. But he lacks the courage, the grasp of events and the ability to do it. The Lilliputians desired to make war on Gulliver, and they actually did begin to battle against him, but all he felt was slight pains as if from the sticking of a number of pins. It is in this spirit that Mr. Forster has dealt with the Irish. He has endeavored to be severe with them. He has done all in his power to irritate them. He has given them to understand that it is not his fault that they have not felt the force of the Empire. he has utterly failed to accomplish the purpose which a great executive officer should have in view, and to the accomplishment of which he should direct all his energies and devices—namely, the pacification of this country. Mr. Forster appears to be wanting in resources- He sees his object, perhaps, clearly enough, but he fails in seeing the means by which it can be attained. "Brummagem Castlereagh" exactly characterizes his Irish policy, though Forster himself is in reality no more like Castlereagh than like Hercules.

A correspondent in the forests of Alabama writes thus to the Wahrheits Freund : "I live in a little village in the woods in the South, whither certain circumstances obliged me to betake myself with my family during the year 1864. In the space of eleven years we saw a priest only that love, that peace, nothing is three times, the nearer church bestable. All things have an end, but three times, the nearer church being seventy-two miles away. In order not to become barbarians entirely, I procured some Catholic books. Every Sunday I assembled my family at a certain hour, and one of us read aloud the Prayers at Mass. Then we invoked the Holy Spirit. and read the Epistle, the Gospel, and the explanation of them in Goffine. This took about three quarters of an hour. Instead of losing our faith we have rather increased it. When I first came here, our neighbors looked upon us as simpletons because we vere Catholics, but it is quite different now, and during those seventeen years as many as eighteen Protestants have entered the Church. We have at present an oratory with every-thing necessary for the Holy Sacrifice, and a Jesuit Father visits us every two months, remaining three days. When he is gone we have our own services. Our Protestant neighbors show great regard for us, even the preachers, who are generally so ready to abuse the Catholic Church, treating us with respect. I have had to produce thirty-five copies of Goffine for Protestant neighbors, and they set a high value on the work.

panloup, the late Bishop of Orleans, thrice combated the late M. Littre's candidature for admission to the Academie Francaise, even sending in his resignation when the celebrated compiler of the famous dictionary was finally elected, is well known. That the prelate was actuated by conscientious motives is proved (says the Telegraph) by the publication of a letter addressed by him to M. Littre on May 23, 1863. In it he expresses his deep regret at having had to expose the candidature of one whose qualities deserved his respect, you my hand. Let me entreat you not to abandon, on account of what which is of God and which search of the true in the all-importinterest of every human life. This observe and pursue the fleeting shadow. noble labor is far above all the rest we stretch forth our hand only to find Suffer me then six to involve with

The energy with which Mgr. Du-

ardour that God, in whom I adore, our common Father, that he may enlighten you as to the truth and as to the fragility of your doubts, and that, allow me to add, He may also manifest to you the purity of my intentions and the sincerity of the steem which i retain for your character." The publication of this document forms an interesting supplement to all that has lately been written about M. Littre.

CARDINAL NEWMAN in recently re-

plying to a number of Catholics who

presented him with his portrait painted in oil, expressed his gratitude with touching and eloquent simplicity. "My dear children," said he, "I wish I could return an answer worthy of your acceptable present and of the affectionate words with which you have accompanied it. It is indeed most acceptable to me, and a very thoughtful kindness that you should have proposed to provide a, memorial of me for time to come and a memorial so specially personal which years hence will bring back vividly the rememberance of the past to those who have known me, and will carry on into the tuture a tradition of what I was like to the many who never saw me. It is a second kindness that you wish to leave it as an heirloom to this house, for by so doing you associate my brothers, the Fathers of this Oratory, in your loving thoughts of me, and thereby recognize what is so true, so ever present to my mind, that you never would have had cause to show affection towards me but for the zealous co-operation of dear friends, living and dead, in those acts and works of which I get credit. It is a third kindness that in carrying out your purpose you have had course to a man of widely-acknowledged genius, whose work, now finished, is generally pronounced to be worthy of his reputation, and is found, by competent judges, to claim more and more admiration as a work of art, the more carefully it is studied. Nor must I omit a fourth gratification which your address suggests to me. When friends and well-wishers in years past have paid me the like compliment, I have asked myself what I had done to merit it, but now the Sovereign Pontiff has singled me out for his highest mark of favor; and thus, while you in 1878, may be considered to have only been anticipating by the bonor you proposed to me, the coming to me of this act of grace, so now in 1881, I can, for the same reason, receive it of you without the appearance of the fear of arrogance or presumption. You ask me for my blessing, and I bless you with all my heart, as I desire to be blessed myself. Each one of us has his own individuality, his separate history, his antecedents and his future, his duties, his responsibilites, his solemn trial, and his eternity. May God's grace, His love, His peace, rest on all of you, united as you are in the Oratory of St. Philip, on old and young, on confessors and penitents, on teachers and taught, on living the earth will last its time, and while the earth lasts, Holy Church will last; and while Holy Classics, may the Oratory of Birmingham last also, amid the fortunes many generations, one and the same, faithful to St Philip, strong in the protection of our Lady and all saints, not losing as time goes on its sympa-thy with its first fathers, whatever may be the burden and interests of its own day, as we in turn now stretch forth our hands with love

we shall never know.'

and with awe, towards those, our

unborn successors, whom on earth

CATHOLIC SPAIN. During the celebration of the Calderon centenary at Madrid there was a banquet given to the professors—Spanish and for-eign—who happened to be in Madrid at eign—who happened to be in Madrid at this time. At this reunion a certain Senor Magnabal proposed the health of Jules Ferry, who had done so much, he said, for the cause of education. The toast was received with some disapproval, and later on, Senor Menendez Pelayo, one of the Catholic professors of the University of Madrid, at the wish of a large number of those present, replied to the observation with which the said toast had been introduced. He protested against the pagan and anti-Catholic element which had been introduced into the celewhich had been introduced into the cete-bration of the centenary, and which was at variance, he said, with the present Catholic instincts of Spain, and with the opinions of Calderon himself; and he proposed a toast to the Catholic Faith, proposed a toast to the Catholic Faith, which was the foundation of all that was grand and beautiful in the philosophy, the literature or the art of Spain, to the traditional monarchy of Spain, essentially Christian in its history, and to all the name of Calderon, the Catholic and theological post whom Spain applants, honlogical poet, whom Spain appla ds honors and blesses.—London Table July 11.

The mistakes of life ar owing rather to the misapprehension of what true happi-ness is than to the afful perversity of our ness is than to the alful perversity of our nature. We go mistake the false for the nature. We mistake the false for the wrong end—ality to things that have no true; give cality to things that have no other executes that our fervid imaginatic imparts to them; and, so of all inatic else. We turn our back upon the

HAMILTON LET Distinguished Visitors-The

of Literary Entertainme tuary Boys' Festival-A Interesting Journey-OUS. DISTINGUISHED VISIT

Rev. Father Schlickling, Dogmatic Theology, and R Mania, Professor of Moral Th of the Grand Seminary, Mo been staying in the city duri week. On Sunday they assist Mass in the Cathedral. ENTERTAINMENT conducted somewhat on the which took place in the Hall Mathew Total Abstinence

week, cannot fail to be p beneficial results. It showed may be done by even the me when they once make the a in a great many cases mod abundant than ability is scar provement is the result of re-that representatives of differ may meet and discuss import in a triendly way and with u Debates are profitable whe subjects are chosen and a manifested in the discussion great dangers into which persons are liable to fall are choice of a subject that may bitter feelings, or cause on against just principles; and festing an excessive desire to ards without regard to the logical value of the argurerareful guardianship, howevers can be avoided, and who benefits of debates stand of n the acquisition of knowle ening of wits and the cultiv

and ready delivery.

Ready reciting and sing under due restrictions, h value, especially to youth, i ment of voice and manne cultivation of taste, confide ory. Their worth can also fact that they tend to lesser power of dangerous amuse increase the desire for he enjoyment. This holds tru dience and the perform and on that account we ho these entertainments being

fostered during the coming Innocent and health-p cise is as beneficial and ac as to any other class of country. In fact all loys country. In fact all loys a peculiar affinity for a tradition informs us that if From the dim distant Roman urchin tested th Roman urchin tested the unwary lpassengers by fit to the pavement, down when the American garsame tender offices for means of an inverted "bricks, it has been a gamaxim that "bays lo maxim that "beys lo testimony of a million o in reserve to confound ild be rash enough t

of this maxim.
The fact of their beir

makes no perceptible a propensities for hearty ment; and persons wh present on the grounds Providence on Wedness proof that this particul true as the general one. of fine pic-nic weather sembled all the sanct ity, to the n the parishes of St. Mar to enjoy their annual fe under the charge of Maginn and Craven, w magnin and Graven, we gard for the enjoyment the youngsters, had p games and sports with and an abundance of rekeeping an attentive w duct during the progr might safely bet all y might safely bet all y those boys had just in They raced all kinds of kinds of jumps, filled a merry laugh and ria did it all with that si boys only can displikicked that foot bal kicked that foot bal most have cured the st or a lame leg. Dirna as a matter of necess ment, being considere lost from the proper Though enlivened by morning's adventures on the afternoon's ca ome of eating was absence of all conve Garfield's health, or French Army in Tun tant game of the da match between the be those of St. Patric had suffered many morning, determined tunes of the day by on on the "diamond fi sides went with the arms, but rivals in r boys of St. Mary's carelessness of men quer, their opponer an interest in the r played game of five

> Among the mar added to the enjo the advantages at the advantages at known beautiful able kindness of to These little fest cance than could be ficial observation.

