



Los Angeles.

BY JAMES A. MARBLE.
The touch of twilight fell
Upon thy brow, San Gabriel!

Oh! who he those that at the gate
Of the cathedral stand and wait?

The forms are from the gateway zone;
But in their arms, another one;

A meteor of heaven's own
The heights of the Sierra shone.

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

And on the mountains, weird and old,
Night, avoid, her starry rosy fold.

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

As from a beam astray,
Shot forth from the Eternal Day;

With a right good will to do justice to
Mrs. D'Arcy's royal breakfast.

CHAPTER II.
FEASTING IN MAYTIME.

They were a most happy company who
sat down around Mary D'Arcy's hospitable
board.

Moreover, Mrs. D'Arcy had exacted
strict order and discipline from all those
attached to her household.

And they all loved to obey such a mis-
tress, and vied with each other in pleasing
her.

"Don't you think, Mrs. Hutchinson,"
Mr. D'Arcy asked of the lady at his right
hand.

"I believe Lucy did more than that,"
Mrs. D'Arcy added.

"I have only one fault to find with your
work, my little fairy," said Mr. D'Arcy.

"I am delighted that my little girl has
bestowed on living worth a double and
treble wreath of honor," said Mr. Hutchin-
son.

"I am delighted that my little girl has
bestowed on living worth a double and
treble wreath of honor," said Mr. Hutchin-
son.

"I am delighted that my little girl has
bestowed on living worth a double and
treble wreath of honor," said Mr. Hutchin-
son.

"Rose had made wreaths of im-
mortelles for the portraits of her ances-
tors; but I spoiled them in hanging them
up."

"I assure you, sir, I never permit my-
self to speak to her of such things," said
Rose coloring deeply.

"I had not better avoid politics at
breakfast, and before our young people?"
asked Mrs. D'Arcy.

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

ished on the field of Oldbridge, having
contributed not a little to the victory which
shook such a transient lustre on the royal
arm.

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

on the spot selected by his ancestor, con-
tinued to be the winter residence of the
family; but he himself ever showed a
predilection for Fairy Dell.

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

to deal with those who were aloof. Now,
immediately behind them, four stalwart
sailors had been hiding away the previous
conspiration, and were even then creeping
stealthily at their backs.

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

"I am sure," said Major de Beaumont,
"that you will always honor every unit
form you wear and every cause you fight
for."

THE TWO BRIDES.

BY REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, L.D.

CHAPTER I.

A PATRIARCH'S BIRTHDAY.

She was only saved from the most fatal
consequences by the friendship of Mrs.
D'Arcy, and by Rose's sisterly care of her.

"I know of old all Mrs. Hutchinson's
goodness," replied Mr. D'Arcy, advancing
and welcoming heartily the lady herself.

"I have received in my life," said Hutchin-
son, as he again shook his friend's hand.

"I am delighted that my little girl has
bestowed on living worth a double and
treble wreath of honor," said Mr. Hutchin-
son.

"I am delighted that my little girl has
bestowed on living worth a double and
treble wreath of honor," said Mr. Hutchin-
son.

"I am delighted that my little girl has
bestowed on living worth a double and
treble wreath of honor," said Mr. Hutchin-
son.

"I am delighted that my little girl has
bestowed on living worth a double and
treble wreath of honor," said Mr. Hutchin-
son.

the head flew
yards. The
amazement at
address with
but instead of
his ingenuity
flirting further
of the prison

"I was some-
times, when he
fired, when a
a slight I have
never faded
the cold ground
scolded stream
her hair, which
prayerful and
upon her pale
of Mercy."

"I knelt by
erod with the
banner what
bravest heart
From Me-
sth, 1878

Lovingly, rev
The crown of
As lowly
Death in the
her
Only her bio
her
She, who cher
1869.

Has laid down
her miss
shine on her
water and
Angels, wate
her face
The will of
Blessed, w
The breast,
So many
And yet, w
founde
When can
around
In the day's
found I
so safe in
Their thro
The div
The d
Whether S
As nurse
at
Ah, calm
Tis a
Their sweet
ing into
Sister of M
All that is
Like a fair
mine;
As a
A noble, br
Several are
But the las
A great
Her life to
I dread
The roll h
And victo
With h
The col
Chatham,

Written for
Getting
there mu
conducto
it certain
we have
place, I
and we s
least a m
city. I
soon may
sense eno
Los A
been fir
the sou
Munich
one let
you are
I have
number
circled
trophies;
lennon,
and all
fruits of
tantal ex
calypso
trees in
and law
dened
trees, at
trees of
Los An
20,000,
souther
was but
now adobe
ings to
and ran
height,
laid out
the last
been in
now we
from t
numer
ating
mers u
gation,
drinki
warms
The
Spanic
city ar
Goi
city w
the adobe
was the
to the
forme
Spani
Vicar
priest
long
seem
for ho
days
and
hour

ANTI-CATHOLIC OUTRAGES IN SCOTLAND.

The Catholic parish priest at Girvan,
the Rev. W. J. O'Shaughnessy, has been
building a small church, of considerable
architectural merit, at Maybole. He has,
in consequence, been subjected to a long
persécution, from which he is at last
forced to appeal to public opinion and to
the local authorities. "Myself," he
writes to the Glasgow Herald, "and my
flock and my church, have been subjected
to a thousand indignities, especially dur-
ing the last four years. My flock, for-
gotten by men—under the severest penalti-
es—a priest can hardly be forbidden to
retaliate or take notice of what is said to
them, have daily to listen at their work to
the most infamous language against all we
hold most sacred in religion. Even Pro-
testants have expressed to me their as-
tonishment how Catholics could stand it.
My own person has been abused with
stone-throwing, dogs have been hounded
on me, my ears have daily tingled, not
only with the usual anti-Catholic cries,
but also with the filthiest expressions that
one would expect to hear in a very Sodom
and Gomorrah. And my church has now,
for the sixth time, been attacked and
damaged, and I now, for the first time, make
public complaint. . . . Let the
penalty of the law go to the hilt, to man-
ufacture their brilliant articles on
Popish intolerance come to Maybole, and
I promise them plenty of material on in-
tolerance not Popish. I know I have the
sympathy of all respectable Protestants,
both high and low, at Maybole, and many
have expressed it feelingly to me. I thank
them cordially for it. But simple sym-
pathy they won't lend a broken head nor pay
my tradesmen's bills. I therefore expect
that the local authority will give me some
tangible proof of their sympathy, and of
their determination to protect my church,
my people, and myself. In this way they
will prove to me and others that my cause
of complaint is not Protestant intolerance
porting upon Catholics, but the intolerance
and consequently of the sum of society."
We commend this case to those who have
so warmly taken up the complaints of the
Protestant missionaries in Connemara,
and hope moreover that the public appeal
of this long-suffering priest will obtain
protection for the outrages which he and
they have so long and patiently endured.
—London Tablet.

A SCOTCH HERO.

The Abbe Renyal was the first to give
publicity to the following remarkable in-
stance of Highland ingenuity and courage:
The hero of it was a Sergeant of Montgome-
ry's Highland Regiment, and his name
Allan Macpherson. Being taken prisoner
by the Indians, he was doomed to witness
the miserable spectacle of several of his
countrymen tortured to death. Seeing them
preparing to commence the same opera-
tions upon himself, he made signs that he
had something to communicate. An in-
terpreter was brought. Macpherson told
them that, provided his life was spared for
a few minutes, he would communicate the
secret of an extraordinary medicine which,
if applied to the skin, would cause it to
resist the strongest blow of a tomahawk or
sword, and that if they would allow him
to go to the woods with a gun and to pre-
pare it, and allow the experiment to be
tried on his own neck by the strongest and
most expert warrior among them. This
story easily gained upon the superstitious
credulity of the Indians, and the request
of the Highlander was immediately com-
plied with. Being sent into the woods, he
soon returned, with such herbs as he chose
to pick up. Having boiled these herbs, he
rubbed his neck with their juice, and lying
his head on a log of wood, desiring the
strongest man among them to strike at his
neck with his tomahawk, when he would
find that he could not make the smallest
impression. An Indian, however, a blow
with all his might, cut with a tomahawk
that

the head flew off to the distance of several yards. The Indians were fixed with amazement at their own crudelity, and the address with which the prisoner, had escaped the lingering death prepared for him; but instead of being enraged at the escape of their victim, they were so pleased with his ingenuity that they refrained from inflicting further cruelties on the remainder of the prisoners.

Sister Ruth.

"I was winding my way slowly back to the tent, some hours after the last shot had been fired, when a sudden gleam of light revealed a slight figure never forgotten, which seems never faded from my mind. Stretched on the cold ground, with evening dew and scarlet streams of blood, her eyes half closed, her fair white hands clasped together in prayerful attitude, a look of ineffable peace upon her pale, delicate features, lay a Sister of Mercy."

"I know her, she is, and reverently crossed with the silver strip of our regiment's banner what was in very truth the noblest, bravest heart upon the field of Inkerman." (From *McClure's Illustrated Weekly*, of June 8th, 1878.)

Lowly, reverently look on her now, The crown of thorns she wears her brow, As lowly she lies, Death, in the carnage of battle, has found Not yet, when the terrible strife grew profound, Who cannot and shall whirl'd death-steps around her, In the day's wildest error they ever had found her, So safe in her night, There the stern duty to slay and to spare not, Here the diviner to succor and care not, What matter to him, whoe'er the call, Whether Saxon or Celt, or Cosack or Gaul? As nurse and as soldier, her work was for all.

"So calm be her sleep, 'Tis angels who keep Their watch, how watch they the lengthening night." (From *McClure's Illustrated Weekly*, of June 8th, 1878.)

Sister of Mercy! Mary's God bless her! All that is brightest in heaven carry her, As surely she lies, Like a fair child on the blood-curd'd mire; A pale, broken lily, 'mid carnage and fire, Sever'd each limb, she strikes that heart could die, A great soul has given, Her shield is the flag of her country's entree, Her life to the will of the Master was tendered, And death cannot touch where that will be ended, The roll has been call'd, but the battle is won, And victory won't be by those who surrender, With her, as she lies, Earth's costliest prize, The colors of life, the kingdom of heaven, MRS. BEATRICE MCGOWAN, Chatham, N. B., July 17th, 1878.

Written for the Catholic Record.

OVERLAND.

