Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880.

NO. 92

GENTLEMEN.

See our IRISH and SCOTCH able texture ever shown.

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY, 1880.

Sunday, 18—Octave of the Dedication of all the Churches. Duplex.

Monday, 19—St. Symmachus. Dup.
Tucsday, 20—St. Jerome. Dup.
Wednesday, 21—St. Alexis. Dup.
Thursday, 22—St. Mary Magdalene.
Friday, 23—St. Apolinaiss. Dup.
Saturday, 21—St. Vincent de Paul.

"In Memoriam."

BY FATHER RYAN. Go' heart of mine! the way is long,— The night is dark,—the place is far; Go! kneel and pray, or chant a song Beside two graves where Mary's star Shines o'er two children's hearts at re With Mary's medals on their breast.

Go! Heart! those children loved you so, Their little lips prayed oft for you! But ah! those necks are lying low Round which you twined the badge of Bl Go to their graves,—this Virgin's feast With poet's song and prayer of Priest.

Go! like a pilgrim to a shrine
For that is holy ground where sleep
Children of Mary and of thine.
Go! kneel, and pray and sing and weep;—
Last summer how their faces smiled
When each was blessed as Mary's child.

My heart hath gone! I cannot sing!
Beside those children's grave, song dies;
Hush! Poet!——Piest! Frayer hath a wing
To pass the stars and reach the skies;
Sweet children! from the land of light
Look down and bless my Heart to-night.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Three boys, respectively sevenage, were hanged at Canton, Ohio, last week. They were led to commit the crimes for which they died by reading the sensational dime novels with which the country is flooded. Two of them had been reading these books which paint in fascinating colors the lives of highwaymen thieves and outlaws of every kind. They resolved to become modern Jack Shepherds and Dick Turpins, and started on a trip from Chicago to Philadelphia. Said one of the un-

girl, and very soon win her heart; the music at matins and vespers enchants her; Rome puts on the face of an angel to her. The taste and the affections gained, the reason will be no doubtful conquest." The young and innocent are naturally attracted by the good, the beautiful, and the true-the perfection of which is the Catholic Church .- Cincinnati Tele-

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the celebrated actor, with whom we had a little correspondence lately, says: "My father and mother were both Irish, and if there is any good or talent in me I, of course, owe it to my Irish parentage." We rank Lawrence parentage." We rank Lawrence Barrett next to Henry Irving, in the dramatic world. He is a thoroughly cultured gentleman. Mary Anderson, also Irish, and a good practical Catholic, bids fair to rival the foremost ladies in the theatrical profession.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

THE month of July-the season of red roses and ripening fruits, is devoted to the adoration, in a special manner, of the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord. It comes in the sequence of the devotions of May and June. In the tormer we pleaded to Mary to intercede for us, in the latter she recommended us to the Sacred Heart, and now from its opening side the Precious Blood pours forth to cleanse and sanctify. devout child of God will cherish this devotion to the Precious Blood, and by solemn and most humble acts of adoration force from that Sacred Heart at least one drop of Its Precious Blood, which, falling upon the soul, will sustain it in its life battles.

and unwashed sinners presented themselves, in the hope, no doubt, of enjoying the water privileges of the TWEEDS and SERGES-the Tabernacle. Although Mr. Talmage nicest patterns and most dur- and the cornet are never weary of announcing that salvation's free, yet the intruders were speedly given to understand that it was not for the ill-dressed and unwashed. It is possible that even these tramps may need religious instruction; and al-though the kind they might get at Talmage's exhibtion would doubtless not improve them much, yet they doubtless expected that a sect that flourishes the Bible so violently would give some attention to certain references to the poor found in the New Testament. The Taber-nacle people, however, probably interpret the poor to mean only those unfortunates who possess no life insurance policies, as the line must be drawn somewhere. They have no intention of imitating Abraham and taking Lazarus to their bosom, and a modern Job might lament in front of the Tabernacle until the elegant usher could get a policeman to induce him to move on. It must have been an edifying sight to see that procession of the poor turned out of a stronghold of Presbyterianism. Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but it was reserved for the manager of the Tabernacle to preach the new dogma that cleanliness is godliness. The whited sepulchre is an appropriate emblem for the pulpit of the Tabernacle; and the members of the congregation who forced the soiled sinners to depart out of the reach of the voice of Talmage and the cornet showed plainly that respectability is an important dogma in their creed. Mr. Talmage, at certain approved Three boys, respectively seven-teen, eighteen and nineteen years of really do not need immersion; it would be a practical improvement if he had kindly immersed these unclean sinners, and not cast them out as he did. To overcome the Presbyterian objection to the poor and unwashed, free baths ought to be attached to the Tabernacle .- Catholic

ITALY reminds us of the fable of the frogs who demanded a king. They got one, but it was a stork that A BIGOTED Protestant contemporary bewails the fatal fascination of our accomplished religious: "The sister superior and her associates are paragons of perfection in all the accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments. Their beautiful manners fascinate the young Protestant girl, and your accomplishments are perfected by a dynasty, Italy has certainly been ruined by the House to the flow Land, It is hoped the observations made by this Catholic antiquarian and scholar in that profoundly interesting it is hard to realize that it is only a hundred years since the cruel penal laws against them have been repealed. The bill repealing these lately revisited the Holy Land. It is hoped the observations made by this Catholic antiquarian and scholar in that profoundly interesting the world will one day be given to the public in a book.

Monsigner Statepoole has left Rome for lower the ruin of a nation was effected by a dynasty, Italy has certainly been ruined by the House accomplished religious:

The Marquis of Bate lately revisited the Holy Land. It is hoped the observations made by this Catholic antiquarian and scholar in that profoundly interesting part of the world will one day be given to hundred years since the cruel penal it is hard to realize that it is only a complete the policy of the world will one day be given to hundred years since the cruel penal gobbled them all up. Italy was have subsisted too long on black bread (and little of that) with water." It concludes thus: "But Tuscany is prosperous compared with the North, where starvation has produced a new disease. . . . Taxes are wrung from peasants who are literally starving." The Daily News unmistakably hints at a revolution, and before the end comes some such convulsion must visit the unhappy land. The ills under which Italy is suffering are so terrible that a much less excitable people would be driven by them into all the horrors of civil strife. A dispassionate looker-on is inclined to ask why should Florentines and Sicilians starve in order that a Savoyard and a crowd of brigands from Piedmont should feast sumptuously and live riotously in the dominions of the Sovereign Pontiff?—Tablet.

> Does the Catholic religion exert a baneful or salutary effect upon the morals of a people? Do statistics show that Catholic people are more or less vicious than others? Do statistics show that Catholics are increasing or decreasing in numbers? Is a system that includes mankind, from the savage to the savant, from the peasant to the king, amongst its adherents deleterious? Is it probable or even possible that it can be wrong? Is there anything in Catholic doc-trine that can lower the moral sensibilities of men? Is there not in it a remedy for all vices and concupiscences? Collectively, who will deny that Catholics' lives are moral? Does

The new Gallican Church is in a state of enthusiastic joy. The per-fidious Bichery, to whom the head of the church, Madame Loyson, guile—

believe that the same immoral influences are not at work here. It is difficult to believe that the vigilance which the principals and teachers of the public schools are said to exertise the public schools are said to exercise the believe that the same immoral influences are not at work here. It is difficult to believe that the vigilance which the principals and teachers of the board of ronce commissioners, on the load of ronce commissioners, on the board of ronce commissioners, on the state of enthusiastic joy.

The per-fidious Bichery, to whom the head of the principals and teachers of the board of ronce commissioners, on the state of enthusiastic joy.

The per-fidious Bichery, to whom the head of the principals and teachers of the public schools are said to exercise the publ lessly intrusted all her little domestic secrets, has been vanquished in court, according to the Journal de Corruption spreads as Geneve. The new Gallican Church through a large school as through a may appropriate funds for photographs, cakes, and bon-bons for its head without further molestation. Madame has gained her point; and henceforth it will be the duty of her curate to order the coals and perhaps even to wait on the table. The court has decided this in non-suiting the discontented Bichery; and the head of the new Gallican Church is not a woman to forget this. The only dogma of the New Gallican Church is matrimony; little Loyson is not a dogma, he is only a matter of discipline, and it is unjust to Madame Loyson to accuse her of foisting new dogmas on her church when, as in the case of Bichery, she has only attempted to enforce necessary points of discipline. When we reflect that Madame Loyson is an American woman, we can safely conclude that she will not hesitate to enforce the rules of her church on coming curates, no matter how recalcitrant they may be. The little Loyson, being an important part of the new church, shall not be allowed to cry for cakes when the funds of the establishment can supply them. It M. Bichery failed to grasp the idea, it was his fault. A church must have a head; the unhappy Loyson understood this when started; therefore he chose the resolute Brooklyn widow. It is possible he finds her rather exacting, and at times he wishes he were dead, and even prefers his former obedi-ence to Rome; but Madame will brook no disobedience; she has conquered Bichery, and she longs for new worlds. In time the head of the New Anglican Church may return with her church, which is a modern elastic portable church, and then she will proceed to evangelize the United States as she is now evangelizing Paris. She would be a new thing in Brooklyn, and doubtless draw well.

of the bill to that part of Great Britain, fanned the flame of bigoted opposition to ssch an extent that under Lord George Gordon an antipopery mob, in June, 1780, attempted to terrorize the Parliament into re pealing the bill. The Parliament refused, but the mob destroyed four Catholic churches in London and several other buildings used for religious purposes; sacked the houses of Lord Mansfield and Sir George Sackville; broke open and set fire to the gaols, and for a time overpowered the police and soldiers. No one, at that time, could have anticipated the change that since then has taken place in the sentiments of the English people regarding the Catholic religion. Up to that time Catholics could not vote or hold office or own land, could not teach; in fact, could exercise none of the rights of citizenship. By the people generally they were then regarded in the light of dangerous wild beasts, and they were never safe from outrage or insult. Now the Catholic religion is the only religion that has any hold on the English poor, and for which they have any reverence or respect; while on the other hand, we find Catholics holding high offices both at home and in the colonial possessions of Great Britain.—Catholic Standard.

MR. Anthony Comstock, the agent for the Society of the Suppression of Vice, may or not be in earnest. It is hard to tell; it is certain, however, that some of his methods are peculiar, and that vice which is

scoff at its doctrines and practices? member Prof. Agassiz's testimony in regard to the public schools of Boston, and there is no reason to believe that the same immoral incise can prevent the introduction of immoral pictures, when every blank wall and news stand displays them. quickly flock of sheep, and the only efficient remedy against it is in training the pupil so thoroughly that he may learn to shun it. Vigilance may keep a child pure to a certain degree; but there comes a time when a thorough defence is needed, and this defence must be the shield of religion; and the boy must use it himself. The distribution of the Bible through schools as a text-book did not make youth more moral in thought; indeed, the Bible itself soon became the occasion of sin, and anybody who knows anything about the public schools and asserts "that no books, pictures, or papers of an obscene character could by any possibility be in the hands of children without it being discovered," simply, in his zeal for the "American institutions," makes himself ridiculous. It is pleasant to believe that the troops of children one sees in the morning are innecent and unsullied, but if an investigation could be made, the knowedge of forbidden things possessed by these small people and increased daily by absorption from a corrupt atmosphere would shock many careless and easy-going parents.—Catho-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

lic Review.

A Sister of St. Vincent de Paul died lately in France, at the civil hospital in Versailles, in the ninety-first year of her age, having been an attendant of the sick there for over seventy years.

A touching ceremony took place re-cently in the Cathedral of Rodez (France.) Seven young Kabyles, of the small Seminary of St. Lawrent, of Olt, received

baptism from the hands of the Bishop.

"Travellers assure us," says St. Luke, an organ of the English Church, "That the only form of religion that is making way in the United States, keeping at the same time within the bounds of decency and decorum, is the Catholic."

ment of Berlin College was celebrated Wednesday. Mr. P. D. Gibbs, of New York, President of the Alumni, and Dr. Kaiser took part. His Lordship, the Bis-hop of Hamilton, presided. The German papers announce the conversion to Catholicism of M. de Roquet,

who fills an important military position, and who made his abjuration at Erlangen.

M. G. Evers, the Lutheran pastor, at Urbach, in Hohnstein, has also been received into the Church.

The Pope has made a Monsignor of the oldest son of an English peer—Lord Petre—and it is believed that the young man will attain still higher dignity, and that by and by there will be a Catholic Cardinal in the House of Lords. Only a few days since Bishop Wordsworth, from his seat in Parliament, predicted that such an event was in store for "Protestant England."

The persecution in Poland increases in bitterness and severity. Catholics are forced to contribute enormous sums towards the construction of elegant houses for the "popes" (priests). Owing to this exaction on the part of the Russian Gov-ernment, a Polish Catholic prince was taxed the enormous sum of 725,580 trancs.

A monument will be erected to Pius IX. within St. Peter's Church. It will be a work of art, like those made by Michael Angelo, Conova Thorwaldsen, and Tenerani in honor of the other Pontiffs. Artists of all nations may compete for the order, and it is thought that the long Pon-tificate of Pius IX. would afford good subjects for the monument.

Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who is interested in the distribution of the Holy Bible in Spanish America, returned in November last from Paráguay to Buenos Ayres. Father Vaughan has met with a most affectionate welcome and with the greatest encouragement at the hands of South Amercian Bishops. This zeulous missionary has already distributed well on to a million copies of the Sacred Scriptures in the Spanish language.

net the Catholic religion restrain excesses? Does it not exist now as it did 1800 years ago? Was it ever known that a Catholic, a practical Catholic, face to face with eternity, ever forsook his faith for

requires a man of stern morality and de termination to preserve order and decency there. Looking at matters in this light, the Board of Police Commissioners, on the

one who dares oppose his authority."

Several processes of canonization are now pending before the proper authorities in the Archbishopric of Naples. Three of them have just been concluded: that ofthe venerable servant of God, Gennaro Maria Sarnelli, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer; of the venerable Brother Luigi of the Holy Crucifix, a professed Alcantarian priest; and venerable Placidus Baccher, a secular priest. The preliminary process concerning the validity and importance of the cause, was approved by the Sacred Congregation of Rites on November 14th, 1878; and that approbation confirmed by 1878; and that approbation confirmed by the authority of the Holy Father, January 8th of this year, the degree of approval being published in Rome towards the end of February.—Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

CANADIAN NEWS.

R. R. Woddell's grain elevator, at Ham-ilton, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Wednesday.

Business in Montreal is so brisk at present that the Montreal Telegraph Co. has had to augment its staff and open extra wickets in the receiving department.

Tuesday morning last, on the 10th concession of West Williams, a stranger was found drowned in a well belonging to Mr.

A FATAL JUMP.—A boy named James Ryde, aged 13 years, while jumping on the var of a freight train at Guelph, on Thursday last, slipped and fell on the track, several cars passing over him, com-pletely severing his head from his body.

Mr. Thomas Brothroid, a wealthy and respectable farmer, of Howard Township, near Ridgetown, was attacked on July 9, by a hog that had been running wild for three years, and had grown to an enormous size, with tusks like a wild boar. The hog threw him, bit him through the heart any want for his three and the heart, and went for his throat, co pletely severing the jugular vein. He died in fifteen minutes.

Marshall Wood has sent from Ottawa to Montreal a model of a monument it is proposed to erect to the memory of Jacques Cartier. It is surmounted by the figure of the great navigator, with a kneeling Indian on either side. Immediately below is a column surmounted by wreaths of laurel, while still lower down and on the corners of a square pillar are seated female figures representing agriculture, science, navigation and fisheries. On the sides of this pillar are scenes representing turned in the landing of Jacques Cartier in Canjudge of the Superior Court, which office he continued to hold with honor to the time of his death. During the many years that the deceased to Marshall Wood has sent from Ottawa to ing the landing of Jacques Cartier in Can-

Monsigner Stacpoole has left Rome for Ober-Ammergau, to which place a great many English from the Eternal City have also gone for the Passion-Play representation. the time, but in a day or so the tiny wound became inflamed. Medical assistance was called, but despite everything that could be done Miss McCollum died a week later. The case was a puzzling one to the physicians, whose skill was completely baffled.

Among the fatalities of the recent storm we hear that a man named Brown, belonging to Lobo Village, white at work in a field a short distance from the house, took refuge under a tree from the storm on Friday evening. The tree was struck by lightning, and the unfortunate man also experienced a shock which resulted fatally. He was fourd quite dead under the tree on Saturday morning.

While Mrs. Hennessy, of Petit Cote, Essex County, with her infant child and two brothers, named Nalash, were returning home from Detroit the yacht in which they were seated was struck by a squall and capsized instantly, opposite Sandwich. It is said that one of the men told Mrs. Hennessy to jump overboard, which she did as the boat went over, clasping hir infant in her arms, and both sank out of sight. The two men clung to the yacht and were picked up by a row boat from the Canadian shore. Capt. Littleton of the tug Pacific, came up shortly after and two brothers, named Nalash, were returnthe tug Pacific, came up shortly after and towed the yacht to shore.

towed the yacht to shore.

A sad case of drowning occurred at the Canada Southern trestle work opposite Anderson, Ont., Monday. A picnic party of about 20 persons left Detroit on one of the morning trains over the Canada Southern railway to enjoy the day in a quiet manner on Grosse Isle. Among the ladies was Mrs. Carrie Pringle, of London, England, 25 years of age, who arrived here about six weeks ago on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Stratton, of No. 219 Twentieth street. About 2 p. m. several of the party walked across the trestlework to Stony Island, and thence along the pier and breakwater on the up-river side of to Stony Island, and thence along the pier and breakwater on the up-river side of the trestle landing to the railway ferry slip. In this breakwater are two chutes, through which the current rushes at the rate of about 15 miles per hour. These chutes are crossed upon planks laid down loose, and in crossing the second Mrs. Pringle tripped and fell into the water of the chute. Owing to the rapidity of the the chute. Owing to the rapidity of the current at this point, when she rose to the surface she was 40 feet below the breakwater, and it was impossible to save her.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Inspector of prisons and asylums has suspended Mr. Lamb for dereliction of duty. Mr. P. Kelly, head turnkey, will perform the duties for the time being.

We regret to learn that Mr. Philip Cook

we regret to tearn that Mr. Pining Cook met with a very serious accident while us-ing an awl, which penetrated his hand be-tween the thumb and first finger. It was at first feared it might result in lock-jaw; his friends, however, assure us there is no danger whatever of any such result.

On Sunday evening a foolish young man to sunday evening a roots young man under the influence of drink endeavored to swim to his home two miles down the river. He could not be pursuaded from making the attempt, until told that an Advertiser reporter on the bridge was taking notes of his antics. The influence of

ing notes of his antics. The influence of the press is supreme in many ways.

Wednesday evening Mr. Churcher met with a painful accident while working in his father's soap factory. In crossing a vat of lve he missed his footing and fell sideways into the boiling lye. Though alone at the time he succeeded in climbing out of the vat and was found sometime anone at the time he are accepted as a count of the vat and was found sometime afterwards, lying in a swoon at a short distance from the factory. His case is not considered serious.

THE LATE HON. MR, JUSTICE MAGUIRE.

Our obituary column this morning con-ains the announcement of the death of this esteemed gentleman. Born in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, in April, 1810, the deceased Judge, with his parents, came to this country at an early age, where, hav-ing completed his studies, he entered as a law student in the office of William Power, law student in the office of William Power, Esq., afterwards a Judge of the Superior Court. He was called to the Bar in 1834, and from that time until his appointment, in 1852, to the office of Inspector and Superintendent of Police, he successfully practised his profession, and filled a leading position in this city, more particularly amongst his Irish Catholic fellow countrymen. During many successive terms he occupied a seat in the City Council as representative of Champlain Ward, and as a resentative of Champlain Ward, and as a member of the Water Works Committee was prominent in the carrying out of plans for the introduction of water into the city. In 1851 he was an unsuccessful candidate, together with the late Mr. F. X. Methot, for the representation of this city in Parliament. It was after this that he accepted the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office and the office above referred to a second control of the office and the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office and the office above referred to a second control of the office and the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the office above referred to a second control of the the sides of this pillar are scenes representing the landing of Jacques Cartier in Canada and his progress through the country.

About two weeks ago Miss Janet McCallum, third daughter of Mr. Finley McCallum, County Treasurer of Halton, was bitten on the lower lip by some kind of a fly. Nothing was thought of the occurrence at the time, but in a day or so the tiny wound became inflanced Medical as wound the power of the St. Patrick's Society and other cognitations, and he was also a memantic method of the St. Patrick's Society and other cognitations, and he was also a memantic method of the St. Patrick's Society and other cognitations. nate organizations, and he was also a mem-ber of the Committee of Management of St. Patrick's Church. We feel we but give expression to the general feeling when we offer our sincere condolence to his bereaved widow and family in their great trouble.—Quebec Chronicle, July 6.

CONFESSION.

Sometime ago Protestant Episcopal Bishop Stevens attacked the Catholic dectrine and practice of confession. The Western Charch, an organ of the same denomination, comes to the defence of the practice, and replies to Bishop Stevens by quoting the following extract from Palmer's Treatise on the Church of Christ, American edition, edited by Bishon Whit-

mer's Treatise on the Church of Christ, American edition, edited by Bishop Whitingham, vol. 1, p. 477:

"The practice of private confession to priests, and absolution, she (the Church of England,) never abolished. It is said that the form of administering the Eucharist, drawn up by eighteen Bishops and other clergy in 1547, left private confession entirely to the option of individuals, but strictly speaking, this licence related not so much to the practice of Confession in general, as to the particular custom of in general, as to the particual custom of Confession before the Eucharist that the Church did not mean to abolish Confession and Absolution, which she even regards as a sort of sacrament in general, appears from the Visitation of the sick then drawn from the Visitation of the sick then drawn up; and from the powers then conferred on priests in the ordination service. The Homilies drawn up in 1562, only declared this Confession and absolution not essential gnerally to the pardon of sin, but this does not militate against its desirableness and benefit which the Church never denied. We only disused the Canon "omnis utriusque sous" made by the synod of Lateran in 1215, and for good reasons restored the practice of Confession to the state it was in previously, when it was not enjoined at a particular time every year. The alteration was merely a matter of changeable discipline."

In this quotation the W. Church makes

a strong point against the ranting Bishop Stevens, but it also gives evidence that Protestant Episcopalians are not united in a common belief. The confession of sins to the ministers of the Church is either or good bad, moral or immoral in its effects. Besoul, will sustain it in its life battles.