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recently re-Catholics who portrait pain his gratitude quent simplien," said he n an answer table present words with panied it. It ness that you to provide a me to come ially personal. l bring back rance of the ve known me. the tuture as like to the you wish to to this house, associate my of this Oratory, ts of me, and at is so true, so nind, that you cause to show

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credit. It is a n carrying out ve had course to y-acknowledged now finished, is to be worthy is found, by claim more and work of art, is studied. Nor th gratification suggests to me. well-wishers in id me the like e asked myself merit it, but now ff has singled me mark of favor; in 1878, may be only been anticiyou proposed to ne of this act of 31, I can, for the e it of you with-of the fear of artion. You ask me d I bless you with esire to be blessed of us has his own separate history, d his future, his

bilites, his solemn hity. May God's is peace, rest on s you are in the nilip, on old and rs and penitents, taught, on living peace, nothing is have an end, but st its time, and sts, Holy Church hile Holy Church tory of Birmingd the fortunes of one and the same, ip, strong in the Lady and all saints, goes on its sympa-fathers, whatever n and interests of we in turn now hands with love owards those, our , whom on earth low.

C SPAIN.

ation of the Calderon there was a banquet fors—Spanish and for-ed to be in Madrid at is reunion a certain roposed the health of had done so much, he se of education. The with some disapproval, or Menendez Pelayo professors of the Uni-at the wish of a large present, replied to the hich the said toast had He protested against anti-Catholic element roduced into the cele-itenary, and which was aid, with the present of Spain, and with the eron himself; and he to the Catholic Faith, andation of all that was al in the philosophy, the rt of Spain, to the tra to f Spain, to the the of of Spain, essentially istory, and to all the the Catholic and theon Spain applaces, hon-condon Tablet July 11.

f life ar owing rather to ion a what true happi-alful perversity of our rally take things by the istake the false for the to things that have no in that our fervid imag-o them; and, so of all urn our back upon the me the fleeting studow our hand only is find is.—Catholic Columnian.

HAMILTON LETTER. Distinguished Visitors-The Philosophy of Literary Entertainments—Sanc-tuary Boys' Festival—A Merry Day -Father Lennon in Ireland-An Interesting Journey-Miscellane-OUN.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS. Rev. Father Schlickling, Professor of Dogmatic Theology, and Rev. Father Mania, Professor of Moral Theology, both of the Grand Seminary, Montreal, have been staying in the city during the past week. On Sunday they assisted at Grand Mass in the Cathedral.

ENTERTAINMENT. Literary and Musical Entertainments, conducted somewhat on the plan of that which took place in the Hall of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, last week, cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results. It showed how much may be done by even the merest amateurs when they once make the attempt; that in a great many cases modesty is more abundant than ability is scarce; that im-provement is the result of repetition, and that representatives of different societies may meet and discuss important questions in a triendly way and with utility.

Debates are profitable when the proper subjects are chosen and a proper spirit manifested in the discussion. The two great dangers into which inexperienced persons are liable to fall are: first, in the persons are hable to fall are: hist, in the choice of a subject that may tend to rouse bitter feelings, or cause one side to argue against just principles; and second, manifesting an excessive desire to win at all hazards without regard to the truthful or logical value of the arguments. Under careful guardianship, however, these dangers can be avoided, and when avoided the benefits of debates stand out quite clear, benefits of debates stand out quite clear, in the acquisition of knowledge, the sharp-ening of wits and the cultivation of free

Ready reciting and singing in public under due restrictions, have also their value, especially to youth, in the improvement of voice and manner, and in the cultivation of taste, confidence and mem-ory. Their worth can also be seen in the fact that they tend to lessen the attractive power of dangerous amusements and to increase the desire for healthy rational enjoyment. This holds true for both the audience and the performers themselves, and on that account we hope to hear of these entertainments being continued and desired themselves. fostered during the coming season.

ALTAR BOYS' FESTIVAL. Innocent and health-promoting exercise is as beneficial and acceptable to boys as to any other class of people in the country. In fact all toys appear to have country. In fact all toys appear to have a peculiar affinity for amusement, and tradition informs us that it was always so. From the dim distant day when the Roman urchin tested the finger-nails of unwary passengers by fasening a penny to the pavement down to aur own time when the American gamin performs the when the American gamin performs the same tender offices for the toe-nails by means of an inverted "plug" filled with means of an inverted property conceded maxim that "beys love play." The testimony of a million of mothers is held in reserve to confound any one who would be rash enough to deny the truth

of this maxim.

The fact of their being santuary boys

makes no perceptible alteration in their propensities for hearty and proper enjoyment; and persons who happened to be present on the grounds of the House of Providence on Wednesday last lad ample proof that this particular statement is as true as the general one. On thatlay (one of fine pic-nic weather) there were as-sembled all the sanctuary boys of the city, to the number of 43, repesenting the parishes of St. Mary and St. Patrick, to enjoy their annual festival. They were under the charge of the Rev. Fathers Maginn and Craven, who vith al due re-Maginn and Craven, who with all due regard for the enjoyment and well-leing of the youngsters, had provided a sries of games and sports with plenty of orizes, and an abundance of refreshments, lesides keeping an attentive watch on their onduct during the progress of events. You might safely bet all you are worth that those boys had just t good time of it. They raced all kinds of races, jumped all kinds of jumps, filled the air with many a merry laugh and ringing shout, and they did it all with that spirit and relish that boys only can display. The way they kicked that foot ball around would almost have cured the spectators of paralysis most have cured the spectators of paralysis or a lame leg. Dirner was attended to or a lame leg. Dinner was attended to as a matter of necessity, not of amusement, being considered as so much time lost from the proper business of the day. Though allivened by reminiscences of the morning's adventures and by discussions or the afternoon's campaign, the actual ome of eating was economized by the absence of all conversation on President Garfield's health, or the position of the French Army in Tunis. The most important game of the day was the base ball match between the boys of St. Mary's and those of St. Patrick's. The latter who had suffered many defeats during the morning, determined to return the fortunes of the day by one glorious triumph on the "diamond field." To work both sides went with the spirit of "brethren in arms, but rivals in renown." While the boys of St. Mary's played with the easy carelessness of men accustomed to conquer their convenient worked with that or a lame leg. Dirner was attended to as a matter of necessity, not of amusecarclessness of men accustomed to con-quer, their opponents worked with that prudence and earnestness that betokens prudence and earnestness that betokens an interest in the result. After a well an interest in the result. After a well played game of five innings, time was called by mutual consent, when it was found that the patricians had won a complete victory by a score of 21 to 0. The foot ball match (already reterred to) between sides chosen miscelleneously, closed the sports, and the return to the city per H. & D. R., was made at an early hour with safety and satisfaction. Throughout the day the conduct of the boys was on the whole remarkably good. The decisions of the unpire were accepted with

own reward) they are marks of appreciation for fidelity to service; they are worthy of the authorities who get them up, by reason of their innocence and soon be relieved, of many of his scholar-

seen a great deal. He had observed the natural beauties of Venice, the artistic treasures of Florence, the grand and innumerable wonders of the Eternal City, and celebrated Mass on the tomb of the Apostles in St. Peter's Church. He had noted the modern greatness of Italy as shown by the beautiful city of Naples, and inferred her ancient grandeur from the stately ruins of Pompeii. He had visited Genoa. where Columbus was born and Genoa, where Columbus was born and and O'Connell died; Milan, famous for its Cathedral, the famous St. Ambrose and the church in which the sacred eloquence of the great bishop converted St. Agus-tine; Mt. Cenis tunnel, one of the modern tine; Mt. Cenis tunnel, one of the modern wonders; Paris, the world's gay capital; London and Liverpool, thetrading capitals of civilization, and Dublin, the handsomest capital of the three nations.

The "wonderful progress of Protestantism" in the Catholic countries was duly noted; in the rural districts it was invisible; while in the large cities it consisted of

noted; in the rural districts it was invisible; while in the large cities it consisted of pastors supported by foreign Protestant subscriptions, and churches without congregations, except during the tourist season. For the rest of the year they were closed. The Land League still rules in Ireland, the Atlantic cable and the prejudical English press to the contrary notwithstanding. The Coercion bill is a failure; the people are a unit, at home and abroad, and confident of victory. Fr. Lennon says Ireland is the most beautiful. abroad, and confident of victory. Fr. Lennon says Ireland is the most beautiful, fertile and orderly country he has yet seen. There have been more "outrages" committed in the neighboring island in one month than in Ireland since the commencement of the agitation. The health of the rev.gentleman is still improving, an account which will certainly give great pleasure to his friends. pleasure to his friends.

MISCELLANEOUS. The caretaker of the Hamilton House of Refuge recently showed his ignorance and bigotry by refusing to allow a Catholic clergyman to hold a friendly and unofficial interview with one of the inmates, because that inmate is a Protestant. As there is no law to support this action, the matter will not be allowed to rest there.

matter will not be allowed to rest there.

"Got a collar on your dog?" said a pownder to an East End man. "No."

"Then I''ll have to pull 'im." "Pull away," said the E. E. man. Pownder tried just once, and has since been feeling as if he passed through a threshing machine, or fell into a bin of broken bottles. The Times says that the Freelton Picnic got up by Rev. Fr. Lillis was a great success. It was universally patronized, and a handsome sum realized. The cane was won by Mr. Allison, deputy reeve of Flamboro.

Flamboro Mr. John Allen, for many years a respected resident of this city, has departed for New York. Previous to going he re-

for New York. Previous to going he received an address and presentation from the City (late St. Patrick's) Band. His friends all wish him success.

Rev Fr. Feeney, the energetic manager of the House of Providence Pic-nic on Dominion Day, announces that the very large sum of \$1,300 has been netted by the terms.

things. Some people don't agree with either of the N. P. theories and think that Dundas has enough of local energy

to get along anyhow. Hamilton Civic Holiday on August the CLANCAHILL.

BELLEVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The examination of the boys' department of the Separate Schools of Bellevile was held on Tuesday, the 5th instant. An nest those present were the Very Rev. ather Farrelly, V. G.; Rev. Father Lahey, Messrs. T. A. O'Rourke, of Tren-ton; P. J. Lynch, J. S. Ryan, ex-alderton; P. S. Lynch, J. S. Ryan, ex-alderman Doy, Dolan, Copeland and a number of ladic The public were examined ber of ladic The pupils were examined by the Very ev. Father Farrelly, Mr. T. A. O'Rourke, A., of Toronto Univer-sity, and Mr. J.S. Ryan. The distribu-tion of prizes follows.

Speeches were next in greer. The Very Rev. examiner had much deasure in congratulating both teachers and pupils upon the very creditable examination. As in the past he would continue to one scholarships to the Belleville Separate shol-pupils. Each successful candidate local certificate should be entitled to twent, certificate should be entitled to twent, five dollars, while the head pupil and each of the other successful pupils at the High School Entrance Examination should receive from him twenty dollars and ten dollars respectively. He hoped that they would follow in the footsteps of those who, at the two last examinations, had acquitted themselves so well, and thereby eloquently testified to the high thereby eloquently testified to the high the second state of the second state of the second state of the second seco had acquitted themselves so well, and thereby eloquently testified to the high standard of the Separate schools at Belleville. He would be only too happy to pay many more similar scholarships so richly deserved.

Mr. O'Rourke was more than pleased with the world of the commentation.

Mr. O'Rourke was more than with the result of the examination. Had he not been present, he could hardly have believed on mere hearsay that the school believed are advanced state. While at believed on mere hearsay that the school was in such an advanced state. While at St. Michael's College, Mr. O'Hagan was noted for his indefatigable industry in the pursuit of knowledge. His recent brilliant examination at Ottawa University, and the high standard obtained by his youthful pupils, reflects great credit on him as as student and a teacher. The correct solutions to intricate problems in

own reward) they are marks of appreciation for fidelity to service; they are worthy of the authorities who get them up, by reason of their innocence and thoroughness; they are promoters of health on account of the many opportunities given for developing the physical faculties, and as they are full of amusement and boyish incidents, they furnish reminiscences for pleasant contemplation in after life.

REV. P. LENNON.

When last heard from (July 5th) Fr. Lennon was at Melville, Donegal, Ireland, preparing to make a tour up the island. Up to that time he had travelled far and seen a great deal. He had observed the natural beauties of Venice, the artistic treasures of Florence, the grand and innumerable wonders of the Eternal City, and celebrated Mass on the temb of the on the previous day, the Very Rev.
Father Farrelly, Messrs. O'Rourke and
O'Hagan being the examiners. Although
the examination was searching and severe,
the answers in every subject bore testimony to the practical and thorough drilling they received at the hands of their
teachers.

In speaking, Very Rev. Father Farrelly, took occasion to congratulate the girls on their success in their studies, and the good their success in their studies, and the good Sisters upon their reward for their untiring energy, the proud consciousness of having done their duty to their protegts, as all present could cheerfully testify. He then reiterated his remarks about the scholarships, and sat down amidst applause. Mr. O'Rourke was delighted with the little girls. They had not much more then entered their teens. Their neat appearance, their faultless parsing and analysing,—their knowledge of geography, English literature and geometry, must have called forth the admiration of all present; while their solutions to commust have called forth the admiration of all present; while their solutions to complex questions in arithmetic and algebra were highly gratifying. To his agreeable surprise he learned that some of the young pupils had gone through arithmetic and quadratics in algebra. The answers in History proved that they were conversant with the subject in its every department. The elegent disting and department. The elegant diction and grammatical language of their long hisgrammatical language of their long historical answers were particularly noticeable. After commending the pupils for their knowledge of French, he spoke at some length of the excellence of the Belleville Separate schools, and concluded by congratulating the good Sisters upon the grand success of their pupils, and the people of Belleville upon their good fortune in having a branch of a community unexcelled as a teaching body in Ontario. After a few complimentary remarks by After a few complimentary remarks by Father Farrelly to Mr. O'Rourke for his kindness in having acted as an examiner the day's proceedings terminated.

BAZAAR AND CONCERT AT TEES-WATER.

The Bazaar held in the drill shed, Teeswater, last week in aid of the Church of the Sacred Heart was the centre of the atthe Sacred Heart was the centre of the attraction for three days, being crowded at all times. The young ladies of the congregation deserve the warm thanks of the pastor, and parishioners for their untiring exertions to make the fair a complete success, and if any failure has attended their efforts it has not been through lack of energy and perseverance. The hall was neatly and tastefully decorated. The walls were beautifully festooned with crimson cloth and evergreens. As one entered the first thing to Iestooned with crimson cloth and ever-greens. As one entered the first thing to catch the eye was a grand stage erected in centre of the hall, over which was conspi-cuously written in large letters "welcome." that event.

Dundas has greatly improved of late, and the papers or this vicinity have been arguing whether it is due to the National Policy or to the Natural Progress of things. Some neighbor arguing was uspended on the right of the stage. To the left on entering the hall was eminently placed the prizes to be drawn for, all neatly arranged. None could ness without halting to admire the could pass without halting to admire the rich and beautiful articles it contained. The tables upon which the other article of the Bazaar were exhibited occupied the right side of the hall and in their arrangement displayed the very good taste of Miss Purvis, Clark and McKinnon, who in company with many others were unre in company with many others were unremitting in their endeavors to make the Bazaar a success in every respect. At the rear of the stage and display apartment was the refreshment room. It would be too much to find space here to write a bill of fare of all the things here presented, but there was everything imaginable, from a wedding cake to brown bread and johnny cake. The ladies who presided over this apartment were the Misses over this apartment were the Misses Crow, McKinnon, McGue, O'Maley and Quinn.

The following is a list of the winning numbers :-

Culross, Fat sheep Wingham, Toilet sett 1227 Wm. Kelly, 1962 G. W. Scott, Wingham, Tollet sett
p'r vases
Ambleside, Parl' lamp
St. Clements Ala' clock
Ayton, L. w'k box
Ambleside, W'l shawl
Brooklyn, Gun
Ambleside, Mirror,
Ambleside, Clock

1691 M. A. Iopohua,
1691 M. A. Iopohua,
167 Rev. O. Conne.
2018 D. McCartney,
1692 The prize drawing for hich over 1100
1100 tickets lad been sold took pace on the
1883 the prize drawing for hich over 1100
1100 tickets lad been sold took pace on the
1884 the prize drawing for hich over 1100
1885 the prize drawing for hich over 1100
1886 the prize drawing for hich over 1100
1886 the prize drawing for hich over 1100
1887 the prize drawing for hich over 1100
1888 the prize drawing for hich

everal other valuable articles on which chances were taken. Miss Lizzie Purvis,

cended the platform and announced that a beautiful silver pitcher, presented by Miss Crowe, Rochester, would be voted on for the most popular young lady. The candidates being Miss Theobald, Miss winning golden opinions from the audience. Altogether the entertainment was a great success, and fully justified the applause with which the various pieces were received by those present.—Reporter, on for the most popular young lady. The candidates being Miss Theobald, Miss Kirby and Miss McMullen, after a spirited contest Miss Theobald was declared the winner by a small majority; the total number of votes being 1079.

concert.

In connection with the Bazaar a grand concert was given on Thursday evening. The chairman Mr. H. B. O'Connor announced a very attractive programme. The hall, presenting more the appearance of a theatre was well filled by an highly of a theatre was well filled by an highly appreciative audience. The stage was well lighted from above, four chandeliers having been suspended from the roof, as well as by a number of lamps all round the walls, with chinese lanterns adding splendor to the scene, so that the fittings were all that could be desired. The programme opened with an instrumental piece by the Teeswater brass band. Miss Tillie Wisser who is possessed of a delightful voice was then introduced and gave, in beautiful style, "The Wood-awaysh's Call" heigh oldiered to return to gave in beautiful style, "The Wood-nymph's Call," being obliged to return to Walkerton the same night she politely Walkerton the same night she pointely bowed to an enthusiastic encore, and bid adieuto the audience. Miss Quinn rendered "Mary of Argyle" very satisfactorily, and gave as an encore "You'll soon forget Kathleen." Miss Strong whose talent as a vocalist is so widespread that it is necessary only to give her pieces: "The Kerry Dance," after which she was again obliged to trip to the footlights and gave obliged to trip to the footlights and gave the "Angel's Whisper." Mr. G. Gfrorer, a powerful baritone, rendered the "War-rior Bold" in admirable style. The Misses Gfrorer next gave "Hear me Norma." which fairly delighted the audience. Mis which tairly delighted the audience. Miss Strong gave a recitation entitled: "The Curfew shall not ring to-night," after which she received the unanimous ap-plause of the crowded house. Miss Strong graceful and easy in her movements is graceful and easy in her movements and her elocutionary powers are something wonderful, she shows a true appreciation of the pathetic, and in voice, look, and attitude adopts herself to the sentiments of the piece. Being rapturously applauded she was o'liged to come forward again and gave "The blind boy's lament" with that facility and grace which marked the accomplished elocutionist. The Bazaar was a financial success. Much credit is due to the Rev. Pastor for

every respect.

Special thanks are due to the Tecs Special thanks are due to the Tees-water band, who attended every evening during the Bazaar and discoursed some excellent music, as also to the Formosa band who visited the place on Dominion Day to the great delight of all visitors. Miss Carey presided at the plane with her usual ability.

Father Corcoran wishes to tender through the medium of our columns his

Much credit is due to the Rev. Pastor for

the untiring energy displayed by him from beginning to end and no pains was spared to make the affair a success in

Father Corcoran wishes to tender through the medium of our columns his est thanks to the many generous and warmest thanks to the many generous and kind friends who so liberally assisted in purchasing tickets, as also to express his deepfelt gratitude to the young ladies above mentioned for the interest and attention displayed by them throughout, and for the sneesful manner they have carried out this most laudable undertaking.

THE GREAT IRISH CHROMO.

