Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1880.

NO. 94

GENTLEMEN.

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

unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1880. AUGUST, 1880.

Sunday, 1—Eleventh after Pentecost. St. Peter in chains. Dup. 1st Cl. Monday, 2—St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr. Tuesday, 3—Invention of St. Stephen, Proto-Martyr. Wednesday, 4—St. Dominic. Dup. Thursday. 5—St. Mary, ad Mres. Friday, 6—Transfiguration of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Saturday, 7—St. Caletan. Saturday, 7-St. Cajetan.

Written for the Record. The Plaint of the Sacred Heart.

Were not the ten made clean; where are the nine? Is ere no one left to return and give God thanks but this anger?"—Luke, 19 ch. v. 18—19.

Where are the nine? The loving Saviour eried,
When of the ten, but one stood by his side;
Have they no thanks to give, no word to say
For the great favors granted them this day?
Shall none but strangers bless the hand Di-Were not the ten made clean? Where are the nine?

Where are the nine? that loving voice still eries,
As if in wonderment and sad surprise,
Enchained by love, a prisoner here I stay,
And patiently await their coming, day by
day;
But yet, amidst the crowds e'er hurrying by,
How few respond to my Heart's longing cry
Where are the nine?

Oh, selfish world! Oh, dull and slow of heart! Cannot my burning love, some glow impart To your cold bosoms? Hearts of ice or stone Had melted long ago—at that sad tone Which seems to say in accents all Divine, Were not the ten made clean? Where are the nine?

Where are the hearts that I can call all Mine? Who, with a childlike trust to me resign Their dearest treasures; all the joys of earth To purchase that one pearl of priceless worth, Reserved for generous souls, who, leaving all, Have listened to the Heavenly Bridegroom's

My son! My child, I cry, give Me thy heart! Yet few, like Mary choose the better part. While millions bow at pleasure's gilded And to her claims their days and nights re-

E'en ye, My chosen ones, to whom I've given belights and joys akin to those of Heaven, Grow lax and cold, seeking terrestrial joys As wearied children seek for new-bought Piercing My heart with thorns of grief un-And bartering heavenly gifts for earthlygold. Return! return, oh cold and faithless hearts! Come, taste the sweetness which My love imparts.
Behold My wounded, pierced and bleeding side, Within this cleft, My doves should e'er abide Mourning with Me o'er sin's fell noisome

sway, Yet singing grateful hymns of praise each day. Ocean of goodness! Heart of Jesus meek Let me be silent, stones themselves will speak In praise of Thy unselfish, boundless love. May we one day in realms of bliss above Sing without ceasing hymns of grateful praise praise
To Him whose reign will last for endless days.

M. M. M.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

WITHOUT true faith, as on a boisterous sea, man is the sport of every wind and wave, and never knows. until each successive event has determined it, how the next billow will dispose of him. It is both his guide and his security .- Catholic Columbian.

THE Sultan told the English Minister to Constantinople that he had "fifteen Irelands" in his Asia Minor provinces, and asked the Englishman's sympathy for the difficulty of managing so many and such grave The Minister seems to have missed the point of the Turk's delicate sarcasm.—Pilot.

The immersion service at Talmage's Tabernacle is most gorgeous, and the fashionable young ladies of the metropolis are all becoming disciples of Talmage. Among the novelties of the season are announced "water-proof baptismal suits." Why not call them "baptism-proof baptismal suits?" for such they are in truth. Vive Le Humbug!—St. Louis Watchman.

THE Old Catholic movement in Switzerland is in its last gasp. The triumph of the Catholics at Porrentruy is only an instance of the decadence of the old Catholic schism. At a meeting in Geneva of the old Catholic Synod, Bishop Herzog reported that in the Canton of Berne alone twelve parishes and ten priests were lost during the year. The Swiss Catholics succeeded in electing their own priests and thus securing the appropriation which the government allows. In only two parishes, under the present election laws, were the lieves that marriage is a Jesuitical halter is between the Church and Old Catholics successful. The old institution, as it had received a unbelief, and that Protestantism, in Catholics feel that, like Pere Hya-

cinthe, they will be left high and opinions. The caprices of English dry by the tide which is rapidly resociety are fearful and wonderful. It ago it ranted against the Scarlet ceding .- Brooklyn Review.

Nero fiddled while while Rome burned. The Irish landlords, the English press, and a hostile English Our Cutting and Tailoring is Parliament are denouncing the unfortunate peasantry of Ireland as rebels and malcontents, while the latter are dying of famine and its terrible concomitant, famine fever. It is horrible in the sight of these English-Irish murderers to think that the wretched people of Ireland would not rerish quietly and resign-edly without making such a fuss before the world. In the famine of '47 thousands perished unheeded and unknown, and their coffinless bodies were flung into nameless graves, and the world was not a bit the wiser of the savage crime. But now it is different. The suffering and wrongs of Ireland are paraded before the world, and puplic opinion is loud in denunciation of the tyrannical system that has entailed so much misery upon a whole nation and people.— \dot{N} . Y. Tablet.

Mr. Bradlaugh has behaved himself throughout his disturbances like a consistent atheist. He has been violent, illogical, coarse, vituperative and intolerant, as we should expect an atheist to be. He has shown himself to be swayed by little more than the caprice of the moment, and has utterly disowned the rule of any fixed principle. Of course in his own eyes and those of his dupes he is a persecuted saint. The charge of intolerance against all his opponents was raised as a matter of course. The House of Commons is an assembly of bigots because it shows the slightest reluctance to let Bradlaugh do as he likes. It is quite proper that a blatant atheist should not only be admitted to Parliament, but that he, and he only, should have full liberty to take either the oath or the Forsaking Me the living water's fount,
And making void My death on Calvary's
Mount.

Hiberty to take either the oath or the affirmation, whichever he chooses, and if he takes the oath, should be free to take it in any sense and with any limitations and reservations he thinks expedient. This and nothing less is what Bradlaugh claims to do. We shall indeed be surprised if the pluck and spirit of Englishmen will let him do it .- Liverpool Times.

> The municipality of Nice lately caused the house in which Garibaldi was born to be demolished; its materials were brought by a Frenchman for \$3,000. A large number of English people were present to see the house pulled down, and everyone of them carried away a fragment as a relic.

> Had this been the home of a Saint. and if Catholics showed one half this devotion in relic-gathering, how the silly superstition would be smiled at! -Buffalo Union.

> By special request of the Protestants of the neighborhood, the Rev. Father Moriarty, of Chatham Village, N. Y., lectured in the Baptist Church at East Chatham on the evening of July 15, the subject being, "What the Catholic Church has done for Civilization." A large audience, composed of Protestants of different denominations, assembled from the surrounding country, and, what was altogether unusual in a church edifice, greeted the lecturer with frequent and warm applause. At the conclusion of the discourse the pastor of the Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Ashley, proposed a vote of thanks. which was enthusiastically responded to by the entire assemblage.—N. Y. Catholic Herald.

> The domestic morals of the new French ambassador must be exceedingly bad since London society asserts that it really cannot visit him. This representative of the French Republic was recently accused in Parliament of burning a convent and other things, but it has only lately come to light that he had done anything that society could not tolerate The French republic is anxious about opinions, but very liberal about morals, and society ought not to expect morality from the representative of a government "run" by Gambetta. Besides, English society received Mdlle. Bernhardt, whose social status may expressed in Shakspearean English with much torce, so

Brooklyn Review.

The practical question that should come to the mind of every Catholic, when leaving the church, where the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass has just been offered is, "Have I profited by my presence at so august an act of adoration?" "Am I leaving the scene of the Sacrifice more justified then when I came?" We fear there are a number who would be compelled to answer in the negative. They have attended Mass, but with great distraction, with a longing for its end, and with a spirit of resignation to the law of the Church and not with a desire of their soul's sanctification. The fashion of going to church, to see and to be seen, to hear an eloquent sermen or fine operatic singing, is the curse of a Catholic community and leads directly to the coolness that is characteristic of those of little faith. The individual who is not thoughtful of the great ends for which the Mass is offered cannot be said to have fulfilled the obligation of assisting at Mass. To go to Mass because he fears to commit a mortal sin by staying away, is not the proper feeling. He should go to accomplish a positive good to his soul as well, by joining in the Sacrifice and uniting his heart in prayer with Almighty God then and there descending upon the altar. We know it is scarcely of use to speak of carelessness of Catholics in this repect. A special grace of God is required to make them prove worthy of the fruits of the Holy Sacrifice .--Catholic Columbian.

cate for her an equality with men in the active duties of life. Their conceptions of woman's dignity are of the grossest order, and instead of elevating their idol they take away from her right to respect by stripping her of all claims to veneration. It is dogmas are received, and the lack of zeal which characterizes public worship, are evident sources of alarm to the clery." not as the "business man" or as the "chartered libertine" that the influence of woman is felt, but as the gentle being the Almighty Creator designed her. It is by preserving her purity of feeling, her integrity of character, her high-toned impulses, that she can win man to virtue; and it is only by true feminine gentle ness,-by being true to her nature; by the sweet charms of softness and modesty that she can subject him to her power. This is woman's nature: -let it be her chief aim to cultivate these graces and respect and honor will be paid her in due proportion. A masculine woman men abhor, and speak to and of her with the same evity which characterizes their allusions to those of their own sex, but a good, true woman-one who fills her proper sphere-men always reverence, and even the wicked and dissolute will pay homage to the voiceless influence of her character. Women, who, in their mistaken conceits and fantastic pride, lay aside the true characteristics of their sex and boldly claim a right to mingle in the turmoil of the busy world, find, when too late, that they have contracted many a stain from the coarse contact that time and other influences will scarcely ever efface. Let women appreciate their own honor and respect, let them consider what a powerful factor they are in the great events of the world's history, and turn with scorn from those that would divert their powers in another direction and rob them of their chiefest glory. They will be re spected as they respect themselves.

-Catholic Columbian THE TIMES fears the secession of men like Beecher from the ranks of Protestants may benefit the Catholic Church. "Its definite dogma and unwavering claim to implicit obedience will powerfully appeal," says The Times, to those who find the husks of infidelity are unsatisfying. Unless some other and purer church offers authoritative teaching in the place of theological anarchy, Rome

ago it ranted against the Scarlet Lady as loudly as the most bigoted is edifying to read of people that cultivate "professional beauties," whose principal aim is to please their Prince, looking askance at the windows of the French Embassy.—

Brooklyn Review the Bible on the authority of the Church, and yet deny the Church would not offer any claims superior to those of the modern sects. not easy to discover where authoritativeness for this church is come from, if not from that Mother, portions of whose garments each wears to-day in a motley fashion.

The Times had better make up its mind that there is only one Church and that it is farcial to accept the story of the Fall and the Atonement on the testimony of a book which the Church declares to be inspired with-out admitting that the Church is infallible. Thoedore Parker and Mr. Beecher, in helping themselves to those portions of the Scriptures which suit them, are only following the teachings of Protestantism. Private interpretation is the keystone of Protestantism, and the Plymouth Church philosopher is only following out the principle of the Reformation -freedom in belief and licerse in act. Our Lord and Confucius stand for him on the same plane. The highest attribute that his school willing to give Our Saviour is His manliness." Catholies, gazing around them at the wrecks of creeds, have reason to thank Heaven with renewed fervor for safety in the Bark of Peter .- Brooklyn Review.

> MRS. ELIZA BURT GAMBLE, a Michigan woman of infidel proclivities, writes a letter to the Sun, in which

"Is is quite evident that the strength of the church is steadily, if not rapidly de-clining. That the recent disaffection which is so clearly manifest is chiefly con-fined to women is shown by the fact that How sadly do they mistake the a majority of men have long since ceased to exercise care about, or interest in the church; but that many of them give to it rights of woman, who blindly advotheir support simply because they are pleased with the effect which its influence produces on women. There may be no appreciable change in the size of the weekly congregations in our churches, but the apathy with which the theological

By the church, Mrs. Gamble means the Protestant churches, and her a cause it is a respectable thing to do. Mrs. Gamble's phrase about theoogical dogma sounds singular in onnection with the entire absence of dogma in the churches. It is true that the "higher education" which Mrs. Gamble lauds, is leading a class of women towards what is called Agnosticism and towards science as spiritual nourishment. Women, as a rule, however, find science as nourishing as Dr. Tanner's sponges and water; and even the harder sex does not crave scientific hypothesis as food for the soul. Women will never be infidels, whatever man may become. Her intuition teaches her that she owes everything to Christianity. The Magnificat of the Blessed Virgin was the triumphant hymn of woman. She was raised by the coming of Christ to ber true dignity; and when she forgets that dignity, she will fall again to the level in which Paganism kept her. She will become the slave and the toy of man. Her higher education will not save her. The women of Ancient Greece who attained the pinnacle of the highest education were the hetaerae. Aspasia, with all her culture, was not as worthy of respect, nor did she receive as much respect, as the poorest Christian woman of to-day. Mrs. Gamble's education must have been sadly neglected in some important points, or she would hardly dare to claim that Christianity degraded woman. It sanctified the marriage tie and protected her from the brutality of the stronger sex more effectually than any civil law could protect her. Protestantism struck a blow at her security by sanctioning divorce; but the halo which is reflected from the Mother of God still surrounds her, and it will take centuries of Agnosticism to dim it. It was reserved for Catholicity to consecrate the chastity of woman as a sacred thing, and yet to

which would deprive their sex of the truest dignity on earth and give them, for the future, the unknowable. -Brooklyn Review

SUFFERING IRELAND.

AID STILL NEEDED-EVICTIONS ON THE

MR. JAMES REDPATH, in his letter from Dublin, dated July 9, to the New York Tribuue, gives the following account of the

present state of Ireland : Present state of Ireland:
Since, a week age, the swift steamer Wisconsin landed me in Ireland again, I have been reading, night and day, letters from the distressed districts of the West, or holding interviews with gentlemen whose duties have made them familiar with the present state of Ireland. ties have made them familiar with the present state of Ireland. This month, in the annals of Irish famines, has always been known as "hungry July." The guillotine, in the most tigerish days of the French Reign of Terror, was a "gentle shepherd of the plain" when contrasted with the devouring ogre of the Irish famine of 1847. Many parishes show, by their records, that they then lost a thousand souls. A similar history would have been written to-day of this month of July if the written to-day of this month of July if the heart of an "un-English civilization" had not flung itself between the starving peas-antry of Ireland and English conservatism. antry of Ireland and English conservatism. I am right happy to say that the worst appears to be over, and that the deaths by starvation in Ireland in 1880 will be counted by units, or, at the worst, by scores instead of thousands and hundreds of thousands, as in 1847. The permissive grant of £200,000 that has been secured by Mr. Parnell's importunity in Parliament, even if ungraciously and meagrely admin. Mr. Farments importunity in Farmament, even if ungraciously and meagrely administered, will make it unnecessary for any further aid to be sent from America, excepting for the support of evicted tenants. Their needs will be administered to by the National Land League, which has set apart \$250,000.

\$50,000

FOR THAT SPECIAL OBJECT.

There is still great distress in the West, although the area of destitution has been contracted. There are still some hundreds of parishes in which death by hunger would rapidly ensue if the benefactions of foreigners were withdrawn. But although funds of the Castle, the Mansion, and the Land Land Language are now unite low; it is be-Land League are now quite low, it is be-lieved that the balance in their hands and in the hands of the *Herald* Committee and of the Protestant and Catholic hierarchy will enable the Dublin disbursers of charity to keep actual famine from the doors of the peasantry until the Government funds can be percolated through the thick layers of red tape on which it will be sol.

remark deposited.