LOS ANGELES. LETTER NO. 7. Getting into the cars, we imagine that there must be some mistake, and that the conductor is playing some joke on us, for it certainly does not look like a city that we have landed in, but some small country place. But it is Los Angeles sure enough, and we are in the suburbs, as it were, at least a mile from the business part of the city. But getting into a lack we are soon made to feel that we were in a city sure enough.

Los Angeles is a very old place, having been first settled in 1771. It is located at the southern base of the Sierra Santa Monica range, on a gradual slope, and is completely encircled in foliage. The vineyards in and around the city are very numerous, and are equalled only by the number of orange, lemon, and fruit orchards. Here is the largest wealth of the tropics, here can be seen the orange, lemon, lime, pomegranate, fig, banana, and all kinds of tropical and semi-tropical fruits attaining to perfection; here, too, can be seen the large palm-tree, the beautiful cypress, the live oak, and the fruit calypso, besides the orange and lemon trees in the grounds and parks, gardens and lawns of nearly every citizen's residence. Pepper trees are used for shade trees, and every street has its rows of trees on the outside of the sidewalks.

Los Angeles has a population of about 20,000, and is the largest city on the southern coast. A few years ago, there was but very few two-story houses in it, and none at all of brick, mostly all being adobe (mud). Now there are fine buildings to be found here as in any city east, and range from two to five stories in height. The streets are wide, and well laid out, and are also very clean. Within the last few years, also, sidewalks have been introduced, and there are no streets now without its sidewalk. The city is well watered, the supply being obtained from the Los Angeles river, besides numerous windmills are to be seen, indicating the existence of wells. The farmers use the water from the river for irrigation, and the only objection to it for drinking purposes is that it is rather warm.

There are a great many Mexicans and Spaniards here, and have a part of the city to themselves, called Sonoratown. We also, like London, have a suburb called Petersville. But let us take a look at the city and see what we can see.

Going toward the northern part of the city we see the old mud houses, the first adobe church which is still in use, and was the only one until a few years ago when the Cathedral was opened and consecrated to the service of the most High. The former is used by the Mexicans and Spaniards, which Father Peter, the Spanish priest, minister to them in their own tongue—preach, etc. Father Mahony seems to have been set apart for the Irish, for he is their favorite. Masses on Sundays commence at five in the morning, and every half an hour thereafter of an hour from that time up to ten o'clock

there is a mass going on in one or the other of the two churches, and they are all well attended.

The Cathedral was formally opened in 1876, and is dedicated to St. Fabianus, whose relics were given by Pope Pius IX. to the late Bishop Amat on condition that he would dedicate the church to her honor. They are here in the Cathedral, and on her feast day, which occurred a short time ago, they were exposed on the altar.

The Sisters of Charity have a very large community here, and have several schools in the city, besides a large hospital or infirmary. Surrounding and immediately in front of the sister's hospital is one of the finest orange and lemon groves in the city.

From the top of one of the many hills which nearly surrounds the city, a fine view is to be had, and on a fine clear day the ocean can be seen. It is only seven or eight miles from here, and from it the delicious breeze we enjoy here during the day comes. The rain, as before stated, falls here but once a year, December and January, so that it is always sunshine here. It seems strange to go month after month with no rain. The hottest part of the day is from 11 a.m. to about 2 p.m., and even then the breeze keeps down the temperature. At night it is very cool and pleasant, so much so that the natives, if they are out after sundown, wrap up, but to me or any one from the east, it is pleasant.

To those who find the city too hot for them, the Saratoga of the Pacific coast Santa Monica—presents the attractions of seashore life, with all the accompaniments. You can take your tent and camp out, or you can go and board. For a place of this kind the charges are very reasonable. You can board and lodge for \$1 a day, or camp out and live for near half that sum, and buy as you need it. Here are also bathing places, and sea-bathing is so fashionable that many who cannot go and spend a week or month go on Sundays, and live here in the evening. It is represented to be in the east. You can live here just as cheap, if not cheaper, than you can in London. To give you readers an idea of the cost of things here, I will quote the retail price of some of the articles necessary to living. Flour is sold at \$2.40 per 100 lbs; potatoes from 40 to 50 cents a bag according to quality, and in a short time they will be bought for 25 cents; bread is the same as in London; sugar is as cheap here as there; fruits of all kinds are very cheap; meat, except mutton, is the same here as in London, and mutton can be had for a dollar for the whole sheep. The only thing that is really any higher here than in Canada is rent, and it is not a great deal higher; clothes, dry goods, and things in that line are just as cheap here as there.

A party coming here with a little capital to invest can do well, but for a working man, at the present time, it would be folly, if he is doing anything at all where he is. We are suffering here now from the hard times, which swept over the east for the last five or six years. But the prospects are that a year or so times will be as good here as formerly.

At present the all-absorbing topic is politics. Like Canada, as election time draws near, there is always more or less excitement. There are four parties here in the field—the Democrats, Republicans, Workingmen, and new Constitution party. The election comes off in September, and it promises to be a very hot one. The state has lately adopted a new Constitution, and the object seems to be to get officers honest enough to carry out provisions. If this can be obtained, it will do a heap toward bringing back good times, as it does away with Chinese labor on the railroads and all public works. It also appoints a commission to regulate fares and freight rates on the Central Pacific, which has its candidates in the field with fair chances of success, for has its thousands on hand to spend for their election, and, everybody knows, money makes the mare go. It was only the other day that a lot of Chinese employed on a public work at Oakland had to be got rid of to make place for white labor, and it will be all over the state, and the Chinese seem to know it, for they are leaving in large numbers for Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and other places. The whole effort, to judge from newspaper articles, seems to be to break up the monopolies, especially the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, and if they succeed in doing this they will have done a good thing, and the prospects are just now that such a thing is possible.

It takes all the profit and nearly all the principal, too, to pay freight on grain or anything produced by farmers to San Francisco, so that the farmers are a nut against the monopoly, and in fact have representative in the field for gubernatorial honors. But they are getting another outlet for their grain by building a narrow-gauge railroad from here to Santa Monica, seventeen or eighteen miles, and then shipping by water, which can be done at less than half the present rates by rail. But, as this is not at all interesting to your readers, I will stop here. But if at any time I can give your readers any information concerning the country, etc., I will cheerfully do it, my address can be had by addressing the editor of this paper.

REPRESENTATIVE CATHOLICS.—We have among us a number of men who are held to be representative Catholics. They are anxious to be considered such. They are men without much education regarding the "one thing necessary," and in fact with very little knowledge of other matters. Yet by little political maneuvering, and a lower order, and a glib tongue—not a lower order, for even the most ignorant of women can have it—they have risen to positions which, coupled with their religion, entitled them to be styled by the world as prominent Catholics. They are generally "men who, as much through ignorance as through the ready faith of the ignorant, are Catholics Faith at any time for political purposes. They can grandly ignore it if not better it. With a generation or two of well-educated, manly Catholics collegians, we could drive these men from the political market, and replace them with men who could and would really be representative Catholics. God grant that the day may soon come.—Dr. Author in the "Catholic Universe."

PERE MARQUETTE.

SECTOR OF THE PIONEER PRIEST.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In the spring of 1878 the remains of Father James Marquette were found at Point St. Ignace, not far from Mackinac, with its white cliffs and rocky shore. This recovery, awakening the long-slumbering interest in the Jesuit explorer, resulted in the organization of the Marquette Monument Association, which was the offering of the united effort on the part of Roman Catholics and Protestants alike, who vied with each other in honoring the memory of the man who claimed all the vast territory for the cross and the King.

Marquette began his career near what Superior, Huron and Michigan meet and mingle, coming hither in the year 1667. He travelled from Quebec, by the way of Ottawa, and found the trails "blazed out" for him by the priests who had carried the cross and preached the gospel to the northwestern Indians. He made a place for himself at the Sault, where he lived and labored for a couple of years. But even the Sault was too much of an in-mission station for him, and so he went to the remote La Pointe, away up near the head of Lake Superior.

"The shining, big sea water" of the Ojibwas. The following year, he returned to the Sault.

The war clouds by this time were gathering, and serious dangers threatened the border. The Dakotas, with a desire for more territory, had seized the calumet and selected the scalping knife, and Huron and Ottawa fled before them as from a plague. The Hurons, to the number of several hundred, assembled at Point St. Ignace, and Marquette went among them at that trying time. It is believed the Pere arrived at that place in 1674, as it was known he was there, and he taught these lords of the lakes for some time, and later this band were joined by parties of Ottawas, of whom, in 1675, there were said to have been fully 1,500. Naturally, from the mission and commerce became a place of considerable importance to the hardy traders who made the woody shores resound with their boat songs, and who paddled their own canoes, with their furry fortunes, to Quebec, over the better-known streams northward, and selected the forest as their headquarters for these adventuresome people, who were wont to store their goods there. It was from that mission Marquette radiated when he made those memorable expeditions which culminated in the discovery by him of the Father of Waters. In the year 1673 he set out with his band of five Frenchmen as companions and two Indians as guides. With these men he penetrated to the Mississippi, and floated down the stream in a canoe between the "broad plains of Illinois and Iowa, all garlanded with majestic forests and islands groves." On his return he was conducted by some Illinois Indians from the river that still bears their name to where Chicago now stands, and near it he preached for a time the gospel to the northward, once more to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and from Green Bay he started down along the western shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, performing the journey in his canoe. He reached what is now the Garden City on Dec. 4, 1674, and he died of a severe winter; the streams were frozen over, and the cold was intense, so he waited until the snows had disappeared before going further. In March he recommenced his travels and visited the Indians, who were then living where the city of Rockford is now located. He labored with the bands there for a season, but the hard-lips he had endured and the severities of the past winter began to tell upon him. His precarious health reminded him that his days were numbered; but, with that heroism which marked the great Livingstone, he was unwilling to give up the vast work which he felt was apparently just opening. He set out on his final journey, hoping at last to reach Point St. Ignace before death overtook him.

To quote from an old Illinois historian: "A Marquette entered a little river in the State of Michigan called by his name (on his way back to St. Ignace), and erected on its banks a rude altar, and after the rites of the Catholic Church, and being left alone at his own request 'he knelt down by its side, and offering up to the Most High solemn thanks and supplications, fell asleep to awake no more. The light breeze from the lake signified his rest, and the Algonquin nation became his mourners.'"