We have now on sale the great Irish National Chromo, entitled "The Cause of Ireland." It is a magnificent picture and will doubtless prove a most welcome adornment to the houses of all Irishmen. The price is only \$1. It will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money. See advertisement in another column. The undersigned has been appointed sole agent for the Dominion.

THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office London, Ont

SEPARATE SCHOOL ENTERTAIN. MENT IN GALT.

The entertainment on Thursday even-ing last, in connection with the Galt Separate School, was one of the best of the kind ever given in the town, and re-flected the greatest credit ou those having charge of the arrangements, particularly flected the greatest credit on those having charge of the arrangements, particularly on Miss McCowell, the accomplished teacher of the school. The attendance, notwithstanding that the evening was rather disagreeable, was very good. Mr. R. Jaffray occupied the chair, and after a few introductory remarks called upon the Oddfellows band for a selection. This was ably rendered; and it was followed by the song and chorus "Let me kiss the was ably rendered; and it was followed by the song and chorus "Let me kiss the baby," by Miss Graham and the children. A comic dialogue, "Jonas Jones," was then rendered by Misses Mahoney and Lavin, and Masters Feeny, Eagan and Keileher. The solo, "What are they to do," by Miss Graham, of Hamilton, was particularly well rendered, and received a hearty emore at the hands of the audia hearty encore at the hands of the audi-ence, when returning in answer to the continued calls, several fine boquets were thrown at the feet of the fair singer. Then followed a humorous dialogue, Then followed a humorous dialogue, "Cured," by Miss Sullivan and Masters Kelleher, Lavin, Wm. and J. Eagan. Mr. Fred. Jenkins, of Hamilton, appeared before the audience in the next selection, "The Irish Emigrant." This gentleman the adaptive tener voice, and uses it has a splendid tenor voice, and uses it with the best effect. He was heartily encored, and, like Miss Graham, was the encored, and, like Miss Graham, was the recipient of a fine boquet. A recitation, "Collier's Boy," by Misses Lanigan, White, Dwyre, Heinhold, Ma' oney, Conner, Barrett and Callaghan, brought part first to a close. Part second opened with another selection from the band, followed by a very laughable dialogue "Aunt Beyey's Beaux," by the Misses Mahony, Keliher, Wolstenholm and Masters, Parke, and Eagan. Miss Graham then eany "Unyito," in a most pleasing manwith safety and satisfaction. Throughout the day the conduct of the boys was on the whole remarkably good. The decisions of the umpire were accepted with the humble and reverential submission of philosophers, and the orders and directions of the presiding clergymen were obeyed with a acrity and cheerfulness. Among the many circumstances that added to the enjoyment of the day were the advantages afforded by the now well known beautiful grounds, and the invariable kindness of the sisters.

These little festivals have more significance than could be noticed by mere superficial observation. Though not meant as a reward (for the honor of serving Mass is its

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

We have received a very neatly printed prospectus of this justly celebrated college. It contains a full list of the course of studies pursued in the institution. The College of Ottawa, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, began with the infancy and has grown with the growth of the city. Established in 1848 by the Right Rev. J. E. Guigues, O. M. I., D.D., it was entrusted to the care of the Very Rev. Father Tabaret., O. M. I., D. D., and under his presidentship has attained its present prosperity.

prosperity.

The degrees it confers, in virtue of its University Charter, besides being honorable testimonials of high and varied attainments entitle those who study law or medicine to entitle those who study law or medicine to exemption from preliminary examinations. The Government Museum, lately transferred to Ottawa, and the Parliament Library, with its thousands of volumes, furnish professors and students with the means of elucidating every question in literature, science and art. These, and other educational advantages recommend this Institution in a special manner to parents and students. ents and students.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs Oliver McClary have reurned home, having given up their con-

The block pavement on Dundas street has been finished from Ridout to Richmond streets, and is such an improvement that there is talk of putting down a simi-lar pavement on several other streets.

The two boats—Princess Louise and Forest City—were seized by the Molsons Bank to satisfy a debt of \$6,000 and tenders were called for their purchase. At the appointed time to open the tenders not a single offer had been received.

Mr. James O'Mara, who has been spending a few months in this city with his re-latives, left for his home in Ireland last Friday. While in London he made for himself many friends and on his departure he receives their best wishes for a safe and prosperous voyage.

Considerable discussion is now going on relative to extending the limits of the corporation and taking in what is known as London South. The residents of this suburb are inclined to think they would be taxed a great deal more than they are at research broader, into the gire while a present if brought into the city, while a proposition has been made by the city to leave the terms to a board of arbitrators.

feave the terms to a board of arbitrators.

HYMENIAL.—On Tuesday last, Miss
Matilda Phillips, organist of St. Mary's
Church, was joined in the holy bonds of
matrimony at St. Peter's Cathedral, to
D. H. Cunningham, Esq., of Plattsville.
The bride was given away by her uncle,
Mr. Gunnane, of Toronto, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Father
Gunnane, of Toronto, cousin of the bride.
The cathedral was crowded. The presentgiven on the occasion were numerous and The cathedral was crowded. The presents given on the occasion were numerous and costly, and showed the high esteem in which this young lady was held by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The happy couple left on the noon train, receiving the best wishes of a host of friends for their future happiness.

HONORING AN OLD CITIZEN.

Presentation of a Gold Watch to Mr Thos. Nagle.

DEAR SIR—Having heard with regret of

DHAR SIR—Having neard with regret of your intended speedy departure for the North-west, a few of your numerous friends take the opportunity to present you with a slight token of their esteem and affection. The very many pleasant hours spent in your company, your kindly smile, pleasant word and open heart have made for you a place in our hearts which can never be filled by another. In choosing never be filled by another. In choosing the accompanying watch we have been guided by the fitness of things and so have chosen something as near alike to yourself as possible—an honest face, a jewelled heart, and hands that never move but to do right. Please accept it. While we regret your departure we wish you God speed and earnestly hope that in the North-west you will find as many friends as you leave behind: but never forget that if that land should prove uncongenial if that land should prove uncongenial there awaits for you in London a Cead mille faltha.

Signed on behalf of your many friends. Mayor Cambell, Thomas Drought, Steven O'Mara, John Mathins, John Cole-Steven O'Mara, John Mathins, John Cole-man, Thomas Joice, Andrew Murphy, John Towhey, John Gilligan, Finley Mc-Neil, Patrick Kelley, Patrick Dwire, Jerry Collins, James Hobbins, William Burns, Charley McDonald, John Curtin, Thomas Charley McDonald, John Curtin, Thomas H. Joice, Jr., Mr Clark, Harry Wheeler, Herbert Gray, Moris Sulliven, Norman McLoud, David McGill, John Connors, James Connors, John Howe, Martin O'Mara, Patrick Kenney, John Hacket, John Evans, Harry Drought, Joseph Kelley, William Drought, James Smith, Bisheed Colomors

Kelley, William Drought, James Smith, Richard Coleman.

His Worship the Mayor then presented Mr. Nagle with an elegant gold watch, which was procured from A. S Murray & Co. On the case of the watch was inscribed the following:—"Presented to Mr. Thos. Nagle by a few friends, previous to departure for the North-west, July 12th, 1881."

Mr. Nagle replied in a feeling manner, Nagle replied in a feeling manner, nking the donors for the timely expresthanking the donors for the timely expression of their esteem on the occasion of his leaving London. After interesting addresses by several gentlemen, the company dispersed by giving three hearty cheers for Mr. Nagle, the Mayor and Mr. Drought. Drought.

THE physicians of Father Thomas Burke now announce that he is not only in a fair way of recovery, but that with care and discretion in the exercise of his rare abil-

DIED. At the residence of her son, James Egan, Richmond street. Ellen, reliet of the late James Egan, of Woodstock, aged 84 years. MARRIED.

In this city on the 7th July, at St. Peter's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Tiernan, Terence Byrnes to Miss Mary Ann Minogue, both of London East. CATHOLIC NOTES.

The body of Lady Blanche Murphy has been brought from America, and interred in the chapel adjoining Exton House, Rutland, by the side of her mother, the Counters of Gainsborough.

The Right Rev. R. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, N. S., will be conse-crated on the 21st of August. The Bishop leaves his parish with a convent, church and glebe house and lands valued at nearly \$70,000, almost free of debt.

Father Curci's book "New Italy and the Old Zealots" has been placed on the Index, and the decree of the Congregation announces that the author has submitted to the sentence and has disavowed the

Over two thousand children of Aargau went to the canton of Zug, Switzerland, this year to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation from Bishop Lachat. Radical intolerance rendered it impossible for them to be confirmed in their own canton.

The Old Catholics are in a flutter in the Grand-duehy; they make no progress, but the reverse. Last year they numbered 17,536 souls, distributed through forty-17,536 souls, distributed through four congregations; but this year they can reckon only 16,620 souls in thirty-eight congregations, being a falling off of nine hundred and sixteen persons and six congregations.

gregations.

A scandalous outrage was perpetrated in the Church of St. Ambroise, Paris, on a recent Friday evening, As the Most Blessed Sacrament was being borne down one of the aisles by a priest, the congregation kneeling, a man suddenly rushed from behind a pillar, struck the priest thrice with his clenched fist, and then snatching the monstrance from his hands, dashed it violently to the ground, where it was broken in pieces. The excitement of the people was very great. The ofof the people was very great. The of-fender, whose name is Louis Muart, was immediately pinioned, and held until the arrival of the police. Deplorable scenes of this description have occurred in other parts of the country.

parts of the country.

A worthy secular priest who is personally cognizant of the circumstances, relates the following: "Some years ago, when the present Archbishop of Chicago was Bishop of Nashville, a poor priest applied to him for admission into his diocese. The Bishop examined him closely, and noticed that, although he was in every way worthy of confidence, he was in extreme poverty. His clothing was in every way worthy of confidence, he was in extreme poverty. His clothing was in rags, and his toes peeped through the holes in his shoes. Good Bishop Feeham immediately took off his own shoes, and put them on him, provided him with suitable raiment, and assigned him a position of usefulness. This priest is still a laborer in the diocese of Nashville. Truly, it is to such as Archbishop Feeham that our Lord will say in heaven: Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these My brettern, ye did it unto Me.