—Catholic Columbian.

It seems that the gentleman who "runs" the Brooklyn Tabernacle immerses the wrong people. At a recent service an array of badly clothed is soul, will sustain it in its life battles.

—Catholic Columbian.

Stock asserts that the boys and girls policeman? The Western Watchman records this singular occurrence: "Never before in the history of St. Louis has such a position been awarded to a priest as that the city superintendent of the faith on their death-bed? Why, cont service an array of badly clothed it ever known that a Catholic, a stock asserts that the boys and girls policeman. The Western Watchman records this singular occurrence: "Never before in the history of St. Louis has such a position been awarded to a priest as that the public schools are being corrupted by obscene books and pictures, and it was impossible to save her.

ORBINATION.

On Sunday morning last Rev. Patrick show of reason, to deny Mr. Comfaith on their death-bed? Why, stock's assertion. Most of us related the paths may to decide the paths may to death a policeman? The Western Watchman records this singular occurrence: "Never before in the history of St. Louis has such a position been awarded to a priest as that the city superintendent of the faith on their death-bed? Why, show of reason, to deny Mr. Comfaith on their death-bed? Why, stock's assertion. Most of us relative metals to decide the paths may to death the public schools are being corrected the public schools are being cords this singular occurrence: "Never before in the history of St. Louis has such a position been awarded to a priest as the difference of St. Bonaventuras. The lately conferred upon the Rev. Nazearino Orfei, Rector of St. Bonaventuras. The locality in which his church is located is show the order was the water, and it was impossible to save her.

On Sunday morning last Rev. Patrick Sheridan was ordained priest by his Lord-story of St. Louis has such a position been awarded to a priest as that the pub

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LWAY N, Secretary.

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SE! RIEND owder in the ys of uniform th, is not indeleterious I may always sto do. emand for the core of year's tests the estionsumers.

Here, in this leafy place, Quiet he lies, Cold, with his sightless face Turned to the skies. 'Tis but another dead; All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence.

Kings must have slaves;
Kings climb to eminence Over men's graves. So this man's eye is dim; Throw the earth over him

What was the white you touched There at his side? Paper his hand had clutched Tight ere he died— Message or wish may be; Smooth the folds out and see.

Hardly the worst of us Here could have smiled; Only the tremulous
Words of a child—
Prattle, that has for stops
Just a few ruddy drops.

Look! she is sad to miss, Morning and night, His, her dead father's, kiss; Tries to be bright, Good to mamma, and sweet, That is all. "Marguerite."

Ah, if beside the dead slumbered the pain! Ah, if the hearts that bled Slept with the slain! If the grief died! But no; Death will not have it so. AUSTIN, DOBSON.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

He was going to answer, but she stopped him and said, with some excitement:

"But you—what good have I done you? I have saddened your life by the sight of my grief, long wounded you by the sight of my silence, and now I leave you, less able perhaps to bear your solitary existence than heretofore."

He could scarcely small. More do not

He could scarcely speak. Men do not find words as easily as women, when they are deeply affected.

are deeply affected.

"It is true," he said, in an almost inaudible voice. "But, nevertheless, I am
glad you came; I can say it with truth.
Whatever I may have to suffer, I shall
always thank God for having known

knows all reward you !' knows all reward you!"

No other words passed between them.

He took her hand, silently kissed it, and withdrew. The shades of evening had withdrew. The snades of evening had gradually fallen, and the moon was shin-ing on the long thick grass of the lawn. As he looked upon the beautiful glade and the silvered landscape, he thought of the night when Therese had for the first time spoken to him of the white man's daughter. As long as he was listening to her he had hardly realized what it would be to live and to work on alone in that spot where for two years she had been his spot where for two years she had been his constant companion and the principal object of his life. Now it seemed suddenly to come upon him. He not only knew it must, but also felt it ought to be. There was no prospect of escape from this dreaded separation. It might take place at any moment. Overnowered by his grief, he sank on a bench in the garden, and was only roused from his sad musings

by Simonette's voice.
"Monsieur d'Auban!" she said in a loud

whisper.
"What do you want!" he exclaimed,

want you to promise not to let my mistress" (it was the first time she had called her so) "leave this place before I come back. And whilst I am away, please both of you not to grieve too much."
"What—what are you talking about?

what is it to me whether you go or

stay?"
"Nothing, I know," answered the girl,
in a voice the pathos of which might have
struck him had he been less absorbed by
his own grief. "But I am going away. Do not be harsh to me. Perhaps you may never see me again.' "I do not know why you go. I can-not talk to you to-night. Leave me

"Will you not say a kind word to me?"

"For heaven's sake, go away!" cried d'Auban, scarcely able to command him-"Do not be cruel to me. I want all

my strength for what I am about to do. I was within hearing just now, when madame was speaking to you. I heard what she said." "Good heavens! and do you dare to

tell me so?" exclaimed d'Auban, pale with anger. "I have had patience with you long. I have shown great forebear-ance, but I shall not suffer you to remain here any longer as a spy on your mistress ee shall know of your base con-et." He walked away greatly agitated. "Wait—wait!" cried Simonette, in a

tone of anguish, and clasping her hands together. He did not turn back. She tone of anguish, and clasping her hands together. He did not turn back. She gazed after him for a moment. "Not one look! not one word!" she murmured. "Well, be it so. In the land of the "Well, be it so. In the land of the hereafter there will be no scorn, no un-kindness. Oh for strength of limb, and skill, and courage! Now for the spirit of my childhood—the fearless spirit and the brave heart! God and my good friend befriend me! The travellers to Canada cann't be here before the end of next month. My father says so."

D'Auban passed a wretched night. He reproached himself bitterly for not examined if it was indeed true e French girl had overheard the Princess's story, and not taken measures to secure her secrecy. He felt his anger had made him imprudent. He resolved to see her the very first thing in the mornto see her the very first thing in the morning. But when, as early as was possible, he went to St. Agathe, Simonette was not to be found. Madame de Moldau and the servant supposed she had gone to the village. He told Therese she had spoken wildly the night before of going away, and observed that she did not seem suprised at her disappearance. Father Maret, to whom he communicated all that had passed the day before between him and Madame de Moldau, and also during his

brief interview with Simonette, expressed his fears that she had gone to New Orleans denounce her mistress as the possessor

of stolen jewels.
"She had often spoken to me of her scruples on that subject, and, not being able," he said, "to reveal to her the explanation of the mystery, she never seemed satisfied with my advice to let the matter rest. If, however, she did over-hear the truth last night, it is scarcely creditable that she can have carried out her creditable that she can have carried out her intention. She may, however, have heard the Princess speak of her flight from Russia and not the preceding facts—enough to confirm her suspicions, not enough to enlighten her Would I had stopped and questioned her! The doubt is most harassing. But she cannot have teasted alone on a journey to New started alone on a journey to Nev

"She is quite capable of doing so."
"Would it be of any use to try and overtake her?"
"If even we know for sure which way she had gone, we have no clue as to the road she had taken, whether by the river or through the thicketts. The wild at-

"Full of risks, no doubt. But she is used to these wild journeys, for more

reasons than one."

D'Auban's heart sank within him.
Letters lately received from New Orleans
mentioned that orders had been sent out
by the French Government to make inquiries in the colony as to the sale of jewels supposed to belong to the Imperial family of Russia, and to arrest any persons supposed to be in possession of them. If suspicions previously existing were to be renewed by Simonette's dispositions, the Princess might be placed in a most embarrassing position; it might lead to inextricable difficulties; and yet there was nothing to be done but to wait—the greatest of trials under such circumstances. Father Maret hoped the travellers to Canada would soon arrive. D'Auban was compelled to wish for it also. In the meantime he tried to re-assure Madame de Moldau about Simonette's disappear-ance by stating she had hinted to him the day before that she had some such intention. Though with little hope of success Whatever I may have to suffer, I shall always thank God for having known you."

"Well, it may be one day, on your fall they returned, without having disdeath-bed, perhaps, a consolation for you to think that you have acted very justly and kindly towards one who, when she a canoe, belonging to her father, which and kindly towards one who, when she came in your way, was drifted like a rudderless bark on a dark sea. The Bible says, that man is blest who. rudderless bark on a dark sea. The Bible says, that man is blest who would have done evil and did not do it. I might well apply to you those other words of Scripture: 'Thou art that man.' May He who tensely, from a two-fold anxiety. He re-proached himself for the harsh way in

proached himself for the harsh way in which he had spoken to Simonette, and sometimes a terrible fear shot across his mind. Was it possible that she had destroyed herself! He could not but call to mind the wildness of her look and manner. He knew how ungovernable manner. He knew how ungovernable
were her feelings, and how she brooded on
an unkind word from any one she loved.
The blood ran coldly in his veins as he
remembered in what imploring accents
she had called on him for to stop on the
sight he had left have in the had left had been accented. she had called on him for to stop on the night he had left her in anger, and how she had said that the task she had to per-form would require all her strength. Had she gone out into the dark night driven away by his unkindness, and rushed much and been so patient with him, though with others so fiery! The bare "She though with others so hery. The oates surmise of such a possibility made him shudder, especially if at night he caught sight of something white floating on the river—a cluster of lotus flowers, or a branch of cherry blossoms, which at a blossoms, whi branch of cherry ooked like a woman's dress. starting to his feet.
"I have something to say to you. I distance looked like a woman's dress.
But by far the most probable supposition to the bad game to der une her

But by far the most probable supposition was, that she had gone to den unce her mistress; and this caused him not only uneasiness as to the consequences, but the greatest pain in the thought that her affection for him had prompted this act, and that if he had had more patience and more indulgence it might have been prevented. Day after day went by and brought no tidings of the missing girl, nor of the expected travellers. Heavy rains set in, and even letters and newspapers set in, and even letters and newspapers did not reach St. Agathe and its neighborhood. This forced inactivity was especially trying at a time when their minds vere on the full stretch, and news-even bad news—would almost have seemed a relief. Since their last conversation there was much less freedom in the intercourse between d'Auban and Madame de Moldau. They were less at their ease with each other. Both were afraid of giving way to

the pleasure of being together, and of saying what had passed in their minds She was quite a prisoner in the pavillon During those long weeks of incessant During those long weeks of incessant down-pouring rain, Simonette's absence obliged her to wait on herself, and she set herself with more resolution than hereto-fore to attend to household affairs, and to make herself independent of the service of others. She read a great deal, too and almost exhausted d'Auban's small col-

lection of books. He no longer spent the evenings at St. Agathe, but came there once a day to see if she had any commands. He did not venture, however, to absent himself for many hours together, for the ear never left him of Simonette's disclosures bringing about some untoward event. Week followed week, and nothing interrupted the dull, heavy monotony of the long days of rain, or brought with

it any change to cheer the spirits of the dwellers in the wilderness. CHAPTER IX. All was ended now; the joy, and the fear and the sorrow:
All the aching of heart, the restless unsatisfied longing;
All the dull deep pain and constant anguish of patience.

Longfellow. wretched night. of patience.

As are our hearts, our way is one,
And cannot be divided. Strong affection
Contends with all things, and o'ercometh all
things.

will I not live with thee? Will I not cheer thee?
Wouldst thou be lonely then? Wouldst thou be sad?
Joanna Baillie.
At last, one morning, the rain ceased; the heavy clouds rolled away towards the West, and hung in heavy masses over the distant hills; the birds began to sing; the hares and rabbits emerged from their holes, and ran once more over the green-sward. The buffaloes came trooping down sward. from the mountains to the prairies, and a hoary bison swam across the river, and looked out upon the world from one of

the flowery islands on its bosom, like a conqueror taking possession of a kingdom. A burst of glorious sunshine gladdened the expanse of wood and water around St. Agathe, and the herbage and the flowers, and living things without number, seemed to exult in its light. The bright-A burst of glorious sunshine gladdened the expanse of wood and water around St. Agathe, and the herbage and the flowers, end living things without number, seemed to exult in its light. The bright-ness of that first fine morning, after weeks of incessant rain, was like the first return of low to a heart long coversed by coinf of incessant rain, was like the first return of joy to a heart long oppressed by grief. It felt almost like a presage of approaching change in the lives of its inhabitants. It was a Sunday morning, too, and d'Auban who heard that Madame de Moldau had been longing to get to church, brought his horse ready saddled for her to the door of the payillon, and prepared to conduct of the pavillon, and prepared to conduct her in this way to the village. She con-sented; he took the bridle in his hand, and the Indian servant and the negro boy followed them on foot. They crossed the wood between them and the river, which was sometimes traversed in a boat and sometimes by means of a series of small islets forming a kind of natural bridge, the ssets forming a kind of natural analysis spaces between being filled up with a net-work of floating verdure. Their progress was slow, for the ground, saturated with wet, was in some places almost impass-able. D'Auban kept a little in advance able. D'Auban kept a little in advance of the horse, and tried at each step the firmness of their footing. The dripping branches over their heads rained upon them as they went along. But the scents were delicious, and the air very reviving to those who had been long confined within the house. For the first time for many weeks Malame de Moldau was in good spirits: she murmured the first many weeks MaJame de Moldau was in good spirits; she murmured the first words of the service of the Mass—"I shall go to the altar of God, of God who renews my youth," and a sort of youthful hap-piness beamed in her face; she made nose-gays of the wild flowers which her strand gays of the wild flowers which her attendants plucked for her, from the banks and from the boughs through which they treaded their way. But the flowers were not to adorn the altar, nor the little party, on its way to the church, to hear Mass that that day. The sound of the gong, which served as a bell, came booming over the water, but its summons was to sound in vain for them; they were about to be

by Audan was just examining whether it would be possible to cross the river on the island bridge, or to get the boat, when a cry reached their ears—a low, feeble, and

yet piercing cry.
"Did you hear?" they all exclaimed at the same time. The boy shuddered, and said it was one of the water-spirits that said it was one of the water-spiris that had cried out. The Indian shaded her eyes with her hand, and with the long sightedness common amongst her race, discerned a speck in the distance, which

she declared was a boat.

"But it is a phantom boat!" she added. "There is no one in it, and it is coming towards us very slowly; but it advances, and against the stream." Madame de Moldau turned pale. She was prone to believe in the marvellous, and easily credited stories

the marvellous, and easily createst softee of ghosts and apparitions. They all gazed currously, and then anxiously, at the little boat as it approached.

"There is somebody in it, after all!" the Indian exclaimed.

"Of course there is," said d'Auban, with a smile; "but it is a child, I think; a small creature, quite alone."

small creature, quite alone."

"It is Simonette," cried the Indian

"She has fainted!" cried d'Auban, readfully agitated; thought upon thought, conjecture on conjecture, crossing his mind with lightning rapidity. He hastily assisted Madame de Moldau to dismount, made her sit down on a fallen tree, gave his horse in charge to the boy, and then springing from one islet to another, and astly swimming to the one against which the boat had drifted, he saw the lifeless form of the young girl lying at the bottom of it. There was not a shadow of colour in her face; her hands were transparently thin, and sadly bruised within by the pressure of the oars; a dark rim under her eyes indicated starvation. If not dead, was apparently dying. D'Auban's chest heaved, and a mist rose before his eyes. It was dreadful thus to see the creature m he had known from a child, so full whom he had known from a chiad, so run of life and spirits, to think of her dying without telling where she had been, what she had done, without hearing words of pardon, blessing, and peace. He raised pardon, blessing, and peace. He raised her in his arms, chafed her hands, and her in his arms, chafed her hand; and tried to force into her 'uouth some drops of brandy from his flask. After a while she languidly opened her eyes, and when she saw him, a faint smile for an instant lighted up her face. She pointed to her breast, but the gleam of consciousness soon passed away, and she fell back again

a swoon.

He hesitated a moment. Then quietly laying her down again, with her head supported by a plank, he seized the oars, and vigorously pulled towards the spot where Madame de Moldau and the servants were waiting. After a rapid consultation, it was determined that he should row her and the dying girl to the opposite shore, and then return to convey the horse across. The two servants in the meantime contrived to cross the islet bridge. When they met on the other side, the boy was sent to the village to fetch assistance, in order that Simonette might be conveyed to Therese's hut, the nearest resting-place at hand, and to beg Father Maret to come to them as soon as possible Madame de Moldau had thrown her cloak on some moss less saturated with wet than the long grass, and sitting down upon it, received in her arms the light form which d'Auban carefully lifted out of the boat. She pressed the wasted limbs against her bosom, striving thus to restore warmth to them. She breathed through the cold lips, whilst he chafted the icy feet. They scarcely spoke at all during these moments of anxions watching. Madame de Moldau's tears fell on the poor girl's brow and cheeks. He gazed upon her with the most mournful feeling. Their thoughts were deadled

the same. They wondered where she had been. They prayed she might not die before the priest came.

After swallowing some more brandy, which they had poured down her throat, she revived again a little. D'Auban forced into her mouth some crumbs from a piece of bread he had in his pocket, and in an authoritive manner bade her eat them. She opened her eyes, which looked

putting in her mouth a crumb of bread at a time.

In the mean time four men from the in the mean time four men from the village were bringing a sort of rude litter, made of planks and moss; and Father Maret accompanied them. The boy had arrived at the church just as he was finish-

arrived at the church just as he was finishing Mass.

"She has revived a little," whispered d'Auban, "but is scarcely conscious. Feel her pulse. Will you try and speak to her now, or can we venture to carry her at once to Therese's hut?"

"I think you may," said the priest, counting the beats of her feeble pulse; "I fear she will not recover, but there is still some strength in the poor child. She will be much more conscious, I expect, will be much more conscious, I expect, in a little while than she is now." He in a little while than she is now." He drew his hand across his eyes, and sighed deeply. "If you please, I will ride your horse by the side of the litter, and watch her closely. Wait, however, for one instant." Before Simonette was lifted from Madame de Moldau's knees he bent down and whispered: "My child, are you truly whispered: My chird, are you truly sorry for all your sins against the good God who loves you so much?"

She opened her eyes, and answered distinctly, "Yes, Father, very sorry."

"Then I will give you absolution, my

child," he said, and pronounced the words which have spoken peace to so many con-trite hearts since the day that our Lord said, "Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven. Lo, I am with you always to the end of the world."

o the end of the world."

After she was laid on the coach of moss, sovered with skins, which was Therese's ped, Simonette fell fast asleep for two or bed, Simonette fell fast askeep for two of three hours. When she awoke she eagerally asked for d'Auban and Madame de Moldau.

"Will you not first see the chief of

prayer?" said Therese, who feared she would exhaust all her strength in speaking to them.
"No! I must see them first; but I wish

the Father to come in also."

In a few moments Madame de Moldau was sitting on one side of her, and Father Maret on the other side of the couch. D'Auban was standing at its foot, more deeply affected than any one would have thought from the stern composure of his countenance. It was by a strong effort he repressed the expression of feelings which were wringing his heart, for it was one of the tenderest that ever beat in a man's

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

FROM THE RE-APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC TO THE TREATY OF **UTRECHT**, A. D., 1689-1713.

Written for the Record. While the British were seized with despondency, De Frontenac was meditating new projects of aggression. He resolved on rebuilding the fort at Cataraqui, and on rebuilding the lore at catalogi, and carrying the war thence into the territories of the Iroquois. The latter, angered by the re-building of this fort, made an irruption into the island of Montreal, but met with a stern rebuff. The Ottawas and Hurons were also successful in an invasion of the Seneca territory, while a body of Miamis and French utterly destroyed the Iroquois forces on Lake Huro Discomfited in war, the subtle people had now recourse to diplomacy. Knowing that the Hurons and Ottawas had long murmured against the prices paid for their peltries, and the exorbitant charges imposed on them in their purchase of French merchandise, the agents of the Five Nations sought to impress them with the su-perior advantages of English trade. They succeeded so well that De Frontenac found succeeded so well that De Frontena tound it almost impossible to sever the alliance in this way, brought about by the Iroquois. He was, however, determined to effect his purpose, and decided on warlike measures. In July, 1696, he ascended the St. Law.

rence to Cataraqui with fifteen hundred regular soldiers, militia and Indian allies. Crossing over to Oswego, the French follow-Crossing over to Oswego, the French followed the course of that river, upward, till they reached Lake Onondaga. The Onondagas abandoned and burned their villages, leaving the French to destroy their growing crops and stores of grain—a loss almost incalcula-The territory of the Oneidas was also ravaged, their crops and dwellings destroy-ed, and a few prisoners taken. The Eng-lish colonists in the neighborhood were eized with fear at the presence of so large a body of French in such dangerous proximity. It was, however, no part of the design of the French Governor to attack the English settlements. He desired to carry terror into the territory of the Iroquois themselves, and succeeded so well that the recalcitrant tribes, the Ottawas and

that the recalcitrant tribes, the Ottawas and Hurons, returned to their allegiance, and the nations further west decided on entering into alliance with the French.

French influence over the aboriginal tribes was now transcendent. The Abenaquis, Algonquins, Hurons and even Sioux were all the trusted adherents of French demining in the great state.

dominion in the new world.

While M. de Frontenac in this way ex tended the power of his sovereign, and consolidated the strength of the dominions confided to him, a Canadian hero, Pierre Lemoyne Sieur de Iberville, of whom ention has already been made, sustained the cause of France in the most remote re gions, with a fearlessness and dexterity without a parallel evenin those heroic times. This distinguished man was born at Montreal in 1661. At the early age of fourteen he entered the French naval service and rapidly rose to distinction. He soon acquired an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of French colonial affairs, and his opinions in all matters relating to the advancement of French interests in America were soon valued both in the mother ountry and in Canada.
On his recommendation, a fleet was

On his recommendation, a fleet was equipped in 1692 to operate in the new world. Two ships of war were placed under his own command, to attack the fishing stations of the English in Newfoundland, and their trading posts on the Hudsons bay. On his arrival at Cape Breton, he received information from De Villebor, Governor of Acadia, that three British passels were then cruising in the British vessels were then cruising in the neighborhood of St. Johns. Thither he at once directed his course, capturing the

Newport, a vessel of 24 guns. The two others escaped in a fog. He also reduced and demolished the strong fortress of Pennaquid on the Bay of Fundy. Thence D'Iberville set sail for Plancentia, to open Detervile set sail for Flancenia, to open hostilities against the British settlements and fishing stations in Newfoundland. This island was also, in part, occupied by the French, but the British enjoyed the predominance, having several settlements and fortified ports, while the French had no place of note but a fort at Placentia, and a fishing station at Cape Race. The settlements at Placentia suffered, for a

settlements at Flacentia sunfered, for a time, very severe losses from the frequent incursions of pirates. Its Governor at the time we speak of was M. de Bronillon. Acting in concert with him. D'Iberville laid siege to St. John, captured the town, and left it, with its fortifications, a heap of

In the winter of 1697, at the head of 125 Canadians who had been sent to rein-force him, D'Iberville captured all the other British ports on the island but two, Bon-avista and Carbonnear. During this time he killed 200 men and took prisoners more than 600 others. In the spring of 1697, five vessels arrived at Placentia in command of his brother, M. de Sevigny. M. D'Iberville, under special instructions from the minister, took command of these vessels and proceeded to Hudsons Bay. It was not, as we have seen, his first visit to these bleak regions. He had already achieved distinction in the Hudsons Bay country, being of a party despatched by M. de Denonville in 1685, to drive the British from their fort Rupert, and other forts on the Hudsons Bay. Fort Rupert was taken and its fortifications demolished. was taken and its fortifications demolished.
St. Anne's, another British post, capitulated almost without resistance. Fort Bourbon, once a French port, but delivered to the British by Huguenot renegades, alone remained in this yast territory to the English. The fall of Fort Rupert and St.