THE ANNUAL MIGRATION TO ENGLAND.

The exodus of the Irish agricultural laborers to England has begun. Five thousand passed through Dublin a few days ago, and they are going at the rate of 1,000 a day. Already the advance guard are sending over their wages to their destitute remarks are, in a degree, true. Men have ceased to be Protestants, though "railway servants" and the shippers, re-

The potato crop promises an excellent harvest. In the East of Ireland the early potatoes are ripe, but this fact does not lessen the destitution in the West. In the South and Southwest of Ireland, in the limestone region, the early potatoes are nearly or quite ripe; but in Galway, Sligo, Mayo, and Donegal they will not be ready for digging until the middle of August. It is the northwestern and western coast counties that will need assistance for the next five or six weeks.

THE FAMINE FEVER AND ITS CAUSES.
The dreadful "famine fever" has broken The dreadful "famine fever" has broken out in the County Mayo and in isolated instances elsewhere in the West. The "doctors disagree," as usual, as to its name, for, while some say that it is the real "famine fever," others insist that it is "only typhus fever." But as they all agree that by whatever name it should be called it has been brought on by inadequate diet—that is to say, by semi-starvation—I shall not waste my inadequate space to discuss this novel scientific presentation of the anthis novel scientific presentation of the au-cient problem of tweedledum and tweedle-dee. The present chief habitat of the fam-ine is Charlestown and Swinford, in the County Mayo. Now the amounts disbursed to the local committees, although large in the aggregate, did not enable them to give more, on an average, than two stones (twenty-eight pounds) of Indian meal a week, not to each family in real distress, but to as many families in acute distress as they could relieve. Twenty-eight pounds of meal had to support a family of from of meal had to support a hospital five to ten persons. These families had no milk, no eggs, no potatoes, no bread, no bacon—nothing that they could eat with their Indian meal. It was winter, and their Indian meal. It was winter, and they could not even do, as some of the poor wretched creatures had done since spring, gather nettles and boil them with the meal. They either had not meal enough to make it into bread, or they don't knowhow to cook it; so they made it into a thin, unsavory stirabout, not solid and strengthening like Scotch porridge, but watery and unsubstantial as poorhouse gruel. Barefooted, without underclothing, without bedclothes, living in cabins that the rain often entered and the wind swept through cabins with the cold and slippe earth for a floor, is it any wonder that their strong constitutions soon broke down woman as a sacred thing, and yet to proclaim that the soul might be unchaste, while the body was inviolate—that Lucretia was pure, though Tarquin sinned. The new doctrinaires reverse this, and the old Spartan law, that the erime was in being found out, is likely to be responsible to the soul appeared in these cabins, and now the fever is spreading rapidly, for there is not vitality enough left in the frames of the cottiers to resist its attacks. But I shall write to you on this new disaster in my next letter.

Clare, Mayo, and Sligo that the potate blight has appeared there. Nobody cau tell yet whether it is local or whether this is the first shadow of a coming calamity, It all depends on the weather. If the rains that we have had here in Dublin continue and spread, the greater part of the coming crop will be a total failure. But no such apprehension is generally enter-tained

The landlords are vigorously at work all over the West in serving processes of ejectment and evicting families. This last season was the third season of bad crops in the West of Ireland. The contributions of the landlords to the relief of Irish distress in these years is tabulated in the official returns just published. They show tress in these years is tabulated in the offi-cial returns just published. They show that in 1877 there were 406 evictions; in 1878 there were 834 evictions; in 1879 there were 1,089 evictions. Only six months of this year have passed, and yet the landlords have already evicted 1696 famine-stricken families!—in the province of Ulster, 552; in Munster, 495; in Leinster, 417; in Connaught, 232. It is worthy of note that evictions have been most numof note that evictions have been most num-erous where no public opinion has been created against the landlords; that wher-ever the Land League is strong the land-lords have been afraid to turn starving families into the roadside. This fact will be quickly noticed throughout Ireland, and the result will be that the tenantry of

Detroit, Friday, July 23.—Yesterday morning Father Bleyenbergh, of Trinity Church, this city, took twenty or twenty-five of his church boys and a few others on the steam yacht Mamie for an excursion to the steam of the steam o to Monroe. They went to Monroe, spent the day pleasantly there and returning in the evening were run into by the steamer Garland, going down the river with a large execusion party. Fifteen persons on the Mamie are known to have been drowned and eight saved. The Mamie was crushed, and sunk with those on board except such as escaped, some of whom escaped through the cabin windows.

FATHER BLEYENBERGH'S STATEMENT.

I left the city yesterday morning on the team yacht Mamie, to give my altar boys steam yacut stanne, to give my attar boys
their annual excursion, going to Monroe.

We had on board sixteen boys, four ladies,
the captain, engineer and myself, twentythree in all. Arriving at Monroe we passed
the day pleasantly, and shortly after five
o'clock in the afternoon started for home.
When about half way between the Grassy When about half way between the Grassy Island and Mama Juda Lights I saw the steamer Garland coming down the river, and, following behind, the steamer Fortune. At that time the moon was shining bright-ly, and we could see in any direction near-ly as far as by daylight. The ladies and myself, the captain and engineer and two or three of the boys were outside of our some of them still "sit under" certain ministers through habit or because it is a respectable thing to do.

Mrs. Gamble's phrase about theo.

Mrs. Gamble's phrase about theo. coming unpleasantly near us." The next instant I saw that there was going to be a instant I saw that there was going to be a collision and cried:—"She is going to run into us. Come forward quickly!" As I spoke I sprang to the bow of the yacht, followed by Miss Dusseau. I do not believe it was thirty seconds from the time I first spoke to the time I sprang to the bow of the yacht, for the Garland was going very rapidly and came upon us like the wind. When I reached the bow of the yacht

Miss Dusseau was at my side and we were just in time to get hold of the ropes hang-ing over the guards of the Garland. The ing over the guards of the Garland. The next instant I felt a shock, and heard a crash While Miss Dusseau was helped aboard While Miss Dusseau was helped aboard the Garland by son e men I climbed up the rope to the deck. Instantly I ran across the deck to the other side of the boat expecting to see some of my party struggling in the water. When I got there I saw the sinking wreck of the Mamie just disappearing under the bows of the Fortuna with I saw forces of the Fortuna with I saw forces of the same transmitted. tune, while I saw four or five person struggling in the water.

Frank Nolan, No. 297 Lafayette John Howe, son of Peter Howe, of Ab-

David Barry, son of David Barry, of Ab

bott street.
John Donovan, son of Daniel Donnovan, of No. 290 Abbott street.
William Cuddy and David Cuddy, sons

of Patrolman Cuddy, of Fourth street near Grand River avenue.

John Cosgrove, son of Wm. Cosgrove, of Michigan avenue.

James Toomey, son of Daniel Toomey,

No. 13 Labrosse street,
Joseph Monaghan, son of the late Joseph
Monaghan, of High street west.
John Kelly and Thomas Kelly, sons of
John Kelly, National avenue.

John Kelly, National avenue.

Andrew Doran, son of Thomas Doran,

of Labrosse street.
Lizzie Murphy and Mary Haden, demes-

ties at Father Bleyenbergh's residence, Mrs. Mary Martin, wife of Fred. Martin, engineer of the Mamie.

The boys above named ranged from 11 to 16 years of age, and were bright happy lads chosen for their aptness, grace and manliness to positions of honor in the church of their parents, making the task spearean English with much torce, so favorably, that the French ambassador may be pardoned for imagining that society would receive a man who is "progressive," and who believes that marriage is a Jesuitical institution, as it had received a woman who holds very similiar its restricted sense, is a failure as a place of theological anarchy, Rome proclaim that the soul might be unchaste, while the body was inviolate chaste, while the body was inviolate. The new doctribate of notifying the parents of the horrible sease that destroyed more men in both American armies than bullets and grape chast coordinate that destroyed more men in both American armies than bullets and grape chast coordinate that destroyed more men in both American armies than bullets and grape chast coordinate that destroyed more men in both American armies than bullets and grape chast coordinate church of their parents, making the task chasted discovered in the deaded the chaste, while the body was inviolate. The new doctribate chaste, while the body was inviolate chaste, while the body was inviolate. The received a hat destroyed more men in both American armies than bullets and grape shot soon appeared in these cabins, and now the fever is spreading rapidly, for there is not vitality enough left in the frames of the conclusion that the soul might be unchaste, while the body was inviolate. The new doctribate chastes, while the body was inviolate. The new doctribate chastes, while the body was inviolate chaste, while the body was inviolate. The dreaded the defined the desired that destroyed more men in both American armies than bullets and grape shot soon appeared in these cabins, and now to be to be done, the form the clergyman. The duty had to be done the form the courties of the conclusion that the soul might be unchasted the form that the soul might be unchasted

Stigmata.

BY CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.

In the wrath of the lips that assail us,
In the scorn of the lips that are dumb,
The symbols of sorrow avail us,
The joy of the people is come.
They parted Thy garments for barter,
They followed Thy steps with complaint;
Let them know that the pyre of the martyr
But cleanes the blood of the saint!

They have crucified Thee for a token; For a token, Thy flesh crucified For a token, Thy flesh crucified Shall bleed in a heart that is broken For love of the Wound in Thy side: In pity for palms that were pleading, For feet that were grievously used, There is blood on the brow that is bleeding And torn, as Thy brow that was bruised.

By Thee have we life, breath and being;
Thou hast knowledge of us at our kind;
Thou hast pleasure of eyes that are seeing,
And sorrow of eyes that are blind;
By the fail of the mystery shown us—
The wounds that with Thy wounds accord—
O Lord, have mercy upon us!
Have mercy on us, O Lord!—Are Maria.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

"Certainly, as far as I can. I will beg of "Certainly, as far as I can. I will beg of our Lord to give you grace to resolve aright. I feel very much for you, my child." These words were said most kindly, and went to the poor lonely woman's heart, who, at this turning-point in her life, had not a friend or a relative to take counsel with, and who dreaded perplexity beyond all other trials. There are natures to whom it is the only intoleraatures to whom it is the only intoleraare natures to whom it is the only intolerable suffering, that have a strong passive power of endurance under inevitable evils, but to whom the responsibilty of a decision is perfect anguish. In struggles between duty and inclination, between conscience and temptation, the lines are clearly defined, and each successive effort is a pledge of victory. It is like scaling a steep ascent in the free air and broad sunshine. But where conflicting duties, as sunshine. But where conflicting duties, as well as conflicting feelings, are in question, and the mind cannot resolve between them, the depressing effect on the mind is akin to that of walking in a thick fog at night amidst precipices. Under such circumstances, a child's impulse would be to sit down and cry. There was some-thing childlike in Madam de Moldau's thing childlike in Madam de Modau's character, in spite of its latent energy. It did her good to be pitied. Father Maret's sympathy seemed to loosen the tight cord which bound her heart, and she sat down in Therese's little garden, and after a good fit of weeping, felt comforted and religied

relieved. Over and over again she read and mused over the details of the Czarovitch's death, which the French Gazette contained. A which the French Gazette contained. A deep compassion filled her soul for the un-happy man who had been her husband. Womanlike, she resented his wrongs, and shed tears over his fate. Whilst reading the eloquent words with which the bishops of the Greek church had sought to obtain mercy from him at his father's hand, she felt it had been wrong to despise them as she had done in former days, and that the Christian faith. however obscured, and the Christion church, however fallen can speak in nobler accents and find words of greater in nobler accents and find words of greater power than cold unbelief can ever utter. Her heart softened towards those Greek priests she had once hated, and she said, "God bless them for this thing which they

have done. In one part of Therese's cabin that night was reposing the lifeless form of the girl who had just died, and divided from it m whose fate so great a change had taken place. On each pale face the moon was shedding its light. Cold and motionless was the bosom of the first, whilst that of the other was heaving like a children of the met simply and went through the color was the color with the color was heaving like a children of the color was heavi the other was heaving like a child's that has cried itself to sleep. For the girl of seventeen all was over on earth. For the widowed wife life was opening new vistas; dream after dream filled her brain with visions of grief and joy, in wild confusion blent. Word sakin to those dreams fell

And as the swift thoughts crossed her soul,
Like visions in a cloud.
In the still chamber of the dead
The dreamer spake aloud.
Therese did not sleep. She was accustomed to long night watches, and she
knelt and prayed between the two
sleepers. She did not know the secrets of
those two destinies, but she said the "De
profundis" for the one, the "Memorare"
for the deter. "May she rest in peace,"
for the dead; "May she live for God," for
the living.

the living.

When the morning dawned, and the rays of the rising sun began to light up the silent hut, she laid down by Madame de Moldau, and took a few moments' re pose. Once she was roused by hearing her murmur some words or the Bible; they were these: "Am I not better to thee than ten sons?"

D'Auban had attended the service for

poor Simonette's burial. He had stood on one side of the grave and Madam de Moldau on the other. Their eyes had not met whilst the solemn rites were performed.

It was only when the crowd had dispersed
—for settlers and natives had attended in great numbers the funeral of Simon's daughter—that he came up to her where was still standing, in the cemetery, and placed a letter in her hands. She took it in silence, and held out her hand to him. He kissed it, and withdrew to prepare for his departure. His letter was as follows:—

MADAME: I have a few words to say, which I feel it easier to write than to speak. Your fate is changed, and so are my duties towards you. From the moment I became acquainted with your name and rank, that I knew you to be a princess and a wife, I felt the deepest regret that by my rashness and presumption I had put it out of my power to devote to you as a servant a life which I would fain have spent in your service; that I had made it impossible for you to accept of the services which under other circumstances, I might have been permitted to render to one so inbeen permitted to render to one so infinitely above me in rank, as well as in merit. Whilst you were forced to hide your name, whilst the unhappy prince, your husband, was alive, I felt constrained had happened. And they were all such your husband, was anve, I let constant to see you depart from hence alone and unprotected, and dared not even offer to accompany you to the place you had fixed upon for your future residence. I will not dwell upon what I suffered; it was one of those efforts at passive endurance more trying than the most painful exertions.

"Now, as I said before, a great change has taken place in your position, and I venture to lay at your feet whatever God

has given me of strength and energy, to be spent, and if it please Him, consumed in helping you to reassume the position which belongs to your Imperial Highnes, both by birth and marriage, and replacing you on the steps of the throne which your son is one day to occupy. I have no ties or duties which bind me in an absolute manner to any spot on earth. If you will deign, Princess, to accept me as your servant; if you will allow me to act by you as our poor friend would have done had he yet been alive, I will accompany you to Europe, and only leave you the day when, amidst your relatives, and the friends of your youth, you will stand once more ac-knowledged by them all as their lost

"I implore you to trust me. I dare not promise to forget the past, but I can and do promise that no word shall ever pass my lips unbecoming a servant. I would not ask to live near you at Court, would not ask to live near you at Court, and be your servant there; but whilst trials and difficulties beset you, whilst you are friendless and alone, grant me this favor. Let me be your servant. I feel nearly as old as poor M. de Chambelle. The last few months have seemed to add many years to my age. Let me be your guardian. I could not brook a refusal. It would wound me to the heart. I know would wound me to the heart. I know there will be many difficulties to overcome, and a long time may elapse before your identity is acknowledged, but that it will be so at last I feel no doubt of; and if it is granted to me to see you happy—I was going to say I could be happy to part with you for ever, but I cannot, dare not, write you for ever, but I cannot that any, was such an untruth. I do not want to be happy myself; I want to see you happy. That I can and do say from the depths of my heart. Forgive me, Princess, if this letter ends in a less formal manner than it began. It need not make you distrust the promise I have made. I have not courage write it over again, so I send it just as it is, with the most fervent blessings and prayers that you may indeed be happy, and that I may help you to be so.
"Your Imperial Highness's
"Devoted servant,

"HENRI D'AUBAN."