There on that wild, lone place on the banks of the Pere Marquette River the body of the Jesuit explorer was found, and remained had it not been for some one of the Indians who belonged to the old mission in the Straits. It appears that some of these Indians were out in hunting parties one spring a year or two after, in Lower Michigan, and while there made pilgrimages to the grave, and were made a martyr. The place was easily found, and it was suggested that the remains be taken to the old mission in the Straits of Mackinac. When the red man had smoked and talked about the subject the remains were taken up, the bones dis-jointed and dried, and placed in a birch-bark box, which was put in a canoe, and in which it was transported to the mission at St. Ignace. The Ottawas conveyed their precious burden to the Straits, and on the way thither were joined by some friendly Iroquois, who united with the mortal of Pere Marquette to the mission.

The body lay in the old chapel for a day; then it was interred under the altar in the same birch-bark box in which it had been brought from Pere Marquette River by the Indians.

Once more the rapid changes of the then changing northwest came over the region, and with the new state of things there were altered mission stations and trading posts and frontier forts. The old mission at St. Ignace was abandoned

in the year 1703, and the chapel was destroyed by fire. The priests who used to live among the lake Indians retired to Canada, and the place where the chapel once stood became overgrown and was lost for a time. The mission was re-established after an interval of some years, but it was not till about forty-nine years ago when a missionary was placed in charge of the field and made his residence there. The border life, with its shifting scenes and many vicissitudes, soon lost all interest in everything but the name of Marquette, and regarded the discovery of his grave as a forlorn hope, the project of a visionary, an impossibility in the very nature of the case. But while the matter rested, it was by no means dead. It remained for one of Marquette's successors to make the interesting discovery.

The narrative of the finding of the body of the Pere, was Father Jucker—pronounced as though it were spelled Yacker. This little man is a German, and a secular member of the Jesuit order. He is an accomplished linguist as well as some-thing of an antiquary. During his residence of half a dozen years at the mission he has given careful attention to the writings of the Jesuits, the reports of the traders, and the traditions of the lake Indians who still linger about the Straits. When he had satisfied himself as to the truth of the tale that Marquette had been buried in a birch-bark box under the old chapel, he began the labor of locating the foundations of the ancient house of worship. The chapel, or what remained of it, was found at last. The site had become overgrown with vines and brush, and moreover, the land was held by a tenacious old party, who at first declined to permit any excavations to be made.

He was finally persuaded that it would be a graceful act to allow the investigation, and the altar-place was excavated and holes were dug. About the workmen had gone down several feet they came upon a birch-bark box, which corresponded with the tales which history and tradition had related as to the kind of casket that held Marquette's bones. The fragments were carefully collected, and after a minute examination, were pronounced by competent authorities to be the remains of a human being. Then they were given a handsome receptacle, and placed within the chapel, the successor of the old one, and situated about half a mile from it.

This is the story, and the chain is about complete. There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that this is Marquette's body. It has rested for two hundred years, with no shaft over it, and no inscription above it to tell that here lies the distinguished explorer-priest.

THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH TO secure the public education of children, should spur us up on this point.

Renewing and reconfirming this the Synod added the following: "Moreover, as the religious instruction of children is one of the primary duties of pastors of souls, the priest himself will explain the catechism in the schools regularly and often, and in the church on all Sundays except feasts of the last class, and during vacation time, and he will personally prepare the children for first communion."

On this, perhaps, we need make no comments, but we request the reverend clergy, as soon as convenient, to read and explain the faithful the entire chapter of the constitution, especially in the statutes of the diocese, with the following additions: "We desire that in those congregations at least that have a resident pastor, Catholic schools be established, if possible;" and "In places where Catholic schools exist, it will be the duty of the pastor to see that the children of the first communion who have not attended a Catholic school previously for at least one scholastic year." It is, then,

AN OBLIGATION ON PASTORS to have Catholic schools for their children whenever and wherever practicable, and to charge the consciousness of all having care of souls with this, and if we do not make it unconditionally obligatory, it is because we do not wish to burden some poor churches beyond their means, and because we know that our priests feel as we ourselves do on this point, and that doing all they can to have their own schools. Let, however, some negligent or so-called liberal Catholics should suppose that we are too exacting or over-zealous on this score, I will quote a passage from a recent pastoral of the distinguished English Bishop of Exeter: "Let Catholic parents," he says, "if there be any so sunk in wickedness as to neglect the religious education of their children, reflect how grievously they sin in sending their children to non-Catholic schools, to the detriment of their souls. It needs many precautions and a grave reason indeed—one so grave that we know not whether any exists in this diocese—to excuse a parent from sin in sending his child to."

It is no justification to plead that nothing is taught against the Catholic faith. The absence of the teaching of Catholic doctrines, and still more of Catholic practices, is a deadly evil in itself. And as some parents, and perhaps other than parents, seem to think that it matters little to what school young children are sent, I

will give you the opinion of His Eminence Cardinal Manning in regard to it. At a recent meeting in St. James' Hall, London, over which His Eminence presided, and in which the noble, the wealth and learning of English Catholic society participated, the Cardinal, in the course of his address, says: "But when you think that under seven years of age is the special time when the first seeds of faith and piety are implanted, the time in which the soul of a child is either made or wrecked, to rescue these poor little boys \* \* \* and to bring them, I will say, into the sanctuary of the Catholic faith, is a work I have ever regarded as so vital and so sacred that even this unusual burden never made me hesitate for a moment in saying that the work must be done."

"SOGGAITH ARBOON." THE IRISH PRIESTS AND THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Letter of the Rev. John Ryan, of New York, Tipperary.

I am sorry to perceive that some of your Conservative contemporaries are acting the same unwise part now that they did in '46 and '47—denouncing the prudent, thoughtful, far-seeing conduct of the priests in calling the attention of the landlords of this country to the depressed state of their tenantry and the necessity that exists for them to give their tenants a timely help in their distress, and themselves ultimately, from being brazened the mortar of the Incumbered Estates in Court. They call

THIS HUMANE EFFORT OF THE PRIESTS "anti-tenant agitation," and try to make it look criminal for them to exert their selves as they now do for the landlord of their tenants, to, are trying to persuade their readers that it is owing to extravagance in dress, furniture, and general house-keeping of our Irish farmers his present depressed state arises. Something, too, of this sort was attempted at a late meeting of the Clonmel Board of Guardians in a timid, suggestive sort of way by persons who will speak in a different key at the next general election. Well, I thought this class of writing on a subject so far as the title behind the Incumbered Court, which have endeavored to do so, but they have failed. Yes, I remember well the men who, if a tenant appeared before them well dressed and asked for a little indulgence, would reply, "Begone out of my sight, you robber."

YOU HAVE MY RENT ON YOUR BACK? A tenant could not appear before them with safety on a gala day unless in the borrowed tatters of some neighboring beggarman; and I could give the names, too, of many of these wretches, but they are gone to their place, and let their deeds go with them. It may be that this line of writing on the part of the journals referred to proceeds from ignorance of the facts. Hoping so, I wish to apprise them of the real facts of the case. Why, the priests of Ireland are the best—the real practical friends of the landlords, as far as the rent receiving is concerned. It is they who have enabled the tenant these past years to pay their rents by becoming their securities in the banks, for it is by means of the banks that most of the landlords got their rents these four years. The crop did not grow, the price did not pay, and the cry to rent these four years. "The landlord of the 'soggaith arboon' was," "The landlord looking for his rent; I haven't it, and unless your reverence get it for me in the bank I will be sheriffed out." The priest raised the money, the landlord was paid, and the evil day was stayed off for that time. Such is the amount of substantial benefit that the landlord has derived these years past from the sympathy of the priest for the Irish tenant. This, of course, was a most unnatural state of things. But who is to blame? It has run its rotten course and ended in proximate beggary and bankruptcy for the whole community. Oh, if the land cost expenditure in

IRISHING AT SHADOWS ON THE HILLS IN AFRICA

and elsewhere were bestowed on the soil and its products, that God gave our people at home, how different would be the position now of landlord and tenant—the position now of the landlords of my parishes, who, with two exceptions, are good men, have thus for the past four years received most of their rents. The Synod of Thurles, in the national spirit, the Catholic bishops in the national spirit, have made a law forbidding Synod of Thurles, made a law forbidding these words—"Fis propter gravem causam." Now, we all know that there is no cause so grave, so important as to see our devoted flock from ruin, and therefore our bishops, high as they are raised above the people, still have not forgotten that they themselves have sprung from among the people, and should protect that people, as the venerated Archbishop of the South said here lately on a memorable occasion: "What would we all be but for the people?" This was the sentiment of a good-hearted man, and a wise bishop. And to ascend still higher, that truly great man, the present Pope Leo XIII., in delivering his charge to the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Aulagh, and others—after their consecration—reminded them that they were bound to labor earnestly for the welfare of their temporal welfare. Thus these journalists I have alluded to will see, if as we ourselves do on this point, and that they only look about their homestead, the Catholic churchman is not merely from choice, but as a matter of duty.

AN ANECDOTE. Monsignor de La Motte d'Orléans, Bishop of Amiens, made his confession every eight days. When preparing, he placed himself in spirit in hell, in heaven, or in Calvary. He entered first in thought into the prison of the damned, and imagined he saw there the place to which he feared he had deserved to be consigned, in the midst of degrading and eternal fire, in the society of the reprobate. He then, thanked God for having hitherto preserved him from falling into this terrible abode; begging of Him to show him mercy, and prayed for all the graces that were necessary for his perseverance in virtue. He then entered into the abode of the blessed, and dwelt in the midst of glory and happiness—and wept to think that by sin he had closed its gates; he begged of the Lord to open them to him, and he invoked the Blessed Virgin and the saints to assist him

by their intercession, that he might obtain a share in the happiness which they possess, and that glory with which they are crowned. He afterwards went in spirit to Mount Calvary, and reflecting devoutly and attentively on all our blessed Lord had suffered for us, he said: "Behold my work! I am the cause of those sorrows which my Lord has endured; my sins, with those of others, have covered the body of the Man God with wounds and blood, and have nailed Him to the cross. O good Jesus, what evil hast Thou done for me! How have I been capable of treating Thee so cruelly, You, our dearest Redeemer, art infinitely good; shall I not, therefore, love Thee with all my strength? Yes, Lord, I love Thee with my whole heart, and I bitterly regret that I have ever offended Thee! What happy fruits should I not derive from our confessions, what progress should we not make in the way of God, did we follow the method of this virtuous penitent!"