English. The fall of Fort Rupert and St.

Anne placed an immense booty in valuable peltries in the hands of the victors.

In 1687, D'Iberville returned to Quebec, but re-visited Hudsons Bay in the following year. With a garrison of fourteen men he resisted three British ships of war, and finally captured the vessels themselves. In 1689 he also succesfully defended fort St. Anne, and took another vessel.

In 1690, the British once more becam masters of fort St. Anne, lost it the year following, to recover it two years later.

In 1694 M. D'Iberville captured Fort
Bourbon, but had to mourn the loss of his
brother, M. de Chateauguay, who fell in

His expedition in 1697 was attended with marked success. He not only overcame a strong British marine force, but captured Fort Nelson, and with it acquired for France undisputed possessions of the entire Hudsons Bay territory. Thus in the brief space of two years did this remarkable man wrest from British control the island of Newfoundland, and the immense regions bordering on Canada's great inland

The unwonted activity of the French marine caused a feeling of the deepest un-easiness throughout the Anglo-American colonies. A combined land and sea expedition against Boston had indeed received the consideration and approval of the French government, but the exhausted state of the national finances prevented the execution of the scheme. The treaty of execution of the scheme. The treaty of Ryswick, signed Sept. 11th, 1697, at length Ryswick, signed Sept. Ital, 1097, a tengin restored peace to the parent states and to their dependencies in America. The proc-lamation of peace was hailed with joy in the British and French settlements. Even for the adventurous Canadians war had, for the moment, lost its charms, and peace velcomed everywhere from Quebec to the distant trading posts on the western

Under the provisions of the treaty of Ryswick, France acquired possession of the western coast of Newfoundland, the entire eastern mainland scaboard from Hudsons Bay to New England, with the adjacent islands, the valleys of the St. Lawrence, in-cluding the lakes, and the whole Mississippi

region.

M. de Frontenac did not long survive the conclusion of peace. He died Nov. 28th, 1698, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His second administration must his age. His second administration must be considered one of the most brilliant epochs of French colonial history. On his arrival in 1689, he found the colony in a state of defenceless inactivity. The massacre of the settlers in the neighborhood of Montreal by the Iroquois, and the want of tact and judgment evinced in the ad-ministrative offices, combined to render the Canadian colonists a prey to misgiving and apprehension. His vigor and promptitude soon restored confidence. He met every difficulty with a fortitude becoming his high rank, and had the satisfaction of witnessing, before his death, the sovereign-ty of King Louis acknowledged from Lab-rador to Louisiana. The errors of his first administration were certainly repaired by the brilliant achievements of his second term of office. The memory of these term of office. The memory of these achievements caused his death to be looked on with universal grief, and his faults to be covered with the generous oblivion, well merited by one who, notwithstanding his shortcomings and frailties, accomplished great things for his country and his sover-

TO BE CONTINUED.

FATHER WENINGER AMONG THE METHODISTS.

Father Weninger, the famous Jesuit issionary, gave a mission at Troy Indiana, twenty-one years ago, says the Catholic Sentinal, and he also gave a mission there recently, at which the following ingular occurrence transpired.

During his visit the pastor of the Metho-

dist church waited on Father Weninger and told him he would be happy to have him preach a sermon in the Catholic church for the benefit of the Methodist congregation, to which Father Weninger agreed as soon as his mission closed among the Catholics. Accordingly agreed as soon as his mission closed among the Catholics. Accordingly, on the appointed evening the Methodist preacher and his whole congregation filled the Catholic church and listened attentively to the eminent Jesuit as he dilated upon the theme, "No Salvation outside the Catholic Church," which Father Weninger treated in his usual masterly manner, and which doubtless brought conviction to many a doubting mind.

Watch against anger; neither speak nor act in it; for, like the drunkenness, it makes a man a beast, and throws people into desperate inconveniences.—William

A SWEARER ALONE WITH GOD.

A carrier in a large town in Yorkshire A carrier in a large town in Forksime heard his carter one day in the yard swearing dreadfully at his horses. The carrier was a man who feared God, spent his Lord's days as a teacher in a Sunday School, amid his fellow-creatures.

He was shocked to hear the terrible oaths that resounded through the yard. He

He was shocked to hear the terrible oaths that resounded through the yard. He went up to the young man, who was just setting off with his cart for Manchester, and kindly expostulated with him on the enormity of his sin, and then added—
"But if thou wilt swear, stop till thou get through the turnpike on S—Moor, where now but fod and thought can hear."

get through the turnpike on S.—Moor, where none but God and thyself can hear."

The poor fellow cracked his whip and pursued his journey; but he could not get over his master's words. Some time after his master observed him in the yard, and was very much surprised to see him so al-tered. There was a serious quietness about him which he had never seen before:

about him which he had never seen before:
and he often seemed as if he had something to say that he could not get out.
At length his master was so much struck
with his manner, that he asked him if he
wanted anything.
"Ah! master," said he, "do you know
what you said to me about swearing? I
was thunderstruck. I went on the road,
and I get through the turnike, and reachand I got through the turnpike, and reached S—Moor: and there I thought that though I was alone, yet God was with me; and I trembled to think how He had been with me and had known all my sins an

follies all my life long. My sins came to my remembrance; and I was afraid that He would strike me dead; and I thank God that I have been roused to seek after the salvation of my soul."

salvation of my soul."

The master, as may be supposed, was overjoyed to hear the young man's confession; and it was gratifying to know that his subsequent conduct gave proof of his having ceased to be a slave to sin. "A word spoken in due season, how

AN ARCHRISHOP ATTACKED.

We, as American Catholics' should cherish a great love, honor and respect, for the glorious Catholic nobility and gentry of England. Not because they are noble and gentle, by heritage and birthright, be that gentle, by heritage and birthright, be that far from us, but because of the long years of weary watching and waiting, because of the persecutions, the prisons, the stripes, the toils, the sufferings, which for long cen-turies they patiently endured, rather than relinquish the precious deposit of Faith, handed down to them by a long line of Catholic ancestry.

Catholic ancestry.

For this reason let us love the names of the Howards, the Arundals, the Staffords, the Petres, Traffords, the Wells, and all those other knightly sons of Holy Church, who, in those dark and stormy days of per-secution suffered so much for her dear sake. They speak our tongue, and in some of us, the blood which flows in their veins, is intermingled. They, and they alone, of all their countrymen hold out the right hand of fellowship to Ireland because the Irish are their co-religionists their brethren in the household of Faith

their brethren in the household of Fatth,
the sons of the same nursing mother.

Perhaps as worthy an example as we
can give to illustrate our remarks, is offered
in the recent magnificent reply made by
His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, to
an attack made upon him by Sir Henry
Parkes, the governor of New South Wales.

The Vaughans have supplied the Church
with many bishops, priests, abbots, monks

with many bishops, priests, abbots, monks and nuns. A Vaughan is Archbishop of Sydney; another, Bishop of Salford; (he has visited our city), another, a mitred abbot; another, a nun; another, a priest; and all of them brothers and sisters-a goodly family.

Sir Henry Parkes, a man of yesterday,

a political place-seeker, a member of the snobocracy, presumes to lift his hand against a Prince of the Church, dares to brand with sedition and disloyality a man whose fathers fought for Faith and country at Agincourt and Poitiers, centuries before he was thought of. Right nobly does the great prelate respond to the charge, in words burning with righteous indignation he defends first the Church and then himself. We give his words in another column.—Cincinnatti Telegraph.

EULOGY BY COMPARISON.

The following, says the Hartford Post, did not occur in Hartford, but just near enough to make it interesting: At the enough to make it interesting: At the funeral of a very rich but unprincipled man, recently, the relatives and friends were anxious to have some eulogistic remarks made on the merits of the deceased by the minister officiating. In view of the utter wickedness of the man's life it was hard to think of anything that could be adduced to certify this natural desire. be adduced to gratify this natural desire on the part of the bereaved one, but finala friend present suggested that they uld at least say that "the deceased was

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

Waste no time on introductions. Don't begin by laying out your subject like a Dutch flower garden, or telling your motives for writing. The key note should be struck, if possible, in the very first sentence. A dull beginning often spoils an article; a spicy one whets the appetite, and commends what follows to both editor and reader. Above all, stop when you are done. Don't let the ghost of your 'hought wander about after the death of the body. Don't waste a moment's time in vindicat-Waste no time on introductions. Don't Don't waste a moment's time in vindicating your production against editors or critics, but expend your energies in writ-ing something which shall be its own vinlication.

A CONVERT IN ST. LOUIS.

Mrs. Fanny S. Samples, a member of the Christian church for a number of years, has severed her connection with that denomination and embraced the Catholic faith. This step has been contemplated by Mrs. Samples for some time. She is the wife of Mr. Wm. Samples, a hide and leather dealer of considerable means. He is a deacon of the first Christian church, Seventeeth and Olive streets, the same from which Mrs. Samples severs her con-nection. Mrs. Samples during her connection with the Christian church has been active in all charitable and benevolent works undertaken by the members, and the step she has taken is much regretted by them. She, however, has their best wishes.—St. Louis Times.

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The Children in the Moon.

From the Scandinavian of Ochlenschlager Hearken, child, unto a story!
For the moon is in the sky,
And across her shield of silver,
See! two tiny cloudlets fly.

Watch them closely, mark them sharply, As across the light they pass— Seem they not to have the figures Of a little lad and lass?

See, my child, across their shoulders Lies a little pole; and lo! Yonder speck is just the basket. Swinging to and fro.

It is said, these little children, Many and many a summer night, To a little well far northward, Wandered in the still moonlight.

To the wayside well they trotted, Filled their little buckets there, And the Moon-man, looking downward, Saw how beautiful they were.

Quoth the man: "How vexed and sulky Looks the little rosy boy! But the little handsome maiden Trips behind him full of joy. "To the well behind the hedgerow Trot the little lad and maiden; From the well behind the hedgerow Now the little pail is laden.

"How they please me! how they tempt me Shall I snatch them up to-night? Snatch them, set them here for ever, In the middle of my light?

"Children, aye, and children's children, Should behold my babes on high, And my babes should smile forever, Calling others to the sky!"

Thus the philosophic Moon-man Muttered many years ago; Set the babes with pole and bucket, To delight the folks below.

Never is the bucket empty, Never are the children old; Everwhere the Moon is shining, We the children may be told.

Ever young and ever little, Ever sweet and ever fair When thou art a man, my darling, Still the children will be there!

Ever young and ever little, They will smile when thou art old; When thy locks are thin and silver, Their's will still be shining gold.

They will hunt thee from their heaven, Softly beckoning from the gloom-Softly beckoning from the gle Smiling in eternal sweetness On the cradle, on thy tomb!

THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

TRUE AND COUNTERFEIT RE-LIGION.

CHRISTIANITY A GERAT LEGACY.

The Archbishop of Sydney, in an address delivered lately to the General Council of the Catholic Union, in St. Mary's Semi-

nary, Sydney, said: There is one broad, patent fact which exhibits itself on the face of history in every age since the foundation of what we call Christianity, and that fact is, the antagonism which has already existed, and has always displayed itself, between that same Christianity and the various forms of paganism or unbelief. So far as Christianity is concerned—and I am, of course, dealing with the most logical and vital form—we find this to be the case from the beginning—that it has remained true itself and harmonious in its teachings. Its genius has been to develop and expand itself, not in the adoption of new doctrines, but in the devolepment and fixing of that which had always been held as true and Catholic. On the other hand, all As the tree in the springtime puts forth its green shoots and, eventually, is covered with foliage and then with fents. a few leaves even towards the end of autumn, but they gradually dry up, decay, lose their sap, and fall off, and leave the tree stark and bare. There is as much difference between
THE TRUE RELIGION AND THE COUNTERFEIT

ones as between a living, fruit-bearing tree and one that is withered, dead, or dying. Each fragmentary form of belief is following the same law; each year truths which were once held tenaciously a year ago, this year have lost much of their hold, and next year, possibly, will lose all of it; whilst the entire creed of past days has ous and so penetrating a poison. Now, this is what is so remarkable—namely, that whereas all other forms of religion are, as we see with our own eyes, daily decreasing in the number of their articles of faith, our form of faith is doing the very opposite; it is increasing its articles of faith. I do it is increasing its articles of faith. I do not say, because I could not say, we are increasing the deposit of revelation, but what I say is this, that truths which were always truths have with us been defined and declared articles of faith by the supreme authority of the Sovereign Pontifl, guided and protected by the Spirit of everlasting truth. And more than this; not only have the articles of our faith not only have the articles of our faith been added to, but the doctrines which have been defined are the very ones which have been defined are the very ones whose are a direct challenge to the unbelieving world and a public protest against the in-fidel and levelling spirit of the age. Whilst the rest of Christendom has been allowthe rest of Christendom has been mind ing its beliefs to dry up and to perish, the Catholic Church has been doing just the opposite. Take the proclamation of the opposite. ctrine of the Immaculate Conception that was done by Pius IX. in the face of a jeering and a blaspheming world. He lifted up the Virgin Mother of God in sight of all mankind, and, in a scotting age, proclaimed her immaculate. Here age, proclaimed her immacutate. There he gave witness to that supreme authority which abides in the successor of St. Peter, and called the especial attention of an impure and carnal generation to the pure and spotless Queen, whose very purity and innocence is a rebuke to the nineteenth century. Once more, take the Vatican Council, summoned by that same great Pontiff. Here, again, the Church exhibited a vitality and displayed a prin-

ciple that no others possess, and that is her especial prerogative.

WHAT IS THE MASTER ERROR OF THE DAY?

Surely the spirit of pride and revolution, of disobedience and irreverence, which is showing itself in every part of Europe and is a terror to governments and kings.
What did the Pope do in the Vatican
Synod? He proclaimed as an article of
faith the great doctrine of the Infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff. He, the successor of Blessed Peter, was declared to be, under certain conditions, infallible, when he proclaimed for the belief of the Univhe proclaimed for the belief of the Univ-ersal Church any doctrine of faith or morals revealed by God. Here, then, whilst the world was going one way the Church was going another. Whilst the world was thinking it was making the dis-covery that nothing was certain, the Church pointed out one man, at all events, who, when he spoke to the people, spoke the unadulterated truth. Here the the unadulterated truth. Here the Church gave a staggering blow to in-fidelity. Here she proclaimed the saving principle of authority and restrained the world from plunging into a seething ocean of endless doubt. Whilst the rest of manof endless doubt. Whilst the rest of man-kind are floating on the tide helpless, we possess a guide in life, and have one to look up to and learn from who can never lead us astray. Now, gentleman, although I may seem to have been reaching round a great distance away from the idea of a Catholic union, I do not believe you will think I have been beside the mark when I come to the end of what I have to say. I simply ask you whether it is not a positive fact, pressing itself upon your accept that the Catholic Church is founded ceptance. very different principle from that on which the churches and the sects are founded. If light and darkness press themselves upon you as violent contrasts, does not the Catholic Church press itself upon you as great a contrast, when you compare it with those systems which are moulding—are losing by degrees, if you will, all their foliage and fruits, all their

sects are wrong
WE MUST BE ABSOLUTELY RIGHT. WE MUST BE ABSOLUTELY RIGHT.

They are not fragments of us so much as distinct antagonists. They have not ran away with a spark of our vitality, but they have a spark of their own, which has nothing to do with us, and which is at war with ours, and will be to the end; in one word, they and we are founded on principles which are exclusive of each other, and cannot, any more than oil and water can, amalany more than oil and water can, amal-gamate. We are founded on authority, they on their own discernment. Authority keeps us together, protects our faith, and develops dogma, and self-discernment and develops dogma, and self-discerning sets them by the ears, rips their faith to rags, and minimizes it to nothing, and ends by stripping a fair tree of everyleaf, leaving it standing as if rotten at the root and blasted black with lightening. Whilst we stand firm on the Rock of Ages they are gradually and not very slowly sinking down the incline into the abyss of infidelity, or, what is very nearly the same thing, into common Christianity. Now, it stands to reason, if one thing remains stationary and the other thing moves down the hill those two things soon have daylight placed between them—they, in one word and Catholic. On the other hand, all forms of Christianity which have at one time or another broken free from the main body—from the unity of the Catholic fath as represented by Blessed Peter—have invariably, from time to time, exhave invariably, from time to time, exhave invariably, from time to time, exhave invariably from time to time, exhave invariably from time to time, exhave invariably from time to time, exhave we been going down the hill, I ask myself what have we been doing? Have we been going down the hill with them? Can we accompany them without abandoning we accompany them without abandoning The stupidest amongst us is able to give the answer to this. with foliage and then with fruits, so with the living faith of the Catholic religion; whereas the tree of the autumn represents the other forms of Christianity; they have cannot be. Now is it not a fact that the churches and the sects-that religion-have been going down the incline in this colony? Is not infidelity and doubt and uncertainty spreading rapidly, and does not this show in itself the system adopted for the education of the young? What has

on the other hand, if the churches and th

the education of the young? What his happened? Has not denominationalism been steadily losing ground

AND SECULARISM GAINING FAVOR? Is not the new bill a step in advance, and is it not next to certain that, in the course of time, our system of public education will be purely secular as well as compulsory and free? The churches and the sects have evidently been moving, and moving in the direction of unbelief. Has the Catholic Church been doing so? Unn the day of the public well as I do she whilst the entire creed of past days has been undergoing a great change, a disintegration, a meiting down, through the corrosive force of infidelity, which seems to pervade the very air we breathe. It is the same everywhere; not here alone, but throughout Christendom, the faith is melting down and disappearing, and the churches and the sects are, it seems, absolutely powerless—of course I exclude the Catholic Church in the face of so ubiquitous and so penetrating a poison. Now, this That is evident. When was it? Can you put your finger on the spot where they separated? I can. It was the day the Joint Pastoral Letter was published to the people. At that moment the graplingirons were riven asunder and the great sixteenth century train parted company with us as the giant steamer of pubelief with us, as the giant steamer of unbelief steamed away with it to the grand ter-minus of agnosticism or utter unbelief. We can now see them in imagination We can now see them in imagination careering down the slope of faith into the wide valley of doubt, across the sandy desert of unbe ief, till they plunge into some dark, dismal cutting or tunnelling, only to reappear a speck in the distance plunging still onward to moral and intellectual destruction. Where are we? We are still on the mountain rock, in the free air of heaven, and at liberty to hold our air of heaven, and at liberty to hold our own and preserve the everlasting faith of our fathers. True, we have had to purour fathers. True, we have had to purchase our immunity from decay and death by paying a certain price in gold. But we preferred to remain, and to pay for remaining, rather than keep our money in our pockets and be ruined or smashed with that same money in our pockets. Whilst following with our eye the ill-fated train that had parted company with us ruching onward to its ruin. one ill-lated train that had parted company with us, rushing onward to its ruin, we feel as men on the shore watching some unhappy merchant vessel loaded with specie, and foundering helplessly at sea with all sails set as if in fair weather.

Or to drop formers, we are determined to Or, to drop figures, we are determined to keep the faith, and to teach it to our children; and whilst we are determined to pay for their education out of our own pockets rather than send them to the infidel train, we are also sternly bent upon asserting and eventually gain-ing our just rights. We are determined not to remain quiet whitst we are fined

simply because we are protecting our children against everlasting ruin. We are bent, in one clear word, on bringing up our children thorough Catholics, and cn getting our fair share of the common funds to pay for their secular instruction. All we demand is what they have in England, in Singapore, and elsewhere—payment for results of secular teaching, tested by inspectors appointed by the state. The Catholic Education Union is established for this end. We cannot make our legitimate powerfelt without organization. We have organized and are organizing. Our principal concern is to funds to pay for their secular instruction. All we demand is what they have in England, in Singapore, and elsewhere—payment for results of secular teaching, tested by inspectors appointed by the state. The Catholic Education Union is established for this end. We cannot make our legitimate powerfelt without organization. We have organized and are organizing. Our principal concern is to get names on the roll and to be heard at the bellot box, and then to educate each

CHRISTIANITY IS A GREAT LEGACY ENTRUST-

rush towards atheism or paralyzing doubt, we must be staunch to our traditions and true to the great principles of progress and civilization which are based on the teaching of the Gospels. Ours is not so much a political as a religious society. If politics incidentally come in we cannot help them: but religion is our main-spring, and the perpetuation of Christian civilization in the land our constant aim. Gentlemen, you could not spend and be spent in a more glorious cause than this; our great-est men of old made themselves great and memorable by espousing it; it lifted them up above mere petty contentions of earth; it ennobled their strivings and their lives, it gave them an intercet which t gave them an interest which surpasses hat of personal ambition and human glory, and renders them for all time patterns for the imitation and admiration of those who harbor within their b east a dethose who harbor within their ocease a de-sire to do some good in their generation before they die. Gentlemen, reverend fathers, and gentlemen, let us do our part now we have health and vigor, and a keen gay and beautiful dress of dogmatic truth, and distinct articles of faith and creed? It is evident to any ordinarily intelligent man that if the churches and the sects are vision. I believe we shall succeed; the clergy are one with me in this matter, right we must be absolutely wrong, and, very earnestly one with me, and my peo-ple, indeed Catholics through the length and breadth of the colony, are keenly alive to their paramount interests and the eter nal welfare of their children's souls. Let us then persevere. Let each do his duty in his place. Let none fear drudgery. Let us all remember that success depends in a great measure on the faithful discharge of letailed duty. Let us not shirk the small detailed duty. Let us not shirk the smallest point, but do each thing well, as if everything depended upon it, and the whole undertaking will issue in a glorious success. I will not detain you longer. I thank you also for the great consolati and courage you are giving me and beg God, our Master, to bless you all, your

> OUR LADY OF KNOCK. CAUTION TO BE SHOWN IN NOT EXAGGERA-

homes and families and your prospects, and in the end to give you that one crowning blessing—the blessing of a happy death.