This letter had been written the night before it was given to Madame de Moldau. Perhaps the tone of it might have been a little different had it been composed after the brief meeting in the cemetery; for as he looked at her, as he kissed her hand, as he felt its silent pressure, hope, in spite of himself, sprung up in his heart and made it bound. Princess as she was, the woman he loved was now free. Men's customs, their habits, perhaps their laws, stood between him and her, but not God's laws, not His commandments. The words she had once said came back to his mind: "It is the wedded wife, not the Imperial Highness, who rejected your love." And as he gazed at the solitary beautiful landscape, at the boundless plain and far-stretching forests on every ide, he thought how insignificant were the thoughts of men in that solitude, how impotent their judgments. If she should to abandon altogether the old choose to abandon altogether the old world and accept a new destiny in the land where their lot was now cast, might they not now, with safe consciences and pure hearts, be all in all to each other! But he had resolution enough to give her the letter he had written under a stern sense of duty, and not to add a word to diminish its effect. He went on his way through the forests and the deserts, and encountered the usual difficulties belong-ing to such journeys. But bodily exercise relieves activity of mind, and he was glad The bargeman was much afflicted by this sudden blow, but he did not care quite so much for his child since she had ceased to be his companion and plaything. D'Auban gave him a sum of money in recom-

pense for Simonette's services to Madam de Moldan, thinking of the Madam de Moldau, thinking at the same time how little money could repay what the poor girl had done for them. Simon was not indeed consoled, but somewhat cheer-ed, by the sight of the gold; for the ruling passion is strong in grief as well as in death. Then d'Auban retraced his steps, and stopped that night at the little Mission of St. Louis. He reached it just as

Behind a spur of the mountains,
Just as the sun went down, was heard a
murmur of voices,
And in a meadow green and broad, by the
bank of a river,
Rose the tents of the Christians—the tents of
the Jesults' mission.
Under a towering oak, that stood in the
midst of the village,
Kneit the Black Robe chief with his children;
a crucifix, fastened
High on the trunk of the tree, and overshadowed by grape vines,
Looked with its agonized face on the multitude kneeling beneath it.
This was their rural chappl—aloft, through
the intricate arches
Of its agrial roof, arose the chant of their

the intricate arches
Of its aerial roof, arose the chant of their
vespers,
Mingling its notes with the soft susurrus and
sighs of its branches.

The traveller knelt down and joined in The traveller knet down and joined in the devotions of the Indian congregation, and after they were ended introduced himself to the priest, who invited him to spend the night in his hut. The pleasure of seeking a Frenchman, and conversing in of seesing a Frementian, and conversing in his native language—a rare one in that locality, beamed in the face of the good father. "I have been very fortunate this week," he said; "for several months past I had had no visitors, but on Tuesday quite a large party of travellers, including two European ladies, halted here on their way to Montreal. We had some difficulty way to Montreal. We had some difficulty in putting them all up for the night. I managed to accommodate the two priests and one of the gentlemen, the others slept in the schoolmaster's hut, and the two ladies in the schoolroom. It was luckily fine weather, and they were not very uncomfortable, and I had not had such a

said the next morning in our poor little chapel. It was the first time such a thing had happened. And they were all such kind and pleasant people."

Little did the good father guess, as he good-humouredly talked on in this manner, what anguish he was causing his guest, who, in a voice which any one who had known him would have thought strangely altered inquired the names of these

"Rather pale, I think; but about ladies' ages I never know—yes, I suppose she was quite yourg. Are you acquainted with them, my dear sir?"

"I know some of them by name," d'Auban answered, pushing away the dish which had been set before him; he could not have swallowed a morsel. There are irremetances which heighten invalidations. circumstances which heighten singularly the acuteness of certain trials. He knew that he might still have to part from Madam de Moldau, though during the last few days hope had been gradually gaining groung in his mind, but he had never anticipated that such a separation would take place in an unexpected and abrupt manner. That she should leave St. Agatha during his absence, and that he should thus lose the opportunity of speaking a few parting words to her, was more than he could endure; it almost upset his fortitude. The Father noticed his releases and want of appetite, and the paleness and want of appetite, and the pareness and want of appetite, and the way in which he unconsciously pressed his hand against his temples, as if to still their throbling. "I am sure you have a bad headache," he kindly said; "come out into the air and take a stroll—it is a beautiful right."

beautiful night."

D'Auban accepted the proposal, for the hut was very close. The fresh air did him good. He took off his hat, to let it blow on his forehead. He tried to think that on his forenead. The tried to think the second lady of the party might not, after all, be Madame de Moldau, though the others were the people she was to travel with, and only one lady had been mentioned by Father Maret's correspondent.

As they passed a small cluster of cabins As they passed a small cluster of calonia the priest pointed to one of them, and said, "Ah! there is the bedroom of our ladies. They had to sleep on mats with a bundle of moss for a pillow."

bundle of moss for a pillow."

The door was open. D'Auban stood on the threshold, and gazing into it, thought:
"Did she indeed sleep in this spot two days ago, worn out by fatigue and sorrow, or did she lie awake thinking of the past and of the future, without a friend near her? Or is she now glad to escape from that love I could not conceal, and which perhaps frightens her away? Perhaps she is seeking other assistance than mine to recover her position. She will not, I suppose, accept the services of one who has dared to love her. It would not have been

wrong, however, to wait for my return. . . She might have spared me this suffering. Absorbed in these musings he was forgetting his companion, and was only roused by hearing him exclaim, "Ah! what have we here! See, one of those poor ladies has dropped her neckhandkerchief. It will be no easy matter to restore it, seeing we have no postal service in this part of the world!" D'Auban till that moment had had a lingering hope that Madame de Moldau had not after all been one of the ladies of that party; but now he could no longer have a doubt on the subject. The blue and white silk handkerchief in the hands of the priest was the very one he had often and ofter

was the very one he had often and often seen round her neck. He mechanically stretched out his hand for it. It was one of those little things connected with the remembrance of past happiness which affect the heart so deeply.

When the evenings grew chilly after hot sunny days, or when in the boat or the sledge on bright frosty nights, he used to remind her to tie her handkerchief round her throat—her white, slender, swan-like throat. It had a trick of slipping off. He saw her in fancy smilslipping off. He saw her in fancy smilas she was wont to do, on thes So vivid was this recollection that a deep

"Would it be a comfort to you to tell

me your grief?"
"I could not speak of it without relating too long a story for me to tell or for you to hear to-night. But thus much I will say: missing those travellers who were here three days ago has been a terrible the evening service was going on.
scene was precisely similar to the one so beautifully described in Longfellow's poem:

here three days ago has been a territory blow to me. One of them, the one to whom this handkerchief belonged, is very dear to me; and I shall probably never see here again."

"But could you not overtake them, my dear friend? women cannot travel "Do you know what road they were to

"The usual one to Canada; but to be sure, in a country like this it would be ten chances to one that you hit on the

same track."
This was obvious; and d'Auban who for one minute had been tempted to catch at the suggestion, remembered that there other reasons against it. His absence from the concessions even for a week had been a risk, and a prolonged one might affect not only his own but likewise Madame de Moldau's interests; and she might be more than ever in want of means, if she intended to return to Europe. It might also have been her wish by this sudden departure to avoid the pain or the em-

observing this agitation, the priest said, n a grave and comp sionate manner, 'Perhaps you ought not to follow her?' "No, father; it would not be wrong, but

No, lather; it would be madness. I must, on the contrary, return as speedily as possible to my habitation. If you have anything to write to Father Maret I will take charge of it.

"You know him, then?" said the priest, with a look of pleasure.

"He is my most intimate friend."
"Ah well, God bless you. It is a good thing in sorrow to have a friend, and a friend like him. I will spend the night in mixture and the second writing, and then you can use may bed; that will suit us both."

D'Auban remonstrated against this arrangement, but the good missionary in-sisted on carrying it out. He took a few hours' broken and restless sleep on the the poor couch, whilst his host sat writing on an old trunk, which served at once as a

chest and a table.

The first sight of St. Agathe was almost more than d'Auban could bear. He had, during his homeward journey, schooled himself to endure with fortitude his re-

I did not eatch the name of the other lady."

"Was she tall and fair?"

"Yes, I should say so—tall, certainly."

"Young and pale?"

"Rather pale, I think; but about ladies' ages I never know—yes, I suppose she ages I never know—yes, I suppose she ages I never know—yes, I suppose she tarking amidst the grand and gloomy.

The place which had been her abode, and in which every object was so intimately connected with her presence, wooden cross over his remains. His death wooden cross over his remains. striking amidst the grand and gloomy scenery around it, his courage almost striking amidst the grand and gloomy seenery around it, his courage almost failed. But he determined to master the pain and to look that suffering in the face. Riding up to the door he gazed on the park, the verandah, the window of her room, and then breathing a deep sigh, turned away, saying to himself, "The worst is over now," and rode on to his own house. When he entered, he was looking so worn and ill, that his servant Antoine was quite frightened. He

Antoine was quite frightened. He brought him some wine, and anxiously asked him if he had not met with some accident. He said no; and asked if any letter had arrived during his absence. "No, not one, sir," Antoine answered.
D'Auban thought Madam de Moldau would at least have written to him. A feeling of resentment rose in his breast, which made him better able to conceal his feelings. He would not for the world have uttered her name, though he would have wished to know the exact day on which she had left. Wounded pride is a powershe had left. Wounded pride is a power-ful stimulant: it gives a false kind of strength even whilst it embitters a

He sent for his overseer and looked over his accounts. Both the overseer and Antoine observed the burning heat of his hands, and that he often shivered that hands, and that he often shivered that evening. His face was alternately pale and flushed. They felt anxious about him, and well they might; for he had caught the fever of the country whilst taking a few hours' rest in a hut by the river-side on the last day of his journey. The sufferings he had gone through had The sufferings he had gone through had predisposed him to it. In a few hours he was so ill that Father Maret was sent for. For two or three days he was alarmingly ill, and it was evident that he was suffering in mind as well as in body. There was in his character—and it was perhaps the only fault that others noticed in him—a rigidity which made him take extreme resolutions, and act up to them with a firmness bordering on obstinacy. From the moment he found that Madame de Moldau had left St. Agathe he determined to suppress in himself, by a strong effort of the will, all feelings more tender or affectionate than those which it was befitting for him to entertain towards a person in her posi-tion. He would work for her and watch over her interests more closely than ever. If she should ever call him to her assistance he would obey her summons and never utter a word of complaint; but, except when business made it necessary, he never pronounce her name or allude to their former intimacy. And accordingly when Father Maret visited him on his sick bed he did not allude to her departure, and abruptly changed the subject whenever he seemed about to speak of her. At the end of the fourth day the fever abated, but it promised to take an intermittent form, and in the intervals his weakness

was great. TO BE CONTINUED. Written for the Record.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

BOOK FIFTH.

FROM THE PEACE OF UTRECHT TO THAT OF

"You are suffering very much; I am certain of it," said his companion; you must let me prescribe for you; like most missionaries, I am somewhat of a physician."

D'Auban seized his hand.

"I am not ill, my dear father, but it is true I am suffering. Pray for me, and forgive my strange and ungracious conduct."

"Would it have to be a proper of the maintenance of their power, seemed to infuse new life, vigor and determination into their whole colonial empire. The bold spirit of adventure, which in the preceding century had carried the mouth of the Mississippi, again asserted its heroic daring. From Quebec to Detroit, and from Detroit to Louisiana, prevailed the same exalted purpose, to maintain at all hazards and in the same exalted purpose, to maintain at all hazards. judicial to the maintenance of their power, dominion of France over the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The home government having spent its energy andwasted its resources on dynastic aggrand-izement in Europe, could but partially sec ond the patriotic resolution of its colonists in the new world. But even with this limited assistance from the parent state, the French in America maintained, to the last, an attitude of vigorous aggressiveness, and when finally compelled to withdraw from Canada, still retained possession of Louisi-ana. The latter country had, previous to ana. The latter country had, previous to
the treaty of Utrecht, witnessed the death
of two of the most illustrious of the
pioneers of civilization in America. De
la Salle, suffering, after his discovery of the
Mississippi from the enmity of De la
Bane, then governor-general, proceeded,
in 1653, to France, to lay his case at the
foot of the throne. The Marquis de Seignelai, son and successor of the famous
Colbert, inherited the esteem of his father
for De la Salle. His influence now stood for De la Salle. His influence now stood the latter in good stead. He was exonerated from the charges of disloyalty and peculation preferred against him, reinstated in the possessions of which he had been deprived, and commissioned to colonize the new province of Louisiana, acquired by his own indomitable courage.

To execute this commission, he set sail on the 24th of July, 1684, from La

on the 24th of July, 1684, from La Rochelle, with a squadron of four vessels, with a large body of colonists and eight missionaries. The expedition led to un-fortunate results. One of the vessels fell into the hands of the Spaniards off San Domingo, while the others, misled by faulty nautical instruments, overpassing their destination, landed at Matagordon Bay on the coast of Texas. Here the Bay, on the coast of Texas. Here the treachery of its captain caused the wreck of another vessel with the loss of valuable stores. De Bangen, commander of the expedition, who had been from the beginning actuated by an ungovernable jealousy of De la Salle, took the criminal under his protection and soon after abandoned the plonists to their fate. Disease and want colonists to their late. Disease and want speedily reduced their numbers and broke their spirit. De la Salle made two inef-fectual attempts to reach the Mississippi, and finally resolved to proceed to Canada and thence to France for assistance for his abandoned colonists. He had not, however, proceeded any great length on his journey when his followers mutinied, killing his nephew, and inflicting on himself a mortal wound. He died assisted by

spent in promoting French dominion, and furthering French interests in the new world. From Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, to Fort St. Lewis in Texas (the last post he erected), he left traces of heroic ardor and fearless determination. It it not so much for his discoveries and explorations that he deserves eulogium and renown, as for those sublime qualities which led him through every trial and trial and The next difficulty to their achievement. attempt at colonization in Louisiana was made by that distinguished Canadian, M. D'Iberville. Leaving La Rochelle in the D'Iberville. Leaving La Rochele in the autumn of 1698, he reached the mouth of the Mississippi early in 1699. Erecting a fort at Biloxi Bay, of which he gave the command to M. de Saurole, he returned to France. With a body of Canadian colonits, he revisited Biloxi in January, 1700. The king had named him Governor General of Louisiana, a distinction nobly won by past services, and bravely sustained by past services, and bravely sustained by subsequent achievements. Finding the territory in the neighborhood of Mobile more favorable for settlement, he then erected a strong fort and removed the col-onists thither. Under his judicious admin-istration, population increased and com-merce became brisk. In the midst of his pre-occupations, D'Iberville fell sick of yelpre-occupations, D'Iberville fell sick of yel-low fever. After a protracted illness he re-turned to France, when he submitted sev-eral schemes to the government for the advancement of French interests in the West Indies. Another attack of sickness prevented his then prosecuting in person any of the purposes he had formed. In any of the purposes he had formed 1706 he took the British island of transporting the colonists and their slaves, with immense booty, to the French island of Martinique. This was his last achievement. On the 9th of July, 1706, he suc cumbed to a second attack of yellow fever. He died in his forty-fourth year, having spent thirty years in the service of his king His daring and resolution, combined with his tact and discernment as a leader, made him a foremost figure in the struggle for ascendancy between France and England in the new world. His conquest of New-foundland and of the Hudson Bay territory led the Anglo-American colonies to a just perception of the military provess of New France. The success which almost invaria-bly met his plans inspired the French with courage and confidence, to which his death

ave a rude shock.