CARDINAL NEWMAN. On Wednesday, July 23rd, His Eminence Cardinal Newman, at his quiet home at Edgbaston, received a deputation of the ex-students of the Catholic University of Ireland. In reply to an address presented by these gentlemen the Cardinal made the following eloquent reply:—Gentlemen, in thanking you for the address of congratulation which you have done me the honor of presenting to me, I am led especially to express to you the pleasure I would I have felt on receiving its separate portions as they have succeeded one another, and on my collecting my thoughts upon them at the minute, and the friendly differences with which you have brought together and arranged before me whatever could be turned to my praise during the years in which I filled the distinguished and important post of Rector of your Catholic University. I know well, or if this is a presumption to say, I sincerely believe that a desire to serve Ireland was the ruling motive of my writings and doings while I was with you. How could I have any other? What right-minded Englishman could think of his country's conduct towards you in times past without indignation and shame, and not earnestly desire could any such man, but earnestly desire should his duty take him to Ireland to be able to offer her some small service in expiation of the crimes which his own people in former times committed there. This wish I believe ruled me, but the duty which I had no great thing during my seven years here, never come to me, nor have I had by me any tale of efforts made, or of any success gained on your behalf, such as I might produce supposing I was asked how I had spent my time, and what I had done while Rector of the University. I cannot, then, deny that diligent as I have ever been in respect of any outcome of my work in Ireland, it has been a great satisfaction to me, and a perfect consolation, to find from you and others that I have a right to think that these years were not wasted, and that I have done nothing that would send me to Ireland for nothing. There is another thought which your address suggested to me mainly—that as I look to the years when I was in Ireland I have, as it would seem, good hope after all that I had my share of success. Now we must note the years which have elapsed since we have had so many difficulties, and a success not commensurate with them. The greater is your longer it takes to accomplish it. You, indeed, gentlemen, are not persons to be accused of want of courage, but zealous men, though not discouraged, may be disappointed. Let us all then recollect that our cause is sure to succeed eventually, because it is manifestly just, and not because it has the blessing of Holy See. We must be content with small successes, if we cannot secure great ones, and we shall gain our objects only surely if we resign ourselves to a progress which is gradual.

THE PROCEEDINGS THEN TERMINATED.

HOW AN IRISH MOTHER PUNISHED A BLACKGUARD. We find the following in the St. Louis Times-Journal, of August 7:—

A salutary lesson was taught a youth a few evenings since at the Missouri park which he will not be likely to forget. The nurse girls and female domestics are in the habit of strolling in pairs through the park of an evening to gather a little fresh air and chat with their acquaintances. The park is also frequented by a certain little self-indulgent class, who, in a very good and modest behavior. The presumptuous lad affected a patronizing air towards her, and one evening he rudely touched her delicate sensibilities by some very low conduct and speech.

The poor child cried at the insult and having with shame and indignation hurried off to her mother who resides in the neighborhood, relating between her sobs all the details of the indignities to which she had been exposed.

Ten minutes before the little girl returned to the park accompanied by her mother, a stout, hearty daughter of Erin. There was resolution in her tread and indignation burning in her eyes as she approached the seat occupied by the strip-ling aforesaid. "Is this the varmint?" she exclaimed, as the little girl stopped abruptly to insult my child you."

The utterance was choked by anger and the mother's resentment took a lively form.

She seized the offending youth by his coat collar and before she realized the situation he was stretched at full length upon the bench, face downward, his limbs in the strong grip of a determined matron. She administered a sharp, smart spanking of the old country style, to the amusement of quite a little crowd attracted to the spot. "Shout half a dozen bystanders when the cause provoking the punishment was understood; but the boy had struggled and kicked, getting a last away from the grasp of the woman. He gathered himself up and endeavored to hide his face and conceal his humiliation.

The Catholic Record
Published every Friday morning at 422 Richmond Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

Annual subscription \$2.00
Six months \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.
Twelve and a-half cents per line for first, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

THOS. COFFEY,
CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Yours very sincerely,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879.

RETURN OF THE BISHOP.

We are glad to announce that His Lordship the Bishop has returned to London, much improved in health.

ECCLIASTICAL COLLECTION.

It was announced in the Cathedral last Sunday that a collection would be taken up at all the Masses on Sunday next, 24th inst. The object of the collection is to aid in educating young men for the priesthood.

Two good priests, Fathers Fahey and Doyle have fallen victims to their zeal in the midst of the terrible scourge now prevailing in Memphis.

THE Irish Volunteer bill, which failed in the House of Lords, was squelched by the action of Peers who are great landed proprietors in Ireland.

A RETREAT for the ladies of the Sacred Heart was concluded last Friday, by Rev. Father McGevey, S. J.

THE secular journals record the fact that the amount of Peter's Pence for the first six months of this year shows an increase upon the receipts for the corresponding period in 1878 of £30,000.

We have advices from Rome that the health of Gen. Garibaldi for the last three days has been worse. He cannot eat on account of arthritic pains.

"Divorces are one of the great scandals of the time, and the churches ought to be unanimous in resisting this perilous tendency," says the Methodist apropos to the conduct of a minister who, after being tried in Jersey City for attempted wife poi-

soning, went out to Dakota and got a divorce on the plea of cruel treatment by his spouse. Our contemporary is right in opposing divorcees, but it should remember that they are the result of Protestantism.

DEAN STANLEY is, as everyone knows, an eclectic, and he conducted the members of the Young Men's Catholic Association, led by Lord Denbigh, over Westminster Abbey the other day, quite as happy as if they had been Methodists or Methodists.

Among the stream of converts to the Catholic Church in England we have just got word that Lady Holland, of Holland House, is among the number. Rumors are again in circulation respecting the conversion of a certain duke, who sometime ago took pains to give an emphatic denial to the assertion that he was about to become a Catholic.

Is the course of the brilliant speech of Count Albert de Mun on the subject of the Ferry Education Bill, he took occasion to introduce the following beautiful tribute paid to education by the late M. Guizot, all the more striking from the fact of its being the utterance of a Protestant:—"Religion! Religion! It is the life of mankind in all places, except during brief periods of terrible crises and of shameful decadences. Religion to contain or crown human ambition; Religion to sustain and soothe us in our sorrows, whether of condition or of soul.

A JESUIT priest of Chicago whose mind had become weakened concludes to try Protestant Christianity. The New York Freeman's Journal says the Protestant Episcopal people of that city took this poor man to their bosom and were preparing to make a hero of him.

THE sympathy expressed on all sides by my old friends is so true and heartfelt that I find myself unable to resist. I retract what I have said against the Church of Rome and I am resolved to return to the Church that opens its arms to receive back an erring child."

AN exchange says: So many Catholics are careless of the stupendous graces within their reach that they lead a routine life of listlessness. Their faith may not have decreased, but the practice of it becomes monotonous, and instead of seeing in it the means of making earth a paradise they regard its obligations as burdensome.

well and fulfilling all the requirements of being practically Catholic. If "human respect" should deter them from being more practice, we fear that in many cases the same cause makes them what little Catholics they are. To be remarked by fellow Catholics for absence from Mass and for non-reception of the sacraments would easily be motives for attending to those duties.

"We are inclined to think," says the New York Sun, "that a large portion of our youth are now growing up substantially as pagans. They rejected the faith of their fathers and they have found none with which to replace it."

THE Catholic Church, always solemn and impressive in her ceremonies, is particularly so when she mingles her tears with her chants over the bier of her dead children. At their birth she prays for them and purifies them; then takes them fondly to her bosom.

THE Catholic Review, in alluding to the text of the letter of the Archbishop of Paris, addressed to the members of the Senate, respecting the Ferry Educational Bill, says: "The letter, while temperate in tone, is emphatic and unmistakable in its condemnation of the Bill, as the first concession to the enemies of all religion, as a violation of vested rights, as an imposition of disabilities on a large class of worthy and deserving citizens, as an obstruction to healthy rivalry in education, and a grave and unwarrantable infringement upon the rights of parents.

TOO MUCH AFFLICTED.

In England the Manchester Protestant Parishioners' Association are sorely troubled about the innovations of the times on their old and very cold method of conducting public worship. They have decided to invoke Her Majesty's aid to stop their minister's onward march to Rome.

That your memorialists, being members of the Protestant Church of England as es-

established by law, and zealous to uphold integrity the religious faith of their forefathers, the salvation of men, and the glory of Almighty God, are daily grieved in their minds, and sorely exercised to witness the innovations in faith and practice introduced by vain persons into the Church of which your majesty is under God, Chief Governor. That these innovations, ever tending in the direction of Paganism, and bearing the generic term of "Catholicism," "Puseyism," and "Ritualism," and disguised under the form of guilds, schools, and societies, vitiate the faith and morals of the younger, and greatly disturb the peace and quietude of the older members of our beloved Protestant Church, encouraging the growth and revival of those Popish doctrines and ceremonies wisely discarded by the glorious Reformers in the reign of our good Queen Elizabeth of immortal memory, and banished forever by the wise council of your Majesty's illustrious predecessor, William III.

DUST TO DUST.

The Catholic Church, always solemn and impressive in her ceremonies, is particularly so when she mingles her tears with her chants over the bier of her dead children. At their birth she prays for them and purifies them; then takes them fondly to her bosom.

This morning, 18th August, the earthly remains of Mr. D. Wagner were consigned to their last resting-place. As the funeral dirge struck our ear, which announced his last entry into the temple with which he had identified his existence during ten years, we pictured to ourselves the venerable form of the Catholic veteran, performing his duties at the altar, with that edifying reverence which struck us so particularly in the days of his life and health.

The funeral service was sung by Monsignore Bruyere, assisted by Rev. D. O'Connor, Superior of Assumption College, as deacon, and Rev. Father O'Brien, Secretary of Rt. Rev. Bishop Borgess, as sub-deacon.

The presence of one of the highest dignitaries of the diocese, as well as the priestly array which adorned the sanctuary, testified the high veneration in which the deceased was held, as well as the cordial sympathy of the clergy of the diocese towards their esteemed friend and co-laborer, the Rev. Dean Wagner.