TING THE FAVORS SHOWN BY OUR LADY.

From the Weekly Register.l Father Quick, of Manchester, who re-cently paid a visit to Knock, and about whom an exaggerated report was set affoat the other day, has written, by way of ex-planation of the facts of the case, the following statement: "I had been suffer-ing some six months from prostration of the nerves, the pain setting principally in my left arm. I was unable to say Mass part of this time, but not on account of my arm solely. I consulted no doctors beyond my regular advisers. There was never any question of amputation. I was told I should recover after a few months' rest and repose, but, being anxious to con-tinu: my duties, I yielded to an invitation to go to Knock. I did not expect a miracle; I knew my ailment did not re-quire one. After my first visit and devo-tions at Knock, I felt able to dispense with my arm-rest, or sline, and during my with my arm-rest, or sling, and during my devotions at my third visit I felt the pain gradually leave my arm, and strength return. I had gained all I sought. return. I had gamed all I sought. I made an offering of my sling to Our Lady, and obtained permission from the venerable and saintly archdeacon to say Mass there next morning. I was asked to leave a few lines as to my cure, but the archdeacon are saintly asked to be a superstant with the way and the same of the same agreed to my suggestion, viz: to wait a short time. I promised to write in three weeks and send an attestation, provided the pain did not return. On leaving Kneck I was sent direct to Paris to inspect the working of several institutions, which ook me a fortnight. It is now over three weeks since I left Knock; since then I have suffered much through continuous travelling; and have had consequently a slight relapse of my pains—hence I cannot yet say I am cured, but I am considerably yet say I am cured, but I am constitution, better. I would state my firm belief in the first apparitions, and in some of the many miracles said to have been wrought there. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when the present humble church will be replaced by one more worthy, and that the sanctuary of Our Lady of Knock will equal that of Our Lady of Lourdes. One of the best means of attaining this will be, when speaking of Knock, not to will be, when speaking of Knock, not to exaggerate, but give simple, telling facts—abundance of these are not wanting; this will overcome the incredulity of Catholics and the prejudices of non-Catholics. I would say to all afflicted, have confidence and go to Our Lady of Knock, and you will be relieved. I received more than me faith and unconthings moritist. than my faith and unworthiness merited.

HOW OUR LADY OF KNOCK REPAID THE FAITH OF AN EAST INDIAN BOY.

[From the Bombay Catholic Examiner Extracts from letters from C. H., pupil in Blackrock College, Dublin, who was cured of a tumor on the pit of the stomach by the intercession of Our Lady Knock on the 29th, 30th and 31st of March last.

A-Intimation of C. H's illness; extract from letter dated 1st February, 1880.
"I am sorry to say I have been very sick for the last three weeks. I got a severe cold which broke down my con-stitution. I was put to bed for about a stitution. I was put to bed for about a week, and then I got up to go to a doctor, who, however, said nothing to me as to how I was; but ordered me medicine which I am happy to state is making me well. I have also a little lump on my stomach, the cause of which I cannot say.

ganization. We have organized and are organizing. Our principal concern is to get names on the roll and to be heard at the ballot-box, and then to educate each other in a deep appreciation of the great work which we have in hand. Our meetings will tend to educate the Catholic population throughout the colony.

CHRISTIANITY IS A GREAT LEGACY ENTRUST
CHRISTIANITY IS A GREAT LEGACY ENTRUSTwhat it was, and could not cure me. I went again to another, still more famous doctor, who told me I had a rupture in to the colony to keep it vigorous. If the rest rush towards atheism or paralyzing doubt, which I can hardly bear with the pain it which I can hardly bear with the pain it was, and could not cure me. I went again to another, still more famous doctor, who told me I had a rupture in your still more famous doctor, who

C. H. to his Father, at Poona:-"I have very pleasant news to tell you.
I told you that the Blessed Virgin, St.
Joseph and St. John appeared at a place
in the west of this island, called "Knock," and that many cures have taken place and that many cures have taken place there. As none of the doctors seemed to be able to cure me, or even to tell me what was the matter with me, I placed myself entirely in the hands of our Blessed Mother, and went with great fidence of being cured to Knock last Mon-day week. I was for a long time thinking that was my best chance. On Mon-day evening I arrived at a village called day evening I arrived at the came to the little country chapel, where the Blessed Virgin was pleased to show herself to men. Well, I arrived at the chapel and remained there praying for nearly two hours. When I was coming been lame from birth and had come to knock to be cured a fortnight before, and now they returned cured, carrying their crutches on their shoulders. That evening I felt rather weak and tired, and went to be d; my stomach having pained me the whole of that day very intensely. I fell into a deep sleep and awoke next morning with the pain completely gone. After breakfast I went to Knock again, and remained nearly three hours and as half; during this time I saw some persons we a came of the loan. The hon, member produced to chapel and remained nearly three hours and a half; during this time I saw some persons we a came to the little country chapel, where the Blessed Virgin was pleased to show here seed to show here seed to show here should are the sing in such a manner as to warrant the sing in such a manner as to warrant the sing in such a manner as to warrant the sing in such a manner as to warrant the sing in such a manner as to warrant the sing in such a manner as to warrant the sing in such a manner as to warrant the surverse the Blessed Virgin was pended that the people of Ircland were obtaining commensurate bene-lam dwere obtaining commensurate bene-lam delays were a necessary that the time of the Lancashire distress, Lord Howard of the Lancashire distress, Lord Howard of the Lancashire distress, Lord Howard of the Lancashire distress, Lord How Claremorris, about five miles from Knock Atter breaklast I went to know again, and remained nearly three hours and a half; during this time I saw some persons cured, especially one man who had his leg bent up and could not put it to the ground. He had been there nearly a fortnight, and that day he fell into a fit, is reliable by regranging over an hour; at in which he remained over an hour; at last he recovered and stretched his foot, and was able to walk like any one. I went back to Claremorris and next day, Wednesday, was a wet day, and I set out for Knock again. I remained there for a longiting reason, to any Blassad Virgin. a long time praying to our Blessed Virgin for you all; suddenly, a woman cried ou that she saw an apparition; but we could see nothing. A few moments after a star appeared on the tabernacle, went round appeared on the tabernacle, went round in a circle, and disappeared; another and another followed very soon; till they stopped, taking a different color every time. I was terrified at them at first; but then we all fell on our knees and adored, for we all knew the Rlessed Vir-gin was there but thet he head and regin was there, but that she had appeared gin was there, but that she had appeared only to one woman. After remaining there a long, long time, I returned to Claremorris and next day to College. I am nearly all right now; I feel no pain at all; but there is a little lump still, and perhaps it may come on, at any memorat perhaps it may come on at any mement, if perhaps I hurt my stomach when playing or strain it in any way."

LOUISEA LATEAU AND THE ENG-LISH NEWSPAPER.

We noticed last week the statement of the telegraphic agencies that Louise Lateau the "stigmatisee" of Bois d'Haine, Lateau the stigmatise of bota trains, had been excommunicated for refusing obedience to Mgr. du Rousseau, the Bishop named Administrator of the diocese of Tournai in the place of the Bishop of Tournai, Mgr. Dumont, who retains the title and emoluments of that see. tains the title and emoluments of that see. We also said that we knew nothing about the truth or falsehood of the allegation the truth or falsehood of the allegation concerning Louise Lateau. Since then, however, inquiries addressed to the parish priest of Bois d'Haine have produced the following reply: "Louise Lateau is not excommunicated; for a long time past she has declared that she is willing to obey the Administrator, Mgr. du Roussean, because was opposed to the principles of political conomy and common sense (hear, hear). Lord Beaconsfield, speaking on the Irish Church for the the confiscation of the Irish Church for the reason, among others, that it would be replied to the confiscation of the Irish Lady's Salve, for the certain cure of all open or running sores, no matter landed proprietors. The prophesy would be was opposed to the principles of political conomy and common sense (hear, hear).

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, still suffers in his injured knee, the effects of a fall of six month's standing, but he reason, among others, that it would lish Lady's Salve, for the certain cure of all open or running sores, no matter landed proprietors. The prophesy would

in so doing she is obeying the Pope. All that is told against her is quite false."
And we have permission to make this contradiction on the authority of M. Neils, the parish priest above named.—Londo Tablet.

THE ENGLISH SHAM "RELIEF."

ITS EXPOSURE BY MR. ARNOLD.

THE LANDLORDS TO GET THE BENEFIT OF IT.

In the English House of Commons, on the night of June 10th, during the debate on the Relief of Distress Bill, brought in by Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, Mr. Arthur Arnold, member for Salford, said:—

He—(Mr. Arnold)—had a very strong feeling with regard to what he considered to be the leading principle of the bill. He deplored the tacit acceptance by Her Majesty's Government in this matter. This was called a "Bill for the Relief of Distress." It might well be called a "Relief which I can hardly bear with the pain it which I can hardly bear with the pain it gives me. There is no sign of its being cured as yet. I study a little, but not much, as I am told my health must be looked to before my studies."

C—Extract from a letter to C. H's sisters dated ist March:

"I received your last letter which gave me some solace in my suffering. It seems as yet to be incurable; I have been to the best doctors in Dublin, but they have done a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done hest doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland had to a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland had to a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland had to a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland had to a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland had to a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland had to a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland had to a best doctors in Dublin, but they have done the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position of the landowners of Ireland have the landowners of Ireland which must there was a great deal in the position o (hear, hear). He quite agreed with the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he defined the fund out of which the stomach is continuous, and lets me have neither sleep nor rest."

21st March.

"I told you in my last letter, in what state of health I was, and that the most famous doctors in Dublin have failed to cure me; indeed, I may say, I am worse now than I have been yet. I am now too ill to attend to my studies."

D—Extract from a letter from the Rev. Father J. M. Ebenrecht, the Bursar of the French College, Elackrock, dated 1st February, 1880.

"You are no doubt aware of Charles' state of health. He is suffering for over eighteen months of a swelling just at the pit of the stomach. He never said anything to the infirmarian, or any of us, till a few months ago, when we got him examined at once by several doctors. Up to this they cannot say what the sore means. C. is not confined to bed, he attends class as usual; but he has a sickle look about him. We shall do everything in our power to see this lump dissappear. He says if he got a blow there, he thinks he would just drop dead. Of course he power to see this lump dissappear. He says if he got a blow there, he thinks he would just drop dead. Of course he abstains from games and other violent exercises at present."

Another from the same Revd. Father, dated 26th April, 1880.

"I need not comment on C's letter. We were all very happy to see his faith rewarded."

E—Extract from letter dated April 5th, 1880. of Works in Ireland could make, it was a disgrace to that Board (hear, hear). He found in it no mention by their names of the landowners, no description of the works, no date of the application for a loan, no reference to the date of the order of the Board of Works sanctioning the loan, no date of the beginning of the works. A more worthless document was never laid before Parliament (hear, hear.) Four months after the first application were no fewer than eighteen cases of loans for sums varying between £1,000 and £10,000 where the amount issued at the

£10,000 where the amount issued at the publication of the document was under £100. What hope did that give that the expenditure under these loans was progressing in such a manner as to warrant the House in believing that the people of Ireemployment given in the distressed dis-stricts during the cotton famine with the stricts during the cotton famine with the measures of the late Government for pro-viding employment in Ireland for the re-lief or the people. He would ask, was it safe for the tenants to trust the landlords? Even in this country, where the landlords were as generous and considerate as in any country in the world, and far more so than had generally been the case in Ireland, he did not think the tenants could safely repose unlimited confidence in their land-lords. He would give an instance in point 1846 considerable loans were grante by Parliament t. landlords to be expended in drainage works. He would show the way in which these loans were dealt with, and as an instance he would take the county of Yorkshire, where the land

the county of Yorkshire, where the land lords were certainly at least as good as, he thought better than, those of any other county in England. For that purpose he would refer to a distinguished writer on agriculture, Mr. James Caird, who said that the money was to be repaid, capital and interest, by instalments extending over 22 years, each amounting to 6½ per cent. of the sums borrowed; that a few of the landlords charged the tenants 5 per the landlords charged the tenants 5 per the landlords charged the tenants 5 per cent, on the outlay and themselves only paid 1½, while others actually charged their tenants 7½ per cent. He would ask the House what ground there was for believing that similar results would not follow in Ireland. On the subject of labor he would call the attention of the House to an extraordinary circular which had been issued by the late Lord Lieutenant, which recommended that persons employed on recommended that persons employed on the relief works should be paid less than the ordinary rate of wages. He condemned such a proposition as monstrous. It was really driving the people into pauperism, and was opposed to the principles of political

be realized if the large proportion of the Irish Church surplus which was to be disposed of by the bill should be employed by the landowners in these public works. He did not object to the bill because it would benefit landowners, but because it was an instance of class legislation; and to such class legislation he should always obwhatever class it was intended. (hear, hear).

SUNDAY OBSERVANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

There is much controversy going on around us just now about the proper observance of the Sabbath, to us the correct phrase. It is an eminently proper subject phrase. It is an emmently proper subject for inquiry among religious teachers of all denominations. All men claiming to belong to the Christian body accept the Sunday as the day set apart by the Lord for rest to the human race. It was a Sunday as the day set apart by the Lord for rest to the human race. It was a divine provision for man's benefit. No stipulation for any special worship on that day was appointed. It was simply to be a day of rest, as it were, to heaven. Hence the seventh day, which was afterwards transferred to the first day of the week, became a feast day in a religious as well as became a feast day in a religious as well as secular sense. First was rendered public worship and honor to God. Then men went to rest and recreate. In Catholic countries to-day the feast day of patrons countries to-day the least day of particles and such like are observed in this way: The people throng the churches in the morning. Having thus publicly horored God, they depart to spend the rest of the day in fun and frolic, in which as and the whole community joins, and which is very far removed from the that sour visaged persons of a Puritan turn have represented it to be. In other words, in Catholic countries and Catholic observance the Sunday is really made a day of rest and true recreation beginning with

public devetion.

The Calvinistic idea of the Sabbath gradually took hold of the Protestant gradually took hold of the Protestant community. This meant gloom, terror, unnaturally long prayers and preachings, as though the Christian God would damn a soul who dared to laugh on a Sunday. It must have been a wonder to many of them that the sun shone on the Lord's day, that the heavens were bright and the air helms. To be in keeping with their air balmy. To be in keeping with their religious feelings everything should have been dark, lowering and forbidding. In a word, the devil should have it all his own way, and earth should be made a hell for cheerful souls on the day set apart by God

himself for recreation.

It is against this dark interpretation of the meaning of God's day that the younger brood of Calvinism in this land is rebelling to-day. They see other people cheery and bright, inclined to go people cheery and bright, inclined to go out on an excursion and enjoy themselves on the only day of the week they have an opportunity, and they cannot see for the life of them the harm in it. On the contrary, it is in every way rational. It is surely not a sin to live and move and breathe on a Sunday, and to do so out in the open air, especially in these warm days, is better than within doors; and in jolly company better than alone. Not is days, is better than within doors, and jolly company better than alone. Nor is it any more sinful to drink a giass of beer or a glass of wine on a Sunday than it is any other day. The idea of retracit is any other day. The idea of retrac-tion in this matter of public and popular amusement is as unwise as it is irrational. Sunday is by nature the popular holiday amusement Let it be so so long as the proprieties are

observed. Charles Sumner said that he never understood how a Sunday ought to be observed until he saw the sports and good nature which prevail on a Sunday afternature which prevail of a state which prevail of a shared by an intelligent person who has witnessed similar scenes. The Rev. Sylvester F. Scovel, however, does not Falk Laws, has fallen away from the observances of religion. The churches are empty for the most part; the court itself is not distinguished for habitual attendance or pious practices, though the Emperor William is full of pious sentiment, and even Prince Bismarck can, at times, almost pray as well as he can curse. The very preachers preach heterodoxy, according to the Lutheran view, and bettereds with the property of the control of the property of the prope The very preachers preach necroscopy, according to the Lutheran view, and heterodos ministers are installed in orthodox chains. The teaching at the universities and public lyceums has become atheistic, and such faith as the non-Catholics had has been sapped and undermined. The people still observe the Sunday, but not in the churches; in the public gardens. and beer saloons rather. The preacher preaches his orthodoxy or heterodoxy, whichever it may be, to empty benches; his congregation being out in the air en-

joying its orthodox tipple.

Mr. Scovel gives an interesting digest of a debate in the Berlin Synod of Ministers a debate in the Berlin Synod of Ministers in which the various reverend gentlemen all spoke in the same direction, deploring the growing disrespect for Sabbath obser-vances among the people and blaming the State for countenancing and in a sense, aiding that disrespect. Court Preacher aiding that disrespect. Court Preacher Schrader stated how "all things were so arranged in the hospitals of Berlin that the sick might more easily die without any spiritual ministrations or advice." So he added, "they were to-day in presence of another symptom of the spirit of the times which would hinder even the children's being brought to Christ (alluding to the supplementary schools held on Sunday). And this symptom had even received the support of the existing educational authorities."

All spoke much the same sense, but none laid their finger on the right spot, on the heart of the disease. It is not Sunday that is at fault there or here. It is not the gaiety of the people that is at fault. To be gay is not to be irreligious. It is, with them over there, that the State has persistently favored irreligion, irreligious laws and irreligious teachers; and that the Church has failed to retain its hold on the people. It is the Protestant church and the Protestant State, with its Culturkampf, that has wrought the mischief.

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The Catholic Mecord Annual subscription....

ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch.

Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

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

noon of each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOF WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. Coffery.—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 opinietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what in has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laily of the dlocese.

Believe me,

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880.

A REQUEST.

Many of our subscribers are yet in arrears for the year 1879. We would would send the amount due as soon as possible.

THE GROWTH OF INFIDELITY.

The rapid growth of infidelity, both in Europe and America, is in itself the strongest proof of the to propagate or defend the tenets of Christianity at Protestant assemblies. We now hear a great deal concerning the conversion of pagans and the overthrow of Papists, but little or nothing in relation to an evil which threatens the very existence of every form of Christianity but that having the divine impress itself. Why this silence on the part Fierce, however, as the struggle of Protestants? Is it the silence of shame, the silence of guilt, the ful. The victory will be great and silence of self-condemnation? We do not give any form of Protestantism credit for candor enough to admit its follies, its crimes and its usurpations, and cannot therefore attribute the silence of the sectaries. in the face of infidel strength, to anything but their sense of inefficipowerful foes now menacing Chris-

One of the causes of Protestant helplessness and inability in coping the world. That element has for with infidelity, if it should ever assume to do so, would be the knowledge of the indisputable fact that to Protestantism especially is due the Church the highest form of govern prodigious growth of modern infidelity. Infidels know that one of their main sources of strength lies in the perversity of the heretical the destruction of Catholicity-the only power dreaded by infidelity. Everywhere Protestantism is found to flourish, there we find secret societies devoted to the obliteration of Christian dogma-the derision of Christian precept and practice. The Masonic body owes its marvellous development to the absorption by the aggressive elements of infidelity of the inert masses of sectarian indifferentism. No one can say that Free Masonry is a Christian movement. The Pagan, Jew and Mahometan are as equally welcome to its ranks as the Christian. For the doctrines of Christianity it substitutes tenets of its own, and these of a levelling character. In those countries where Free Masonry has taken root and flourished, infidelity has grown into strength, activity and influence. England was long pointed to by Protestant divines as a country true to its Christian traditions. Yet we have, at this moment, one of its greatest statesmen declaring that the working masses of that country do not believe in Christian doctrines any more than the wealthier classes practice them. We have this according to the testimony of John Bright, for he it was who, in the face of Parliament and the people, made this remarkable declaration Who can claim to know England and its people better than Mr. Bright, who has given his whole life to the study of the condition bloody struggle. However success of the people and the devising may at first incline, it will, as before,

orate their condition? What a reflection on the criminal incapacity of Anglicanism to have a British statesman, in the British Parliament, declare solemnly and unequivocally that the people do not believe in the dogmas of Christianity. If any one be disposed to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Bright's statement, let him reflect on the extraordinary demonstrations held in favor of Bradlaugh when the House, acting under the little remnant of Christian influence yet felt in its midst, decreed his temporary exclusion. Disguise it as Anglicans and other sectaries may, infidelity is on the increase in England. It is on the increase in America. It is rampant in the schools and even in the conventicles. What preacher so popular now-a-days as he who questions the very fundamental doctrines of Christianity? Protestantism has given birth to modern infidelity, and, appalled at the monstrosity of its progeny, takes refuge in miserable equivocations and impotent negations. With Ingersolls and Bradlaughs at home, to be counted by the thousand, they send missionaries to Japan and Zululand, and collect monies to evangelize the French Canadians? Was ever hypocrisy so contemptible? There is but one power to resist infidelity, feel much obliged if our kind friends and that power is Catholicism. We feel free to declare that we very much mistake human nature, with all its defects and weaknesses, if, in the light of Catholic truth, illumining the whole world-if, under the influence of God's holy grace-sincere souls can be longer dragged about utter helplessness of Protestantism attached to the chariot wheels of sectarianism. The day is coming, and coming fast, too, when infidelity will receive a final and effectual check. Catholics should prepare for the struggle-for the struggle, when it does come, will be a struggle between Catholicism on the one hand and every form of heresy and error, combined under the head of infidelity.

THE BANISHMENT OF THE

will be, the result cannot be doubt-

of lasting, aye, everlasting advantage

to mankind.