M. de Iberville was seven years in his grave, when the treaty of Utrecht robbed France of the fruits of his victories in Newfoundland and the Hudson's Bay Territory. The loss of these valuable possessions, together with that of Acadia, taught the French government the necessity of e tablishing a strong post on the island of Cape Breton, which, with that of St. John, now Prince Edward Island, alone remained under its sway on the eastern seaboard. Without a commercial and military entre without a commercial and military entre-pot on Cape Breton, the French were ef-fectually cut off from ocean communica-tion with Quebec. The government, im-pressed with this view, took active meapressed with this view, took active mea-sures to colonize and strengthen Cape Bre-ton, which they re-named Isle Royale. Their choice of a site for the seat of gov-ernment of the new colony fell on Louis-burg, so named in honor of the king. Louisburg was advantageously situated for purposes of war and commerce. Under the fostering protection of the government the lostering protection of the government of the lostering protection of the government of the solution of the solution of the government of the solution of the soluti to the colony. Few colonists were, how-ever, despatched to the island from France. The progress of the colony excited the ire of the British governor of Newfoundland, who forbade all trading intercourse between the two islands. His prohibition

was neither respected nor obeyed.

The island of St. John, since called Prince Edward Island, was attached to the government of Isle Royale. In 1719, a company was formed in France to develop its fisheries, but the company, before ac-complishing anything useful, fell into utter disorganization. Its first settlement dates

While France was strengthening he position on the Atlantic seaboard, Canada was, under the happy influences of peace and good government, rapidly advancing. Its population, computed in 1705 at 16,417, in 1715, 20,531. Healthy and progressive settlements were now in existence on both sides of the St. Lawrence. From reliable statistics of population in those times, we learn that the number of mar-riages contracted in the Province had risen from 144 in 1705 to 204 in 1715, and the number of births in the same period from 788 to 1,127.

The decreasing profits accruing from the trade in furs had the effect of causing

greater attention to be given to agriculture. But much was yet to be done in this regard before the colony could claim to be self-sustaining. The habits contracted by the Canadians in their warlike and trading expeditions tended to create an aversion for agricultural labor which a prolonged peace alone could foster. M. de Vau-dreuil devoted his attention to the pro-notion of this great industry amongst the motion of this great industry amongst the Canadian people, and before the close of his administration saw the colony in a position to export to France a portion of its agricultural products. To press the claims of Canada on the immediate attention of the home government, whose patronage and support he desired to secure in strengthening the defences of the colony, with a kindly disposition and a well-baland promoting colonization by means of emigration from the mother country, the governor visited France in 1714, and did not return till after the death of Louis XIV., in 1716.

The death of this great monarch proved an irreparable loss to Canada. Whatever the fault of his government in its colonial the fault of his government in its colonial policy, it was at times marked by a vigor which repaired the losses entailed by its shortcomings. The king himself took a lively interest in his American possessions, and had not his European wars drained the royal exchequer, would no doubt have left behind him in the new world many signal proofs of that interest. His death led to an almost complete forgetfulness at home of the French American empire, an home of the French American empire, an empire whose preservation demanded con-stant vigilance and resolution.

TO BE CONTINUED.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A CHILD IN CALIFORNIA.

Rev. Thomas Grace, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Marysville, Cal., in a letter to the *Monitor* of San Francisco, relates the following remarkable cure of a thates the following remarkable cure of a child by means of the cement from Knock. There is a family living near Wheatland named McGre' says he, consisting of father, mother and two children, a boy, and a little girl named Katie, aged six years. The latter child was, about three weeks ago, at the point of death, given up by doctors, her parents and numerous neighbors. In the meantime the father procured some of the cement from the chapel of Knock, Ireland, pounded it to chapel of Knock, Ireland, pounded it dust, gave a few grains in water to the child, and immediately the fever left her. This was Saturday evening. Early next Monday morning, to the astonishment of all, the child said, "Mother I feel well: I must get up to-day." The mother said no—it was impossible that she could walk; but the child insisted that she was well. but the child insisted that she was well. Accordingly she was dressed, and has walked about from that day to this, perfectly cured. Already I have noticed a great revival of devotion towards the Mother of God on account of this extraordinary event, and men who had despised Catholicity are now asking respectful questions concerning it. Thus the apparitions at Knock are already producing their beneficial effects even in distant Calitheir beneficial effects even in distant California; and thus the power of Her who is the Patroness of these United States, asserts itself amidst friends and foes."

A CATHOLIC BISHOP PREACHES IN A BAPTIST CHURCH.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Union gives the following account of a sermon delivered in a Baptist Church by the Bis-

hop of Buffalo:—
Wednesday, July 7th, was the day of
the Rt. Rev. Bishop's official visitation to
the mission of Franklinyille. On the eventhe mission of Frankinivine. On the even-ing of the same day he lectured in the Baptist church, because the Catholic church there was too small to accommodate those who desired to hear him. It was indeed an novel and pleasing sight—a Catholic Bishop addressing an audience, mostly Protestant, in a Protestant church, which was beautifully adorned with flowers, as a mark of respect to the Rt. Rev.

orator.

The subject of the lecture was "The Church forever and to all men. Bishop began eloquently and persuasively, without allusion to any sect. He traced the public life of our Blessed Lord so tenderly and placidly that his audience were won to delighted attention, and began to regard the speaker as "an unprejudiced Christian gentleman," and a good expon-ent of their belief in Christ.

ent of their belief in Christ.

All this was but a preparation. In simple and impressive speech the Bishop presented the irrefragable proofs of Scripture and tradition; and gently but irresistibly and tradition; and gently but irresistibly carried his hearers on to the inevitable conclusion—the One True Church, founded by Christ, Catholic and Apostolic, and through the abiding of the Holy Spirit Infallible forever.

The Baptists ay now that all who are not Eaptists should be Catholics; but we fancy that there are not a few among these same Baptists, on whom the Bishon's mass

same Baptists, on whom the Bishop's mas-terly delineation of the Church of Christ terly defineation of the Church of the translation which they are has made an impresiion which they are has made an impresiion words. Good not prepared to put into words seed has been sown, and in time there will surely be, not the mere flowering of fair words, but the fruitage of heavenly deeds. At any rate, all prejudice, except that which is cherished out of sheer perversity, has passed away from among us

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Good temper is like a sunny day; it sheds a brightness over everything; it is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

Feelings come and ge like light troops following the victory of the present, but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast. As soon as we awake, our hearts should

be in heaven. We owe God in the morning the first fruits of our reason, before we think of other things; for every day is but the lesser circle of our lives. Take the hand of the friendless. Smile

on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will surely be beloved. To understand the world is wiser than to condemn it. To study the world is better than to shun it. To use the world

is nobler than to amuse it. To make the world better and happier is the noblest work of man and woman. It should be pointed out with continual

earnestness, says Ruskin, that the essence of lying is in deception, not in words. A lie may be told by silence, by equivocation, by the accent on a syllable, by a glance of the eye attaching a peculiar significance to a sentence; so that no form of blinded conscience is so far sunk as that which comforts itself for being deceived, because the deception was by gesture or silence instead of utterance.

Beauty and style are not the surest pass-ports to respectability—some of the noblest specimens of womanhood the world has ever seen have presented the plainest and most unprepossessing appearance. A woman's worth is to be estimated by her with a kindly disposition and a well-bal-anced mind and temper, is lovely and attractive. Be her face ever so placid and her form ever so homely, she makes the best of wives and truest of mothers. has a higher purpose in life than the beau-tiful yet vain and supercilious woman, who has no higher ambition than to gratify her inordinate vanity by attracting flattery and praise from society, whose compliments are as hollow as they are insecure.

MALARIAL FEVER.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments, yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of discase by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

FACHILD

tor of St. Cal., in a e cure of a rom Knock. Wheatland onsisting of ren, a boy, ie, aged six about three th, given up l numerous e the father nt from the unded it to vater to the ver left her.

Early next feel well : I mother said e could walk; he was well. to this, perve noticed a towards the this extraorhad despised ng respectful us the appar-ly producing n distant Caliof Her who is

REACHES IN RCH.

Buffalo Union

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of a sermon ch by the Bisas the day of al visitation to

On the even-ectured in the o accommodate him. It was asing sight—a g an audience, testant church, ned with flow-the Rt. Rev. ture was "The ll men. nd persuasively, ect. He traced ed Lord so ten-

, and began to n unprejudiced a good exponation. In simofs of Scripture the inevitable Church, found-

audience were

Apostolic, and Holy Spirit Inhat all who are hat all who are datholics; but we few among these he Bishop's maschurch of Christ which they are to words Good not words Good not words of foir lowering of fair heavenly deeds. lice, except that sheer perversity,

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Strive to diffuse d joy. If you do beloved. rld is wiser than udy the world is To use the world

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FEVER.

stipation, torpidity ys, general debility, algic ailments, yield disease conqueror, irs the ravages of dis the food into rich w life and vigor to always. See "Pro-

Jacqueminots.

"A Jacqueminot rose is a beautiful thing isn't it?" "Yes, and full of poetry." "Think so?" "Indeed I do." "Then why don't you write a poem about it?" "Iwill." The following little poem is the fulfilment of that promise.—Boston Transcript.

I may not speak in words, dear, but let my words be flowers.
To tell their crimson secret in leaves of fragrant fire;
They plead for smiles and kisses as summer.

They plead for smiles and kisses as summer fields for showers, fields for showers, And every purple veinlet thrills, with exquisite desire.

Oh, let me see the glance, dear, the gleam of soft confession
You give my amorous roses for the tender
hope they prove;
And press their heart-leaves back, love, to
drink their deeper passion,
For the sweetest, wildest perfume is the
whisper of my love.

My roses, tell her, pleading, all the fondness and the sighing,
All the longing of a heart that reaches thirsting for its biles;
And tell her, tell her, roses, that my lips and eyes are dying
For the melting of her love look and the rapture of her kiss.

John Boyle O'Reilly.

The total deliver dountry; do not let your name be used by those who would recommend

THE HATEFUL ENTERPRISE OF CHOISEUL AND POMBAL.

Even from the social and political standpoint, your great ability of the missions; and

WHAT FRANCE LOSES.

HER INTEREST IN THE CHRISTIAN APOSTO-LATE—HOW THE BLOW TO THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS WILL AFFECT HER—TESTI-MONY OF AN OLD MISSIONARY.

(Letter of Mgr. Bonjean of Ceylon to the French Prime Minister de Freycinct.)

Threatened as I am in those sacred in-terests to which I have consecrated thirty-two years of my life as a missionary, I do not think that I shall occasion any astonishment or incur any blame from your Ex-cellency, if I take advantage of my temporary sojourn in France to unite my fee-ble voice to that of the venerable French Episcopate, and to appeal to your loyalty,

Episcopate, and to appeal to your loyalty, your justice, and your patriotism, against the decrees of the 29th March, which affect the Religious Orders.

I ought, Sir, to begin with, to make myself known to you, to tell you who I am, and what my interests in this grave matter are. I belong by birth to the Diocese of Clermont, and for the last twelve years, I have been Bishop of Medea and Vicar Apostolic of Jaffna in the Island of Ceylon. Besides the work of evangelizing a mass of about a million heathen, I have to provide for the spiritual needs of some seventy for the spiritual needs of some seventy thousand Catholics; in this task I am aided by forty Missionaries, Oblates like myself of M. I., and by seventeen Sisters, belong-ing to a French Congregation. Thanks to the zeal of these devoted allies, the num-ber of our Christians has increased by

and was, let me add, imperatively de-manded by its honor. We are then asmanded by its honor. We are then assured that, if French Religious should ever find themselves a prey to persecution in any distant country; if they should be threatened in their rights, their property, their life, their liberty or their honor; if their civilizing action and their evangelical labors should be unjustly hampered, they should in full confidence, have recourse to their Government, and make their oppressors give way before this proud declarpressors give way before this proud declar ation: "I am a citizen of France." You support would never fail them. have said so. Sir; I believe your word, and I thank you for it in the name of thousands of my brothers in the Apostolate.

HAPPILY WE, OBLATE MISSIONARIES whose missions are situated in lands under the Britsh sceptre, enjoy there liberty complete, our rights are there so religious respected, our demands always meet with respected, our demands always meet with so benevolent a reception, and we are there surrounded by so much sympathy, trust and honor, that this hypothesis must be, so far as we are concerned, absolutely put aside. I am not, however, less grateful to you, Sir, for a declaration, in which a great number of my colleagues less favorably situated, will always find in their strengths a precessory support. But, to difficulties a necessary support. But, to come to that which, in the decrees, seems to me to attack the interests of all French Missionaries, who are members of unau-thorized congregations, in all parts of the world, wherever they may be found, I beg you, Sir, to be good enough to consider that, if for a certain number among them, your sympathies, otherwise so precious to us all, are not destined to come out of the praiseworthy intentions; it is not at all im-possible that an ill-advised man quite against your intention, to place them all in a position in which they would have no longer any protection to ask from any one. Certainly my Mission would suffer greatly. Before, then, giving effect to these decrees, before striking this several our Government may come, assuredly greatly. Before, then, giving elect to these decrees, before striking this severe blow at the root of the Apostolic tree which shelters a multitude of nations and of races, still deprived of the benefit of Christian civilization, I would beg your

TAKE A MAP OF THE WORLD, and to follow on it our French missionaries members of unauthorized congregations, in all the countries where they lavish their toils, their blood and their life for the toils, their blood and their life for the triumph of Jesus Christ, the welfare of the people, and the honor of their country; from the icy waters of the Pole to the burning sands of the Equator; across those great empires of India and of China where the blood of our martyrs is still smoking; from the North to the South, from the East to the West of that land of Africa headly as yet onemed to the apostolic zeal the people, and the honor of their country; from the icy waters of the Pole to the burning sands of the Equator; across those great empires of India and of China where the blood of our martyrs is still smoking; from the North to the South, from the East to the West of that land of Africa hardly as yet opened to the apostolic zeal through the same that the same through the same that the same through through the

religions of France. I entreat you, do not injure by a stroke of your pen this great Christian and social work, that history will place on record to the imperishable honor of our beloved country; do not let your name be used by those who would recom-

point, your great ability has enabled you to appreciate the utility of the missions; and that is why you pledge your honor and that of the country to protect them. But how can France protect abroad what she how can France protect abroad what she persecutes at home; and if you suppress the religious where generations of apostolic workers are found, who and what will you be able in future to protect when you have caused silence and solitude to reign every-where? This effect of the decrees of the 29th of March has not, I sincerely believe, 29th of March has not, I sincerely believe, been foreseen, still less intended. But it can be prevented, and ought to be so, if we mean our country to preserve in foreign lands its ancient renown; if the humiliation of an universal condemnation is to

spared it. For,
YOU MAY TRUST AN OLD MISSIONARY,
Christians and infidels, Catholics, Protestants and schismatics, nations and Govern-ments, will everywhere be astonished to ments, will everywhere be astonished to see the Government of the French Repub-lic treat, with so unjust severity, those whom they vie with each other in surrounding with so much veneration and love, on account of their virtues and the benefits they have conferred on the countries they dwell in. My voice is weak, sir, but it is the echo of that of hundreds of but it is the echo of that of hundreds of bishops, of thousands of priests and of religious, of millions of the faithful of every race, of every nation, who, if distance did not prevent them, would unite themselves to me to lay their religious demands and the expression of their fears and hopes before the Government of Christian France. As I am almost the only Vicar Apostolic who is, at the present moment, in France, I have thought it my duty to make myself heard. I venture to expect from you for my words a kind reception, and I am confident that this kindness will not be barren.