Years ago a missionary priest in the

Years ago a missionary priest in the restward progress of the Church entered a town in Kentucky. An immense crowd gathered at the hotel where he stopped, and watched him with the most absorbing curiosity. They had never seen a priest before, and were determined to get a good view of the strange apparition now. The view of the strange apparition now. The reverend gentlemen noticed that all eyes were focused upon his hat, and when he put his hand up to remove it, the interest became intense. Off it came, however, and then a look of surprise, changing rap-A pleasant time was spent last night by the friends of Mr. Thos. Nagle, on the eve of that gentleman's departure for the North throughout the crowd. Perhaps he ain't a west, at the residence of Mr. Richard Coleman. Mr. Thos. Drought read the following address:—

DEAR SIR—Having heard with regret of priest's hand, said: "Stranger, be you a priest?" The crowd listened attentively as the priest replied, "I am." "Then where, where are your horns?" and the question was repeated in every face. They had been taught that the Pope was anti-Christ, and that priests had horns.—[Ex.

WHERE THE LONDON TIMES GETS ITS IRISH NEWS.

In the House of Commons, June 13, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck asked the Chief Mr. Cavendish Bentinek asked the Chief Secretary of Ireland whether his attention has been called to a statement published by the Times Dublin correspondent in the Times newspaper of June 9 last, in the

Times newspaper of June 9 last, in the terms following, viz;—
"The Land League now appears to be practically affiliated with the two secret conspiracies (viz, the Ribbon conspiracy and the Fenian conspiracy), and to have them working actively in its service. Hence the fallacy of the objection to the suppression of the Land League on the ground that the effect would be to drive the people into secret combination. The ground that the effect would be to drive the people into secret combination. The fact is that the secret conspiracies already exist, and supply the irregular forces which commit the most lawless acts."

And whether her Majesty's Government have any grounds for believing that the above statement is substantially true, and that the Land League is affiliated with the

that the Land League is affiliated with the Ribbon conspiracy and the Fenian conspir-

Mr. Parnell—Before the right hon. gentleman answers that question I would wish to ask him whether he is aware that wish to ask him whether he is aware that the person who writes these letters to the London Times is a Mr. Patton, editor of the Dublin Daily Express, a Conservative organ which has repeatedly imputed to the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government a secret alliance with the Irish Land League for the purpose of enabling him to get his land proposals carried (Irish cheers).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor—I also wish to ask whether this Mr. Patton, the Dublin correspondent of the Times, is the same person who has denounced the First Lord of the Treasury and his colleagues as being

of the Treasury and his colleagues as being in league with assassins (hear, hear). The Chief Secretary for Ireland—With

regard to the last two questions, sir, I be-lieve it is quite enough for me to answer now announce that he is not only in a fair way of recovery, but that with care and discretion in the exercise of his rare abilities as a preacher, there is no reason why he should not continue for years to come to do the good work which has made his name a household word on both sides of the Atlantic.

How they Celebrate the Great Feast of the Flowers.

Father Malo, a missionary among the Indians at Wheeler, in Dakota Territory, has sent to *The Homeless Child* this vivid sketch of customs among the Catholic In-

dians of the far West. In the very midst of the Rocky Mountains, as well as on the immense plains east and west of them, in the fine season of the year, when provisions are plentiful, the Indians love to assemble in large numbers, in order to deliberate and decide on all the important questions that arise among them. Sometimes it is to solemnly declare war against some hostile tribe or

Then they are heard singing and raising their terrific war-whoop, and dancing their their terrific war-whoop, and dancing their horrible war dance. Every warrior is painted black all over his almost naked body, and is seen shaking a scalp of a vanquished foe at the point of his spear. Women dare not take part in these war dances, but are also painted black in token of mourning for future dead warriors. They stand around, yelling and looking on. These awful performances, carried on every night, often last for weeks and months before war actually commences.

Sometimes these large gatherings of the Indians are held altogether in the interests of peace, and to bury deep in the ground
THE DREADFUL TOMAHAWK.
On these occasions occurs the most solemn

act of worship found among the Indians.

All the chiefs of the different tribes of one nation come together to hold their great council, the opening of which is always in-augurated with their favorite rite, the augurated with their favorite rite, the smoking of the great calumet, or pipe of peace. The chiefs are seated on mats arranged in a circle on the grass, with the people of their tribes seated behind them. The oldest chief, or the one most prominent for his bravery, first lights the great pipe of peace, and then solemnly stretching forth his hand, holding the smoking calumet with the stem pointing to Heaven, says: "Smoke first, you Great Spirit, the Master of our lives!" Then he turns the sacred pipe towards the ground, and says: "Smoke next, you Mother Earth, that gives us everything to eat and drink!" After a short pause the warrior lifts the pipe to his mouth, and draws from it two or three mouthfuls of smoke, which, in the simple belief of the Indian, ascends to

THE GREAT SPIRIT like the incense of prayer. He next passes the sacred pipe to the other chiefs who, in turn, all smoke after the same manner. This great rite of worship being over, they

into the deliberation of affairs. Again, on other occasions, the Indians assemble in large crowds and worship with mere Pagan rites and dances, as great numbers of the warlike Sioux do in their famous yearly Sun-dance. At these dances the most barbarous cruelties are engaged in, such as cutting the flesh of their bodies in various places with sharp knives, then passing through the flesh, from one wound to another, some sticks, or ropes made of hair or rawhide, whose ends are tied to a tree. Thus fearfully mutiare tied to a tree. Thus fearfully muti-lated, dozens of these savage warriors will dance for hours, with a backward strain on the ropes, until the flesh breaks off, or until they fall senseless to the ground. At this the frantic crowd, who have been dancing all the time

UTTER SHOUTS OF THE WILDEST JOY, and yell themselves hoarse with applause

Pacific Coast, during the line season. In those immense Territories it is a common thing to see a missionary attending to ten or fifteen camps or stations, which he visits in turn, two or three times a year. I know several missionaries who have visited annually for a score of years twentyfive or thirty different posts and stations. It is evident that, under the circumstances, it is evident that, under the circumstance, it is impossible for one priest to pay more frequent visits to his scattered flock, Even in this case the poor missionary has to start early in spring, and come home late in the fall, after having travelled on horseback 1,000 or 1,500 miles. The great missionary

when the port wandering apostle draws near to an Indian camp, several of the young Indians, if they receive intimation of his coming, will travel on horseback a long distance to meet him; when arrived the old chiefs, followed by all those wind are at home, hasten to welcome the min sight makes such an impression and received the old chiefs, followed by all those wind are at home, hasten to welcome the min warrance of the complex of the missionary. Their first words to him invariably, are: "All: Black Gown (Shira Jacob), you are come again to visit us, and our hearts are full of joy! But have out come this time to stop with us! We want you to stay among us, for the last lime of the happiness of the angels and admits in heaven, they think that those provides the provides of the mission and the following heavily it like a very four to stay with us. Then, we promise you that we will all learn your prayer, and shall pray well thin; but, it is so long since, the essential provides the essential provides and the complex of the deserts and forests of the essents and forests of the deserts and forests of the essential provides and the provides of the deserts and forests of the essential provides and the provides of the deserts and forests of the essential provides and the provides and provides and the provides and the provides and provides and

you;"—now using the primitive style of Indian expression, the missionary continues: "When the moon will have run over twice around the sky (meaning two months) then you shall come on such a river, or at the foot of such a mountain, and there we will give you great instructions—a good Mission of ten or fifteen days. Of such tell all the Indians, your friends, that you may see." And, sure river, or at the foot of such a mountain, and there we will give you great instructions—a good Mission of ten or fifteen days. Of such tell all the Indians, your friends, that you may see." And, sure enough, the good news is soon spread far and wide. When the appointed time comes, two or three of us, missionaries, try to be there, so as to give the poor Indians a fruitful Mission. To our great joy and edification we find assembled on the place intimated, never less than 1,000 Indians, and often 1,500 or 2,000—all awaiting the arrival of the Black-Gown. Our first occupation is to go around from tent to tent, visiting onr poor people and

Our first occupation is to go around from tent to tent, visiting onr poor people and SHAKING HANDS WITH THEM ALL, for they are very sensible of this sign of real friendship. After this we begin the great work of the Mission. One missionary gives instructions to all the neophytes who had not as yet been baptized. Another missionary has charge of all preparing to receive their first Holy Communion. A third will take charge of munion. A third will take charge of those who should attend to their yearly, or Easter, duties. We call it so, though it is often late in the summer, yet it is the only chance for many to avail themselves

of such a blessing.

Ayproaching the close of the Missio Ayproaching the close of the Mission, we set apart one day for the solemn administration of holy baptism to the children and adults. The children are baptized first—the adults afterwards. They are all seated in a circle on the grass, under the shade of large trees, when convenient. The remainder of the people also sit around and behind this circle on the ground so as to have a view of the the ground, so as to have a view of the imposing ceremony in which the three black gowns, in their white surplices and black gowns, in their white surplices and stoles, are now busily engaged. One acts as master of ceremonies, whilst the senior priest, standing at the foot of a tree, reads aloud the solemn words of the ritual, and now and then goes around the pious and happy lines of people to perform the sacred unctions, and to pour upon the heads of the neophytes the regenerating water that makes them

CHILDREN OF GOD.