The banishment of the Jesuits recalls to us the saddest period of European history. The revolutionency and weakness to cope with the ary element, active, energetic and ever ready to take the offensive, has, for more than a century, certainly ruled Europe, and through Europe object the destruction of government as the representative of the principle of authority. But recognizing in the ment, it ever seeks in all countries to abuse the Church-to render it subject to the State, that the State, once destroyed, the Church may fall with bodies who devote so much energy to it. When the politicians of Europe, a century ago, resolved upon the destruction of the Society of Jesus, they were doing the work of the revolutionary party, then plotting the ruin of the monarchies of Europe. They succeeded in suppressing the Society of Jesus, but the fall of nearly every government in Europe within thirty years afterwards shows how powerful, nay, dominant, the spirit of revolution must have been throughout the continent. We greatly fear that Europe is destined to witness again the same scenes of disruption and violence which render the close of the eighteenth century forever memorable. The revolutionists have begun in the same way as they began last century. They have secured the banishment of the Jesuits from several States of the continent. In France, besides banishing the Jesuits, they recall the Communists. In Belgium they have not yet banished these devoted men, but they break off diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In Italy they banish the religious and rob the Church. In France, especially, do we see the spirit of revolution in its most hideous form, threatening every form of order-civil, social and moral. The Jesuits once banished-one of the most formidable foes of revolution removed from the field-success, the revolutionists fondly hope, will be theirs. We anticipate a fierce and

When the hour of trial comes the liberty. Judging from your words members of the Society of Jesus will be found doing active duty-detending the sacred rights of property and advocating the claims of religion, and when victory shines from above upon the just, to these will be given, and with much reason, indeed, a great share of the merit of vanquishing a deadly foe to religion, to human content and advancement.

A GREAT DANGER.

Our American neighbors have reached a crisis in their history. talented and beloved Superioress, Madame Four years ago they permitted a McAleer, who left on Monday last for Deman, not elected by the people, to troit. Madame McAleer's departure has be counted in as President. They only verified in the hearts of these good preferred peace, even in the shape of ladies the poets words "This life is as full preferred peace, even in the shape of of partings as of sunny hours," and the void made by her absence will not soon be filled. We join them in wishing her a now face to face with the very same difficulty. The Republican managers, anticipating defeat, are dever, but only au revoir. We have also to vising schemes to secure the election of General Garfield. Senator Conkling has, it appears, decided on changing the mode of choosing the electoral college in New York in a manner to enable the Republican minority of that State to select a majority of electors. No scheme could be conceived in a more perverse spirit of injustice. The States have always, in Presidential contests, voted as States, and any attempt to make a change with the view of controven ing the will of the people is revolutionary in the last degree. We believe the attempt will be made, and only hope that the sense of right pervading the citizens of the Republic will prevent its being successful. But if successful for the moment. as the plotters may be, they will certainly deserve the severest chastisement of the people. If Gen. Hancock be true to his word he will, if elected, take the Presidential chair. matter how angry they may grow We will be glad, indeed, if the attempt we speak of be made to deprive him of election, to have him insist on his right, and thus save the Republic from the danger of utter destruction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE are pleased to see that two London boys, Thomas Payne and Peter Kavanagh, have become part owners of the Toledo Globe. We have no doubt, under the new management, the paper will become one nals in America.

friend, Mr. J. L. Troy, has become connected with the Connecticut Catholic of Hartford. We wish him every success. It will be no fault of his if the paper does not become spicy and popular, and at the same time thoroughly Catholic.

A LETTER from Rome says that a proselytizer was badly mobbed in that city recently. The fellow had been distributing tracts among a crowd in the Piazza Navons, when all of a sudden they resented the insult to their faith by tearing up the tracts and chasing him away from the place altogether. He is not likely to do much tract business here again, for some time at least.

ADVICES from Europe say that it probable relations between France and the Vatican will be broken off. De Freycinct pretends to be pleased at the prospect. The government has now taken steps to expel the There will be Dominican Order. before long a sudden stop put to the irreligious legislation of the infidels who now hold power. Nothing better could be expected from the bosom friends of the Communists.

A DUBLIN dispatch says that meetings to sanction the land agitation in its more advanced character were held on Sunday last in various parts of the west of Ireland. Representatives of the Land League attended the meetings. At Dunmore, county Galway, resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to continue the agitation for the abolition of landlordism and the establishment of peasant proprietary, also congratulating the American nation on its 104th anniversary of Independence. representative of the Land Leagues said that the Irish to-day were fighting the same battle that the Americans fought in the last

BISHOP CORRIGAN, of Newark, is reported to have said at the closing exercises of St. Peter's College, Jersey City: "This is a land of liberty, and where your teachers will not be persecuted as they have been in another of the very best means to ameli- rest in the end with the right. Land which pretends to worship ciety, but also to the dismemberment of

here to-day I am sure you will do honor to this country and to your professors, the good Jesuits, who, despite all that has been said against them, are among the best friends that youth has ever had. But, just as the disciples of Christ grew stronger according to the rigor of their persecution, so too will the good fathers of the Society of Jesus yet rise triumphant despite those who would beat them down. And it could not be otherwise, for all they do is done for the greater glory of God."

THE amiable ladies of the Sacred Hear have had to mourn the departure of their or announce, with deep regret, the departure of Miss Bessie Du Hamel, one of this year's graduates. Miss Du Hamel returns to Washington, and we are inclined to envy Washington society the possession of so clever and amiable a graduate.

FIFTY young men, full of enterprise and mayhap religious zeal, have gallantly seceded from Bond street Church, Toronto, and have succeeded in persuading Rev. Mr. Handford to become their pastor. This is indeed very enterprising, though some doubtle:s there are who will declare that it is not at all edifying. These young men have raised \$2,600 amongst themselves and are about to give it as salary to the rejected pastor of Bond street Church. Have these fifty young men fifty parents who might, in good truth, pected to exercise a little parental authority, even to the extent of using a good birch rod? But we forget. This is a country of free religious thought, and the opinions of the fifty young men must be duly regarded by even the parents, no over the matter.

"IF anything," says the Catholic Advance, (speaking of the United States), "merits the earnest consideration of Catholics it is the essential spirit of unity so necessary to the well-being of a community." We think the quotation equally applicable to Canada-Catholic first and Nationalist afterwards should be the first principle of every Catholic, not only regarding matters purely spiritual, but whatever tends to advance the material interests of the community. No matter what flower of the most useful and popular jour- figures on their national escutcheon, whether "Shamrock, Rose or Thistle," they should twine them in harmony WE are glad to notice that our old around the Cross. If there is one this lamentable want of unity is felt -and felt, too, to their great detriment-it is in the support which they tender to Catholic journalism. Journalism is a power so potent in itself. whether for good or evil, finding its way as it does not only to the houses of the high and cultured, but educating the masses of the lowly, and biasing the tendencies of the youthful mind, that it becomes a subject of paramount importance to purify and This could be done, if our people were once fully imbued with idea "that union means strength." The material, both literary and monetary, exists; nothing is wanting | the ministers will take a lesson from save the application of the principle

> In GLANCING over the pages of one of our daily papers, an incident relating to the divorce question in the United States caught our eye. It seems a lady applied for a divorce, on the plea that she had ceased to respect her husband and was tired of living with him after esteem had gone. Flimsy as was the reason, she was accessful in her application, and the dis carded husband, disappointed in one nuptial bond, was eager to form another, provided his former wife placed no obstacles in the way; she not only acquiesced, but was present at the wedding and presented Madame No. Two with a \$50 donation. What a sad parody on the most sacred and tender associations that the human heart is capable of experiencing, and what a conclusive argument against those baneful parliamentary inno nfringe the moral law but destroy th foundations of the political and material greatness of a nation. Nations as well as ndividuals have their destiny. Nation are living things, and to quote in contin-uation the words of the lamented D'Arcy McGee, "the finger of injustice cannot be laid on one without an injury, an injustice to the whole." Nations, as we have said, before, have their destiny. And the des-tiny of nations means nothing more than destiny of aggregated individuals, sed in a common bond of union, by linked in a common bond of union, by the social and moral laws which serve to bind and protect them. The first of these laws are imprinted on every human heart by the universal Lawgiver, God Himself, with a wisdom that not only enhances the Divine complacency with which He is pleased to regard His own works, but with pleased to regard His own works, but with a loving forethought for the material pros-perity as well as the eternal felicity of His children. Marriage is the key-stone of so-ciety, and whatever tends to impair the solidity of that foundation must necessarily tend not only to the disruption of so-

nations. It is with deepest regret we read of the efforts made by some of our Canadian journals to introduce so baneful a system into Canada; and we appeal for an earnest and energetic protest from every honest man and woman, irrespective of political difference or religious creed, for we all, at least, believe in the infallibility of a Crustical God

At the Orange celebration in St. Mary's, on the 12th, the Rev. Mr. Elliott, of St. Thomas, said it was necessary to have such associations, in order to "struggle successfully against the propagandism of the Church of Rome, which, like some hidden volcanic fire, is ever working beneath a seeming fair exterior. The peace and prosperity of Europe is terribly endangered by the machinations of Romish emissaries." It was very warm in St. Mary's on the 12th. We would advise Mr. Elliot, of St Thomas, not to speak again at an Orange demon-stration when the heat is so extreme. THE London Examiner, a paper

which seldom takes a friendly view of matters Catholic, thus speaks of Prince Bismark's humiliation at the hands of the Church party:-"Prince Bismarck is beating a Parthian retreat. The standards are unfurled, the drums and fifes play, the generals are pointed to fields not yet won; but there is a retreat nevertheless. The Church Regulation bill is virtually an admission of defeat. His Holiness the Pope and the nuncios, not the soldiers and diplomatists of Austria and France, have baffled Otto von Bismark. After a struggle of seven years the Chancellor sues for terms with the Vatican. The weapons employed against him wer wielded with surpassing skill, and they have been of a kind against which "blood and iron" were of no avail. Nothing is gained when the supporters of the Falk laws assert that theirs is the victory. The Roman Catholics of Germany have fought the parliamentary battle with such a nice calculation of political dynamics that the Prussian government, forsaken by the liberal party, has always stood in the minority when the Roman Catholics chose to have it so. The Vatican has so continuously employed this political rower against the government, in both imperial and Prussian Parliaments, that at last Prince Bismarck cries peccavi; and the new bill is nothing but the terms with which he

sues for peace." THE following from the New York who wish to be recognized as ministers of the Gospel. Let the most characterless charlatan come forward and ask these men for the use of their pulpits, and straightway permission is granted, with the understanding, of course. that the Pope and the Catholics are to be dealt with in the most summary manner. It is presumed-and the presumption, we regret to say, in most cases holds good—that this is a popular theme, that it will draw a recatholics. The rest are comprised of crowd, and that all concerned will some twelve Protestant denominations. reap a rich harvest in the financial results. This was very noticeable some time since in the case of the little church on Queen's Avenue. But now that the grand attraction has been removed-now that the little mischievous acrobat has left for other parts in which to go through his performances—the number in and about the place could oftentimes be counted on one's finger-ends. direct that influence to its utmost. are pleased to see that many minis ters of London have treated this class of persons as they deserved, refusing to have anything to do with them. We hope that in future all experience. They will most assuredly soil their hands whenever they touch the Pope's weeds:

"That a convert Jew, together with a Baptist minister deposed for drunkenness, and two or three other adventurers of unpleasant antecedents, should be able to organize a Church by the simple process organize a Church by the simple process of advertising is not a strange thing, but it is certainly remarkable that men like McNamara, Fishblatt, and the pretended ex-priests, should be able to obtain the dorsement of half a dozen of the leading Christian ministers of this city. The atter seems to have made no latter seems to have made no inquiry whatever about the American Catholic Church or the American Independent Catholic Church, but gave the adventurers who were concerned in those organizations their hearty support and approval. Fish-blatt and McNamara announced them-selves as enemies of the Roman Catholic Church, and straightway ministers of exceptional intelligence and piety lent them all the aid in their power. By they are probably convinced that they made a serious mistake."

HARD ON BAD CATHOLICS.

At the banquet tendered the delegates the Young Men's National Convention, at Washington, the other day, Ex-Governor Tom Young, of Ohio, responded to the toast: "The President of the United States." The Catholic Visitor's reporter

says:
"He expressed in feeling terms the astonishment that overwhelmed him on meeting so large and distinguished a body assembled in the name of the Catholic Church, and uttered sentiments of cordial friendship towards all good and practical Catholics whom his life's experience had taught him to cherish. "As to careless and indifferent Catholics, said he," the less said about them the better," a sentiment which was heartily applicated.

HAMILTON.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

As already stated, the Separate School closed with a public examination on the 30th of June. There were no prizes offered this year, but those of the pupils who found their names in the honor lists were apparently as well satisfied. The laurel wreath is occasionally a good substitute for the more material reward.

The Governor General's silver medal. awarded for general proficiency, was won by Adalbert Schwendau. It is a beautiful

by Adalbert Schwendau. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and the recipient is in every way worthy of it.

Parents wonder how they are going to keep their boys "off the streets" during the next few weeks. Easy enough. Cut out a daily allowance of work for them, see that they spend part of the time reading some useful book, and let them play the rest, but in good company and in a proper manner, of course. Enforce this or any similar curiculum of your this or any similar curiculum of own and you will be well pleased with the results.

It is worthy of note that Mr. M. Fitz-patrick, who, though not now, was for a long time, a member of the School Board, never missed a Separate Scho amination in 22 years. Some of our present members might make a note of

this.

There are four Separate Schools in this

There are four Separate Schools in this city, besides the Model or Central School, and the school directly in charge of the and the school directly in charge of the St. Joseph's Convent, making six in all. These employ twenty one teachers, and have on their registers the names of some 1200 pupils. The desks are all of the modern description, and the maps and such other requisites are chiefly of the latest

FATHER LILLES' PICNIC. Notwithstanding the numerous attrac-tions elsewhere, the annual picnic held in Freelton on Dominion Day, in aid of the Church over which Rev. Father Lilles has charge, was very successful. There were the usual athletic games and sports, which were largely patronized and afforded great amusement. The most interesting part of the programme was the contest for the gold cross as to who should be the handsomest young woman of the vicinity. This aroused all the gallantry of the young men and caused frequent re-course to plethoric wallets and deeply-set pockets. It was finally decided in favor of Miss E. Duffy, of Carlisle. In the course of one of the races a valuable mare belonging to Mr. Macarly, of Nelson, stumbled and broke her leg. Otherwise everything need of measurements. bled and broke her leg. Otherwise every thing passed of smoothly. The gross pro-ceeds amounted to \$350.

DUNDAS ITEMS.
The exact sum realized out of the celebrated cane contest on Dominion Day, amounted to \$556.70. The general re-

turns for the picnic are not yet all in.

Besides winning the cane, Mayor Wardell also won the mammoth wedding cake. Times applies with much force to the Having but a very remote prospect of using it himself, he intends giving it away. He announces that he will give it to the first Dundas girl that gets married after date of publication. This it seems should call forth the thanks of every reasonable young woman; but now we they are asking to have an eligible young man thrown in with the cake, and, more than that, they want the Mayor to add his six dollar stick to the bargain, as it might be necessary for the purposes of "re-

construction.' Dundas has had its census taken lately, The same mistake is made here as where in giving the Catholic body the pearance of a sect, by ranking it between semi-colors with the various Protestant denominations. Cathclicism is not a sect, it is a unit; and if it takes an ad infinitum series of fractions to make up the Protestant whole, it is their lookout, not ours. Make up your census returns, gentlemen, under the heading of Catholic and Protestant, and then, if it be necessary that the latter should know their numbers in sections,

give that statement separately.

Mr. B. Collins died at his residence in
Dundas on Dominion Day. Mr. Collins was well and favorably known in both Dundas and Hamilton, having been a resident of the former place some 25 or 30 years. Requiescat in CROPS AND MARKETS.

Accounts from all parts of the Niagara peninsula as to the state of the crops are very encouraging. Wheat indications are rather above the average; potatoes, on the whole, show an advance of 20 per cent. above the ordinary crop; oats in like manner; apples hold their own; peaches above the average, and generally all fruits; but hay shows an average decrease ten

Quotations on marketable articles can only be obtained satisfactorily on days, and partly so on Tuesdays and Thurs. days. On Saturday, the 10th inst., the market was well supplied with all kinds of commodities. Fruit, including rasperries, currants and cherries, was in abundance, and at low prices; beef brought from 5½c. to 6½c.; mutton 5½c. to 7c.; veal 4c. to 5c.; lamb 8c. to 10c.; eggs an average of 14c.; butter 22c. and potatoes 15c. per peck. The wood market was comparatively light, as also the grain market. No barley, peas or oats, prospects if any very slight. White wheat and winter red brought \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring wheat the same, and oats 37c. Wood is scarce in the John street market, farmers being busy at present. The wood-yards are well supplied at \$5.50 for No. 1. "HANG THE BANNER ON THE OUTER WALL,"

Over the question of liquor traffic, Hamilton is divided into two great camps on which the advocates of the Scott Act and their opponents are respectively en-trenched. A day in September has been appointed for a pitched battle, and in the meantime both parties are preparing for it with all their might. Every argument that can illustrate the "evils of intemperance" on one side, or denounce the tyranny of trespassing on "liberty and private rights" on the other, is freely used. Two great Armstrong guns from abroad are bombarding each other night after night in the presence of thou-sands, and furnish material for many a petty verbal encounter among citizens afterwards. The press very wisely, for the present, says little. The Tants, however, thinks King Dodd's seems to ho Act is not lusive expectant

inst. It is gramme of every to have a ve will be mad steamer So Society has TH Much con as no do Catholic cir

claiming to the same n two actions as the Po Jesuits, and munists-is coming fro cannot be afraid of " his tyranr sense of her the anoma abettor of Rome is an state of a great heart too Cathol in Rome, a sway over t ministry h of Protesta

Friday last,

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As your the demon

"Bovne's everything peace, ever greatest ec brethren guard ag might be said to be and boys i from all panied by Park will music, gar keepers a tion of the assemble a better perl can parad roads, and

things do and down Planks a your foot son sailin time, con he had re if going t poor opin took for figure-he There is you might Patterson The be their chi

proper guithings dificial a some miquine to boys and This y the Prov as well a that has account satisfied she scatt tions, ar There a reaches greed to iest of t

> Separat lineal A country from hi it seem

Mr.

ever, thinks that Gibson is sinking under King Dodd's heavy blows, and the Spectator seems to hold the opinion that the Scott Act is not of much account, anyhow. Both parties seem confident of success, but like shrewd generals they depend more upon energetic actions than delusive expectations.

lusive expectations.

FATHER MATHEW PICNIC.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence
Society is arranging for a picnic to be
held at Oakville on Monday, the 19th
inst. It is preparing an excellent programme of games, &c.; will have music
of every kind, and intends altogether
to have a very enjoyable time. The trip to have a very enjoyable time. The trip will be made on board the commodious steamer Southern Belle. A trip to Oak-ville by water is a treat in itself, and well worth the very small fee which the Society has fixed for the whole day's amuse-

ment. The picnic has every prospect of being successful. THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

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ther ny a Much comment is excited in this city, as no doubt everywhere else, among Catholic circles, by the strange conduct of rulers of France. That a body of men claiming to be intelligent should almost in the same motion declare themselves for two actions in their spirit as far asunder as the Poles — the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the pardoning of the Com-Jesuits, and the pardoning of the Communists—is at any time astonishing, but coming from the leaders of a great Catholic nation, is simply incomprehensible. It cannot be that France is still so much afraid of "the man of blood and iron," that she seeks to conciliate him by aping his tyrannical measures! Perhams his tyrannical measures! Perhaps a sound castigation more severe than the last would bring "the grand nation" to a sense of her duty, and remove her from the anomalous position of being a per-secutor of Catholic institutions, and the abettor of a criminal horde that once threatened the destruction of the nation. Rome is an evidence, however, that this state of affairs cannot last long. The great heart of the French nation is surely too Catholic to bear it. Even the red-shirted hero was ingloriously beaten in Rome, and it is not likely that half-crazy infidel Gambetta will long hold sway over the destinies of la belle France.

The strange action of the French ministry has not escaped the notice even of Protestant writers. The Spectator of Friday last, in a most liberal article, comments on the injustice and tyranny exhibited in the banishment of the Jesuits, and foretells a well-deserved punishment TWELFTH OF JULY.

As your correspondent goes to post the demonstration commemorative of "Bovne's ill-fated river" has made con-Boyne's ill-lated river" has made considerable progress. As far as heard from, everything has passed off in exterior peace, everybody looking on with the greatest equanimity, and the Hamilton brethren being particularly careful to guard against accidents. Statisticians might be pleased to know that there is said to be some 20 000 Orangement. said to be some 20,000 Orangemen, women and boys in the streets to-day, assembled from all parts of Central Ontario, accompanied by 40 bands of music. Dundurn Park will be the scene of the picnic, where music, games and speeches by prominent Orangemen and members of Parliament will be the order of the day. Hotel keepers are doing a large trade, as creature comforts are in great demand. It is claimed to be the largest demonstration of the kind ever seen in Hamilton. Orangemen say that they are bound to assemble annually on the 12th of July at their respective lodges, but that processions are optional. It would be better perhaps if processions were dispensed with altogether. However, if Oranger can parade mile after mile through dusty can parade mine after mine through dusty roads, and exercise their vital forces on drums and bugles, under a sweltering July sun, surely others will not find it a hard job to watch them from a comfort-able position under a cool shady tree. BEACH NOTES.

There are a good many objectionable things down at the beach. First of all, the south pier is in a highly "demoralized" condition. A little practice moving up and down this structure would very soon make one an expert walker of tight ropes make one an expert walker of tight ropes. Planks are scarce, stones and nail-heads plenty, and when you meet a beam it is very often a delusion, for when you put your foot on it, down you go. Any person sailing through the canal for the first time, coming from Hamilton, would think hand a search the god of civilization of he had reached the end of civilization, or, he had reached the end of civilization, of, if going to Hamilton, would form a very poor opinion of the city's condition if he took for his criterion that admirable figure-head, the Burlington south pier. There is no use enquiring whose fault it is, you might as well ask "who struck Billy Patterson."

The beach is a nice place: but it would their children to go there unless under proper guardianship. There are some good things down at the beach plainly beneficial and amusing, but there are some more whose benefits would resome more whose benefits would require to be explained to inexperienced boys and girls.

GREEDY TORONTO.

This year it is Hamilton's turn to have the Provincial Fair. Toronto knows this as well as anyboby else, but with the greed that has exhibited itself in all heractions, she is getting up an exhibition on her own account with the plain intention of undermining the one at Hamilton, for not satisfied with making it a local exhibition, she scatters flaming posters in all direc-tions, and calls it "Canada's Great Fair." There are occasions when even greed over-reaches itself, and Toronto, exhibiting her greed to the world, has proved herself greed-iest of the greedy. That city has no idea of, fair play or if it has, it is embodied in the proposition: Everything for Toronto, nothing for anywhere else."