Accept, etc.,

which they gave in support of Mr.
Labouchere's motion, have outraged to
the last degree the deep religious feeling
of their constituents. We put them aside of their constituents. We put them aside as unworthy of further consideration." Remembering that it was so pronouncedly non-Catholic an organ as the one we have named which could speak thus strongly in condemnation of the incomprehensible course pursued by the small sub-division of Catholic members who, for reasons best known to themselves, went into the wrong lobby to swell the ranks of those who upheld the cause of a lecturing blasphemer, it can surely be no subject for wonder to anyone if one of the most im-pulsive and outspoken of the thirty Catho-lic members who, true to their faith, voted against Mr. Bradlaugh, should have seized the earliest opportunity he could find to denounce the conduct of the small squad of recusants a ready referred to in un measured terms of indignation. This, in point of fact, is precisely what Mr. O'Donnell has done: "and small blame to him!" certain are we will exclaim each of his constituents at Dungarvan when they come to hear of his proceeding. There is, for one thing, no beating about the bush in his communication. The member for Dungarvan goes directly to the point. Preferring at all times to call a spade a spade, he refers, not unnaturally, to Mr. spade, he refers, not unnaturally, to Mr Bradlaugh as "this revolting atheist!' Complaining strongly of the action of Mr Complaining strongly of the action of Parnell, Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. O'Conner Power, Mr. Finigan, and Dr. Commins, in entering Captain Gosset's room and tendering Mr. Bradlaugh their sympathy, he askes whether "patriot Cork—aye,

will never be repudiated by the people of Dungarvan or amid the mountains of Donegal. A Protestant Parliament has decided that the attempt of an avowed atheist to enter the Legislature is illegal. Men and women of Ireland, is it your interest that it should be made legal? Tenants farmers of Ireland, is it your interest that your most just and righteous claims should be supported by the same appeals to liberty and justice which have just been expended in trying to varnish

Birmingham and the neighborhood.

THE SERMON.

High Mass was at eleven. The discourse was delivered by his Eminence Cardinal Newman. He spoke as follows:

"It is written in the second Epistle of Paul to Timothy, 'Thou, therefore, my son, be strong in the grace which is in Christ Jesus; and the things which thou hast heard of me, by many witnesses, the same command to faithful men, who shall be fit to teach others also (ii. 2). My hast heard of me, by many witnesses, the same command to faithful men, who shall be fit to teach others also (ii.1, 2). My dear brethren, I wish I were quite the person to speak upon that subject to which I am drawn to say a few words. I say, I wish I were the person; because I haven't that experience of seminaries which alone could enable one to do so properly and perfectly. And yet I do wish to say a few words, and if they are in any respect not appropriate, I must be pardoned if I do my best: and they will not be many words. I should like, if I could, to bring out what I conceive to be some of the moral advantages of a seminary such as this. But of course the obvious, and what seems the first, object of specific or the same and prayed with us. It has pleased the Church, in the person of the Sovereign Pontiff, to place upon him the highest honor which the Church can confer upon the clergy. I think I think is distinct from the moral advantages and safeguards of which I have been speaking. In the minds of the people without religion, the idea of God seeing the thing out of comprehension. They are haunted, possessed with the things that are, things that come before them, with their worldly aims, their duties day by day, with no notion of living in the presence of the Unseen Being. And one would say that everything would go right, with God's mercy, if a many got right with God's mercy, if a many got right gor right, with God's mercy, if a many got right gor right, with God's mercy, if a many got right gor right, with God's mercy, if a many got right gor right go

even by those who are not Catholics that the experience and discipline of schools are necessary for getting on in this world. We know what great advantage accrues to our own country by the particular scholastic system, and how foreign nations are looking to try, if they can, to transplant our own rules and principles and practices which so succeed in England. Now, of course, the bringing of a number of boys together is only in itself a misery and a deceit, if it is nothing more than to prepare for this world. We all are sons of Adam, and we know that evil burst forth of itself when any number of persons come together; and we call all such number of persons "the world." For that is the real idea of the world. It is the natural impulse and principle of our heart, exemplified in the fret that persons are drawn together, enabled to hold converse, so to say, with each other; and therefore to form a rule, a moral rule—not the right rule, but still an ethical rule, holding a sort of a principle for admiration. And, therefore, se great schools that are merely secular have such great evils attending them that it is difficult to pronounce an opinion upon them; and all that I can say about them is that perhaps things would not be better if the boys who went there remained at home. It has been so, I don't know

at home. It has been so, what it is now.

THE SAFEGUARD OF A SEMINARY, is a great advantage Therefore there is a great advantage. say, in the mere fact of a number young people coming together, putting aside the other aspect of the evil of it. Now, in a seminary there are great advanpathizing with the bravado and solacing pathizing with the bravado and solacing which overcome that evil, and the merited imprisonment of the foulmouthed insulter of Christ?" Then he adds—"To the winds with every tie of comradeship if this thing is to continue. I have entered the service of the stainless Ireland of our fathers. In the schools of Catholic Galway, beneath the pulpits of its prelate and its priests, I have learned principles and acquired convictions which will never be repudiated by the Duries of the same and devote themselves to God in the flower and spring-tide of their youth. They give up themselves and all they are do to the glory of God and his service. the people of God, from whom it comes. I need not go through the other safeguards.

go through the other safeguards.

CHASTENING EFFECT OF ASSOCIATION.

Now I think the first advantage that

the collision of mind with Now I think the first advantage that strikes one is the collision of mind with mind. Let us be ever so well inclined, ever so good and holy, and acting ever so well, and with a view to please God, and with a rule of life such as we ought to have; still there is is a great deal to do

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ADDRESS.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S ADDRESS.

GREAT ANNUAL FEAST—THE NEED

OF TRUE DISCIPLINE—LIVING IN

OF TRUE DISCIPLINE—LIVING IN

Said anything yet about the necessity of obedience to superiors. There again is a great field of Christian virtue. And we know—to take an instance, of which I could say much, of my own dear father, St. Philip Neri—how it was that he tried of the property of the propert GREAT ANNUAL FEAST—THE NEED
OF TRUE DISCIPLINE—LIVING IN
THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

On June 27 the Birmingham diocesan seminary was honored by the presence of Cardinal Newman. It was the occasion of the annual feast, and his eminence had consented to be present at the celebration.

Could say much, of my own dear father, set whether the divide were great or little. And as there is one large field which I think is a most obvious one to put before us as to the advantages of a seminary; and don't think it can be exaggerated.

It gives a toxe to Morals.

of the annual feast, and his eminence had consented to be present at the celebration, and to preach at the High Mass. He was among the first arrivals. On alighting from his carriage he was received by the seminarists in cassock and surplice, and as he entered the corridor, after receiving his blessing, they sang "Ecce Sacerdos." He stood while the piece was sung, and showed by his approving smile the pleasure the reception gave him. There were present, besides the lord bishop of the diocese and the Right Rev. Dr. Ilsley, bishop auxiliary, and vector of the seminary, the Right Rev. Dr. Amherst, and a large number of the clergy from Birmingham and the neighborhood.

THE SERMON.

don't think it can be exaggerated.

IT GIVES A TONE TO MORALS.

And then again I think there is a great gain which can only be gained by belonging to a body—I don't mean theology strictly, but that settled fundamental basis of viewing things morally and religiously which we get by habitual contact with others who are of the same profession with ourselves. Men of the world, who know very little about religion—I mean Protestants—don't know what they do they don't understand whether it is important or not. But with a Catholic not only is everything mapped out, but everything is a part of his mind almost. And then again I think there is a great is a part of his mind almost. And that is a great gain which those have who by God's mercy are brought into the Church from the beginning. Their minds are framed in a particular way. The whole plan both of faith and knowledge becomes part of themselves, and on that again I think a great deal might be said.

and hope before the Soverements of Caris and hope here the source of the none of the mone of the mone of the mone of the sounce of the none advantages of the total things of the Soverements of Caris and hope before the Soverements of Caris and hope here the source of the caris and the source of the none of the sounce of the none of the mone of the mone of the mone of the mone of the none of the mone of the mone of the mone of the sounce of the none of the mone of the mon

or two things I would just mention. As to theology itself I think it is a great indirect advantage in this way; I do not mean theology merely as such, but still prireipally, because it is our duty, our profession, in a certain sense, our occupation in the service of God. When a priest cose just the world he is meally take up. for anything else. And that is a reason why now he should be taken into advan-tage of those years which he has in the seminary, where the time may be spent profitably, theology thoroughly soaking the mind, so that it is a resourse to turn to. Well, I say, he must have a certain degree of theology. He may have no time afterwards, but still, from not being strong and so on, priests may be thrown upon circumstances when they have time apon their pands. Now there is nothing more dangerous than leisure. We have very crafty and subtle enemies; we have very crafty and shoule elemine; we have enemies within us and enemies without us; St. Paul says that a spirit of evil surrounds us, we have the world, the flesh, and the devil; and it is a great thing if we have acquired the love of theology, so that we may take it up and be interested in it when we don't know exactly what to do. It requires, of course, more experience than I can have to speak worthily of such

than I can have to speak worthily of such a subject, for it is a great one.

AN OBJECTION DISPOSED OF.

That leads me to notice a kind of objection (and it is the last remark I shall make), that it all leads only to a very narrow education, that it is much better with the churches around us that that are not Catholic churches to have a knowledge of the world that it is good for those ledge of the world, that it is good for those who are going into a religious life, into a ministerial life, to have mixed with the world, that it is good for religion, that it has a certain influence on the laity, and so The present day seems to think that those who have a professional education are narrow, that they are not fit to cope with others in religious controversy; they
don't know anything of the people they
have had to address. And that is all true.
I am not denying that, and still I would say one thing on that point; of course I don't see why theology should not so far open the mind as to lead afterwards at fitopen the mind as to lead afterwards at ut-ting opportunities to a priest's getting that knowledge of controversy, and so on, which he had not at the seminary. We can't do everything at once. We begin there is an innate power blessed by Almight, God in a straightforward, well-educated priest, though he knows nothing an intention of God, that we may help of the world, or is likely to make mistakes soothe, or cheer him .- Faber.

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

The pacific Ocean. You will see the Pacific Ocean. You will see the Pacific Ocean. You will see that a union exists between them! For everywhere you will find the French name cally maintained, and in many countries and these priests and the priests and the pacific Ocean. You will see that a union exist between them! For everywhere you will find the French name cally maintained, and in many countries the priests and though it brings a soul into a certain degree of temptation, yet it is a temptation, yet it is a temptation, yet it is a temptation which turns to good from its being the priests and though it brings a soul into a certain degree of temptation, yet it is a temptation which turns to good from its being the priests and though it brings a soul into a certain degree of temptation, yet it is a temptation which turns to good from its being the priest, and his st. alghforwardly going about his contract that the cars of the groundlings are pilt, in the churches and chaples and other advantage of our city every Sunday, a startling truth makes itself felt. Such was the case last sunday.

"This CHURCH OF THE priests are thought that many persons are converted by the simplicity of a Catholic priest, and though its remains the care of the groundlings and experience and chaples and other advantages of our city every Sunday, a startling truth makes itself felt. Such was the case last sunday.

"This CHURCH OF THE priests are through the case of the groundlings are converted by the simplicity of a Catholic priest, a that is done by imprudently ventilating a subject when one is not perfectly informed upon it. And bad arguments do a great harm, but a holy life is only a source of good to all that come near. "Let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven." May we all enter more into the great responsibility which is put upon us all. How much we can do for God, and how much he will enable us to do if we put

OUR SIMPLE TRUST IN HIM!

After Mass the guests partook of lunch-

After Mass the guests partook of lunch-eon. At its close the seminarists sung "Tues Petrus," in acknowledgment of the presence of a representative of the suc-cessor of St. Peter.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne in due

The Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne in due course proposed the health of his eminence the cardinal. He said; "The right reverend bishop and rector of this college has just been whispering in my ears and reminding me that it is our duty to give expression to the sense of great honor that expression to the sense of great moor that has been conferred upon St. Bernard's Seminary by the presence and the dis-course of his eminence who sits at my right. But this is not the first time that the scannary has been honored by the prethe scainary has been honored by the presence of his eminence, but the first time since his eminence has been raised to his present dignity. We ail love him, and love him much. We all reverence him, and reverence him much. We feel that he is part and portion of ourselves, that he has lived amongst us and prayed with us. It has pleased the Church, in the person of the Sovercian Poutiff to place upon

love me as you did. Some say, "it is no-body but the blind girl," and pass on; body but the bind girl," and pass on; others pat my head, and say "poor Mary;" but oh! I long to hear your kind voice—to feel your kind, gentle touch. You were everything to me, mother; why did you go, and leave me alone in the great wide

I remember once, when you held me in your arms, I felt the warm tears fall swiftly on my check, and you said, "When I am gone, Mary, you must be good and patient, so that you may come to heaven too." O mother, dear! I will be so good, so very good; and may I come to you, mother, to you and father? I will try to be very patient—I will not murmur—I will not once complain, if I may only

me to you.

Each day I will come and sit here; and when I feel the warm sunshine, and hear the gladsome song of birds—when I scent the perfume of flowers, and the breeze fans my burning cheeks—then, then I will call thee to take me hence! Every day I will call. O come soon, dearest mother, and let us all go home to heaven.

HIS AUNT BRIDGET.

Possibly it will be news to many of our readers to hear that Henry VIII. had an aunt, whose name was Bridget. His mother had four sisters; and here is what the severely critic 1 historian, S. Hubert Burke, in his "Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty" (p. 43) says of her: "The youngest Lady Bridget of York became a nun.
She took the veil at the convent of Dartford. The royal lady died in 1517, in her thirty-seventh year. When the day of ford. The royal lady died in 1517, in her thirty-seventh year. When the day of national shame arrived, the convent of Dartford, which then contained the remains of his sainted aunt, was not spared by King Henry. Amongst the plunder of the monastic inquisitors were the ring, crucifix, prayerbook, and many other little menorials of Sister Mary, the humblest of that stainless community—the daughter of the Fourth Edward, the sister in-law of Henry VII. and the aunt of Henry VIII. Henry VII. and the aunt of Henry VIII. At Dartford, like other convents, the vaults containing the coffins of the deceased sisters were visited by those mysterious attendants of the inquisitors, in search of jewelry and other ornaments, so that the with the most important and go on with others, and, therefore, in the proper time and in the proper place the study of the controversy and kindred suojects and of secular knowledge becomes very opportune. But still one must remember that there is an invate power blessed by Al.

nearly two hundred thousand people that are outside of all religious organizations."
We will suppose that one hundred thousand Catholies live, move, and have their being in this city; reliable statistics warrant us in the supposition. Moreover, there are very many others who come under Catholic influence, and if so, doubtless they profit by that influence; it cannot be otherwise.

otherwise.

The preacher goes on to tell us what he considers Catholic influence to be.