CHILDREN OF GOD. The third priest is busily engaged, also, giving to each joyous, newly-made Christian a written certificate of the name and baptism, with a medal of the Immaculate Mother of God, as a token of her motherly

Another of ood, as a tochor her notherly protection over them,

Another day is rendered extremely interesting by the solemn distribution of the first communion to the happy recipients, among whom is a large number of the twice-happy ones who had been re-generated the day before by holy baptism. The last day of the Mission is one of great and universal joy. It is the day of a general Communion, and also the great Feast of the Flowers. We tell the poor Indians of the splendid demonstrations made in honor of the Blessed Sacrament among the white Christians in the East, and also in Europe; of the solemnities of the forty hours' devotion, and of the beautiful

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI the magnificent processions in and around the churches, etc. Then the poor Indians the churches, etc. Then the poor indians are very anxious to see something of the kind. We have only to tell them, and they go into the woods where they cut down a number of young trees, which they carry on their shoulders, often a long distance. These they tastefully plant along the route of the forthcoming procession, and build arches and canopies of greens, wherein large crowns of flowers down a number of young trees, which they surround the prostrate braves, and wash and refresh them, and seek to woo them back to life again. They break forth into a new dance of congratulation, and chant in prophetic song the future prowess of each brave, his glory as a chief, his bravery in war, and his dexterity in the chase. These great pagan exploits are performed during a fast of three days and three nights, from sundown to sundown, because the Indians look upon the sun as the image and representative of the Great Spirit, Wakam Tauda, whom they pretend to worship with such inhuman barbarities.

Now, if in these vain and cruel ostentations of the poor infidel, there is a great subject of grief and sorrow for the apostolic heart of the missionary, yet his charitable soul is frequently comforted by the spectacle of such Christian demonstrations as render manifest even to poor Indians the divine work of Christian faith, its excellence in real joy and conscious happiness over the vain poisy and very end.

tions of the poor infidel, there is a great subject of grief and sorrow for the apostolic heart of the missionary, yet his charitable soul is frequently comforted by the spectacle of such Christian demonstrations as render manifest even to poor Indians the divine work of Christian faith, its excellence in real joy and conscious happiness over the vain, noisy and very cruel practices of their old heathenish juggleries. The following

BEAUTIFUL INSTANCE is one of another kind which occurs every year in several of our good old Indian Missions of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast, during the fine season. In those immense Territories it is a common thing to see a surviving service of the poor in the season i hesitate to come hundreds of miles on horseback or in canoes to be present at the close of these Missions, in order to encourage the good Indians by their presence, as also to confirm all those that are prepared for Confirmation. Then the Bishop presides at the grand ceremonies of the Flowers; he carries the Blessed Sacrament himself, and the procession proceeds with admirable order. In one group we hear some one—a Black-flown group we hear some one—a Black-Gown
—saying the beads aloud, the others
answering devoutly; in another group

often travelled 2,000 or 3,000 miles a year. When the poor wandering apostle draws near to an Indian camp, several of the young Indians, if they receive intimation of his coming, will travel on horseback a long distance to meet him; when arrived, the old chiefs, followed by all those who are at home, hasten to welcome the missionary. Their first words to him invariably, are: "Ah! Black-Gown (Shina Japa), you are come again to visit us, and our hearts are full of joy! But how they have seen a picture of heaven! After what we tell them of the happiness of the angels and saints in heaven, they think that those lessed ones must be blessed ones must be

Charity, for it is the general name they go by here among the American people, and the Indians, also. I really think our the Indians, also, tearly the poor Indians, all richly deserve the thrice-hallowed name of Sisters of Charity. I remain ever gratefully, your servant in Christ.

J. F. Malo, Missionary Priest.

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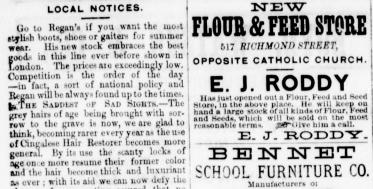
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wines liquors, canned goods, fresh tomatoes, 3 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solicited. REID'S HARDWARE LOWEST PRICES FOR BARB WIRE New Boot and Shoes Store in St. Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster' old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale. T. LIVELY'S, No, 4 MARKET LANE, LONDON ONT. 22api81.1y

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.—The
proprietors take great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open
for the accommodation of invalids and the
public. Besides being most refreshing in this
hot season, they are pronounced by the best
medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic
diseases should at once avail themselves of
this opportunity of obtaining relief and
eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all
modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is
ready.

W. G. STRATHDEE, Manager. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.



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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 enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

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Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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of Mass food and color to the hair giands without staining the skin. It will increase and Physithicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching endorse and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very great esirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head in mediclean, sweet and healthy.



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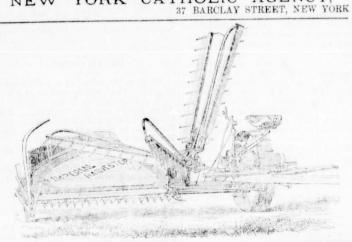
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This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in acting as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the same.

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reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only perreapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only perfect machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity slip from you.

The Imperial is sold under full guaranty that it is just as we represent it. You run no risk in buying it. It will do all we say, and more too. Therefore send in your orders at once. It costs no more to purchase now than it will at harvest time. By having your machine at hon e before you require to use it, you will become so familiar with its construction and operation that when you begin harvesting you will be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

of great importance.

Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during on the where you can see them and leave your orders. Or the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we wil return your order. This is the way we do business. In dealing with us you run no risk whatever. You want value for your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your money. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine made-but you likewise have the cheapest, for the best is always the cheapest. The IMPERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your machine now. machine now.

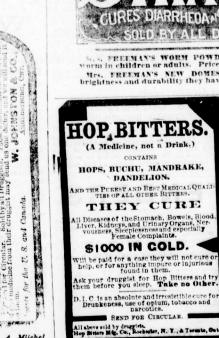
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Il Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-vousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Norvous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pamphiet which we send securely scaled on receipt of a3 cent. stamp. The Specific is no sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per package, or \$ for \$5.00, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of money, by address the THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.

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Will now accept deposits and pay interest at the rate of 5 and 5\frac{1}{2} per cent.

Dress making department now open, enterance from Show Room. Miss McGee, from Toronto, manager. Five first-class dress makers and 3 apprenties wanted at J. EATON & CO.

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New Prints, Muslins, Sattins, and Fancy Dress Goods.

New Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties, Parasols, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces, Etc., Etc.

New Shirts, Collars, Ties, Underelothing, Etc., Etc. All will be sold cheap.

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HE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL IN-STITUTE has been REMOVED in 24 Oneen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St.

ure. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygieni Physician. Graduate of the Electropathi College, Philadelphia, and of the Hygieni College, Florence, New Jersey—Physician i

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TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIR.—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was per-manent cured. I take great pleasure in testi-fying to the efficacy of Prof. SUTHERLANDS treatment. Stratford, Ont.

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W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC All the approved MUSICAL

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"LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOL-NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly.

APER. STREET

s, Cloths, &c.

Give me an early call

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Variety.

TA Y Y'S

Ireland.

Egan has returned from Paris after con sulting with the executive of the Land League chiefly on the subject of alloca-tion of funds during the existing crisis for

evicted families.

London, July 15.—The House of Commons to-day passed clauses 28 and 35, in-clusive, of the Land Bill, except 34, which

with 27 was postponed.

Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the Committee would finish the discussion on the bill on Wednesday. The Government would then give Thursday to the debate on the Transval.

on the Transvaal.

London, July 12.—Two hundred persons are now imprisoned in Ireland under the Coercion Act, including a member of Parliament, a priest, a magistrate, several town councillors and many poor law

o'Brien and Hyde, members of the Middleton Board of Poor Law Guardians, have been arrested under the Coercion London, July 13 .- A movement having

been started among the public bodies of Ireland and the Irish organization in-Great Britain to memorialize the Govern-ment for the release of Father Sheehy, ar-rested under the Coercion Act, Sheehy has written to his friends requesting them to discontinue any petition to the Crown. He asks no favor nor wishes to accept any not given his fellow "suspects."

Great Britain.

London, July 13.—Eight thousand peo-ple of Sheffield have petitioned the House of Commons against Free Trade. London, July 14.—The News says, in political circles the explanation of the Irish

opposition in the Commons to the emigra-tion clause of the Land Bill, is that they wish to prevent the passage of the Bill, and believe the rejection of that clause would increase the animosity of the Bill in the

London, July 15.—The question proposed by Labouchere containing very direct charges of despotism and perfidy against the Prince of Bulgaria, was not permitted to be put in the House of Com-

mons to-day.

Bradlaugh has formally notified the Speaker and other officers of the House of Commons that he will present himself on August 3rd. If physical force is offered, he will resist and endeavor to overcome

Paris. July 12 .- A fire broke out yesterday morning in the goods station at Celte, and spreading with frightful rapidity, soon destroyed nearly a thousand trucks and passenger cars. No lives were lost. It is supposed the disaster was due to the explosion of a gun lying in the station. Be-tween two and three square miles of sheds and warehouses have been burned.

tween two and three square miles of sheds and warehouses have been burned.

Paris, July 13.—An Oran correspondent says reports have been received of incendiary fires and assasination in various places in the district of Tell, Algeria.

Paris, July 13.—Gambetta's organ scouts the Porte's explanation that in sending troops to Tripoli its sole object was to maintain order, and says the declarations of the Sultan's Ministers are an aggravation of the religious agitation in Africa fostered at Constantinople. Sufficient numbers of fanatics have already crossed the Mediterranean in Turkish vessels for the purpose of preaching a noly war against France. Not a single one more should be allowed to pass. Despatches

gay with flags. Torch light processions, seeing the colors of France and the United gay with flags States flying together, halted and sang the "Marseillaise," the immense crowd joining

Republique.

The French ironclad fleet has arrived off The insurgents appeared disposed

Paris, July 15 .- It is reported that Gambetta is preparing a great speech to be de-livered at the close of the present session of the Chambers, the effect of which his friends say will be decisive.

Germany.