The touching and pious custom prevalent in Lorraine, of saying low Masses at the side-altars during the celebration of the funeral service, novel as it is to us here, struck us as being especially beautiful and impressive.

The choir, as usual, gave proofs of its high musical ability. The De Profundis, by A. T. Boncher, was a soft and plaintive, stirring depths in our nature, which only the voice of Mother Church knows how to awaken.

We wended our way home, thinking what a blessing it is to be a child of the Church, and how consoled the bereaved must be, more especially our kind and zealous pa-

tor, at such a manifestation of the beauties of Catholic worship, and such a token of public regard and sympathy.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

This chartered College possesses many educational advantages which recommend it in a special manner to parents desirous to give their sons an excellent commercial or classical education, or to prepare them for the successful exercise of the civil engineering profession, which at present gives lucrative employment to so many in Canada, whose material resources the clever engineer will long be called upon to open up and develop. The thorough, comprehensive, and practical course of studies followed at the College of Ottawa, its numerous and highly efficient staff of professors, together with its central, attractive situation have, of late years especially, contributed to make it widely and very favorably known throughout the Dominion, and in many States of the neighboring Republic.

CANADA BEFORE THE WORLD.

It is not yet forgotten that two illustrious Canadians, the late Sir George Cartier and the Hon. Wm. McDougall, were accepted guests at Windsor Castle, in obedience to the gracious invitation of Her Majesty the Queen. It is well known that Queen Victoria took delight in the conversation of the able and genial Canadian Premier, and that the honors of a truly royal hospitality were heaped on him and his honorable colleague.

The Hon. M. Langevin has succeeded Sir George Cartier as the leader of the French Canadian section of the Dominion, and England has seen and recognized, once more, the ability and perseverance of the Canadian race. A governor can no more, by that figure of speech which it is well to call a lapsus lingua, brand this race as inferior.

In financial circles Sir John Rose worthily represents Canada at the British capital. In case of need the diplomatic ability of this eminent financier can well sustain Canadian honor and credit.

Canadian youth are not less distinguished. Mr. Sidney Hanton, of Ottawa, has just won the Gilchrist scholarship and taken the highest honors in mathematics, at the London University. Nor in the warfare art is Canada behind the world. Col. Gibson has competed successfully for the Prince of Wales' prize of £500 at Wimbledon. Col. Elliot, son of the late Major J. F. Elliot, of Windsor, Ontario, has merited the Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Major Robinson, son of the late distinguished Judge, Sir J. Beverly Robinson, and Col. Jarvis, C. M. G., formerly D. Adjutant-General of Militia at Kingston, are highly honored in England. What shall we say of the many brave Canadians who have distinguished

themselves in that disastrous African war? History will not allow their valorous deeds to be forgotten.

Canada is no less loyal than her sons are brave. It cannot be overlooked that when there was danger of war with the great northern powers which threatened European civilization, she generously offered a contingent of ten thousand men in aid of the imperial cause. This, if occasion had required, would have been more than mere show and promise, as is well shown by the conduct of the Canadian regiment which has so long marched side by side with the best of British troops.

As regards the arts of peace Canada right nobly holds her own, as was so grandly proved at the splendid Parisian exhibition as well as at the great Centennial display in Philadelphia. Her trade and enterprise are no less remarkable. Her mercantile navy ranks as the third among the nations that go down to the sea in ships. That such a people should possess a skilled and hardy race of seamen is not to be wondered at. Nor that among these should be found one who is indeed the prince of oarsmen.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

We have it on the authority of Sir Arthur Guinness, M. P. for the city of Dublin, that 93 per cent. of the landed interest of Ireland is in Protestant hands. Now, does it not upon its very face seem anomalous that more than nine-tenths of the soil of Ireland should belong to a mere fragment of the population? Is it to be attributed to the superior industry, the greater business capacity, the more marked and judicious enterprise of the minority? Unfortunately it is not. Were these the titles advanced to ownership by the present proprietors of the soil of Ireland, no titles would be more religiously respected by the people of Ireland. But right of possession in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred was secured by prescription and spoliation. The religion, nay, in many cases the very names of the Irish landholders, serves as a constant reminder to an oppressed people of the rank injustice, the foul tyranny to which their ancestors were subjected. For that religion, and very frequently, those names recall periods of civil war, of foreign invasion, of cruellest persecution.

Let it not for one moment be understood that the Irish people, while not respecting the titles which originally gave the ownership of the soil to the small Protestant minority of the country, seek to dispute the justice of that ownership. All they ask is that these lands once in the possession of their ancestors, but wrested from them by a system of legalized oppression, without parallel in the whole history of humanity, should be leased at figures to enable the peasantry to enjoy the very fundamental rights of man: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Irish are a religious people; they are a Catholic people; they are a people so entirely devoted to right, to justice, and to order, that until driven by the roughest tyranny to a choice between rebellion and starvation, do not have recourse to the former. But if religious, if Catholic, if devoted to order, as their history proves them to be, they are also a brave people. And when the choice between the maintenance of the rights of manhood and actual starvation is to be made their choice is fearlessly made.

We have termed the Irish a brave people; they are more; they are a heroic people; they are the martyr race of Catholicism. Their devotedness to religion under the most rigid system of persecution, pursued for three hundred years, and yet rigorously maintained in the higher walks of social life, has made them a race of self-sacrifice. Now, heroism is based upon self-sacrifice. We find them upon two occasions offering battle to England and to Scotland in defence of the rightful sovereigns of these countries, and with what result!—spoliation, exile and massacre. Such devotion to principle can hardly be appreciated in this utilitarian age. But whether appreciated or not, this fact now stands the world in the face: that the Irish people lost their native soil as well, by



The Southern Soldier Boy.

BY REV. A. J. EVAN.
Young as the youngest who donned the gray.
True as the truest that wore it—

On the morning of the 15th, a young lad named King, aged 10, was drowned at Passage.
He was missed from home about four o'clock, and was not seen afterwards until his dead body was found about ten o'clock at night lying on the strand outside the Custom House, between two boats.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

An awfully sudden death occurred in the Four Courts on July 22d. While about, with his son-in-law, Dr. O'Leary, M.P., and a solicitor, to make an affidavit, James Rogers, Professor of Music, dropped dead, from heart disease, as he was kissing the Testament.

On July 22d, while a workman named Michael McKeown was engaged in pulling down some houses in George's street, Dublin, on the site to be occupied by the South City Markets, a portion of the mansory fell upon and severely injured him.

A laborer named Newman was burned to death while asleep in a lay-loft in Blackhorse lane, Phoenix Park, on July 19th. It is believed that the lay was set on fire by a spark from his pipe.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On July 25th a poor woman named Mary Shea met with a very sudden death. Her son left Abbeycloyly early in the morning for Maryborough with the intention of enlisting. She, learning of his departure, hurried to the railway station to follow him. Unfortunately she missed the train and ran away from the station in a very excited state, taking the road for Maryborough. She had accomplished some five miles of her journey, and was about two miles from the latter town, when she met a drayman who knew her son. He told her he had seen him in Maryborough speaking to a staff sergeant.

KING'S COUNTY.

The greatest rain storm experienced for many years visited King's County on Sunday, July 20th, and inflicted considerable damage on the growing crops and other property. The rivers and streams overflowed their banks, and rushed forward in marvellous rapidity, inundating the low-lying districts in their course. The cereals are almost everywhere "flooded" and a large tract of fallow meadow is submerged. Agriculturalists are really desponding, and misgivings are entertained regarding the safety of the crops. After divine service in Birr church, special prayers were offered, asking for fine weather.

An accident of a very singular nature, unhappily attended with fatal result, occurred at Banagher on July 19th, when a Mr. McCawley, an officer of excise, lost his life. It seems that on the previous day deceased complained of not feeling very well, but he attended at the usual hour. About midnight his son, who slept near him, heard a noise outside his bedroom door, and going out found his father lying almost unconscious. Medical aid was procured, and when able to speak he explained that on leaving his room he missed his footing and fell down a short flight of stairs, his head coming in contact with the balustrade. Although everything they could do was done for him, the man died next morning.

WESTMEATH.

Philip Mahon, stationmaster, Mullingar, recently obtained leave of absence for some time, as he had some important business to attend to. The leave extended from Tuesday till Friday, and when he did not return on the latter day, or on Saturday, inquiries were made about him, but no trace of his whereabouts could be obtained. The authorities then thought there was something wrong. Mahon's accounts were looked over, and it was found that a large sum of money was missing. Besides this, the fugitive appears to have raised money by every possible means, and several persons in humble circumstances in life will suffer severely by the transaction. Mahon's destination is supposed to be America. He has left a wife behind. The occurrence has caused the utmost surprise and indignation, especially as Mahon was supposed always to be a very steady man, and attentive to his business.

MEATH.

On July 22d a very sudden death occurred in the coffee-room of Kenepock's White Horse Hotel, Drogheda. Mr. Abraham Colles, J. P., of Cobhills, Laytown, county Meath, brother to Mr. Colles, Dublin, went into the coffee-room of the hotel, after arriving from Liverpool there after partaking of some refreshment, when he took a fit and died in a short time.

CORK.

On July 22d it was reported to the Constabulary at Killavullen that insects appeared in a potato field near Killavullen. Sergeant Griffin proceeded to the place, and found that the leaves and stalks of the potato called "American Champions" were covered over with insects, which no person in that locality had

ever seen the like of. He collected over two dozen of the insects, and put them with the potato stalk into a box. They were shown to several persons in Mallow, who asserted that the insects had a strong resemblance to the much-dreaded Colorado beetle. There are several kinds of potatoes in the field, but the beetles were only found on the "American Champions."

Coroner Hogan held an inquest on July 19th, at Blackrock, on the body of a young man named Henry Rean, who was drowned on the previous evening accidentally. It appeared in the evidence that the deceased, who was only twenty-two years of age, went with four or five other young fellows to bathe in the Douglas Channel, near Mr. Pike's boat-house. He was the only one of the party able to swim. He swam across the channel with ease, but when returning he raised his hands in the air and screamed, and shortly afterwards sank beneath the surface of the water. Search was promptly made for the body, but it was not recovered until about half-past four o'clock of Blackrock, was examined, and deposed that the deceased must have got cramps while in the water. His death was caused, in his opinion, by accidental drowning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. Rean was a sober, well-conducted, intelligent young man, and occupied for some time past the position of gardener to Mr. Ebenezer Pike, of Besborough.