"The reaction of Puritanism from the magnificent church architecture of the Catholic Church, resulted in erecting the most uncouth structures that the human mind ever devised for the worship of Cod destitute alike of heavity and of

human mind ever devised for the worship of God, destitute alike of beauty and of comfort. Then, as if to deprive the worshiper of all possible help from the surrounding scene, they banished entirely the idea of a sanctuary, and called their barn-like building a meeting house,' lest otherwise it might savor of Popery.' Why will Protestants presist in look ing only at the outside of the cup and platter? Is the architecture employed by the Catholic charch in this city of such a magnificent character as to influence her children? We trow not. We would wish the preacher to accompany us to some of our poorer little Churches; to the glance at the barc, whitewashed walls, picked out with unartistic wood-cuts of the stations of the cross, to witness the the stations of the cross, to witness the devotion of the humble, but devout and awestruck congregation, watching their priest, yet poorer than themselves, sacrificing at the scantily decorated altar-stone in vestments almost threadbare. The preacher follows with a damaging

admission:

"Large congregations in the Protestant churches are the exception, not the rule. The count of the audiences on a certain day, a little more than a year and a half showed that in more than one hunago, showed that in more than one hun-dred Protestant churches the average of the congregations at the morning service was a little more than one hundred, while

The Catholic church is, by excellence, the Church of the masses, the Church of the poor, the weak and the suffering; over such it watches from the cradle to the grave, with a true and motherly care.

. THE FARMER-A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

The man who stands upon his own soil,

who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is, by the owner of the land which he this, so where constitution of our nature, under a whole-some influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other this being equal—more strongly than another the character of a man as the lord of the the character of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God and upheld by His power, is rolling through the heavens, a portion is his—his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties: and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who preceded him, as he is also to those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which sheltered him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting do-mestic traditions is connected with every inclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in his boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through The favorite fruit tree was that field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father and his forefathers to the house of God, and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, where, when his time is come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy and generous national character. - Everett.

Suspect men and women who affect great softness of manner and unruffled evenness of temper, and an enunciation studied, slow and deliberate. These things are all unnatural and bespeak a degree of mental discipline into which he that has no sinister motive cannot submit to drill himself. The most successful knaves are sharp and smooth as razors dipped in oil. They affect the innocence of the dove to hide the cunning of the serpent.

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oon of each week.

THOS. COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

May 23, 1879.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOF WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Yours very sincerely, 4 + John Walsh, Bishop of London Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1880.

Rochefort has already decared re-

latter, long accustomed to unques-

tioned sway over the Parisian masses,

HOSTILITIES OPENED.

of fierce determination and unmeasured audacity-a foe decided on acquiring power by the instrumentality of the same populace so long ruled by Gambetta and his satellites. The secret of Gambetta's strength lay in his audacious oratory during a lengthy period of opposition to every existing administration in France. Under the empire he championed the cause of the people and of popular government; under a Republican system against the personal absolutism of the Imperial regime. The weakness-not to say cowardice-of successive imperial administrations, encouraged and fostered the propagation of communistic doctrines. Gambetta and his followers grew bolder every day. At a somewhat later period in the agitation than Gambetta's appearance, Rochefort made his debut. In a revolutionary sense no debut could be more successful. Gambetta's success was indeed a marvel, but Rochefort's was more than a marvel. His audacity knew no bounds. Nothing but the will of the people would he ac cept as the source of sovereigntynot the will of the people as controlled by submissiveness to established authority and devotedness to the fixity of government, but the will of the people of that fitful and proprietary. He cited in support fiery restlessness, knowing no submissiveness, respecting no authority. The impetus given to Gambetta's movement by the fierce journalistic former in a position of marked emin- fact that no just or final settlement ence as a revolutionary leader. But Rochefort saw and claimed that the the artisan classes in Paris and the Gambetta's assumption of authority in the provisional government of September, 1870. Gambetta, on the other hand, paid no heed to the injured feelings of his quoundam ally. Rejoicing in the acquisition of a power more absolute than enjoyed by any Frenchman since the first revolution, he overlooked with haughty disdain the claims to a participation in his power by the men who had, side by side with him, fought for the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty. The conclusion of peace with Prussia saw Rochefort fast drifting into Communism. At the breaking out of the insurrection in Paris, an event too precipitate for his purposes, he, for a time, hesitated as to whether he should or should not espouse the cause of the commune, from its very origin red with the blood of massacred Frenchmen. His irresolution was likely removed by the fierce and bloody attitude of the mob leaders, already entrenched in high administrative posts under the Communistic

nesty has again brought him to Paris, where he desires to measure swords with Gambetta himself. His journal has already met with astounding success. Its circulation, from its first issue, has run into the hundreds of thousands. In its columns he has proclaimed war on Gambetta. His determination in times past leads us to believe that he will never relent till success has crowned his efforts. The proverbial fickleness of the French populace, who set up a leader to-day for the pleasure of overturning him to-morrow, of itself forces us to think that Gambetta will soon become an object of popular aversion. Dreading the effects of Rochefort's first assaults, he has already assembled his once faithful adherents of the suburb of Belleville, and harangued them on the situation. In his address he assumes the Conservative attitude of defence of the existing form of government, an attitude ever unpopular in that turbulant suburb, never happy but when its ears are tickled by the crash of falling governments. The first vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies in any of the metropolitan seats, or in any of those of the large manufacturing centres, will likely lentless war on Gambetta. The bring Rochefort into the same arena with his rival. There the struggle will be bitter and obstinate. We vennow sees himself confronted by a foe ture to predict - and our prediction we base not on a spirit of prophecy, to which we make no pretensions-the High as is his present position, great as is his present power, he will not, we are firmly of opinion, offer successful resistence to the assaults of extreme left. From this day forward attention will be directed from all quarters to the struggle. We have no sympathy with Rochetort, but the destruction of Gambetta's ill

active correspondence with his par-

tisans in France. The recent am-

IRISH LEGISLATION.

fluence, but nevertheless a benefit.

The Irish legislation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet promises to be very new government had, on its accession to office, a noble duty before it -the duty of fixing the rights of Irish tenants on a basis of security. Mr. Gladstone, in his famous Scottish tour, frequently referred to the Irish Land question and expressed his decided preference for a peasant of this view the example of France, whose marvellous prosperity since the revolution attests the wisdom of making the tillers of the soil its onslaughts of Rochefort placed the owners. Everyone recognizes the of the Irish Land question can be arrived at till measures are taken to success achieved by the enemies of give the tenants of Ireland the small measure, to his wild appeals to propose any system of spoliation. and towns. We are no advocates of anythin other large towns. He looked with savoring of communism, but we hold distrust, and finally with hostility, on that ownership involves certain duties and implies certain responsibilities, which, if unfulfilled, deprive the owner of the right of claiming immunity from the operation of the fundamental law of right and justice which protects one man, be he peer or peasant, in his dealings with another. Some of the Irish land holders speak of their rights, as if the starving peasantry had no rights which Parliament should recognize, The tenantry have surely, in the eves of Parliament, a right to life and the pursuit of happiness. The landholders seem to recognize the first of these rights only in so far as the barest physical wants of their tenants are concerned. The pursuit of happiness the landholders reserve to themselves with a jealous exclusion. The Gladstone Government would appear to have fallen into the vices of the landholders. Their measure of compensation to Irish tenants, even if carried through parliament with the vigor and earnestness which | Our boys and girls are crammed with we fear are utterly wanting in its hifalutin branches, while the most form of government. He took part prosecution, even if, when it becomes

our grievous disappointment at the course pursued by the government. We were led to expect a great deal from the liberal majority. That party never had a better opportunity of demonstrating its loudly proclaimed adhesion to popular rights. The whole nation, in the agony of famine, cried out for relief, or rather for justice. Vainly have the Irish people waited, since Mr. Gladstone took office, for some broad and comprehensive scheme to right the injustice of centuries of spoliation and forced famines. The sooner the government declares explicitly its intentions on the Irish questions the better. If it perseveres in the maintenance of injustice and oppression, its tenure of office will be briefer than even the very brief term given it to live by Lord Beaconsfield. Its fall may keep the liberal party out of office for years, and prevent the carrying out of some, it not all, these schemes of reform so necessary to the happiness of the people of the three kingdoms.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

The figures already reported by

the census enumerators show two

facts worthy our very serious reflec-

tion. The city and town populations

have increased since 1870 in an

abnormal ratio. The rural popula-

tion, in all but the newly-settled Western States, has remained at a stand-still or decreased. The increase, at all events, has been so complete overthrow of Gambetta. slight in the rural districts of most of the older States, that we are justified in saying that the population in these districts is at a veritable stand-still. The urban populations Rochefort and his colleagues of the have two sources of increase-accessions by immigration from Europe, and by removals from the rural districts. The figures, making full allowance for the arrival of large bodies of immigrants, show a growgotten power and influence will, by ing distaste for agricultural occupaterminating a career, iniquitous and tions. This is the regrettable feature unprincipled, confer a benefit on of the results of the present census. society, lessened, it is true, by a The American people have large temporary increase of Rochefort's in- tracts of the finest agricultural lands in the world. They have ready markets for agricultural produce. The American farmer enjoys a happiness and consideration unknown to the rural classes in the old world, and yet an agricultural life is not meagre and unsatisfactory. The held in esteem by the American people. Young people of both sexes leave the farming districts to enjoy the faster life of the city. Not finding employment to suit their capacity —generally very limited—they lapse into idleness and vice. They become burdens to society, and a positive danger to good order. We will not undertake to point out at present any means to be taken to remedy this evil; but we will return to the consideration of the subject, which in Canada is also one of pressing importance, and endeavor to show that the farming classes should, by making their homes attractive, restrain the eager desire manifested by so many of the youth in the the Imperial regime was due, in no ownership of Irish soil. We do not country to find homes in the cities

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Compensation Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons. It is thought the House of Lords will reject the Bill.

In answer to the question of a correspondent the St. Louis Watchman says: "The Foresters of Ireland and England are in complete harmony with the Church. We know nothing of the Foresters of this country, but we feel sure they do not excel their Irish and English namesakes in high-sounding titles. The title they give the Creator of The Grand Chief Ranger of the Univer e' is shocking to pious ears, to say the least. We don't like

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS lately said that in the schools of the United States the studies have been multiplied out of all reason, and the children are treated as if they were raw material to be put through a mill. The same craze exists among a large class of educationists in Canada. ordinary and most requisite studies

the useful is more important than the ornamental in this practical age.

ADVICES from France inform us that demonstrations have taken place in honor of the amnestied Communists; violent speeches were made, eulogizing the commune and its defenders, demanding a European Republic, the annihilation of kings, and social revolution. The rascals who now hold the reins of government will perhaps soon have their eyes fully opened to the enormity of their villainous course of procedure. With religion virtually banished and the traitors of the commume invited back to the country, France has troublous times ahead. We will most likely have another revolution, another scene of carnage, and then France will be France once more.

OUR cotemporary, the True Witness, has fallen into error in ranking us with any of the political parties. The RECORD is strictly non-political now as it always has been. It does not follow that we should be placed as a Conservative because we spoke favorably of a letter written by a prominent member of that party-a letter which had no bearing on the merits of Canadian political schools. We would have treated it in precisely the same manner if written by a Re tormer. Giving our Toronto cotemporary credit for consistency is a statement which will give occasion for many a broad smile. It is most assuredly a good joke. We are pleased to see our Montreal friend say something humorous once in a while.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of July 4th, says that the news which has been received by the last three or four mails of the objections which some persons at home have raised to the Marquis of Ripon's appointment on the ground of his being a Catholic has caused little no surprise and some amusement in this country. The feeling which prompts those expressions of opinion meets with no sympathy here. When we first heard that the choice of the Ministry had fallen on the Marquis of Ripon many persons were disposed to find fault with the nomination for various reasons, but I have not heard or read a single objection founded on re-

In a letter of recent date from Ire land the clever and distinguished correspondent of the New York Tribune pays the following well-deserved compliment to the priesthood of Ireland: "The Irish priest is the tongue of the blind Sampson of Ireland. But for the Irish priest thousands of Irish peasants would have been dead to-day, even after ample stores of food had been sent from America to save them. Many a lonely village hidden among the bleak mountains of the West, would have been decimated by famine if the priest had not been there to tell of the distress, and to plead for the peasant. The Irish priest justifies his title of Father by his fatherly care of his people. He toils for care of his people. He toils for them from dawn till midnight. It is a vulgar and a cruel slander to represent the Irish priests as living in idle luxury when Irish peasants are famishing around them. tered too many of the lowly homesas a stranger unexpected—but, as a stranger from America, never unwelcomed; I have seen too often and too near their humble surroundings to listen with indifference or without indignation to aspersions so unworthy and untrue. I can hardly conceive of a severer test to which sincerity and self-sacrifice can be put than these Irish priests endure without seeming to be conscious that they are exhibiting uncommon courage or proving that they have renounced the world and its ambitions; foreducated men, with cultivated taste -they live in an intellectual isolation, among illiterate peasants, in poverty and obscurity; and they neither repine nor indulge in the subtile pride of self-conscious selfconsecration. For one-and albeit, one of this world only-I profoundly honor self-sacrifice, and self renuncia tion - whatever banner they may carry, whatever emblem cherish, or whatever tongue they speak.

AT a conference of pastors held lately in Berlin, Dr. Stocker, the well-known court chaplain, delivered a discourse upon the Berlin City Mission, in which he spoke of the spiritual destitution of the capital, Among other things, he said: "In the educated circles of Berlin there reigns the most stubborn unbelief. One of the leading journals of the educated Berlir. bourgeoiste said a little while ago: 'The conflict of in-

affirm the latter view. It is sought to meet this spiritual destitution by the City Mission. But the twentyfour missionaries employed in it are not enough. We need assistance in money. We cannot hope for anymoney. We cannot hope for any-thing from Berlin, for by far the greatest majority of the well-to-do citizens of Berlin do not belong to the Christian Church at all." speaker appealed to the benevolence of the country districts.

A lad was recently sent to the work. A lad was recently sent to the workhouse in Cambridge, England, for picking
a rose and a spray of geranium. The
Mayor and Aldermen considered it an
offence to be punished by three months of
hard labor. Wife beating is the cheapest
luxury in England. A brutal fellow in
Exeter, who severely thrashed his wife
with a bellows because she had not got his
breakfest ready, was recently sentenced to breakfast ready, was recently sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings.