Bebel, the Socialist, elected a member of the Saxon Landtag, will not be allowed to take his seat at Leipsig. He is ineligible because he does not pay enough direct taxes. Bismarck has demanded that the Porte

refund the ransom paid to the Roumelian brigands for the release of two captive Berlin, July 13.—Despite the impedi-

ments placed in the way of Socialist Bebel, he defeated Heine (progressist) by 400 votes for member of the Saxon Land-

Rome, July 13.—The body of Pope Pius IX. was removed from St. Peter's to the church at San Lorenzo, according to his wishes. At 12 o'clock last night an immense number of members of the Catholic associations followed the body with torches. Some young men disturbed the procession with cries of "Long live Italy!" but the military dispersed all who did not belong to the cortege, which then proceeded to its destination.

Rome, July 14.—The Pope has written

privately to King Humbert complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Government in not preventing the recent dis-turbance, and declaring that he will pro-test in the face of Europe with regard to the position occupied by the Pontiff at

Rome, July 15.—It is stated that the disturbances which attended the removal of the body of the late Pope was because the promise of the Architect of the Vati-can that the cortege should consist solely of the funeral car and two or three carriages, without outward show, was not ob-

Rome, July 15.—The Pope to-day convoked an extraordinary council of Cardinals to consider the recent riots. After a prolonged discussion Cardinal Pecci's proposal to delay all action was agreed to.

Rome, July 11.—Two French pilgrimages fixed for August and September, have been postponed at the instance of the Pope, on account of the feeling between the French and Italians.

Tunis.

conformity with the wishes of the Porte, and recognize the proposed French protectorate over Tunis. This caused surprise in Psris, where it has been believed the intrigues carried on at Cairo and Alexandria, by French emissaries, would sway the Khedive to the French side. It is believed the present attitude of the Khedive is due to the preponderating influence of the English Government.

Tunis, July 13.—The bombardment of Sfax continues. The landing of troops has not yet been effected.

Tunis, July 13.—An insurrection has conformity with the wishes of the Porte,

has not yet been effected.

Tunis, July 13.—An insurrection has broken out on the Island Gerba, and the Europeans have been attacked. No reliable information at hand.

Tunis, July 13.—Threats have been made by fanatics to cut the aqueduct, which is the only source of fresh water for Tunis and Goietta. It is reported that the Tripolitian tribes are marching to Sfax. The organizer of the Sfax outbreak has been to Tripoli, and was there created a Pasha by order of the Porte. He is now returning to Gabes to take the leadership of the revolt there. Owing to He is now returning to dates there. Owing to the menacing attitude of the Arabs at Gabes the Europeans have taken refuge on the shipping. The Arabs intend to reon the shipping. The Arabs intend to re-sist the occupation of Gabes by the

French.

Tunis, July 14.—A conflict occurred in the streets of Tunis between the French and Arabs, and the Tunisian soldiers who recently returned from Sfax, where they were not landed for fear they would not fight the insurgents. The Tunisians taunted the Arabs with being bad Mussulmans, and shouted for a holy war. One of the Arabs was seriously wounded. His tive hundred comrades took him to the French legation and demanded justice.

French legation and demanded justice.
Oran, July 15.—Col. Brunetiere overtook and attacked Bon Amena's rear guard. Bou Amena continued his flight, leaving the wounded on the field. His force is estimated at 1,500 horse and 1,200 foot. The French continue in pursuit.

Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The Minister of War has proposed to discontinue the construction of fortifications on the German and Austrian frontiers begun by a former Minister of War, thereby saying 10,000,000 roubles in the budget.

The peasants in the district near Noverseau effecting constant bleeding at

goroda are suffering constant bleeding at the nose with large black spots on the body. Quarantine has become established in the environs of St. Petersburg. The in the environs of St. Petersburg. The deaths here last week exceeded the births

The Czar has telegraphed to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, cordially congratulating him upon his success.

Numerous arrests have been made in Sumerous arrest

Fairbourg and St. Petersburg on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Pistol shots were exchanged in many places. One head police officer was found killed in the

against France. Not a single one more should be allowed to pass. Despatches from Tunis point to the same tendency to attribute everything to Turkish intrigue. Paris, July 14.—The National fete was brilliantly ushered in last night. The streets were thronged and the city was converted to the streets were transported by the streets were transported by the same tendency to seem to contribute have been made known. St. Petersburg, July 14.—The Czar, Czarina and the Czarwitch on Tuesday, without important escort, came from Peterkoff on a steam yacht, landed at the streets were through the same tendency to attribute everything to Turkish intrigue. Paris, July 14.—The National fete was brilliantly ushered in last night. The streets were through the same tendency to attribute everything to Turkish intrigue. Paris, July 14.—The National fete was brilliantly ushered in last night. The streets were through the same tendency to attribute everything to Turkish intrigue. Paris, July 14.—The National fete was brilliantly ushered in last night. The streets were through the city was the same tendency to attribute everything to Turkish intrigue. Paris, July 14.—The National fete was brilliantly ushered in last night. The streets were through the city was the city was the contribute everything to a steam year. Paris, July 14.—The National fete was brilliantly ushered in last night. The streets were through the city was The Jewish inhabitants of Novo Tcher-

"Marseillaise," the immense crowd joining and crying Vive la Amerique and Vive la to quit the town by September 13. Turkey.

Midhat Pasha has appealed to the Sultan for pardon.

It is asserted that Midhat Pasha attempted to cut his throat, but was prevented

ed to cut his throat, but was prevented by wardens of the prison.

Constantinople, July 11.—Lord Duff-erin has twice made representations to the Sultan regarding the case of Midhat Pasha. The last communication was couched in strong terms. It is now quite certain that the Sultan will commute the death sentences of the alleged murderer, and lamish them to remote places. and banish them to remote places. American.

President Garfield is now considered or

President Garfield is now considered out of danger.

The body of Dr. E. R. Howie, a prominent physician of Silver Creek, N. Y., was found in the Niagara River in front of the American Falls. The body was found near where Mrs. Stewart's body was picked up last week, and as both were seen together at Niagara Falls on the 7th inst. the cause of their death is a mystery. together at Niagara Falls on the 7th inst. the cause of their death is a mystery.

Riverton, Iowa, July 12.—Two men rode up to Davis & Sexton's Bank to-day on stolen horses, and went into the bank and asked change for a bill. Sexton opened the safe, when the men jumped over the counter, placed a revolver to his head and stole \$4,000. They then rade

head and stole \$4,000. They then roue deliberately away, inviting the crowd to follow. A large party is in pursuit.

Chicago, July 13.—Michael McMahon, laborer, diec last night of hydrophobia. laborer, diec last night of hydrophobia. He was bitten eight weeks ago by a dog which had given no evidence of madness. McMahon's convulsions were so terrible that it required eight men to hold him. Potsdam, N. Y., July 13.—The Sherman Lumber Company's saw-mill was burned this morning, with two million feet of lumber and eighteen houses. Loss, \$100.000

Canadian. Hon. John O'Connor is seriously indis

As the Toronto, Grey & Bruce passenger train going east was nearing Weston station an old man named Simpson, who

station an old man named Simpson, who was standing on the track watching a Grand Trunk train pass, was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, an old resident of the township of Trafalgar, was killed on Friday last while driving a reaper on his farm. His horses took fright at an umbrella which he was holding, and started off, throwing him before the knife. His skull was fractured, and he was terribly mangled. Death was instantaneous. tween the French and Italians.

Tunis.

Lendon, July 12.—The Khedive of Fgypt informed France he would act in

one o'clock this afternoon. Supposed

Mrs. Vital Ouellette, wife of one of Windsor's most prominent citizens, died at an advanced age Monday morning. Mrs. Ouellette was born near Windsor, and has at an advanced age Monday morning. Mas always lived there, never having been farther away than Chatham. She was noted for the number and liberality of her donations to religious and charitable objects.

During a terrible storm on Monday a house near Calicoon, Ont., was struck by lightning. Mrs. Brandt was killed and terribly mutilated.

Omemee, Ont., July 12.— A young man named John Jamieson, son of Geo. Jamieson, residing near Mount Pleasant, while mowing yesterday on his father's farm, had his body nearly severed by his horses running away, throwing him in front of it the knives. He is still alive, but no hope is entertained of his recovery.

TO THE TRADE OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

In the present issue Messrs. Boyd, Watson & Co., of 102 Dundas street and 10! Carling street, London, respectfully address you. They believe in making themselves heard through a generally recognized power in the land—the Press—and in future issues they will advise you of the future issues they will advise you of the future issues they will advise you of the arrival of the more prominent of their many lines. Their European buyer, Mr. James A. Young, who recently returned from a lengthened sojourn amongst the manufacturers, manufacturer's agents and warehousemen, has been most fortunate in his selections, while the senior and managing partner (Mr. Watson) has arranged for a steady stream of American, Canadian and other novelties. Canadian and other novelties.

Canadian and other novelties.

We do not err when we say that since
this business was commenced, nearly five
years ago, in no house in Canada has more
attention been paid and more thought bestowed in presenting to the trade in tab-leau form, on their shelves and upon their

leau form, on their shelves and upon their tables, a fitting answer to the question, "What do we want for our customers that will do us good?" They have already much of the useful and the beautiful opened up, and daily the display increases. Their travellers, we understand, are gathering in large orders, and we can only say that after nearly five years' business acquaintance we believe them fully entitled to the confidence and patronage of our merchant friends.

titled to the confidence and patronage of our merchant friends.

They have an extensive range of Christmas and New Year's cards on view, and are daily adding to the assortment. They recognize the "signs of the times," which all indicate the probability of an immense expansion of this trade, and they are already in treaty for lines for 1882-83. Another time we will take occasion to review the several departments of this most interesting business. In the meantime we ask our merchant friends to reserve their orders until they have seen Boyd, Watson & Co.'s samples. & Co.'s samples

COMMERCIAL.