The Grand Jury awarded £100, as compensation to Martin John O'Brien, for personal injuries sustained by being shot at and wounded near Lisacroll, in April last. It was alleged that the offence was of an agrarian character, and that important evidence relating to the charge had been withheld by the people of the locality, and the Grand Jury were unanimously of this opinion.

At the Cork assizes, on July 22nd, the twenty-two persons who were returned for trial for the Mallow school disturbance, pleaded guilty to having been in riotous assembly, and were left out on their own recognizances. A telegram was sent from Cork giving this information. The intelligence pleased everyone in Mallow. The life and drum band played through the town. They were followed by a vast concourse, numbers of the people carrying green boughs, and all cheering as they went along. There was a large bonfire in New street. It was intended to have made a great demonstration, but the death of Mr. John Byrne, an old and respected inhabitant, prevented it. The schools have been closed for eighteen weeks, and are still occupied by the constabulary.

LIMERICK.

At Foynes, county Limerick, on July 23rd, Michael Walsh, aged 20, a blacksmith, residing midway between Foynes and Shanagolden, was laboring under some mental aberration, and as Mrs. Honora Madigan, a respectable dairywoman, residing in the neighborhood, went on to Walsh's house, Walsh took up a large iron bar, and striking her a tremendous blow on the head, killed her on the spot. He next proceeded to ill-use his children, and would probably have murdered them but that his shrieks brought a number of people to the place, who secured the man, and prevented him from doing any further injury. The police were shortly afterwards sent for, and Walsh was taken into custody and lodged in the county jail. Walsh was always looked upon in the locality as a sober, hardworking, industrious man, and has a wife and large family of young children dependent on him.

CLARE.

The potato blight has become widespread, and may be noticed in every potato garden and field throughout the county. Mr. Marcus Keane, Beach Park, Ennis, has made abatement of 10 per cent. in their present rents to his tenants on the Mountshannon estate, Killysart, and will, should the harvest prospects turn out unfavorable, give a still further reduction. Negotiations are on foot, with the consent of the landlord, one of the largest landed proprietors in the county Clare, to make a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. on his various estates, and as evidence of such the rent falling due in May has not yet been demanded.

ANTRIM.

On July 23d, an accident of a very serious nature occurred at the lime-stone quarries on the estate of Lord Templemore, near Templepatrick. The men were, as usual, engaged in their daily labor, and were ordered to withdraw an old charge of powder for blasting. The powder, however, unfortunately exploded just as the men had bored for and reached it, and two of them—Robert Adair and Hugh Connor—were thrown ten feet into the air. Adair was seriously burnt about the face, and his right hand was completely cut off. Connor also suffers from burns and contusions. Another man also received some injuries. The injured men were brought to the Belfast Royal Hospital. Adair is in a critical condition.

DOWN.

The riots which took place in Newry on the 12th of July, were renewed on July 19th. Two men had a shooting affray on Sugar Island, and the police were stoned in Boat street and Chapel street, two densely-populated districts. A lady was recently driving her carriage along Newham-place, Newry, when an aged lady—Mrs. Hugh Thompson, formerly of Ballycross, Banbridge, but recently resident in Newry—was crossing the street. Being somewhat deaf she did not hear the sound of the advancing carriage, or the yell of those in it, and was knocked down and injured. The lady at once stopped the horses, and sent three medical men to the residence of the injured lady. After suffering some days Mrs. Thompson died on July 24th. The Irish Times of July 25th, says of the potato and hay crops in North Down:— "It is the opinion of some of the best

and most experienced farmers in this part of the county, that the potato crop this season will be the worst that has been known since the year of the blight. In sandy, gravelly, high, or well-drained lands, the yield promises to be about half an average; but in low-lying fields the tubers have been reduced to rotten masses by the extreme wet. In the ordinary way an acre of good potatoes is, in a good year worth from £18 to £29, and even more, but at present there are numerous fields in the Ards and Castlereagh baronies that would not at the outside bring more than £2 per acre. That potatoes will be unusually dear this season there can be no doubt. The hay crop is turning out a great deal better than was expected. The wet weather was very unfavorable for the saving of seed, and in this respect growers will sustain a loss. The dry, windy, and sunny weather that has been experienced since Monday morning was all that could be desired by haymakers, and should it continue to the end of the week all the hay in this large district will be in a position of comparative safety. Much of it is already in 'laps,' and in few places ricks are to be seen in the fields."

DEBBY.

The Londonderry Grand Jury, on July 23rd, heard the claim of Ellen Doherty, the girl who was injured by an explosion at the outrage perpetrated upon the Catholic soiree party, on the 17th of March last. They awarded her £250 under the Peace Preservation Act. She was married for life.

Two fishermen named Frizzle and McGowan, belonging to Portstewart, were drowned, July 23rd, while out fishing. They went out early in the morning, and were engaged some time at their occupation when the boat was overturned by the heavy sea. One of the men clung to the boat for some time, but finally disappeared. Another boat some distance off saw the accident, but could render no assistance.

DONEGAL.

Chief Justice May sat in the Crown Court at Lifford, on July 19th, and opened the Assizes. In addressing the Grand Jury he said there were only two bills to go before them, not at all of a serious character. From the return of offences committed in the county since the last Assizes, he observed a very remarkable absence of offences of a very serious nature. He was happy to be able on this, his first visit to the county, to congratulate the Grand Jury on the very satisfactory state of the county. He had the same observations to make in all the counties on the circuit, which he had visited. In all of them there was a very marked absence of serious crimes, which was gratifying.

MAYO.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

ROSCOMMON.

Notice to quit, on the first of November, has been given to Mr. Patrick Nealon of Curtermore, by his landlord, Mr. Roger McCarrick, Kilglass, Enniscorthy. Nealon has been tenant for several years, and some five years ago, at a cost of £200, erected a house on the farm, the old house being in a very dilapidated condition. Subsequently a revision in the valuation took place, and the valuator increased the valuation by £2 5s. The tenant twice tendered his rent less half the poor rate on the revised valuation, and it was rejected, unless he consented to deduct only the moiety of the rate, according to the former valuation. At the assizes of last year, Ballymahon, was found on fire. Owing to the exertions of several workmen it was prevented from spreading. Mr. Durkan, his two brothers, and a cousin have been arrested and charged with incendiarism.

PAY AS YOU GO.

In anticipation of an advance in the tariff we purchased largely CANADIAN, ENGLISH and FOREIGN Dry Goods. The advance in duties from 17 to 20, 25, 30 and 35 per cent. will not affect our customers, as we will sell at the OLD LOW PRICES this season. We have the largest Dry Goods stock west of Toronto, full of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doebkins, Venetians, Worsted Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, English and Canadian Tweeds, Domestics, Ducks, Drills, Tickings, Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Millinery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Featherers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and smallwares. READY MADE CLOTHING. A large stock, cheap. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER in first-class style. DRESSMAKING. GEO. D. SUTHERLAND & CO., 158 DUNDAS STREET.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns) PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER, BELL HANGER, ETC. Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipes, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and public buildings of the city, with the Pumping, Gas Fitting, etc. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 370 Richmond St., London, Ont.

GLOBE AGRICULTURAL WORKS LONDON, ONT.

FOR THE FALL OF 1879
We offer the following first-class IMPLEMENTS!

- 1. FARMERS' FRIEND Double Distributor Grain Drill and Grass Seed Sower.
2. FARMERS' FRIEND Wrought-Iron Frame Gang Plow.
3. The No. 1 Power Straw Cutter.
4. The No. 2 Hand Straw Cutter.
5. The Little Boss Horse-Power.

PLOWS.

FARMERS! EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF Plows. We defy competition either in quality or price. Don't fail to call and see our ADAMANT PLOW POINTS. We offer you the following celebrated Plows:
1. Dominion Wrought-Iron Beam, Steel Mould-Board, Narrow-Furrow Plow.
2. The Hill Wrought-Iron Beam, Steel Mould-Board, ADAMANT POINT, Sod and Stable Plow.
3. The No. 13 Wrought-Iron Beam, Steel Mould-Board, ADAMANT POINT, General Purpose Plow.
4. The Cast Iron, with Wheel and ADAMANT POINT, General Purpose Plow.

Catholic Farmers will find it to their advantage to purchase their Farm Implements from us, for the following reasons:
1. WE MAKE ONLY FIRST-CLASS IMPLEMENTS.
2. WE SELL AT LOWER PRICES than other makers, offering a like quality of implements.
3. FOR OVER TWELVE YEARS we have been supplying farmers with implements throughout the Dominion. And by pursuing the course of making only first-class, highly-improved implements, and selling them at honest prices, we have now the confidence and support of the farmers. Order for any implement can be sent by mail and will receive prompt attention. Price lists and descriptive catalogues furnished to all who will send for them.

Remember, we have only One Price. To farmers forming clubs and ordering a half-dozen implements at a time, a liberal discount will be made from the list. Send in your orders at once, and do not wait for our agents to call on you. Every implement is warranted to be just as we represent, if not send it back.

This is the Way We Do Business. Address communications to CRAWFORD & CO., Globe Works, London East, P. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. Have just received a very large consignment of THE VERY CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES, AND WINE AND LIQUORS.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

GRECIAN FAIENCE, Reproduced by Swiss Artists.

COPIES OF ANTIQUITIES EXCAVATED BY HERR SCHLEIMANN AT MYCENAE.

- Majolica from Minton's.
Parian from Wedgwood's.
BUSTS—Bethoven, Mozart, Hayden, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Wilson, Guello, Cleye, Scott, Grant, Ac. Ac.
Statuettes—Dante and Beatrice, Eve and Forbidden Fruit, Morning and Evening Dev., Zenobia, Power of Love, Love's Contest, Art, Science and Comedy.

REID'S CRYSTAL HALL.



THE VERY CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES, AND WINE AND LIQUORS.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. Have just received a very large consignment of THE VERY CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES, AND WINE AND LIQUORS.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes on July 21st, three men named Hopkins, Murphy, and Ruane were indicted for an assault on a process-server, and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty. The process server went to serve eight writs for rent, amounting to £700, due on the estate of Mr. Nolan Farrell, some of it due since last November, and some even for a much longer period. The people assembled to the number of 600 and prevented him on two occasions, even defying the police, who were obliged to load their rifles and threaten to fire. The jury were discharged without being able to agree to a verdict.