These matters are of daily occur rence in England. What a magnificent field does this country of the missionaries present for missionary work. Here we have a smiling harvest presenting itself to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The governing classes, and the gentry, and the snobs, and the professional voluptuaries, and the wife beaters are truly in need of a little religious training. Under these circumstances it might be advisable to give Zulu-land an intermission. Even beland an intermission. Even be-nighted Spain and Italy could get along for a while very well to allow this home harvest to be gathered in.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the

Dublin Freeman, writing from Ballymote, gives the following intelligence regarding the famine fever: " Now, with full cognizance of the responsibility of my mission, I have made a house-to-house visitation in Charles town, Bellaghy, and the districts around in the big parish of Swinford, and the district between Swinford and Charlestown. I do not care who makes statements to the contrary, or from what quarter such statements come, or to what quarter such statements are sent, I am consciously cer tain of the truth of what I say, and I challenge any man to impeach itthe outbreak of fever which has taken place in those districts I believe to be of the most serious natura. Unless it is speedily checked it is sure to assume proportions which will be alarming. Already it has spread far beyond these districts. It has reached Ballaghaderin and Ballina, and taken hold of the surrounding locality. It is hourly increasing in Swinford, which is the worst parish of all—worse than even Charlestown. There are fifty cases inside the hospital now where there were only forty at two o'clock today, and there are over thirty inside the hospital where there were twenty-six at the same hour. Charlestown, as I came through on my return, I discovered two additional cases. I am certain, too, that there are many more unknown as vet, for the last thing that the people will yield is an admission that they have been stricken with the fever.

that the Sisters of Charity confine their ministrations to Catholics. This is a cruel and heartless slander. It is not necessary to say anything in contradiction of this base and cowardly assertion to those who know the course of action pursued by the Sisters in cases of wide spread dis-The assertion is obviously intended to take away from these self-sacrificing and noble women the sympathies of Protestants who have not had an opportunity of witnessing is in itself ample reputation of the

A STATEMENT was made recently

"Whereas, A corps of the Sisters of Charity has resided at the Riverside Hospital during the past six years, having charge of the hospital and nursing those ill with smallpox and other diseases in a manner that has elicited the unqualified approval of Commissioners and officers of the Health Department, and at a time when it was impossible to secure the services of other reliable nurses for this work, the magnitude of which will be realized when it is remembered that in 18.5 and 1876 there were at times between two and three hundred patients suffering from that loathsome disease, smallpox; and whereas. It has been found necessary for their director to transfer them to other fields of rector to transfer them to other helds of usefulness; therefore be it resolved, That this Board express to the Vicar-General, and through him to the Superior and officers of the Order to which the Sisters belong, its appreciation and gratitude for such services and its profound regret that it has been found necessary to terminate

The defects of the American girl may be done away by giving less prominence to the purely intellectual or purely practi-cal side of her education. For while one class of men is striving to solve the prob-lems of life by educating women intellec-tually, there is another class which is shouting for education in domestic mat-ters. While the professors at Harvard are

only to work, with either hand or brain. only to work, with either hand or brain. No one says to her: "You are not only yourself, but possibly the future mother of other beings. Do not, therefore, allow yourself to be driven by either school of apostles beyond what you may do easily, comfortably, or pleasurably. The healthy balance of your nervous system is far more important to you and your future family relations than all the mathematics or dress-making, or even roasting of turkeys. Occupy yourself steadfastly, but without strain, without hurry, and emulation. As the Apostle said (and it must have been meant expressly for Americans), 'avoid emulation.' Find out first what you can do best, and even if it does not come up to somebody else's standard, learn to content yourself with that."—Atlantic Monthly.

There is much force in the above

There is much force in the above quotation from the Atlantic Monthly. The writer might have also thrown out some suggestions in regard to novel reading. Very many of the defects to be found among our girls at the present day can be traced directly to the baneful practice of wasting valuable time and having their heads filled with the ridiculous nonsense of the modern trashy novels. There are many girls, even in our little city of London, who think of very little else than procuring and reading the latest sensation stories. They will talk with vigor and eloquence about the merits of the different novel writers, but if you speak to them on the subject of history or biography you at once put them in a very uncomfortable plight. They know comparatively nothing apart from the great heroes and heroines of the sensation story.

A friend of ours has elaborated a scheme for the settlement of the Irish land troubles, which he thinks is novel and perfectly just. His idea, which it will be seen is absolutely new, is that a certain section of the land should be set apart and the landlords sent to live there. This he would call the Landlord Reservation. The rest of the land should be apportioned to those who would work it, being granted those who would work it, being granted at the rate of so many acres to each head of family and so many to each child of age. As a compensation to the landlords for the loss of their land, he would give them each year one blanket apiece and eight dollars for each member of a family. They should be exempt from jury duty, and not liable to be sued in a Division for the contract of the state of t and not hable to be sued in a Division Court; it should be a penal offence to sell liquor to them, and in all respects they should be considered as wards of the Crown. This, of course, is absurd. No right-minded person would forcibly take right-minded person would forcing take land from the possession of another on such terms. But this friend of ours insists that his plan is a good one, and that it should be adopted, or at least given to the public for discussion. - Advertiser.

The friend of our cotemporary may be in earnest, or he may not. Certain it is, though, that something should be done with the landlord class in Ireland. They are neither useful nor ornamental. In fact, quite the contrary. There are among them men of sterling qualities and kindly dispositions towards their tenantry, and the tenantry never forget the obligations they are under to these good men. The vast majority of the landlords, however, is a curse to the country, and their actions and mode of living are a disgrace to the Empire. They are a good-for-nothing set of lazy voluptuaries. The government should make them some compensation for their claims, and hand over the land to the people who till it, on easy terms of repayment. This is the only effectual remedy.

"Beta," in the London Advertiser of Tuesday last, speaking of the political re-action in the sentiments of the American people says:

"The religious sections of the people in the States are feeling with increased force that they can't possibly let politics and politicians alone without matters going far the good work performed by the Sisterhood. The following resolution of the New York Board of Health and blackguards, in their high places of trust and influence. A decent, religious blockhead is, of course, not desirable; but men are coming to believe that a person may be decent and yet be a wise statesman and a successful politican. I am per-suaded that among our neighbors a man suaded that among our neighbors a man of dissolute private character or distin-guished for trickery, disreptuable public courses, or both, has less and less chance of making his way to the higher places of public life, or to exercising any very ap-preciable influence upon the current of public opinion and national action. And though religious people are sometimes said to have nothing to do with either politics or politicians, they have to do with decency, at any rate, and are understood to be the upholders of honor, and purity, and truth. Pity they are not always really

> We heartily agree with the sentiments inculcated in Beta's letter, and think the application of the principles aforesaid might not be at all amiss regarding Canada, Politicians of every shade hold a most responsible position both to God, from whom they receive their power through the voice of the people, and the peo-ple whose moral and social interests they are in duty bound to guard and promote. And the voter, though it may never have seriously occured to him before, exercises a religious as well as a social right in tendering

higher guiding principle than his own material judgment, and must be fully amenable to the governing principles of Christian moralitywhich a mar lacking in conscientious principles can never be. Witness the disgraceful admission in England of Bradlaugh, the self-avowed atheist -the shocking and standing insult to the God and to the religious convictions of a Christian people. What guarantee can such a people have from a man who acknowledges no other motive principle than the axioms which govern his material Such men as he and men nature? of the Bob Ingersoll stamp are, in our estimation, the greatest villians that walk God's earth. We can un-derstand a man's falling into excesses -through the passions to which all poor humanity is akin-but we never can understand how a man, and particularly a man endowed with intellect-can look around on this broad and fair creation and be incessible to the wonderful wisdom and harmonic beauty displayed by its primary originator-God. How he can dare set up the judgment of his puny intellect against the fountainhead of science and of light. Such men sweep the last plank from under the already sinking wretch and engulf him in worse than the dark ness of Egyptian night. See to it, Canadians, that you tender your support to no man who would follow such a precedent, or to no man, who would, by his influence, support any law subversive of moral integrity, and particularly that cursed divorce law, which would not only eventually prove the moral shipwreck of our country. but degrade your mothers, wives and daughters, and throw them back into pagan nothingness. And you women of Canada, whose influence in many cases is unbounded, will you be silent in such a cause? But we forget; our emotions have caused us slightly digress, though the subjects are intimately connected; but to return to political integrity. The true interests of Canada, according to his light, should be the motto for every politician—irrespective of his party prejudices—and to such meashould he ever and under all circumstances tender his warmest support.

HAMILTON.

NEWSPAPER JOTTINGS.

The Times hits the Globe over the knuckles pretty hard when the latter asks if the new Custom House proposed to be built in Hamilton is "really wanted." When we consider that Toronto has recently obtained an expensive post office and custom house, the characteristic greed and jealousy of the "Queen City" is clearly manifest in that impudent question. Says the Times: "It may be that the treasury is empty, and that the country is hard up, but so long as the government can afford to sink public money in trying to make the mud-hole in front of Toronto navigable, so long can nothing har because when the mud-hole in the state of the st but brazen impudence protest against the erection in Hamilton of suitable buildings for the transaction of public business." Toronto clamered until she got the required building, and now cooly hints that no other place needs any. The Globe in this instance has acted a good deal like the Boston man who asked a friend in the Senate at Washington to send him a dozen copies of the late congressional proceedings, and then immediately abolish the franking pri-

rilege.

The same paper calls the recent university appointment "sacrificing at the shrine of snobbery." We fear there is as much truth as "apt alliteration" in this statement, for the Minister of Education certainly could not have been in earnest when he said that the University had not turned out a graduate fit for the position. In any case he has not won the af-fections of University men.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

on the morning of the excursion of the Father Mathew Society did not develop into actuality. The storm chief began to marshal his hosts towards mid-day, and marshal his hosts towards mid-day, and about 3 p. m. pelted down cold veater with unsparing vigor and in unstinted quantities. Those who went down to Oakville in the morning and had made considerable progress with the picnic, were driven from the field to the town hall, where Nelligan's string band kept the young people treading the mazes of the stately quadrille during the rest of the afternoon. Those who took the afternoon boat had to keep under cover nearly the whole distance, but though they failed to enjoy the trip down, yet they managed to obtain a fair share of amusement after their arrival. The rain at length, as if in admiration of the people's determination to enjoy themselves, and that of the committee to carry on the business, ceased in time for the latter to finish the games and sports. The return home was made in one tring and with as much comfort, as

mittee to carry on the business, ceased in time for the latter to finish the games and sports. The return home was made in one trip; and with as much comfort as could be expected among so numerous a gathering, the number on board being no less than seven hundred.

Hamilton is stricken with the prohibition fever. Men, women and children are alske seized with it, and the type is of the very strongest kind. Inoffensive travellers and peaceful citizens are hourly buttonholed on the street, and conundrummed with "How are you on the Scott Act!" The city goes up to Dundurn Park on certain evenings and listens for hours to the rival champicus, comes back more inflamed than ever, and goes to bed to dream about King Dodds, Prof. Foster, British rights and crooked whiskey.

In the matter of taking sides on the Scott Act question, the Times is dubious; the Spectator decided. The Times' chief cautiously holds aloof from editorial discussions; but the Spectator editor comes out bold and defiant, flings his guantlet.

square into the face of the Scott Act supporters, and in doing so seems to say that he dosen't care three straws about any man among them, and very few women.

STREET CORNERS. Hamilton, like all other cities, has its full Hamilton, like all other cities, has its full compliment of young men and boys who stand about the corners of the streets, much to the annoyance of law-abiding citizens. Philanthropists, however, could bear the annoyance if they thought that the results of these nightly gatherings would not be prejudicial to the morals of the young persons themselves. But every intelligent person knows that the street corners are schools most eminently successful in the corruption of innocence. The process of demoralization there is cessful in the corruption of innocence. The process of demoralization there is very insidious. A boy of twelve years begins by playing an innocent game with other boys beyond the reach of parental control. He hears the profane and obscene language of his comrades older than himself, and though the moral lessons taught him at home or in school cause him to refrain from immediately participating. taught him at home or m sensor to refrain from immediately participating, to refrain from immediately participating, yet constant repetition produces its usual effect. The boy learns to swear, chew tobacco and smoke; and his primary education being thus completed, he is promoted to a fixed station at the corner, where he may be seen night after night taking more advanced lessons in depravity and acting a monitor to his juniors, where he learns to drink as well as perfect himself in the use of tobacco; where his every argument is profaned by some terrible oath, or made disgusting by some filthy expression; where he speaks of his hardworking father as "the old man" and of his tender-hearted mother as "the old woman," and learns that it is the supremity of smartness to be abusive to both. woman," and learns that it is the supre-mity of smartness to be abusive to both, and finally where he is taught to look upon Sunday school as something beneath him, and attendance at religious duties so much gall and wormwood. It is not hard to foretell the prospects of such a youth. No one ever heard of the average street corner graduate becoming an ornament to society. He is seldom of any use to him-self: he frequently graces the police court society. He is seldom of any use to himself; he frequently graces the police court calendar, sometimes gets as far as the penitentiary, and in almost every instance shames his family and brings sorrow to the hearts of his parents.

Many a parent, shocked and grieved at the vices of his son, wonders how he has become so wicked, and seeks to shift the blame from his own shoulders by say.

the blame from his own shoulders by say-ing: "My boy never saw anything bad in ing: "Wy boy never saw anything bad in me; I always set him a good example." Even if all this be true, that parent forgets that he failed to teach his boy his duty and make him practice from the example set; that he, by his neglect out of school, undid what that boy's teacher did school, undid what that boy's teacher did school, under what that boy's teacher ded for him in school; and that he deferred placing any restraint upon his son's actions until he had got beyond his control, and then he became alive to the lamentable fact that it was too late. Parents, keep your boys from the street corners; provide them with healthy and profitable amuse-ment free from contaminating influences: ment, free from contaminating influences; take them with you to Sunday school and church, and then with the good example you speak of, and the practice of their religious duties, you will not have to complain that your boys are so bad, and wonder why they are so. There is a certain amount of labor about all this, to be sure, but will you begrudge it when, after years of patient training, you look upon your son, grown up into manhood, whose irreproachable life does you credit, and who will afterwards honor your memory when your are in your grave? On the other hand, the saving of a little present trouble will be a poor set-off against the anguish with which your wicked son has filled your soul—a son ment, free from contaminating influences wicked son has filled your soul—a son whose conduct is a reproach to your neglect, and a cloud of darknes to pall the

neglect, and a cloud of darknes to pall the sunset of your life.

OAKVILLE ITEMS.

Oakville is a tidy little town of some 2000 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in Halton county, on the shore of the lake, and is attractive in summer time on account of its shady groves and pretty green avenues. green avenues.

It has two foundries, one planing mill It has two foundries, one planing mill, basket works, tannery, carriage shop, and six hotels. There are also two grist mills, one costing \$40,000, the other \$30,000. It will be seen from this that Oakville must be quite a stirring little town when all these establishments are in full blast.

Oakville, being the centre of a large Catholic district, has necessarily a Catholic Church and a Separate School. Rev. Fr. O'Rielly is the parish priest.

The streets of Oakville, though few in number are models of cleanliness—a fact worthy of note to many an older and

DUNDAS ITEMS. The returns for the picnic on Dominion Day in aid of the House of Providence are about complete. The net sum amounts to the neighborhood of \$1500.

CROPS AND MARKETS.

Wheat, it is complained, is coming into market rather prematurely. Experts say that it has not yet sufficiently hardened, and being moist still, will, when housed up, and being moist still, with, when house day, become musty. Nevertheless, on Saturday last wheat of this kind managed to obtain 90c. to \$1.00.; old white, red and spring went for equal prices, viz: \$1.00, and oats

38c. to 40c.

The hay and wood market was stronger than it has been for some time back. Hay brought \$9 to \$10 per ton, and straw \$4.00; No. 1 wood, \$4.50 per cord, No. 2, \$3.50 and No. 2, \$3.50

40c.; red currants 4c. and black do. 8c. per qt.; peas per pk 15c.; beets per doz. 20c.; carrots 20c.

20c.; carrots 20c.

LILLIS' NEW FACTORY.

Mr. John S. Lillis is one of our most enterprising young business men and is making rapid strides in a prosperous direction. He has, within the short space of five years, risen from the bench to be an extensive and wide-dealing cigar manufacturer. Mr. Lillis has constructed a large three-story factory of brick on James st., capable of employing thirty hands, and fully equipped with all requisites of a bonded warehouse. Besides this he has another large two-story brick building which answers the purposes of office, salewhich answers the purposes of office, sale-rooms and dwelling. This is another evidence of the happy results of "Honesty, Industry and Perseverance."

VARIETIES.
The Hamilton Board of Works are prac-The Hamilton Board of Works are practical jokers. If you ask them, when the weather is wet, why they do not fix the crossings, they will tell you that they can't work to advantage in rain and mud. Put the same question to them on a dry day and they will answer that the crossing don't need fixing then. Can the Danbury man beat that?