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Spring Flour		"			
Mixed Flour		"		to 0	
Oatmeal, Fine		44		to 2	
Granula	ted		2 75	to 3	10
Graham Flour		44		to 3	
Corr meal.		**		to 1	
Shorts	8	ton		to 18	
Bian		44	12 00	to 14	60
Hay		44	8 00	to 9	05
nay	RODUC	F			
Eggs, retail	Rober		0 12	to 0	14
basket			0 12	to 0	15
basket			0 18	to 0	20
Butter per lb			0 14	to 0	16
" crock			0 14	to 0	15
" tubs				100	9
Cheese # 1b				to 0	
Lard			. 0 12	to	00
Manle Sugar			0 18	to 0	00
MISC	TETTAN				
		EOUS.			
Potatoes & bag		EOUS.		to 0	
Potatoes bag			. 0 60	to 0	75
- Annles When			0 60	to 0	75 20
Apples, bag			0 60 0 90 1 75	to 0	75 20 00
Apples, bag			0 60 0 90 1 75	to 0	75 20 00
Apples, bag Onions, bhl Furkeys, each Chickens, pair			0 60 0 90 1 75 0 50	to 0 1 to 2 to 0	75 20 00
Apples, * bag Onions, * bhl furkeys, each Chickens, * pair.			. 0 60 . 0 90 . 1 75 . 0 50 . 0 35	to 0 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 0	75 20 00 60 59
Apples, * bag Onions, * bhl Furkeys, each Chickens, * pair Ducks each Dressed Hogs			. 0 60 . 0 90 . 1 75 . 0 50 . 0 35 . 6 50	to 0 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7	75 20 00 60 59 25
Apples, bag Onions, bhl Turkeys, each Chickens, pair. Ducks each Dressed Hogs			0 60 0 90 1 75 0 50 0 35 6 50	to 0 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7 to 7	75 20 00 60 59 25
Apples, *P bag Onions, *P bhl furkeys, each Chickens, *P pair. Ducks each Dressed Hogs Beef, *P qtr			. 0 60 . 0 90 . 1 75 . 0 50 . 0 35 . 6 50 . 6 50	to 0 1 to 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7 to 7 to 0	75 20 00 60 59 25 00
Apples, *P bag Onions, *P bhl furkeys, each Chickens, *P pair. Ducks each Dressed Hogs. Beef, *P qtr Mutton B			. 0 60 . 0 90 . 1 75 . 0 50 . 0 35 . 6 50 . 6 50 . 0 08 . 0 23	to 0 1 to 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7 to 7 to 0	75 20 00 60 59 25 00
Apples, P bag. Onions, P bhl. furkeys, each. Chickens, P pair. Ducks each. Dressed Hogs. Beef, P qtr. Mutton B.	is and	HIDES	. 0 60 . 0 90 . 1 75 . 0 50 . 0 35 . 6 50 . 6 50 . 0 08 . 0 23	to 0 1 to 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7 to 7 to 0 to 0	75 20 00 60 59 25 00 99 25
Apples, ** bag. Onions, ** bhl. Curkeys, each. Ducks each. Ducks each. Dressed Hogs Beef, ** qtr. Wilson. SKIL	is and	HIDES	0 60 0 90 1 75 0 50 0 35 6 50 6 50 0 08 0 023	to 0 1 to 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7 to 0 to 0 to 0 to 0 to 0	75 20 00 60 59 25 00 25 60
Apples, p bag. Onions, p bhl. Crikeys, each Chickens, p pair. Beef, g tr. Mutton b Wilson. Skill Lambskins, each	is and	HIDES	. 0 60 . 0 90 . 1 75 . 0 50 . 0 35 . 6 50 . 0 08 . 0 08 0 23	to 0 to 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7 to 7 to 0 to 0 to 1	75 20 00 60 59 25 60 25 60
Apples, \$\psi\$ bag onions, \$\psi\$ bhit furkeys, each. Chickens, \$\psi\$ pair. Ducks each. Ducks each. Beef, \$\psi\$ qtr. Mutton \$\psi\$ Wl.oo. Lambskins, geen, dry, dry, dry, dry, dry, dry, dry, dry	S AND	HIDES	. 0 60 . 0 90 . 1 75 . 0 50 . 0 35 . 6 50 . 6 50 . 0 08 . 0 23 . 1 00 . 0 11	to 0 1 to 2 to 0 to 0 to 7 to 0 to 0 to 0 to 0 to 0	75 20 00 60 50 25 00 09 25 60 12 17
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Lambskins, each	0 15	0 0
" dry "	0 61	10 0
London Stock Ma	arket.	
London	July 18-	noo
Sh. Name.	Buyers.	Sell
\$50 Agricultural,xd		12
50 Canadian Say	1291	
50 Dominionxo		12
100 English Loan		10
20 Financial A. of Ontario	. 108	
20 " " pre	f 102	
50 Huron & Erie xd	156	15
50 London Loanxo	1 110	11
50 Ontariox	1	13
50 Royal Standard		1
50 Superior		
Ontario Investment Ass'	n 120	
London Gas		
London Life		1
Street Rallway		
Southern Counties	. 114	
London Oil Ma	what	
London Oil Ma	TACL.	1
London	, Ont., Ju	ny I
Refined Oil, carload lots	1	3 10

Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

Toronto. July 18.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 25; to 125. No. 2, \$0 00 to \$1 22; No. 3, \$0 00 to \$1 117. Spring, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 24 to \$1 25; No. 3, \$0 00 to \$1 18.

BARLEY-No. 1, \$0 75 to \$0 00; No. 2, 65c to 70c; No. 3, extra, 60c to 60c; No. 3, 50c to 60c. PEAS-No. 1, 90c to 75c; No. 2, 90c to 75c. OATS-No. 1, 30c to 60c; No. 2, 50c to 70c; No. 3, extra, 60c to 60c; No. 2, 50c to 70c; No. 2, 50c to 60c. PEAS-No. 1, 90c to 60c; No. 2, 30c to 75c. OATS-No. 1, 30c to 60c; No. 2, 30c. CORN-57c to 60c. PLOUE-Superior, \$0 00 to \$5 65; extra, \$0 00 to \$5 55; fancy, \$0 00 to \$5 30; strong bakers, \$0 00 to \$5 55; spring extra, \$0 00 to \$6 35; superine, \$5 00 to \$0 00; fine, \$0 00 to \$4 45.

BRAN-\$5 00 to 0 00.

GRASS SEED-Clover, \$3 75 to \$4 00; timo-thy, \$2 25 to \$2 50.

BUTTER-New tubs, 60c to 60c; rolls, 10c to 13c.

BYE-75c to 80c.

RYE-75c to 80c. WHEAT-Spring, \$1 15 to \$1 22; fall, \$1 15 to \$1 22: MEAL—Oatmeal, \$4 30 to \$4 59; cornmeal, 3 00 to \$0 00. PORK—\$20 00 to \$60 00.

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WHEN Land is reasonable and money low. W. D. Suckle has a long list of City and Farm Property to sell at low rates. W. D. BUCKLE,

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Yours very sincerely.

JOHN GIBSON.

Thos. COFFEY, Esq., London, Out.
Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find \$4.60. I am
pleased with the RECORD, and only hope it
may continue as it commenced. Give politics a wide berth—they are the broakers on
which so many would-be Catholic journals
of late years stranded in this Dominion. If
the RECORD was in the hands of every Catholic family in this Dominion it would add
very much to their store of useful knowledge
and confidence in the teachings of their holy
religion. Yours most respectfully,

JAS. MEAGHER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing. Nothing adds so much to the appearance

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Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel... Flaminia and other stories. Perico, the Sad, and other stories ...

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VOL. 3.

CLERICAL.

WE have recei a large stock goods suitable for cl

cal garments. We give in our tail ing department spe attention to this bran of the trade. N. WILSON &

CATHOLIC PRESS. THE Irish Orangemen die ' walk" on the 1st July to cel the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Let us hope that they will no on the 12th to celebrate the of Aughrim, 1691. The Ca have resolved not to have a their processions on the 15th A They are most dangerous public peace, and they tend long discord amongst fellow-ec men without honoring God or fiting man.—London Universe.

If a band of rowdies claimin Catholics should attack the b old Victor Emmanuel whilst being borne through the str Rome, what a howl the press raise against the Catholic (Now, the body of the saint IX., the Great, whilst borne final resting place, in the q night, is subject to gross inst mob violence. All Christian offended by the rowdies that offspring of the robber-King ernment, and still not a w been uttered by the secula against the dastardly outrage is the Italy that is now so c -Catholic Columbian.

On the octave of Corpus there occurred in France t remarkable event which h pened for many years-a wid resistance on the part of the army to the absurd res sought to be imposed upon knot of Protestants and Fre who compose the French ment. They had issued orders that the troops were to take part in the Fete Dia The reply to this was this: All the generals sions, all the colonels, and officers in every part of the ons to hear Mass, and then led procession at the head of the The demonstration was ma pointed, and, we hope, w the "French Government tary lesson. If it leaves ridiculous position, that is of the French army. So willing to fight for their but they are bound neither their religion nor to insul bidding of any faction wh for the moment to be in power .- London Universe.

THE beam in England's so large as to prevent her with regret the mote France, whose aggressive towards Tunis awakens cous indignation of the South Africa, and India land. Nevertheless, t don't seem to mind Engl ism, but calmly proceed work of conquest, practic to their dear British couare you going to do abo all that Jingoism can sa the cheap brag of Mr. that the six British wa Tunis are a match for I frigates. Whereat the patriot applands lustily, noter of natriot, but she is the cheap of natriot, but she is the cheap of natriot. acter of patriot, but sha ruefully in that of tax-pa while the occupation Africa goes on in defian hostility and contempinquiry. Times have c Pitt and Palmerston us to Europe.-Pilot.

A REPORTER, inter-Woolsey, of New Have to bring forth very pro fact that thoughtful i are becoming alarmed the license of the divo by the laxity of public the subject of divorce sey's mind is exercised find some means by laws may be made m and alike for the w Lax divorce-laws, he a free love. He cites th