MISCELLANEOUS.
Mr. A. Doyle, of Ottawa, formerly well known in Hamilton as a teacher in our Separate Schools, has published a pamphlet demonstrating his great mathematical discovery, the "Tri-section of a Recti-lineal Angle." Mr. Doyle's reputation as a mathematician stands unexcelled in this country, and anything in that line coming from his pen is well worthy of considera-Allusion will be made to this

the neat, and a veterinary surgeon pro-nounced it a case of sunstroke." People don't bother themselves as to whether the brick or the mare was the "cause of sun-stroke," but the question to be solved is, who was drawing the brick?" The lawyers of Hamilton have decided to fete Miles O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., some-

to fete Miles O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., some-time in September next, by way of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his call to the bar. There is no more popular or esteemed member of the profes this city than Judge O'Reilly, and it is to be hoped that he will be handsomely feted on the occasion of the celebration of his Golden Wedding to Dame Justice. It may be remarked that the veteran barrister looks as hale and hearty to-day as if fifty years were the full extent of his life. The fire that occurred on Catherine st.

The fire that occurred on Catherine signs the other morning made quite a thrilling scene. Half-past three o'clock—the dawn of a calm summer's morning—is just the time to cause the crackling of flames, firemen and the engines to be sensational, and a mountain side lit up with noon-day brightness im-parts a little of the romantic to the more matter of fact destruction of solid timber Hundreds of people turned out—but whether to observe the beauties of the scene, or just to look at the fire, has not been precisely ascertained.

It is amusing to notice how the secular press will copy the most ridiculous re-ports about Church matters. It is not long since we were gravely informed that the Pope was about to annul the celibacy of the clergy, and that he had compromised with Bismarck on Falk Laws, with other with Bismarck on Falk Laws, with other yarns of a like description, all of which were as gravely contradicted in subsequent issues. In Irish matters they are almost as absurd. A paragraph is now going the rounds referring to a meeting of Irishmen in Philadelphia, the particulars of which could only originate in the brain of a sensational reporter. Every second word is "fire" tional reporter. Every second word is "fire" "blood," "tooth for tooth," "death, dealing dynamite" &c., besides making the members call themselves a "most desperate set of devils," winding up with "Erin go Bragh" and sic semper tyrannis. The reporter, in his hurry, no doubt, omitted E pluribus vnum, skynogatchee, and sine qua non. CLANCAHILL.

FROM PERTH.

FATHER O'CONNOR'S ENTERPRISE.

As an indication that our good old town of Perth-upon-Tay is still holding its own, we note with pleasure the much-needed improvements which the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, parish priest, generously secondod common, parish priest, generously secondary ed by ris appreciative congregation, has been enabled to effect in and around St. John's Church, vestry and parsonage, during the comparatively short term of thirteen months that he has been stationed in Perth, and which have cost, we are in-formed, the sping amount of pearly formed, the snug amount of nearly twenty-one hundred dollars. We certainly think that Father O'Connor has every reason to feel satisfied with the result, so far, of his praiseworthy efforts to amelio rate the social status of his present charge, and that we are justified in arriving at this conclusion in the premises, we point to the significant fact which has lately come the significant fact which has lately come to our knowledge upon the best authority, namely, that the rev. gentleman has already set the ball moving again among the ladies of his congregation ready set the ball moving again among the ladies of his congregation here, with the view of getting up a grand bazaar, to be held during the third week in January next, the proceeds whereot, in January next, the proceeds whereot, we understand, he proposes to devote to JUNIOR BOYS' DEPARTMENT-Sister M. erection of the tower and minarets of St. John's Church. We can only say that we sincerely wish his reverence the fullest measure of success in his laudable undertaking .- Perth Courier.

TEMPERANCE.

On Sunday afternoon, the members of the Father Mathew Temperance Society assembled at St. Mary's Church, when an appropriate discourse was delivered by the chaplain, Father O'Mahony. We are pleased to see that this excellent society has of late received quite an impetus, and earnestly hope the good work will go on earnestly hope the good work will go on in the same manner for all time to

BLYTH AND WINGHAM.

Rev. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, will deliver a lecture on "The Popular Objections to the Catholic Church," in Blyth, on the morning of Sunday, 25th instant. The lecture will also be given in the church in Wingham, on the evening of the same day. We hope the churches in these places will be crowded on each occasion. The subject is a timely one, and will be treated in a The subject masterly manner.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Perth, Ont., July 6th, 1880.

Dear Sir,—I have found the Record during the twelve months that I have been on the list of its subscribers, so entirely deserving of the flattering endorsation given it by the Venerable Bishop of London, that I cannot now part its company; and therefore I here enclose you my subscription for another year from the 1st instant. JOHN S. O'CONNOR, P. P.

GODERICH.

A pic-nic will be held on 28th inst., at Goderich, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peters, whose magnanmious spirit on such occasions is well known, which praise-worthy cordiality and energy will ensure for Father Watters a most successful issue to his endeavors to liquidate the debt on the Separate School building.

Mrs. McGinnis, who was instantaneously

killed during the thunder storm on the 9th inst., by the express running over her, was a very much respected member of St. Peters. May she rest in peace. You will have seen in the dailies a re-

Those peculiar expressions called "bulls" it seems are not confined to any particular nation. Here is one by a local of this city: "Stricken Down."—Yesterday a valuable mare belonging to a lady (engaged in drawing brick) was prostrated by

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

THE HONOR ROLL FOR THE TERM.

The Separate Schools have now closed for the summer vacation. Below will be found the honor roll in the different departments. The schools will re-open on the 1st of September:

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—BOYS—S. R. Brown,

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—BOYS—S. R. Brown,
Teacher.

Highest Prize-marks—1st Division.
Christian Doctrine—J. Conroy, F. McNiff, John Burns, C. Fitzgibbon, I. Durkin,
J. State, J. McNiff, M. Fitzgibbon, F.
Weston, G. J. Aust, J. Simple, T. Denahy.
Reading.—J. O'Meara, C. Fitzgibbon, F.
McNiff, J. Conroy, A. Tillman, J. McNiff,
T. Denahy, M. Fitzgibbon, W. McDonald,
J. Kelly, J. Simple, E. Finnegan.
Spelling and Dictation.—J. O'Meara, J.
Conroy, M. Fitzgibbon, F. McNiff, G. J.
Aust, J. McNiff, W. McDonald, J. Simple,
W. Coles, J. Kelley, T. O'Meara, T. Denahy,
Nolan, J. Nolan, J. Whitbred.
Dictation—First prize, equally merited by J.
Nolan, J. Durkin,
J. Wiley; second, equally merited by J.
Arrithmetic—First prize, equally merited by F. Armitt, R. Skellington, J. Wiley; second, equally merited by J.
Writing—First prize, equally merited by J.
Nolan, J. Durkin,
J. Wiley; second, equally merited by J.
Nolan, J. Durkin, J. Pendergast; third, equally merited by J.
Nolan, J. Durkin, J. Pendergast; third, equally merited by J.
Nolan, J. Durkin, J. Walley; second, equally merited by J.
Nolan, J. Durkin, J. Wiley; second, equally merited by J.
Nolan, J. Durkin, J. Wiley; second, equally merited by J.
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Nolan, J. Wiley; second, equally merited by J.
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Aust, J. McNiff, W. McDonald, J. Simple, W. Coles, J. Kelley, T. O'Meara, T. Denalty, Grammar.—F. McNiff, M. Fitzgibbon, J. Conroy, W. Coles, G. J. Aust, I. Durkin, J. McNiff, J. Kelly, J. State, J. O'Meara, A. Tillman, W. McDonald, T. Denahy. Geography—C. Fitzgibbon, J. Conroy, M. Fitzgibbon, J. O'Meara, F. McNiff, G. J. Aust, I. Durkin, J. McNiff, A. Tillman, J. Burns, J. State

Burns, J. State.

History.—C. Fitzgibbon, J. Conroy, F.
McNiff, G. J. Aust, M. Fitzgibbon, J.
O'Meara, J. Kelly, W. Coles, J. State, J.
MNiff Writing.-G. J. Aust, J. O'Meara, F.

Writing.—G. J. Aust, J. O'Meara, F. McNiff, T. Lewis, M. Fitzgibbon, F. Watson, J. McNiff, J. Simple, W. McDonald, A. Tillman, W. Coles.

Bookkeeping.—C. Fitzgibbon, M. Fitzgibbon, G. J. Aust, T. Lewis, F. McNiff,

O'Meara, I. Durkin.

gibbon, G. J. Aust, T. Lewis, F. McNiff, J. O'Meara, I. Durkin.
Arithmetic.—J. Conroy, M. Fitzgibbon, J. O'Meara, T. Lewis, F. McNiff, G. J. Y. Aust, J. Kelly, J. McNiff, C. Fitzgibbon, G. I. Durkin, W. Coles, T. Denahy.
Mensuration.—J. Conroy, G. J. Aust, M. Fitzgibbon, F. McNiff, J. O'Meara, I. Durkit, W. Coles.
Geometry.—J. Conroy, G. J. Aust, C. Fitzgibbon, M. Fitzgibbon
SECOND DIVISION.
Christian Doctrine.—L. Orndorff, C. Curran, J. O'Flaherty, F. Lewis, E. Burns, J. Moisse, H. Coppinger, John Morkin.
Reading—Alex. Williams, J. Palladino, L. Orndorff, F. Lewis, G. Thompson, Jas. Morkin, J. Croney, J. O'Flaherty.
Spelling and Dictation—Jno. Morkin, G. Thompson, J. Palladino, L. Orndorff, C. Curran, J. O'Flaherty, Jas-Morkin.

Morkin. Morkin.
Grammar—J. Moisse, G. Thompson, E. Burns, J. Palladino, C. Curran, Jno. Morkin, J. O'Flaherty, L. Orndorff.
Geography—J. Moisse, G. Thompson, J. Palladino, Jno. Morkin, L. Palladino, Jas.

Writing—J. Palladino, T. H. Maloney,
L. Orndorff, L. Palladino, F. Lewis, H.
Coppinger, Jno. Morkin, J. O'Flaherty,
Jas. Morkin.

Arithmetic—J. Moisse, Jno. Morkin, G. Thompson, L. Orndorff, J. Palladino, E. Kickman, E. Burns, J. O'Flaherty, Jas. Morkin.

Morkin.

Good Conduct—Joseph Conroy, James McNiff, Joseph State, pupils 1st division.

Joseph Palladino made most progress in all branches in 2nd division.

Examiners, Mons. Bruyere, Rev. M. J. Tiernan, teachers and others. The pupils acquitted themselves well, and the classes showed rest

second; A. Black and Henry Tierney.
Dictation—First prize, equally merited by F. Spearman, T. Gleeson and F. Cole.
Arithmetic—First prize, equally merited by M. Ward, T. Gleeson and Wm. Fitzpatrick; second, equally merited by H. Ryan, F. Cole, P. Lewis and E. Morkin.
Writing—First prize, equally merited by H. Ryan, F. Kelly, D. Walsh and T. Ellis.
Personal neatness—First prize, equally merited by T. Ellis and F. Cole.
Regular Attendance—Henry Ryan.

Regular Attendance—Henry Ryan.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT—GIRLS—Sister M. Teresa, teacher.

Christian Doctrine—First prize, equally merited by Annie Griffin, Maggie Daly, Jane Paladine, Annie O'Meara, Katie Daly; econd prize, Ellie O'Meara, Katie Golds

Reading-First prize, equally merited by Lizzie Corcoran, Joanna Breen, Jane Pala-dine, Ellie O'Meara; second prize equally merited by Annie Cooney and M. Daly Spelling and Dictation—First prize, equally merited by Annie Griffin, Mary Bright, Katie O'Gorman, Eva McCarthy;

second prize, equally merited by Mary Quinn and A. Quirk. Quinn and A. Quirk.
Writing—First prize, equally merited by
Annie Cooney, Maggie Daly, Katie Daly,
Katie Goldsberry; second prize, equally
merited by Eva McCarthy, Jane Paladine,
Arithmetic—First prize, equally merited
by Jane Paladine, Ellie O'Meara, Joanna
Breen, L. Corcoran; second prize, equally
merited by Nellie Quirk, M. Daly.
Granumar—First prize, equally merited

Grammar—First prize, equally merited by Nellie Quirk, Joanna Breen, Annie Cooney, Katie Daly; second, equally merited by Annie O'Meara, A. Griffin.

third, equally merited by F. Armitt, J. Martin, P. Nevler and M. Durkin.
Grammar—First prize, merited by R. Skellington; second, equally merited by J. Wiley, M. Durkin, L. Mulkern, J. Whitherd J. Pandargart, third acceleration

bred, J. Pendergast; third, equally merited by J. Durkin, P. Maher, J. Nolan. Geography—First prize, equally merited by R. Skellington, J. Pendergast, J. Wiley, J. Nolan, F. Armitt; second, equally mer-ited by J. Nevler, L. Mulkern, M. Durkin, J. Whithead

Writing—First prize, equally merited by J. Martin, R. Skellington, J. Nolan, J. Nevler; second, equally merited by J. Wi-ley, J. Whitbred, R. Carty, M. Durkin.

ley, J. Whitbred, R. Carty, M. Durkin.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Christion Doctrine—First prize, equally merited by H. Simple, R. Carty, J. White, J. Larkin, M. Hurley; second prize, equally merited by J. Sullivan, A. Gilliese, G. Mansell, F. Navan.

Reading—First prize, equally merited by J. White, R. Carty, H. Simple, W. O'Brien, J. Sullivan; second prize, equally merited by G. Mansell, A. Gilliese, J. Nolan, J. Larkin, T. Naven, M. Hurley.

J. Nolan, J. Larkin, T. Naven, M. Hurley.

Arithmetic—First prize, equally merited by R. Pevler. T. Naven, J. White, A. Gilliese, G. Mansell; second, equally merited by J. Nolan, W. Gleeson, H. Simple, J.

Naven.
Writing—First prize, equally merited by J. Nolan, T. Naven, J. White, R. Pevler; second prize, equally merited by J. Mansell, J. Naven, E. Grant.

Mansell, J. Naven, E. Grant.
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT — SENIOR DIVISION,
THIRD CLASS.
Christian Doctrine—First prize, equally
merited by L. Fitzhenry, T. Maher, K.
Simple, M. McInnis and J. Mahony.
Reading—1st prize, equally merited by
K. Simple, T. Maher, M. McInnis, A.
Primrose, L. Fitzhenry, A. Gleeson and T.
Ryan.

Ryan.

Ryan.
Arithmetic—First prize, merited by M.
McInnis, T. Maher, L. Fitzhenry, R. Simple, J. Mahoney, M. Hannafin.
Grammar—First prize, equally merited
by A. Murphy, K. Simple, M. McInnis, T.
Maher; second, T. Ryan, M. Hannafin, L.
Fitzhenry. Geography—First prize, merited by M. McInnis, K. Simple, L. Fitzhenry, J. Mahoney, T. Maher; second, A. Primrose, M.

McGeary.
Canadian History—First prize, merited by T. Maher, M. McInnis, J. Maheney, K.

by T. Maher, M. McInnis, J. Mahoney, K. Simple, T. Fitzhenry.
Spelling and Dictation—First prize, merited by M. McInnis, J. Mahoney, T. Maher, T. Ryan; second, A. Gleeson, A. Primrose, A. Murphy.

JUNIOR DIVISION—SECOND CLASS.
Christian Doctrine—First prize, equally merited by K. O'Donnell, M. O'Brien, N. Couney, L. Rache, L. Primrose, C. Carty.

Coomey, L. Roche, L. Primrose, C. Carty.
T. McInnis, M. Pendergast.
Reading—1st prize, equally merited by
N. Coomey, M. O'Brien, K. O'Donnell, T.
McInnis, L. Roche, C. Hassett and N. Moo-

Arithmetic—1st prize, merited by M. O'Brien, L. Roche, L. Primrose and N.

Writing—1st prize, merited by M. O'Brien, K. O'Donnell and M. Pendergast.

COMMENCEMENTS.

On the afternoon of June 25th, the ladies Alphonsus, Teacher.

Christian Doctrine—First prize, equally merited by G. Delisle, L. Hodgkinson, Patrick Hurson and William Shea.

Reading—First prize, equally merited by T. Gleeson, J Delisle, and J. Longhane, Prist prize, equally merited by the diocese. The invitations of the C. M. B. Association.

Answer to correspondent.—1st, "Bene-T. Gleeson, J Delisle, and J. Loughnane, second; equally merited by J. Burke, P. Crotty and Wm. Morkin.

Grammar—First prize, equally merited by T. Ellis, J. Burns and T. Ranahan, second, equally merited by J. Tierney, H. Ryan and J. Delisle.

Geography—First prize, equally merited by F. Spearman, T. Gleeson and F. Cole, second; A. Black and Henry Tierney.

Dictation—First prize, equally merited by F. Spearman, T. Gleeson and F. Cole.

Arithmedic—First prize, equally merited by F. Spearman, T. Gleeson and F. Cole.

Arithmetic—First prize, equally merited by F. Spearman, T. Gleeson and F. Cole. made an appropriate and gratifying reply.

Miss Millar, daughter of Joaquin Millar,

"The poet of the Sierras," then advanced
and read the prize list, which we would
like to give did space permit us—but we
cannot overlook the claims of the fair girl graduates who received their justly earned honors, viz., the gold medals of the year to Miss Agnes O'Neil, Miss Lizzie Carter, Miss Sara Coffey and Miss Rosie McElderry, all Enfants de Marie.

The closing exercises of Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls, at which Miss Symnos, of Savannah, graduated with all honors, took place on Monday, June 21st. Owing to the usual invitations not having been issued this year the audience was limited to His Grace Archbishop Lynch, the Carmelite Fathers and other clergy whose names we have not ascertained. The beautiful and unrivalled situation of this Convent must always make it a favored spot for parents who give their daughters a true lady's education, and nowhere perhaps do the Ladies of Loretto maintain a higher standard than in this

around our hearts and stir our souls with measures to ensure their stability in that the fondly cherished memories of hallowed St. Joseph's. And when distance will separate us from our loved Convent home, when new faces will brighten the happy class-room, when new voices will ring in the merry play ground, when all the old seenes will be enacted by new players, oh! then would we wish to be sometimes remembered, but more especially when the censor swings before the altar—when the fragrance of the flowers and incense ascends to heaven—when the echoes of the last sweet hymn die away into stillness—when the choices of the last sweet hymn die away into stillness when the hushed and silent chapel betokens that the heart is in commune with God, then may a memory of us from the burden of a Sister's prayer, a Sister's petition, be wafted to the foot of God's throne for the absent children of St. Jo-

seph's. seph's.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by His Lordship's delivering a brief congratulatory and felicitous address, and by the singing of the National Anthem.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

To the members of the Catholic Mutual Bene-

Association.

GREETING: — Owing to our present numerical strength it becomes necessary to use greater precaution to presome our physical standard and furnish additional physical standard and furnish additional protection to present membership. Therefore, it is hereby ordered that all medical examiners must hereafter be appointed by the Supreme President and by the Grand Presidents within their respective jurisdictions. The present practice of appointing medical examiners by local branches is hereby discontinued, and no applicant can be accepted as a member of this association until he has received the certificate of a physician appointed as examiner cate of a physician appointed as examiner in accordance with this order. In large cities the number of medical examiners should not exceed two. In smaller com-munities, but one, thereby greatly re-ducing the liability of error and rendering

ducing the hability of error and rendering it easier to trace improper examinations and fix the responsibility where it belongs. Medical examiners must be selected because of their professional ability, and the officers hereby visited with the power of making such appointments will be held strictly accountable for improper and indifferent appointments. In new districts, where there areno duly appointed examiners, the deputy or person organizing a ers, the deputy or person organizing a new branch therein may select a suitable, competent physician to examine charter members. This order will take effect on and after the 1st day of August, A. D. 1880, J. T. KEENA, Supreme Pres.

JAMES MARTIN.

SEBASTIN GEYER, Trustees Sup. C. JOHN CLIFFORD, JOSEPH MCKENNA, JAMES McGRAW,

Received from Branches under our jurisdiction on assessment No. 4, \$185. Assessment No. 6 has been issued. It is to pay the beneficiary of Bro. Michael Cummings of Branch 25, Dunkirk, N. Y., who died on the 15th April last.

Mr. John Daly has been elected Marshal of Branch No. 5, Brantford, in place of Mr. J. L. Byrne, who has removed to

A few Branches under our jurisdiction have not yet forwarded their "quarterly report." A quarterly report for the quarter ending 30th June must be made by every branch without delay.

We are informed by Bro. O'Connor, Recording S-cretary of Brantford Branch, that said branch is increasing rapidly, and

Answer to correspondent.—1st, "Beneficiary membership reports" and application for beneficiary certificates must be made as usual to the Grand Recorder. Beneficiary certificates will be sent in any duantity to Recording Secretaries, signed blank by Supreme President and Re-corder. Branch Secretaries must "fill out" said certificates for members, and see that it is stated on each certificate to whom the beneficiary shall be paid, which statement must correspond with the will in branch will book.

One of the incidental advantage One of the incidental advantages of being a member of the C. M. B. A. is the interest which brothers take in assisting each other in business, obtaining situations, and helping in similar ways. It is well known that Masons, Odd Fellows, and kindred associations give the preference, other things being equal, to brother members. C. M. B. A. men recognize the same implied obligation, and we have known of instances where men have obsame implied obligation, and we have known of instances where men have obtained steady and remunerative employment through this influence. It is no small advantage for a young man to have this powerful help in entering and fighting the battle of life, and especially is it beneficial to be surrounded by a phalanx of friends who will influence, advise, and if necessary, reprove when there is an indication of departure from the high principles and practices of the holy faith on which the C. M. B. A. has its foundation.—Catholic Visitor.

daughters a true lady's education, and nowhere perhaps do the Ladies of Loretto maintain a higher standard than in this highly favored institution.