At Mayo assizes

**DY'S**  
**ERY,**  
OND ST.

Properties, Fresh Tea, well assorted stock  
Ware, and every first-class grocery, any part of the city.

the Store!  
of King Street,  
ONT.  
ARRIE,  
ELLER,  
NER,  
Y GOODS,  
ND STREET,  
D STREET,  
Make constantly on  
can be guaranteed in a  
38-ly

**GROCERY.**  
LLAGHAN  
t one of the  
S OF FAMILY  
**RIES!**  
EN IN  
DON.  
Y AND FRESH  
EAP.  
ply. Call and see  
the place.  
**FRONT,"**  
ity Hotel,  
STREET.  
**HALL.**  
ED 1846.  
ELL'S  
VINE & IRON.  
ines nutriment with  
all cases of sudden  
The stimulant pro-  
this ELIXIR are so  
by any other firm in  
of most valuable nutri-  
ent by  
**ELL & SON,**  
STREET,  
N, ONT.

IF YOU CALL AT  
**OW'S**  
ddies, Trunks, Val-  
ies, better goods and  
at a lower price than  
any other firm in  
King-Tanned Leather  
**ARROW,**  
NDAS ST REET.  
INED WITH  
ILITY.  
**NTON**  
(England)  
KER, & CO.  
he city having a  
arrings.  
SES FOR HIRE.  
Private Residence,  
Street.  
**ROS.**  
PHERS,  
IN  
ER COLORS,  
MIL,  
STREET,  
eir profession, and  
finest work in all  
TO CHILDREN.  
**ROS.,**  
AS ST,  
ONT.

**The Stammering Wife.**

**JOHN G. SAKS.**  
When deeply in love Miss Emily Pryne, I vowed if the maiden would only be mine, I would always endeavor to please her. She blushed, her eyes, the stammering lass Said favor a word, except "You're an ass—An ass—an assiduous lover!"

But when we were married I found to my ruth The stammering lady had spoken the truth, For often, in obvious duddog, She'd say, "I ventured to give her a dog In the way of reproach, 'You're a dog—you're a dog—A dog—a dog-mastic curmudgeon!"

And once when I said, "We can hardly afford This extravagant style, with our moderate board," And hinted we ought to be wiser, She looked, I assure you, exceedingly bluer, And fretfully cried, "You're a Jew—you're a Jew—A very judicious adviser!"

Again, when it happened that, wishing to shirk Some rather unpleasant and arduous work, I begged her to go to a neighbor, She wanted to know why I made such a fuss, And saucily said, "You're a cross—You're a cross—You were always so accustomed to labor!"

Out of temper at last with the insolent dame, And feeling that Madam was greatly to blame, To scold me instead of censuring, I nimbly let slip, like a little change, And angrily said, "You're a dam—dam—dam—A dam-ge instead of a blessing!"

**HUMOROUS.**

Farmers gather what they sow, while seamstresses sew what they gather.

A competing hotel near the monument says generously of another that "it stands without arrival."

Mrs. Smith, as the summer came on, said she would so much like a little change, Smith offered her one hundred pennies for a dollar bill.

The window of a Paris wine merchant's shop where "English is spoken" bears this inscription, "Genuine and authentic wine merchants in casks or bottles in Castles.

He was inclined to be facetious. "What quantities of dried grasses you keep here, Miss Stubbins! Nice stuff for a donkey to get into!" "Make yourself at home," she responded with sweet gravity.

A townsman mother can't understand how it is that her girls can get croquet for half a day and not feel tired, and yet if one of them is asked to wash the dishes she reaches for the camphor bottle.

The pig's answer—A goat browsing on a green yard approached a pig-pen, and said to its occupant, "Why do you stay in that horrid place, when there's such a lovely spot as this handy?" "The pen is mightier than the sward," grunted the pig.

As a party of gentlemen and ladies were climbing to the top of a high church tower one hot day a gentleman remarked, "This is rather a spiral flight of steps." To which a lady rejoined, "Yes, perspiration," and she wiped her brow as she spoke.

A store was broken into one night; but, strange to say, nothing was carried off. The proprietor was making his boast of it, at the same time expressing his surprise at losing nothing. "Not at all surprising," said his neighbor. "The robbers lighted a lamp, didn't they?" "Yes, was the reply. "Well," continued the neighbor, "they found your goods marked up so high they couldn't afford to take them."

"Omeo," said a reverend narrator, the superintendent asked me to take charge of a Sunday school class. "You'll find 'em rather a hard lot," said he; "they all went fishing last Sunday but little Johnny Rand. He is really a good boy, and I hope his example may yet reform others. I wish I could talk to 'em a little." I told him I would. They were rather a hard-looking set. I don't think I ever witnessed a more beautiful set of black eyes in my life. Little Johnny Rand, the good boy, was in his place, and I smiled on him approvingly. As soon as all the lessons were over, I said, "Boys, your superintendent tells me you were fishing last Sunday—all but little Johnny here, though this boy is the youngest amongst you." I continued, "You learn from his own lips words of good counsel, which I hope you will profit by. I lifted him up on the seat beside me, and smoothed his sunburn ringlets. "Now, Johnny, I want you to tell these wicked boys why you didn't go fishing with them last Sunday. Speak wicket, and you would rather go to Sunday school, wasn't it?" "No, sir, it was because I couldn't find the worms for bait."

**"Sarsaparilla."**

Yesterday forenoon a red-faced young man belonging to an excursion party called into a Woodward Avenue drug store, and softly asked the soda-fountain boy if he was out of any particular kind of syrup. The boy made an investigation, and replied:

"We are out of sarsaparilla, but—" "That's all right—all right—you wait a minute," interrupted the young man, and away he went.

The boy took the empty reservoir from the fountain and replaced it, and it, and in about two minutes the young man returned in company with his girl and four other people, evidently all friends. Walking up to the fountain, he said:

"I'm going to take sarsaparilla in mine, for the doctors all recommend it, and if he hasn't any sarsaparilla I won't take nothing. What do you say?" "Oh, we'll take the same," they replied.

The young man began to smile, and his left eye began to draw down, but what was his horror to see the boy draw off six glasses in succession and push them to the front, where they were eagerly drained of their contents! He tried to give the boy a look of mingled hate and murderous intent, but the lad was too busy to see it. He felt in all his pockets, brought up watch-keys, pennies and peanuts, and finally laid down twenty-seven cents, and whispered to the boy:

"That takes my pile, and if I ever catch you outside the town I'll lick you to death!"—Detroit Free Press.

**A Stranger's Nose.**

Some of those chaps who wear their elbows down thin leaning on saloon counters, have an artificial fly with a fine thread attached to the back, and sometimes

these toys can be handled to the amusement of a small crowd. When an unknown man yesterday fell asleep in a saloon on Michigan Avenue the young man with an artificial fly was there. He took position behind his victim, who was lying back on his chair, and presently the fly alighted on the stranger's nose, walked up the bridge and down, and settled for a moment on the tip end. The sleeper never moved a finger. The fly went over the old route, dove into the corner of the left eye, galloped over to the right, and came down to the grand stand on the dead run, but the sleeper slept on. It began to appear that as he was used to flies, and so the game changed. By sticking a pin through one of these toys you can make quite a bee of it, the pin being the stinger.

When the "bee" descended on the stranger's nose everybody expected to see a sudden start, but it did not come. After a job at the tip end the "bee" crawled along up, waiting for developments and getting in an occasional sting, but not even a sigh escaped the sleeper. The young man with the insect was getting tired, when the stranger lazily opened his eyes, slowly rose up from his chair, and coolly remarked:

"Now, then, if you have got through fooling with my nose, I'll fool with yours for awhile!"

It isn't likely that particular young man will ever dangle artificial flies any more. He was doubled up, straightened out, choked, mopped and damped so thoroughly that his appetite will run to chicken-broth and amica for some days to come. When the cyclone has passed, the stranger called for gin, drank it, and said to the white-faced crowd on the bench:

"Gentlemen, if any more of you see anything peculiar about my nose, please call around and let me know."—Detroit Free Press.

**MORRISON'S GOODS!**  
FOR CHEAP

Nice Dress Goods selling from 8 to 25 cents. Black Lustres from 12 to 25 cents. American Prints at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 cents. Grey and White Cottons 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cents. Men's Overalls, 40, 50, 75 and 90 cents. Men's and Boys' Felt Hats from 50 cents up.

**JAMES MORRISON,**  
Anderson's Block, London East.  
P. S.—Send for Sample of my white Cottons at 10 and 12 cents. 41-ly

**PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING.**  
**W. H. DAVIS**  
Has started in this business in the  
**CITY HALL ARCADE,**  
John Law's old stand.

All manner of work in this line attended to promptly. The subscriber being a practical and experienced plumber, his patrons may rely on getting first-class work at very close figures.

**W. H. DAVIS.**  
40-3m

**DON'T FORGET**  
O'MARA BROS.  
HAVE REMOVED TO THE  
**NEW ARCADE.**  
GROCERS AND THE TRADE LIBERALLY DEALT WITH.  
Packing House—Dundas Street, West.  
Office—New Arcade.

**WILSON & CRUICKSHANK**  
Are Selling  
**TEAS**  
IN BLACK, JAPAN OR GREEN, IN 5 OR 10 POUND CADDIES.  
Cheaper than any other House in the City.  
Also our  
SUGARS AND GENERAL  
**GROCERIES**  
OF ALL GRADES,  
**STOCK OF WINES & LIQUORS**  
IS VERY SUPERIOR.

**WILSON & CRUICKSHANK,**  
350 RICHMOND STREET, BETWEEN KING AND YORK, LONDON. 1-1m

**W. H. ROBINSON,**  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,**  
Opposite City Hall.  
DEALER IN CHOICE  
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS,  
ETC.

All Patent Medicines sold at Low Figures as by any other  
ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA.

Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions.  
38-ly

**WESTERN FAIR, 1879.**  
\$12,000 OFFERED IN PRIZES.  
COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

Will be held in the City of London, on  
September 25th & 30th, and October 1st, 2nd & 3rd.