On Wednesday, June 23, the academic year of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, was brought to a close. On that occasion His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony and a number of the clergy presided. Amongst them were the Very Rev. Fathers Vincent and Laurent; the Rev. Fathers WeCann, Brennan, of Brantford, Maddigan, of Wakerton, Franchon, Braire, Conway, Egan, MacMahon, Chalandard, Murray and Teefy. A notable departure which gave general satisfaction took place this year, viz: The young ladies dispensed with all extra fnery and appeared in their plain uniform dress. The programme was very select and effectively rendered. At its close the following young ladies were made the happy recipients of the gold medal by His Lordship: The Misses Lázzie P. Smith, Helen Cashman, M. Dora Kelman, and Miss Helen Ketchum, after which Miss Cashman delivered the valedictory, composed by Miss Smith, and from which we give this touching extract:

"Memory sacred, memory can never die," for as the hand of time but binds more firmly to the crumbling wall, the ever faithful ivy, so too as years roll on the desire to anchologous the reception of the composed by Miss Smith, and from which we give this touching extract:

"Memory sacred, memory can never die," for as the hand of time but binds more firmly to the crumbling wall, the ever faithful ivy, so too as years roll on the composed by Miss Pathon of the composed by Miss pathon of the composed by Miss Smith, and from which we give this touching extract:

"Memory sacred, memory can never die," for as the hand of time but binds more firmly to the crumbling wall, the ever faithful ivy, so too as years roll on the composed by Miss composed by by Nellie Quirk, Joanna Breen, Annic Cooney, Katie Daly; second, equally merited by Annic O'Meara, A. Griffin.

Geography—First prize, equally merited by Annic Griffin, K. O'Gornan, Jane Pal, and Tefy. A notable departure which gave general satisfaction took place this prize, equally merited by Ellie Quirk, K. Daly.

Good Conduct and Application—First prize, equally merited by Ellie Quirk, K. Daly.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

BOYS DEPARTMENT—SISTER M. SEBASTIAN TEACHER—SENIOR DIVISION.

Christian Doctrine—First prize, equally merited by John Whitbred, R. Skellington and J. Wiley; second, equally merited by John Whitbred, R. Skellington and J. Wiley; second, equally merited by John Whitbred, R. Skellington, J. Wiley, P. Maher and J. Nolan.

Reading—First prize, equally merited by John Whitbred, R. Skellington and J. Wiley; second, equally merited by John Whitbred, R. Skellington, J. Wiley, P. Maher and J. Nolan.

Reading—First prize, equally merited by John Whitbred, R. Skellington and J. Wiley; second, equally merited by John Whitbred, R. Skellington and J. Nolan.

Reading—First prize, equally merited by John Shift, and Griffin, G. O'Connosed by Miss Smith, and for the break of the control of the price of the class of their establish more firmly to the crumbing wall, the control of the departure which gave gave general satisfaction took place this way to be persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the dependence felt by persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the dependence felt by persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the dependence felt by persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the business traction of the dependence felt by persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the dependence felt by persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the dependence felt by persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the business traction of the dependence felt by the persons in adversity, but their origin a least time to the business throu

measures to ensure their stability in that respect; many of them have attained 25, 50 and some over 100 years' existence. During the past twenty-five years a large number have been organized on our own continent, and on those who have adopted the insurance plan we have based our calculations, notably amongst them the "Knights of Honor," "Knights of America," "Royal Arcanum" and ancient order of "United Workmen." Of the different societies just mentioned, we have adopted the same amount payable on the death of a member, and the amount of assessment, age, limit, &c, as the A. O. U. W. Their membership in the United States and Canmembership in the United States and Can-ada amounts to 90,000, and the average as-

ada amounts to 30,000, and the average as-sessments, (according to their reports) dur-ing the past eleven years has been four-teen assessments each year.

To illustrate, we will say that our mem-bership is 3,500, although it is very nearly 4,000. Now let us take 3,500 and multi-dy it by fourteen assessments of one del-4,000. Now let us take 3,500 and multiply it by fourteen assessments of one dollar each, which will give a total of \$49,000, sufficient to pay twenty-four claims of \$2,000 each; so far, we have not had so high a rate, nor do we expect to have it in future, on account of the constitution not allowing the establishment of Branches in the South, where the other societies lost so heavily during the yellow fever epidemic. We are also more careful of the physical qualifications of candidates and have not only local examiners, but also medical examiners in chief about to be appointed, and which the A. O. U. W. had not till very lately, notwithstanding, its 90,000 members. We further claim that the religious qualifications necessary give us a higher moral standing and should keep our death rate lower than that of keep our death rate lower than that of other societies who admit all applicants, if physically qualified. Therefore we conof physically quantied. Therefore we consider our society the cheapest and safest of all the Benevolent associations, and that should be a pledge for its permanency.

Brantford, July 7.

A Member.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.

The careful, tidy housewife when she is iving her house its spring cleaning, should ear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by puri-fying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the dis-eases arising from spring malaria and mi-asma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly or surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See another colum.

BUSINESS ITEMS

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in an-

Wringer Company's advertisement in another column.

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

Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want not drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dws stuffs, patent medicines, and every tamp kept in a first class drug store go to Harkness.

patent medicines, and every stang kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia,

1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better

tachment emportum of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Reymond's celebrated machines on sale.

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

The total amount contributed from all quarters for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland is about three millions of dollars.

DIED. On the 5th inst., of scartlet fever, at Wal-laceburg, Ont., Anne, the beloved daughter of D. McLachlan, aged 5 years.

New Advertisements.

---AT--W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens. New Striped Velvets, New Silk Fringes,

JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

---IN---DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

TO THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. From the Pilot. I saw a lily, pure and fair, Within the sheep-fold grow, And all alone, nor love nor care, A May-day flake of snow.

Twas such a contrast, there amid That filth and fetid mass, To see a lily humbly hid, And let its fragrance pass.

I looked again! full sure I thought The flower alone was there, 'Twas so surpassing sweet, that nought Else occupied my care.

Each chastened leaflet cast a gleam From out its fetid bed, It mantled all that sick ning scene, Such glory did it shed!

Each fragrant petal kissed the air,
And blanched it with its touch,
All now was pure, the scene was fair,
I loved its beauty much.

I saw a fair young child of Heaven, An angel, 'mong the dead, To God alone her pure life given, "From Him I came," she said. 'Twas such a contrast, there to see 'Mid all that sick'ning horde, That Sister fair of Charity, That handmaid of God's word.

And as I looked the scene grew bright, The sick and dead were there, But God's great will, His holy light, Made sweet that Sister's care.

Her presence caused all pain to cease, A soothing joy she cast, A halo pure of heavenly peace Went with her as she passed.

Her words, her deeds, drew all to God, All loved her gentle care, All felt her power, her chastening rod,— Faith, chartly, and prayer. Boston Highlands, Mass., June, 1880.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On June 4th, a boy named Charles Breen, aged eight years, who resided at 26 Grenville street, Dublin, was killed, accidentally, by falling down an open "man hole," into a sewer on Grenville street. Very important returns providing how rotten was the reed the starving people of the distressed districts had to lean on as the baronial relief works have proved, were before the Mansion House Committee, on June 12th. Even if all relief works ordered had been carried out, the relief afforded by them would be only a relief afforded by them would be only a drop in the ocean, but from the returns it appears that the cases in which the works have been begun are only a small proportion of the whole, and when the others will be commenced is only known to Heaven and the Board of Works.

WESTMEATH.

A man named Edward Colgan, a native of Raheaney, county Westmeath, died on June 15th, at the advanced age of 110 years. He never was one hour sick in his life, and had his faculties up to the hour of his death.

LOUTH.

A lad named John Symon, aged twelve years, employed at herding cattle for a farmer named Patrick McEntegart, at Newtownballrigan, died very suddenly on

CORK.

A rather unusual occurrence took place at Haulbowline Island, on June 16th. The Island, it appears, is within the diocese of Cork, and many of the residents belong to the confraternities of Monkstown, of which the Rev. Cannon McNamara is spiritual director, assisted by Father Medonald. About nine o'clock on the night donald. About time of cock on the high many consistence of the expenditure of the many consistence of the shore, two policemen neted the names the shore that a few, if of the party, but at present for what purof the party, but at present for what pur-pose cannot be ascertained. This very unusual conduct on the part of the con-stabulary is much commented upon, and the result of the proceedings is awaited with some interest. It appears that it is nothing unusual for other parties belong-ing to the island to attend tea parties and -unions at Queenstown, and not return to the island before eleven o'clock at night, and their movements, apparently, have never been noticed by the police of the island.

The peal season has begun on the Shannon, and the salmon are ascending the river in enormous numbers, the takes in consequence being the highest remembered for years. On June the 18th at the for years. On June the 18th, at the Railway Bridge, about a mile above Lime-rick City, the fishermen took two hundred for years. On June the 18th, at the Railway Bridge, about a mile above Limerick City, the fishermen took two hundred salmon peal by net—the average size of the fish being about six pounds—and on the day following, at the same place, sixty-seven fish were captured in one take, and one hundred and thirty in a second. From the lower river district, the takes of peal reported have been the largest for years.

MAYO.

On July 13th a placard was posted up in all parts of Mayo bearing the words, "Next issue of this will contain names and addresses of all land-grabblers in Connaught who have taken farms from which others have been evicted. Look lordism! and God save the people!"

On June 16th, a great demonstration of tenants took place in the town of Bally-

followed by a similar number of women. The party went to the Rev. M. E. Kelly's residence. On the rev. gentlemen presenting himself at the window, one of the laborers stated that they came to inform him, and through him the public, that while it was reported they had plenty of work, there was no employment. The rev. gentleman characterized the assertion regarding work as a foul calumny on a starying people, and concluded a length-Barrack street, where they held a public meeting. The following revolutions were passed with acclamation:—"Resolved—That we, the laborers of Loughrea, stigmastize the statements regarding the existence of employment as a foul and wanton attack on a distressed body of laborers, who are willing to work if only available." "Resolved—That we call upon our rulers to at once open such works in this locality as will unable us to support ourselves and our starving conducts, ere we are forced to die of burst of the treatment to the tenant's nouse, fired two shots through the door, again got in, and proceeded to break the windows and push the woman out. She raised a tongs, or some heavy instrument and striking him fractured his skull. doctor pronounced Mr. Joynt's life to be in imminent danger. The woman was support ourselves and our starving could not be removed, owing to her advanced state of pregnancy and, it is elleged, the treatment she had received.

ger, and be buried in coffinless graves, as were our kindred in the dark and dis-mal past." "Resolved—That we return our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the our sincere and heartiest trians to the sterling Dr. Duggan for his noble exertions in our behalf, and trust he will place our grievances before our heartless rulers, who are deaf to the appeals of a starving people."

WATERFORD.

Throughout the length and breadth of the county Waterford there is every prospect of a good harvest. The potato cropthis year is very promising, and looks strong, healthy, and vigorous. The acreage planted is far in excess of previous years. This is to a great extent owing to the quantity of seed supplied by the Board of Guardians. In Lismore Union, £2,400 was spent in seed potatoes and oats. This, backed up by the liberality of the landlords in a good many cases, enabled and lords in a good many cases, enabled and encouraged both farmers and con-acre encouraged both farmers and con-acre people to plant a good deal more than in former years, and, judging from appear-ances, the prospect of a remunerative yield appears favorable. Oats and wheat, yield appears favorable. Oats and wheat, generally speaking, are good crops—especially wheat, which ought to please the most exacting. In some places oats appear rather thin, but these exceptions will occur in the best of seasons; and, taking it on the whole, it is a fair crop, and will do well after the late rains. Meadows grow luxuriantly, and there is a thick crop; in hilly districts it looks thin, but this is generally the case. Farmers may anticipate a decided improvement in the yield of hay this year. Equally good reports come from the surrounding districts respecting the several crops, and in the imspecting the several crops, and in the immediate neighborhood nothing could be more promising. Indeed, a more favorable season has not some could be season beauty come. able season has not come for a long time, and there is every encouragement to and there is every encouragement to look forward to an early and bountiful

CAVAN.

On June 12th, six tenants, having large, helpless families, were evicted from the lands of Kilbride, county Cavan. The Sub-sheriff, with the Sub-Inspector and a large force of police, appeared on the ground punctually at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Richard Lynch, P. P., and the Rev. Patrich Briody, C. C., were also present. A large number of people belonging to the district were present. Subsequently the tenants were allowed to enter their houses, where they are to remain at a rent of one penny per week as caretakers. of one penny per week as caretakers.

DERRY. As a meeting of the Raphoe Catholic clergy held at Letterkenny, on June 17th, the following resolutions were adopted: That the present distress is most urgent, and unless Government aid be given immediately, the worst consequences must be expected; that the means hitherto ad-opted by the Government to meet it—viz., grants made to landlords and boards of grants made to landiords and boards of guardians, have utterly failed, and that no further grants be made to them for this purpose." "That though the amount of grants already made to landlords is very considerable, and, had it been all expended would have gone far to meet the distress, yet in large districts where the distress is greatest no application for grants was made, whilst landlords who have already received grants in most instances confined the employment given to their usual staff of laborers, and but rarely employed the really destitute." "That, believing that really destitute." "That, believing that there has been considerable mismanagement, that the portion of grants already made, yet unpaid, be witheld till due inquiry be made as to the expenditure of the money already received." "That we have

cently expired, it is stated that a few, if not the whole, of the cannon belonging to the Apprentice Boy party have been brought back to Derry, and on June 10th, two of their number were used for some time on the Wall, in the neighborhood of the control of the Walker's pillar, where several shots were discharged, it is said, to mark the gratification felt in some quarters over the unseating of Mr. Dickson as member for the

Considerable excitement was caused in Loughrea on June 18th, by the fact of a number of men and women clamoring

TIPPERARY.

Rev. Phillip Ryan, Clonoulty, recently returned to Thurles from Australia, and notwithstanding his arduous labors in that far-off land, is in perfect health. Prior to his departure from Australia, he was presented with a purse containing nearly 400 sovereigns.

GALWAY.

The Galway Assizes opened on July 21st. On June 17th at least seventy-five stalwart laborers processed through the streets of Loughrea in processional order, followed by a similar number of women. The party went to the Rev. M. E. Kelly's residence.

evicted. Other addresses were also delivered. On June 15th, an occurrence of a very On June 15th, an occurrence of a very rare nature took place at Cooleran. It is stated that James Joynt, Esq., went to the house of one of his tenants, against whom he had lately taken ejectment proceedings, and the wife and children only being in, ordered them out, striking the woman with a stick. She succeeded in describe himself, the stick put him out.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school, under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to remark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in progress teacher with its well known advances. gress, together with its well-known advan-tages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly.

See what the Clergy say.

Rev. R. H. Craig, Princeton, N. J., says: Last summer when I was in Canada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well became worse again. I procured another supply, worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is entirely well, and the white crust has entirely disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the Great Shoshonees Remedy.
Rev. Geo. W. Grout, Stirling, Ont.

Rev. Geo. W. Grout, Stirling, Ont., says.

Mas. Georger Francis was severely afflicted
with Kidney disease, and had been under
the care of three physicians without any
henoficial result.

the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken four bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy, and now enjoys the best of health.

Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ont., says:
My wife was very low with Lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the Remedy she

1—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday evening, 9th July, at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present. D. Regas. President.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT UASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

Professional.

B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. • Office, 110 Dundas street, between B. A Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot.

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street.

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-Tist. Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y

R. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of office.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEM-BER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homceo-pathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42.1y

J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency,
Conveyancer, etc. Office — Moisons Bank
Building, 83 Dundas street, London, Ont.
Money to Loan on Real Estate.

Sewing Machines.

THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrepresentation. Every machine new. See it. Buy it. No extra charge for Brass Trade Mark. Needles, three iter locents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, Oll, Patts, &c. Fessender Bros., 233 Dundas street.

Zoncational.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—

Academy for the Education of Young Ladies, Toronto, Ont.; under the auspieces of His Grace the Most Ikev. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city. That the locality has superior advantages, the presence of the many Educational Institutions in its immediate vicinity is the best proof. The Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year. No deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illness or dismissal.

Terms:—For Board and Tuition in English and French, per annum, \$100.

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

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR

Ontario.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawling and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

TUBELLINE ACADEMY**

For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUERIOR.

JURSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orrchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, faugy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR. 41-1y

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP READING—ALL THIS
lot of Magazines and Books for 25 cents
sent free by post:—Wedding Bells, Young
Men of Great Britain, Boys of England, Cauada Farmer, a complete Story Book with a
beautiful colored Picture, at John Connors,
34 Market Square, London, Ont.

JOHN TALIAFERRA HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING, 58 Dundas Street West. 87.4m

BERRY'S SHAVING PARLOR,
10 MARKET LANE,
Opposite the new Bank. 87.4m

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K. FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SULPHER BATHS ARE Now open for Ladies and Gentlemen. Season Tickets for family, \$10; single season tickets, \$5; single baths 25c., or six tickets for \$1. Season tickets for swimming pond, \$2.50; single bath, 10c.

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Building, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for upon completion of transfer.

47-1y

upon completion of transfer.

17-19

BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT,
St. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone
Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any
quantity of the best quality of all sizes of
stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43 by J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE • and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the Cuthoite Record.

J. NATTRASS & CO.—Fire, Life, Ace dent, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates. Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land bought and sold. Rents collected. Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing done. Business promptly attended to. Office—873 Riemond st., London, Ontario. 17-1y NATTRASS & CO .- FIRE, LIFE,

K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, and Shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates.

E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1.1y

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A MERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE.—The subscriber keeps constantly
on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the large
est factories in the United States, where the
most improved machinery is employed. The
furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate
and governneed as good quality of work and
finish as any furniture on the continent. Call
and see our prices. Princess Louise Walnut
Sideboards at \$1.80.9 Marquits of Lorne Bedroom sets (walnut) at \$30.00; Queen Anne
Bebsteads (walnut) at \$30.00; Queen Anne
Bebsteads (walnut) at \$30.00; Seagrass Mattress, \$4.00; Whatnots, \$3.00; Springs, \$2.50;
Extension Tables, \$10. Furniture exchanged,
GEO. BAWDEN, 171 & 173 King Street, opposite Revere House.

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O. F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, Trusses, &c., 64 Dundas St. London. 41.19

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HOW TO KEEP COOL

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WARM WEATHER! Ladies by procuring Light Summer Dress Materials in either Lawns, Mus-

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Collars, &c. All can be had at very low prices and atest styles at

J. J. GIBBONS, CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING,

DUNDAS STREET.

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good opportunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons [6], 7], §] e per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9, 10c per yard. Shirtings sold at 2c, we sell at 16c, Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 18c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

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-THE-EXTRAORDINARY SALEI Still Continues.

Print Sale discontinued from the 8th instant, but a better line of goods substituted.

A. B. POWELL & CO.

-WILL SELL-FROM 9 TO 10:30 O'CLOCK each day, till further notice.

A 20-CT. BLACK BRILLIANT LUSTRE!

10 CENTS.

On each of the same days, FROM 2 TILL 4 O'CLOCK, they will sell a 60-CT. ALL WOOL BLACK

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FOR 36 CENTS.

A. B. POWELL & Co. THE KID GLOVE HOUSE. DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

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Each Plug of the

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They show a fine lot of Shrouds t
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Every requisite for FUNERALS

WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDRENS' ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

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FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence 254 King Street.

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Scotch Tweeds, PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Give us a call before purchasing elsew

JOHN GLEN. MERCHANT TAILOR



J. M. DENTON

MERCHANT TAILOR, Has now on hand an immense stock of Goods suitable for SPRING and SUMMER wear. The latest styles, best workmanship and moderate prices are the ruling mottos in this house.

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PROVISION DEALERS.

The TRADE supplied at bottom prices for cash. Stock well cured and carefully selected.

NO STALE OR SOUR HOGS PACKED.
Office—Market Lane; Packing House—West End, Dundas street.

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LEATHER LINES.

By Tom Hood's Ghost.

STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!! SATTCH!! STITCH!!! Our labors never cease Making harness and Saddles, and Trunks In the styles that are sure to please. While over the country and through the town For making good work we've gained renown, And our goods are marked so very low down That we beat creation for cheapness. Then give us a call if you want a good sett Single or double we make the best yet. Our Harness, is Harness, now don't you forget And our Prices are sure to suit you.

WM. SCARROW. Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Wholesale and Retail,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



which is at once a greeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color.

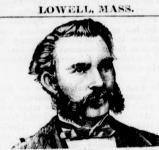
with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. 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

HAIR DRESSING.

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

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Practical and Analytical Chemists,



LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE,
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I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is belaware P. O., Ont. 2 London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

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Capital Stock \$50,000.



This shows a dwelling property protected. LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY.

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The above cut represents
THE BEST SWING IN AMERICA.
Is adapted to Nurseries, Lawns, Parks, Schools, Asylums, &c., &c.
The exercise afforded in propelling this Swing is about equal to that of rowing, strengthening the muscles, and expanding the chest.

r prices apply to the Patentee,
W. F. PHILLIPS, WATFORD, ONT.
Territory sold on reasonable terms. Agent
Wanted.

FRIDAY, J REM

T. BEA GRE SUM

CLE BEST GOO

> -Young engaged for "It is not dan pardon, mis "Once up woman in

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REMEMBER

GREAT SALE.

-ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST BE

CLEARED OUT

BEST GOODS SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

T. BEATTIE & CO.,

DUNDAS STREET.

HUMOROUS.

-Young gent: "Might I ask you, miss
-ah-" Miss: "Very sorry, sir, but, I'm
engaged for the next three dances." Y. G.:
"It is not dancing—ah it is—it's—beg your

"Its not dancing—an it is—it's—beg your pardon, miss; you are sitting on my hat."
"Once upon a time," a man met an old woman in an old English town driving several asses, "Adieu, mother of asses," said he, "Adieu, my son!" was the old woman's reply.

Don't invite a "self-educated" man to address a school. He will be sure to tell the pupils that he never went to school and yet knows as much as anybody.—

Philadelphia News.

"The world is the book of women." A disreputable old bachelor says this may be so, but some women don't read it. They manage to find out all that occurs in it by gadding around town and questioning their neighbors.

"Will you be so kind, my friend, as to tell your grandmother that the man who is taking the census would like to see her?' said a census-taker to a young miss of seven summers. The little one hesitated an instant, and then replied: "Yes, sir; I'll tell her, but I don't believe she has any. -Troy Times.

A woman bought a circus ticket for her-self, and then, taking a boy fully 15 years old in her arms, she wrapped a shawl around him and started in. "That's a pretty big baby you have there," said the man as she came up. "Big? Why, you ought to see his brother!"

School teacher to little boy, whose father is a grocer—"Now, Johnny, if your father has a barrel of whisky containing forty gallons, and one-fourth of it leaks out, how many gallons does he lose?" Johnny—"He doesn't lose none. He fills it up again right off."