Prize Lists and Entry Papers may be had at Secretary's office. All entries are required to be made on or before 23rd SEPTEMBER. Railway arrangements have been made for ONE FAIR to London and return.  
W. M. McBRIDE, Secretary.  
WESTERN FAIR OFFICE,  
London, July, 1879. 35-47

**STEVENS, TURNER, BURNS & CO.**  
CONTRACTORS.  
BRASS FOUNDRIES AND FINISHERS.  
PLUMBERS', STEAM AND GAS FITTERS' SUPPLIES always on hand.  
Repairing and Jobbing in Brass and Iron promptly attended to.  
Gas Works erected for Towns, Factories, and Private Residences.  
Steam Pumps and Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.  
Shore 78 King Street West, North side.  
Office: 336 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

**NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT, ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLIC A SURE CURE.**

MANUFACTURED ONLY under the above Trade Mark, by the  
**European Salicylic Medicine Co.,**  
PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Immediate Relief Warranted. Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Now extensively used by all celebrated physicians of Europe and America, becoming a staple, Harmless and Reliable remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris reports 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret: The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by Physicians. Sold by all druggists. Address:—WASHINGTON & Co., 312 Broadway, N.Y. For sale in London by C. McCallum. 36-1y

**REASONS WHY HARKNESS' CANADIAN HAIR BALM**  
Should be used in preference to all others  
1st. Because it is the MOST RELIABLE preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.  
2nd. Because it is the CHEAPEST.  
3rd. Because it will without doubt PREVENT SCALP AND DANDRUFF from gathering in the scalp.  
4th. Because it will, by a few applications, REMOVE SCALP AND DANDRUFF, and leave the scalp perfectly clean.  
5th. Because it will stop the FALLING OF THE HAIR when all others have failed.  
6th. Because it has never failed to BRING A NEW GROWTH when faithfully applied.  
7th. Because it will restore faded and grey hair to its natural color.  
Last, though not least, it contains none of the injurious ingredients so commonly found in hair restoratives. Wholesale and Retail by

**HARKNESS & CO.**  
London, January, 1879

**Ayer's Hair Vigor,**  
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists,  
LOWELL, MASS.

**TO THE READERS OF THE "CATHOLIC RECORD,"**  
Patronize A. B. Powell & Co., London's Great Dry Goods Retail Merchants. Our stock is always very large, our prices are so low that the name of our Establishment has become a household word for Cheap and Fashionable Dry Goods, Millinery, Mantles, Carpets and House Furnishings. Call and compare prices.

**A. B. POWELL & CO.**  
Two Entrances, 134 Dundas and 135 Carling.

**W. D. RODENHURST**  
Has started a  
**CIGAR MANUFACTORY**  
—ON—  
RICHMOND STREET,  
Opposite City Hall—2nd Floor.

He is determined to offer the public something new in this line, as he will dispose of some of the choicest brands of cigars as cheap as any respectable manufacturer in America. A long experience in the business enables him to supply HOTEL, KEVIN'S and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satisfaction. Call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**W. D. RODENHURST.**  
40-ly

**A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY,**  
QUEEN'S AVENUE,  
Next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory.  
First-class Rigs at Moderate Rates.  
28-ly

**PROF. SUTHERLAND, THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST,**  
Has returned to LONDON to cure all those who are afflicted with Stammering or any form of Impediment in speech. Scores of testimonials can be seen at his Office, from all parts of the country.

Office, 412 Wellington Street.  
28- Consultation Free. Send for Circulars and Testimonials. 36-ly

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
—ON—  
**REAL ESTATE**  
AT 8 PER CENT.  
MORTGAGES BOUGHT.  
J. BURNETT & CO.,  
45 Richmond Street, London. 37-ly

**FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING,**  
150 KING STREET. (150)

Every requisite for FUNERALS  
Provided at the most Economical terms.

The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDREN'S FUNERALS.  
38-ly

**THEY HAVE ARRIVED**  
SEE THEM! TRY THEM!! BUY THEM!!!

**C. F. COLWELL**  
Has received another supply of those beautiful  
**EMERSON PIANOS!**

And is prepared to sell them for less money than ever before. New styles and new prices. The best Pianos in the world for price and quality. Thousands of testimonials acknowledge their superiority and endorse their praises. Don't be misled by exorbitant figures and high-sounding reputations, but banish all prejudices and test.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE."  
The unrivaled Dominion Organ always in stock, and for sale at wholesale prices. Any other Piano or Organ can be furnished if desired.  
Send for circulars or call.  
**CHAS. F. COLWELL,**  
Albert Block, Up-stairs.  
37-ly

**1879. SPRING 1879.**  
**NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!**  
OPENING DAILY  
**J. J. GIBBONS'**  
CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING,  
199 DUNDAS STREET.  
All goods in Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.  
CHROMOS GIVEN AWAY!  
**TITI TITI**  
Buy your Tea and Coffee at the  
**LONDON TEA HOUSE**  
Wholesale and Retail. The cheapest House in the City.  
A BEAUTIFUL CHROMO given to all Customers. Give us a call!  
"NEW ARCADE,"  
Nearly opposite O'Meara's retail meat store, a few doors south of Dundas St.,  
LONDON, O.N.T.  
**J. HUESTON & CO.**  
38-ly

**A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S**  
PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC  
WAREHOUSES,  
ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK,  
220 DUNDAS STREET

GENERAL AGENT for the celebrated  
PIANOS of SEYMOUR & SONS, New York; Chickering & Sons, Boston; Dupleh & Sons, New York; Hains Bros., New York; and Organ by Princes & Co., Buffalo.

Canadian Agents for Novello, Ever & Co., of London, the renowned publishers of Sacred and Secular Music and Musical Works.

A large assortment of Music by Mozart, Haydn, Lully, Beethoven, Hummel, Peters, Jansen, Emerig, Eschwig, and other celebrated composers of Catholic Music.  
Every variety of Sheet Music, Musical Merchandise and Instruments kept in stock.  
22-1m

**LONDON CIGAR COMPANY,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**BOOTS AND SHOES!**  
We have always on hand a  
**MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT**  
Of all kinds of  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
—AT THE—  
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.  
A CALL IS SOLICITED.  
**WINLOW BROS.,**  
121 DUNDAS STREET,  
Next door to the City Grocery.  
40-ly

A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you try for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great money for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special price-circulars and particulars, which we mail free, 25 cents out. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address: H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Encourage Canadian Enterprises!  
Insure your Property in the  
**UNION**  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF TORONTO.  
BOX J. C. AIRKEN,  
Secretary of State, President.  
**T. R. PARKER,**  
Sec. and Agent, London Branch.  
OFFICE—Edge Block, Richmond St., London.  
N. B.—Money to Loan at 8%. 36-6m

**BROWN & MORRIS,**  
Cor. Dundas & Clarence Sts.,  
LONDON, ONT.,  
Dealers in  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND GERMAN  
SHELF AND HEAVY  
**HARDWARE.**  
Farmers and others may rest assured that everything in this line will be found at our place of business, and will be sold at the lowest price.

**BROWN & MORRIS,**  
41-ly  
Cor. Dundas & Clarence Sts.

The "Xe Plus Ultra" of Washing  
Machines!  
**THE PRINCESS.**  
JOHN W. STONE,  
Ingersoll, Agent.

Very essential for Church purposes, as there is no wear to the most delicate fabrics. London visited occasionally, when a trial can be obtained.

**McLENNAN, LOTHIAN & FRYER,**  
DUNDAS STREET,  
Invite inspection of their new combination Patent Washers, which can be used in the most improved manner.

**WATER CLOSETS.**  
No closet safe without it.  
Practical Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Bell Hangers.  
N. B.—Green-houses and private dwellings, etc., erected with hot water or steam, with the latest improvements.  
22-1y

**THE ONTARIO LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY**  
OF LONDON.  
JOSEPH JEFFERY, - - - PRESIDENT.  
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—  
The Ontario Loan and Savings Company are prepared to receive deposits in sums of \$5 and upwards, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum FOR FIXED PERIODS, or five per cent. on demand. All investments of this Company are secured by mortgages on Real Estate, which affords the greatest security for the safety of their deposits.  
For further particulars apply by letter or at the office of the Company.  
WILLIAM F. BULLEN,  
Manager.  
37-ly

**\$300**  
A MONTH guaranteed, \$12 a day at home made by the ingenious. Capital not required. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can do right at themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address: TILLY & Co., Augusta, Maine.

**LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY,**  
J. CAMPBELL, PROP.  
All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Caters manufactured, wholesale and retail.  
ALL WORK WARRANTED.  
CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.  
Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs its FIRST PRIZES, besides second, third and diplomas, also, been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.  
Factory: KING ST. W. of Market.  
37-ly

**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
111 DUNDAS ST., LONDON,  
**W. T. RUTHERFORD & CO.,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
Liberal Discount to Wholesale Dealers.  
39-ly

**MARKET SQUARE STOVE DEPOT,**  
**WILLIAM WYATT,**  
Next to Federal Bank.

**STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS,**  
Coal Oil Chimneys, &c.  
Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.  
MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.

**H. T. HELMBOLD'S**  
COMPOUND  
FLUID EXTRACT  
**BUCHU**  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL  
DISEASES  
OF THE  
**BLADDER & KIDNEYS.**

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion of Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

**HELMBOLD'S BUCHU**  
DOES IN EVERY CASE.  
**HELMBOLD'S BUCHU**  
IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,  
Spermatorrhoea,  
Neuralgia,  
Nervousness,  
Dyspepsia,  
Indigestion,  
Constipation,  
Aches and Pains,  
General Debility,  
Kidney Diseases,  
Liver Complaint,  
Nervous Debility,  
Epilepsy,  
Head Troubles,  
Paralysis,  
General Ill Health,  
Spinal Diseases,  
Sciatica,  
Deafness,  
Defluvie,  
Lumbago,  
Catarrh,  
Nervous Complaints,  
Female Complaints, &c.

**HELMBOLD'S BUCHU**  
Invigorates the Stomach,  
And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

**PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE,**  
OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.  
"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.  
Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed to

**H. T. HELMBOLD,**  
Druggist and Chemist,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**CAUTION!**  
See that the Private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

**H. T. HELMBOLD,**  
Druggist and Chemist,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**CAUTION!**  
See that the Private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

**H. T. HELMBOLD,**  
Druggist and Chemist,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**CAUTION!**  
See that the Private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