—There is probably nothing so exhila-rating in the experience of the amateur gardener as when he steps upon the hoe and the responsive handle immediately arises to implant a fervent kiss between his

A minister was questioning his Sunday school concerning the story of Eutychus—the young man who, listening to the preaching of the apostle Paul, fell asleep, and falling down, was taken up dead. "What," he said, "do we learn from this very solemn event i" when the reply from a little girl came pat and prompt, "Please, sir, ministers should learn not to preach too long sermons."

"Above all things in the world," said a youth who stands at street corners for a living, "do I value the love of my mother." "God bless you, young man, for these sentiments," said a missionary. "Having so much respect for a mother, you need no other recommendation to successful men who will aid you." "Yes," continued the young man, "mother feeds me, and clothes me, does my washing, and has been doing it for twenty-five years. I don't know what I would do without her." "Above all things in the world," said a

Not Much of a Loss.

A young lady went to a drug-store on Baltimore street, and had a prescription made up. "How much?" inquired the lady.

"Fifty cents," said the clerk.
"But I have only forty-five cents with replied the customer; can't you let

me have it for that?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, "but you can pay me the five cents when you come

in again."
"But suppose I were to die?" said the lady jocularly.
"Well, it wouldn't be a very great loss,"

"Well, it wouldn't be a very great loss," was the smiling response.

And immediately the smiling clerk gathered, from the indignant flush on the lady's face, that he had been misunderstood, and, before he could assure her that it was the little balance and not she that would be no great loss, she had bounced out at a go-as-you-please gait, and was beyond the sound of his voice.

Not Her Motto.

Not Her Motto.

A Woodward avenue officer was the other day halted near the City Hall by a 200 pound woman with a parcel in her hand, and she requested to be directed to the store where they sold mottoes. He asked her which particular store she wanted, and she explained:

"Well, I can't tell. My old man came to towa yesterday, and I wanted him to buy the motto of 'God Bless Our Home.' He got in somewhere where they told him that stylish folks no longer hung up that motto, and the old idiot brought home this one."

She unrolled the parcel and held up a

She unrolled the parcel and held up a card on which was tastily painted:
"Don't ask for credit—Our terms are

cash."
"You needn't grin," she said as she rolled up the card again; "I'm heavy on foot, and the walking is bad, but I'm going to walk this town till I find the man who got this thing off on Samuel for 'God Bless Our Home,' "—Detroit Free

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

T. BEATTIE & CO.'S CLEARING

SALE! TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR

FALI IMPORTATIONS!

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET

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400 RICHMOND ST., IS NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing

Goods in the City, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Za Call and be convinced. A word in time saves many a dime.

ALEX. MCDONALD 400 RICHMOND STREET.

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Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors. CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS
PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879. Being 74,674 more than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the machines gold throughout the world last year were GENUINE SINGERS.



Every Genuine Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark on the Arm of the Machine.

THE SINGER MANF'G CO'Y,

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In every variety.

The Close prices and an immense stock to choose from.

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MAILS AS UNDER.

otrathroy, Wattordand Wy-ming Railway P. O. M., Is for all places west Alisa Crau, Camlach e. est, Thedlord, P. Widden Widde

da S. R., L. & P. S. and St. Clair Branch Mails.

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Witton Grove ...
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Stratford	12.15	6
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office from \$1 to \$500. Pepearor can deposit \$1,000. De ter-General sepecial permission can deposit \$1,000. De ts on Savings Bank account received from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Office hours from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Letters intended for Registration mus b posted 1 minute

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In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. \$\varphi^2\$ Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately creeted. 79.1y

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C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1.84e policies and in July 2,632 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note,
1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members. bers.
2nd. That it is the only Company that has
always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in
the Province of Ontario alone than any other
Company—stock or mutal—English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Returns]. 3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dol-lass in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township

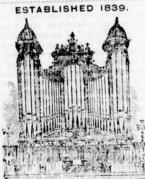
tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province—4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

**PARMERS!* Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the insurance business. surance business.
For insurance apply to any of the agents, or address,

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Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto,
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion — among them being: American
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Paul's, ondon, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
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BATHS.

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It gives us the greatest pleasure to speak highly of Electric Treatment, as given by you, in the removal of a news, or large Vascular Tumor, from the head of our little girl, when all the principal physicians of the city had failed, and pronounced incurable, and stated that she could not live three months, at best. We would not take thousands of dollars for the cure performed by you in 12 anniestions.

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VAPOR BATHS and Eleitricity locally applied are the only certain modes of cure in
Rheumatism and Spinal Diseases.
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THE LONDON
TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS
have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St.,
for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic
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Molliere Bath, 50c; Hot and Cold Baths, 25c,
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The Star House is now the popular Family
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WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS J. W. HARDY,

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The choicest Family Groceries, Fresh Teas, sixth Door South of King Street,
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Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. innel9.z W. H. ROBINSON. unel9.z ALEX. CAMPBELL,

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INFIDELITY AND CHRISTI-ANITY.

EXPUISION OF THE JESUITS.

FATHER THEBAUD'S OPINION.

While the Jesuit Fathers in New York, as elsewhere are deeply concerned over the troubles of their order all over the world, the latest news of the expulsion of the communities in France has not occasioned much surprise here. A Herald reporter, on entering St. Francis Xavier's, in West Sixteenth Street, found several of the fathers quietly discussing the matter. The venerable Father Thebaud gave his views on the execution of the French edict very frankly. "This movement against our order," he said, "is a trump card of the Radicals, as they deem it, against the Catholic Church. By removing us they foolishly believe they will destroy the Church, because France is fast becoming subject to infidel influences. The power that seems to prevail under the present Government ignores the name of God, and consequently is opposed to any system that would educate youth under the guidance of religion."

system that would educate youth under the guidance of religion."

"But De Freyeinet has charged that the Jesuits are oposed to the republic," inter-posed the reporter.

"That is a sheer absurdity. Why should we be opposed to the republic? It was only under the Republic, in 1850, that was only under the Republic, in 1830, that we were allowed to open our universities in France. The Bourbons would not give us that permission. It was the Republic of that time that granted the freedom which the Church no enjoys. Consequently we cannot be so ungrateful. That is our passes to the charge."

by we cannot be so ungrateful. That is our answer to the charge."

GAMBETTA THE MOVING SPIRIT.

"Whence, then, this wonderful change?"

"This is not De Freyeinct's work. He is simply playing into the hands of Gambetta and his party. They hate religion, and consequently an education based on religion. The youth trained in our col-leges were becoming too Catholic, or perhaps I might say too religious. That would not suit the power that you would not suit the power that now ap-pears to dominate France."

"The charge has been repeatedly made that the Jesuits are active propagandists in political movements all over the world, t especially in Europe. What is the andation for that charge?"

Oundation for that charge?"

"It is as absurd as any of the others against us. We are expressly forbidden by an order of the superior-general (Father Beckx) to be therefore in the politics of any country. Now, you may not think much of the prohibmion in our case, but I do and I feel it, though I obey. I have a vote and would like to exercise it, but I cannot now get the chance." but I cannot now get the chance."

Have you ever voted?" "Yes, in 1856, and I cast it for Buch-anan. I was then pastor in Troy, and you do not suppose I found any fault with members of my congregation who voted differently? Many of the strictest Catholics in Troy at that time voted for Fremont. This simply shows you how reckless are the charges made against Catholics in connection with politics."
"When was that prohibitory order

issued by the superior-general?"
"In 1860, but I cannot give you the date definitely. At all all events, it was after the Buckanan Presidential election."

NO ASYLUMS SOUGHT HERE.

"Will any of the Jesuits expelled from France seek an asylum in this country?"

"An asylum! Certainly not. They will remain in France. You seem surprised. All these reports about their scattering over the world are baseless. Some of them may go to Egypt (humorously), but we do not need them here. We are certainly establishing a house in We are certainly establishing a house in the Island of Jersey, but it is not as a college, only a place for teaching theology

the young men in our own order."
"Why should they remain in France after the severe measures adopted against

"Why?" (here the father became en thusiastic and raised his arm with deter-mination) "because the Jesuits were thusiastic and raised his arm with determination) "because the Jesuits were never in a finer position in France—never. They now have the full sympathy of the people. We have no fault to find with the French Government per se, but the Government seems to be powerless in the face of this outcry. Grevy has really no power. He is at the mercy of Gambetta and the mab. What would you think of and the mob. What would you think of President Hayes if he were at the mercy of Congress? You certainly could not blame him for the foolish acts of that

A VERY PLAIN QUESTION. "Let me ask you, father, whether there is any theory in the republican system of government that is abhorrent to the prin-

ciples of your order?"
"That is a complex question, but I can see you did not intend it to be so. We hold that a republican system may suit one country very well, while it would not suit another. But that opinion is my own and has nothing to do with the education Legitimists, and might favor just as many in this country might favor Grant and the consequences; but that would not concern us, we could not be responsible for it. But as you desire my views upon republican government in France, I may as well say we had three republics in France; and their history is very brief. The experiment under the sponsible for it. But as you desire my second I shall say little or nothing; and the third or latest is but a sham."

THE CONDEMNED PARIS COMMUNITIES.
The Very Rev. Father Hudon, rector of St. Francis Xavier's College, and other fathers, entered afterward into conversation with the reporter. From these the following interesting facts in relation to the Jesuit establishments in Paris were obtain ed: The Rue de Sevres is not a college at all, as has been erroneously stated, but is a residence of priests of the order designed for missionary purposes. It not only for missionary purposes. It not only affords a home for about thirty priests, but is the residence of the provincial of the order, Very Rev. Father Cambellan. Another in the control of t order, Very Rev. Father Cambellan. Another residence of a similar character is located at Versailles. The Rue Lafayette is the Alsatian establishment. The greatest of the colleges, and against which the fathers say the hostility of the Government is mainly directed, is the College of St. Genevieve for the education of the state of the college of the college of the college of St. Genevieve for the education of the state of the college of the college of the college of St. Genevieve for the education of the state of the college of the college

youth for the military school of St. Cyr. Marshal MacMahon's son graduated in this institution. The rector is Father Du Lac. Then comes the College of St. Ignatius, in the Rue Madrid. The rector, Father De Gabriac, is a godson of Pope Pius VII., and a son of a former French ambassador to St. Petersburg. The other college is that of Van Gerard, in which about seven hundred boarding purple are educated. boarding pupils are educated.

A PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCA-

TION.

THE GOOD TEACHER AND NOT THE COSTLY BUILDING MAKES THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

From Cardinal Archbishop Manning's Poor School Pastoral.

Every succeeding year makes more urgent the duty which binds us to redouble our efforts to preserve the religious education of the Christian world. In these last years the civil powers in Germany, in Italy, in Belgium, and lately now in France, have deliberately attempted to claim for the State what God has given to the Church. We are told that the given to the Church. We are told that the State has a right to educate its citizens. But God has given to the Church, by a higher right, the duty to educate its children.

as the State, has no commission to educate. In the natural order parents have the right to educate their offspring. They are bound by a duty to do so. The State, as such, has no direct right or duty to educate: much less has it rights against the rights of parents. It has in education no duty except by way of self-protection. If parents neglected to educate their children, the State has a right to protect itself against all moral evil and all evil-doors. This, indeed, invests it with a right to see that its citizens shall be educated in the knowledge of their moral duties; and this right is good, and may be enforced against parents who neglect their duty, to their children and defraud them of education. But this right of the State is not, and it cannot be, good against the Church, whose divine commission it is to educate all its members. The Divine command, "Go ye and teach all nations," is the charter of the Church. To no other was this charter and commission ever given. And this commission extends to the whole formation, spiritual and intellectual, of all its

THE DISTINCTION OF SECULAR FROM RELI-

GIOUS EDUCATION.

foundation in the commission of the Church. Education is the formation of Christian men; and its elements, if dis-tinguishable, cannot be divided. It is a part of the pastoral office, in which the rights and the liberties of parents are guarded from violation and guided in their exercise. Inasmuch, then, as the continuity, not of the Church indeed, but of the Christian nations of the world, depends upon the unbroken tradition of Christian education, all the forces of the anti-Christian revolution are concentrated against it. If only this chain could be broken, the Catholic nations of Europe would drift away from the faith of their forefathers. For this reason the Governments of Germany, Italy, Belgium, and France, have united in one common policy to make themselves masters of the schools, and to expel both Christianity and the pastors of the Church from the work of forming the next generation of work of forming the next generation of men. By Divine Providence they have assailed the Church in that which supremely unites all its members. It would have been easy to find many subjects in which Christians and Catholics would have been divided. It is impossible to find one in which all Christians and Catholics are so absolutely united, as in preserving inviolate the Christian education of their children. The union of the Church in Germany. Italy, Belgium. in preserving inviolate the Christian education of their children. The union of the Church in Germany, Italy, Belgium, and France, of its Bishops, its priests, its Religious Orders, and its people, high and low, in resisting the attempt
TO ROB ITS CLILDREN OF THEIR SACRED IN-

HERITANCE, is manifestly providential. It has never been so visibly before Against it nothing will prevail. Many souls, indeed, will be lost, and many a breach will be made in the unity of Christian homes, and in the inheritance of Catholic nations. Catholic France, of the last contures were France of the last century survives, but with many a ruir of its past. Belgium has still its Catholic unity threatened, but not destroyed. Italy is Catholic still, and its traditions of faith, though openly and secretly assailed, are unbroken still. whole conflict will be decided in the schools. There, Christ and Antichrist are meeting to decide to whose image the children of to-day shall be formed; and therefore whether the nations of the future shall be Christian. Hitherto the efforts of those who would claim the schools of England for the State, and schools of England for the State, and would put Christianity out of the educa-tion of the people, have failed. Never-theless, the Christian education of Eng-land has been for the first time not only threatened but enfeebled; and, what is of youth committed to our charge. A large number of the youth attending our colleges in France are sons or grandsons of and multiplation of which the Christian worse, a system of merely secular schools has been founded, for the maintenance people of England must pay. Against this, the greatest of our perils, there is but one defence—namely, the multiplication of our Catholic schools, and the raising of their efficiency to the highest standard.

compete with the secular schools which are multiplying around us. They who say that education depends on the deligence of the learner enunciate only half a truth.

It depends still more upon the efficiency of the teacher: for it is the teacher who makes for the most part the learner diligent, by the clearness in his teaching and gent, by the clearness in his manner and method attractiveness in his manner and method of instruction. For this no natural gifts alone suffice. The teacher must himself first be formed, and he must learn by experience how to awaken and to retain the willing intelligence of his scholars. A good teacher is a school in himself. A good teacher under the humblest roof will do what no costly buildings or sti-pends can effect. It is on this, then that our efforts and our means, small as they are, are fixed. The Catholic Poor School

though all preserve the need of education and of schools, and are ready to give to provide for them, all do not as readily perceive that the most urgent need is of teachers, whose intelligence is formed to form others, and whose life and mind are even more effectual in the education of the young than any instructions they can give. We desire, therefore, Reverend and dear Fathers, that, having read these words, you will explain and enforce them, calling upon our flock to give generously and with self-denial for the love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in aid of this work so dear to Him. And may he shed abroad His peace into your hearts.

AN "APOSTLE" OF ROME.

WHAT A NEW ENGLAND PURITAN THINKS OF MR. VAN METER'S ENTERPRISE.

[From the Boston Congregationalist.] We have received two communications from brethren who have recently been greatly interested in Mr. Van Meter's appeals, and who supposed that they had had ocular demonstrations of the remarkable value of his labors in Rome; and they ask for an explanation of our caution recently published in regard to him. The whole story is far too long to give here. It dates back many years ago to his employment in missionary labors of a peculiar quality in the city of New York, and to transactions therewith which were never explained to the entire content of all concerned. It runs down to the present time through all his work at Rome. It has been extensively felt that his statements of alleged facts are sometimes exaggerated to a degree to make them substantially false; that his methods of work are extravagant, injudimethods of work are extravagant, injudicious and harmful to the general cause; and that his appeals to other denominations than his own should, for every reason, be discountenanced. If Baptists have confidence in him, and his ways of working, they are at full liberty to employ him, and spend as much money as they like through his agency. But the viscet is spend as much money as they like through his agency. But the wisest Congregation-alists and Presbyterians who have been thoroughly familiar by long residence in Rome with his methods and their relation to the general work of evangelization there, have in the strongest manner again and again protested against the wisdom of entrusting funds from those denominations

of 1876, when we felt called upon to speak concerning him [12th of July, 1876] as follows:

The Rev. W. C. Van Meter is once more this land, and in this vicinity. have no desire to interfere with his work among his Baptist brethren, who are of course at fullest liberty to trust and employ him to their heart's content; but we think it well to remind all Congregational givers who may be solicited on his behalf, that again and again in past years we have felt constrained to make serious objections to his methods of getting, spending and accounting—or failing to account—for money, and that to our knowledge those

old objections never have been removed.

The New York Evangelist of 3d of August following copied our paragraph, and added two-thirds of a column of its own, indorsing the same, sharply commenting on Mr. Yan Meter's very remarkable "earn-estness and persistence in begging," and on the needless and foolish extravagance and the irresponsibleness of the methods pur-sued by him; closing as follows:

As Thomas Carlyle said of Maria An-

ostly establishments in the city of Rome. Let us, then, be distinctly understood. We bring no charges against Mr. Van Meter's sincerity of purpose, or essential Christian character. If the denomination to which he is responsible, and which is responsible to him, sees fit to furnish him with funds to work with in Rome or elsewhere, it is their right and we have nothing to say. But his record as an unwise workman, a bad financial manager, and a loose pleader for what he advocates, has these twenty years been such as to make it a thousand times wiser for others than Baptists to entrust their missionary funds o more discreet and responsible hands.

MR. REDPATH.

The Dublin Nation of June 19th contains the following tribute to Mr. Redpath, who, as our readers are aware has again left for the scene of his labors in Ire-

Our readers are aware that Mr. James Redpath, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, who recently visited Ireland for the purpose of investigating and re-porting for that great journal the facts regarding the distress in this country, has discharged his task in a manner which has won for him the gratitude of the Irish peo-ple. But his letters on the state of Mayo do not tell the whole story of Mr. Redpath's sympathy with our suuering poor. Afuller light is thrown on the subject by the following extract from a letter addressed by the Rev- John Stephens, C. C., Aughagower, to the Rev. Father Keenan, Augmajower, to the Rev. Father Keenan, of Amboy, Lee County, Illinois, in acknowledgment of the receipt of £20 for the poor of the parish:—

"I may take this opportunity of saying the List

"I may take this opportunity of saying that Irishmen owe an eternal debt of gratitude to Mr. James Redpath, of the New York Tribune, for his able and untiring advocacy in the cause of our poor. When in this country, I saw him face to face with human misery and assuredly he felt. with human misery, and assuredly he felt more keenly the wants of his fellow-men more keenly the wants of his fellow-men than many who professed to be better Christians. In the presence of the appalling wretchedness which he beheld he could not check his tears, nor could he prevent his hand from rushing instinctively to his pocket to offer unmeasured assistance to the needy. On the day I had the privilege of accompanying him on had the privilege of accompanying him on his mission of love in this locality it was

delivery of several lectures in aid of the Land League Distress Fund. He has also written several articles in leading American journals in support of the Irish land movement; and, in fact, has thrown himself with all his energy into assisting the work started by Mr. Parnell in the United States. Such deeds deserve, and will receive, lasting remembrance.

WHAT A PROTESTANT WOMAN HAS DONE WITH HER TWO CHILDREN.

Two homeless and forsaken little pagans, six and seven years old, have lately found shelter in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 721 East Friend street. Their non-Catholic parents are both still living, the wife having been deserted by her first husband before the second child saw the light of day. Having obtained a legal divorce, the father took another "wife," and the mother took another "husband," who, not long ago, left her and the two little ones in the greatest want, verging on actual starvation, he himself going away to parts unknown. This opened the eyes of the unfortunate woman, who, in the meantime, had heard that divorces are not permitted among Roman Cathothe meantime, had heard that divorces are not permitted among Roman Catholics, and she desires now that her children should become Catholics, to be saved from the misery of divorce and other evils connected with Protestantism, or rather absence of all religion, since both parents and children are in reality pagans. She also heard that homeless children are cared for by the Waisenfreyud at Columbus for by the Waisenfreund, at Columbus, Ohio, and that they receive there a Catho-lic education. On the strength of this she sent her two boys to Rev. Joseph Jessing, Director of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, to whom she has given all her parental rights by a legal and valid document sent with the children. The whereabouts of the parents are unknown, as the children were sent from a place where the family did not reside. These poor inno-cent creatures are worse of than orphans, being bereft of their parents, not by death, but by the practical consequences of doc-trines contradictory to the precepts of the Catholic Church. A child stands in need of parental care, of moral and religious of parental care, of moral and religious training, for many years. All this can alone be secured by indissoluble wedlock prescribed by the Catholic Church. Indeed the world is already full enough of orphans, made so by their parents' death, and only such orphans would be found among Christians, if not that countless children were fatherless and motherless by modern divorce, a fruit of Protestantism. Apples, \$\psi\$ bag
Potatoes bag
Coal, all stove kinds.
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, \$\psi\$ cord
Tallow, rendered

Wool, modern divorce, a fruit of Protestantism Yet this evil cannot be stopped, and here again we behold the Catholic Church mitigating it by teaching men how to per-form acts of true Christian charity. In view of this we need not say a word of praise in behalf of the Reverend Director of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and his assistants, since facts like the above speak for themselves. After sufficient instruction the two new arrivals will receive the Sacrament of Baptism.—Catholic Colum-

WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spriness that will unfit you for a work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

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Our personal appearance is a matter in which our friends and acquaintances have a right to a choice whether we shall inflict upon them an exterior uncared for and upon them an exterior juncared for and unattractive, a countenance marred by a neglected, grizzled beard, or a crown guiltless of covering, half covered, or thatched with white hairs, or whether we shall in deference to own fellows, pay due regard to our oun persons, and make them presentable and accentable in society. There to our oun persons, and make them pre-sentable and acceptable in society. There are many helps for those who desire to do this, and there are none among them more acceptable than Hall's Hair Renewer and Bucking many. Pure for the wide. Buckingnam's Dye for the whiskers. these preparations are kept for sale at all our drug stores, and if any of our friends are looking a little the worse for wear, we advise them to make a note of it .- North Star, Danville, Vt.

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I shall leave nothing undone to get other sufferers to do as I did. The itch-ness around the effected part is great. Can you tell me how I can get rid of it.

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