Only 19 out of 57 candidates for third class teachers passed in this city at the results that the cross-

Only 19 out of 57 candidates for third class teachers passed in this city at the recent county examinations. The examiners say that there was not enough latitude allowed by those who set the papers, especially in mathematics, and consequently did not fairly test the knowledge of the candidates. This, however, makes it all the more creditable for those who passed. After this year County Boards no longer exist, and some people say "its a good job."

a good job."
The Provident and Loan Society's building is rapidly approaching comple-tion. Thus far it is a fine specimen of architecture, and, when finished, will be one of the noblest ornaments in our city.

An improvement on a smaller scale is the putting up of two lamps in front of our new Court House. A local reporter suggests that the corporation make a specific bargain with the Gas Company to light these every night, and not on those nights only when the calendar says that the moon will not shine.

Professional burglars would starve in Hamilton. Therefore we have no local firms in the "jimmy" business, and even a travelling company don't make its expenses. An amateur party, the other night, practised their apprenticed hands on three wholesale houses here, and obtained the magnificent sum of 38 cents all in coppers. Judging by the amount of petty destruction which they committed, they must have gone away "awful mad." Crossing the beach early on a fine sum-mer's morning is one of the most pleas-ant little trips that Hamiltonians take. On

one side are the waters of the lake, spark-ling under the rays of the rising sun and just commencing to break their glassy smoothness before the gentle breathing of the eastern breeze; on the opposite side pretty little Burlington Bay narrowing off to the west, with the city in the distance, and Barton Mountain in the background,

and Barton Mountain in the background, looking extremely beautiful under the early light. The balmy ain, too, refreshing and invigorating, helps to make the scene doubly enjoyable.

A local reporter boldly states that the people who "aver they saw two rainbows" one evening last week, must have drunk "too much of the wrong kind of stuff." Wonder how he knows what stuff." Wonder how he knows what kind of stuff and how much of it it is ecessary to take in order to see two rain-ows at once. Another account of the outrage referred

Abolier account of the groung Halton farmer claims that the whole thing was a put up job by the alleged victim himself. His name is Vollock, and he reiterates that the original statement is true. The matter is now a question of veracity between him and very reliable gentlemen from the same neighborhood. Herr A. Langenhahn, otherwise known as Prof. H. A. Wilkens, and referred to

by your correspondent in a former letter, has taken his departure for Europe. The Times pays a high compliment to the artistic ability of Herr Langenhahn.

CLANCAHILL.

WINDSOR.

A High Mass was celebrated on Monday last in thanksgiving for the grand success of the Sandusky excursion. Though the exof the Sandusky excursion. Inough the expenses were great, amounting to \$500 in all, still \$300 clear profit was realized. These proceeds are to be devoted to the embelishment of the Cemetery, which it is hoped will in a few years equal if not surpass the beauty of the one belonging to the other churches of the town.

A WELCOME VISITOR,

We were pleased to have a call from Rev. Father Colovin, C. S. C., of Notre Dame, Indiana, on Monday last. He preached a most eloquent discourse at High Mass in the Cathedral on Sunday, Many, indeed were there in our midst who were delighted to see once more amongst them, even for a brief period, this good priest, who was the warm friend and companion of some of our best citizens in the years long gone by. Father Colovin is one of the many young Londoners who have distinguished themselves in other places as good and talented priests.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Madame Elizabeth O'Dwyer, Religious of the Sacred Heart, who peacefully breathed her last at the Sacred Heart Convent, Dundas street, on Thursday, 22nd inst. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated at nine 2, m., on Saturday day, 22nd inst. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated at nine a. m., on Saturday, at which the sorrowing relatives and a number of sympathizing friends assisted. Immediately after the last Gospel, His Lordship Bishop Walsh pronounced a brief, but most appropriate and touching discourse. Very Rev. Dean Murphy and Father Flannery rendered efficient services in the choir. About 10.30 a. m., the funeral procession left the grounds and slowly proceeded to the cemetery, wherein the remains were interred. Requiescat in pace. on certain evenings and listens for hours to the rival champions, comes back more inflamed than ever, and goes to bed to dream about King Dodds, Prof. Foster, British rights and crooked whiskey.

In the matter of taking sides on the Scott Act question, the Times' chief cautiously holds aloof from editorial discussions; but the Spectator decided. The Times' chief cautiously holds aloof from editorial discussions; but the Spectator editor comes out bold and defiant, flings his guantlet

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

To Councils and Branches of the C. M.

B. A.
You are hereby officially notified of the death of the following named brothers, who were, at the time of their death, en-titled to all the benefits of the Association.

titled to all the benefits of the Association.
Deaths Nos. 10 and 11, Assessment No.
7. Michael Ronan, of Branch 20, Buffalo,
N. Y., died on the 22nd day of April aged
32 years; cause of death, "heart disease."
Anthony Killenger, of Branch 15, Buffalo,
N. Y. died on the 29th day of April, aged
45 years; cause of death, "accidental
drowning." The beneficiary due on the
death of Michael Ronan will be paid by
surplus. One Assessment required. Be
prompt in remitting.

prompt in remitting.

At a late meeting of Branch No. 7,
Sarnia, a resolution of condolence to Bro. O'Dette, on the death of his two children,

On and after the 1st of August, 1880, all medical examiners of the C. M. B. A. must receive their appointment from the Grand President. Branches, after that date, have no power to appoint medical examiners, and present C. M. B. A., Medical Examiners shall cease to be such

after that date unless re-appointed. (See late order of Supreme President).

S. R. Brown, Esq., London,—Dear Sir and Brother,—At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 5, the resignation of Rec-Sec. D. J. O'Connor (occasioned by his re-Sec. D. J. O'Connor (occasioned by fils re-moval from this city to Stratford,) was read and accepted. After the election of J. C. Sullivan as his successor, the follow-ing resolution was unanimously carried. Moved by the Chancellor and seconded by the Second V. P., That whereas, our Recording-Sec., Brc. D. J. O'Connor, has been removed from our city to fill a higher position in Stratford, the officers and members of this branch beg to tender Bro. O'Connor their warmest thanks for the service he has rendered it during the tenure of his office, and at the same time beg to intimate to him their sincere pleasure at his promotion. It was further re-solved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. O'Connor, and one to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. The Chancellor, in moving this resolution, testified at the same time, to the fact that the great progress this branch has made since its formation is mainly due to the efforts of Bro. O'Connor, he being one of the first twelve who formed the branch and having since that time very successfully filled the position which he resigned on Monday last. Yours truly, J. C. SULLIVAN,

Recording-Sec. Brantford, July 17th, 1880.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

We have before us the August number of the Catholic World, which is up to its usual standard of excellence. It opens with an able article by John MacCarthy: Is is Canossa? which is followed by an interestis Canossa? which is followed by an interesting account of a group of Roman Sanctuaries, and an article entitled Elementary Education in England. Nugent Robinson's My Raid into Mexico still keeps up its readable interest. Then follows the Count of Hapsburg (poem,) from Schiller; a description of the famous Passion Play, Irish F mine, Sunrise (a Poem) by Edith Cook, Genesis of the Catholic Church, chap, v. by the Rev. A. F. Hewit, and concludes with Chaucer and his Circle, by Maurice F. Egan. The book can be by Maurice F. Egan. The book can be obtained from D. & J. Sadlier &Co., Montreal, \$4.00 per annum. Single copies, thirty-five cents.

GODERICH.

The picnic of Father Waters' congregation, to be held on the 19th, promises to be one of the most successful events of the season. At a recent meeting of the ladies of the parish, arrangements were made for carrying out everything in connection with the affair in the most all the recently elaborate manner. It is propable there will be very few of the Catholic people of Goderich who will not avail themselves of this occasion to enjoy a day of amuse-ment and relaxation from every-day

cares.

The many friends of M. C. Cameron, Q. C., M. P. P., in this county, will be glad to learn that the wounds he received on the 13th inst., from being badly bitten by a vicious deg, are healing nicely, having been cauterized by Dr. McLean. The dog exhibited no rabid symptoms, so that all fears of a serious issue were fortunately allayed. Mr. Cameron was incapacitated from attending to the duties of his office for a few days. for a few days.

MISSION OF ST. CLEMENT.

Rev. Father Schneider has taken charge of St. Clements mission, (McGregor P.O)., in the County of Essex. Father Schneider in the County of Essex. Father Schneider was introduced to the people of his new charge by Rev. Father Grand, of Amherstburg, a good priest who deserves every credit for the rapid advance he has made in the interests of Catholicity in the mission now placed in charge of Father Schnieder. It possesses a handsome frame church, capable of accommodating 400 persons. 400 persons.

BLYTH AND WINGHAM.

The people of the mission in charge of Rev. Father O'Connor had the pleasure on Sunday last of listening to a rare intellectual treat. On that day Rev. Father O'Mahony, of the Cathedral, delivered a lecture on "Popular Objections to Catholicity" in Blyth, repeating the same at Wingham in the evening. Immense crowds of people, the majority of whomwere Protestants, thronged the churches on each occasion. Never before had they such an opportunity of hearing explained on each occasion. Never before had they such an opportunity of hearing explained some of the principal dogmas of Catholicity. In clear and forcible language the lecturer explained away many of the ridiculous impressions prevailing among our separated friends regarding Catholicity. These lectures of Father O'Mahony will undoubtedly be pruductive of much good and the wish was freely expressed that he would deliver others of a similar nature at no distant day. at no distant day.

St. Mary's, Roman Catholic, Church, Hamilton, is to be improved and beautified

LOCAL NEWS.

Tuesday afternoon while a farmer of the second concession, Westminster, mowing, he became entangled in mowing, he became entangled in the machinery, breaking the small bone of his right arm and injuring the other bone in several places. Amputation is considered necessary, but has been deferred.

Mrs. J. J. Skiffington will open out a magnificient stock of millinery goods in the store next door to Reid Bros., Dundas street, on Saturday, 31st. Dressmaking will also be attended to in the usual prompt and careful manner. A large stock of fancy goods will be kept on hand, and sold at lower prices than in any other store in the city. the city

Mr. Thos. Keating, now of St. Thomas, whose marriage notice we have inserted in this week's issue—was formerly a member of the London Father Mathew Temperance Society. He was well and favorably known here, and will, we are sure, carry with him, for himself and amiable bride, the good wishes of all his friends. We hope that they will both enjoy, in the new life on which they have entered, every possible felicity.

sible felicity.

We are sorry to have to announce the departure from the city of Mr. Wm. Rowan, who has for the past eight years occupied a position on our police force. He leaves for Kansas city, where he purposes residing for the future. Mr. Rowan made many friends during his residence in London, and we feel sure all will join with us in wishing him a hearty "God Speed" in his journey. He has been a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Society since its foundation. ance Society since its foundation

On Saturday night the stores of Mr. A. B. Powell and four others were burglarised in a most daring manner. Examination of the first mentioned gentleman's premises showed that the burglar was barefooted and must have gone out in the same way he entered, and running along the roofs entered in the same manner successively the stores of Messes Wright, hardware; Kingsmill, dry goods; N. Wilson, clothier; and R. S. Murray. In Powell's he obtained \$5, in Kingsmill's \$10, in R. S. Murray's a quartity of coppers and 75 cents worth of stamps, and from Mr. Wilson's all the money, but left a magnificient revolver by the side of the cash box. So far no clue has been obtained 4 f the thief. Another attempt, Friday night last, thief. Another attempt, Friday night last, which, however, was disturbed by the officer on beat, took place at Nordhemier's music store, under the Oddfellows' Hall.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR—I believe it was the famous Mrs. Grundy—or was it Dickens' notable character, Aminadib Sleck !—who said: "The smallest favors thankfully received." However that may be, the same feeling still lives in your correspondent from Ottawa, who styles himself "A Catholic Civil Servant;" very "civil" indeed, but to my mind somewhat too much of the "servant." Says this very civil servant: "you forget that in the list of appointments referred to, there was one Irish Catholic; true, he is not a Deputy Head of Department, but it is pretty well understood that in matters of this kind the Secretary is a very important factor, and has considerable weight with the commissioners," in other words, my masters' masters must be manipulated in an indirect manner.

Out appen such cinering servility: the in an indirect manner.

in an indirect manner.

Out apon such cringing servility: the Irish Catholics of this dominion are represented in the really responsible positions of the Deportments by a Secretaryship, and your "Catholic Civil Servant" says "Rest and be thankful!"

"Rest and be thankful!"

Is it any wonder that the elements alluded to are treated in the manner they are when such creatures are to be found amongst them, although I may be mistaken in this latter assertion, as your correspondent very carefully abstains from classing himself as Irish.

And now may I ask a civil question of this very civil servant? Is it not to his knowledge that there are circumstances connected with the gentleman whom he names, or, rather, are not that gentleman's connections such as would have secured him the very high and important position of Secretary, independent of his nationality or religion—thingpum then, my dear civil servant?

Oh! that the Irish Catholics of the Do on that the first Cathories of the Bo-minion at large would be united in their demand for fair play, frowning down the servility of a few "Jacks in office," is the wish of Yours truly,

Halifax.

P. S.—And yet another Secretary!
Heretofore we have had to deal with a Sec-Heretofore we have had to deal with a Secretary to a commission to enquire into the working of the civil service, "inside" and "outside," but now we are called upon to console ourselves with the fact that another Irishman, (a good one, by the way, but yet not an Irish Catholic,) has been constituted an "important factor" in the Pacific Railway Commission, "my masters' masters again"—Rest and be thankful! I am a Conservative, but party does not blind me. H.

A MATTER FOR INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—The "glorious twelfth" was duly celebrated at the Capital, Fredericton, by the usual amount of bad music, worse whiskey, nonsensical speeches, and the display of yellow and scarlet finery.

Who it is that is responsible for the use of a Provincial building being given them.

Who it is that is responsible for the use of a Provincial building being given them for their nonsensical pow-wow, is a question that, it is to be hoped, will be enquired into by some independent member when the Legislature meets. A building specially erected for the display of agriculture and other peaceful products was certainly never intended for the blood-stained Corange order.

Orange order.

The flying of an Orange flag over the Intercolonial Railway buildings at Moncton, on the same occasion, also deserve being attended to; and no doubt an en quiry will be made of the minister of Railways when Parliament meets. It would be outrageous even to suppose that the act was sanctioned by him.

On the other hand, the action of Gover-

nor Wilmot in, refusing to receive an "address" from the Orangemen, redounds much to his credit—if it be true. Certain it is. I believe, that an intimation to that affect was given him, but he took his de-parture from the city some days in ad-vance—and thus saved the fair name of NEW BRUNSWICK.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Point-a-Pic, July 21—Mr. Archer, lumber merchant of Quebec, started ont to-day for a sail with his two sons. After being out some time, the wind being squally, the boat upset and all were percipitated into the water. Mr. Archer and one of his sons clung to the boat; the other, his eldest son, Angustus, said he would swim for shore, and in doing so it is supposed that he either took cramps or got caught in the fisheries and was drowned. A boat was signalled on the bay, containing Mr. McLean and a boy named Charles McLimont, who at once went to the capsized boat and rescued Mr. Archer and his youngest son. The remains of Augustus Archer were found and conveyed to Quebec on Friday, the 23rd. High Mass was celebrated in the Basilica, and a large number of the most prominent men of the city followed the remains to St. Patrick's cemetery.

etery.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

other column.

New Boot and Shoes Store in St.

Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out
a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. 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 processor convention flips 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 pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS

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 removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This
is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-

moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

chines on sale.

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

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., in the Church of the Holy Angels, St. Thomas, by Rev. W. Flannery, Thomas Keating, of Toledo, Ohlo, to Sarah J. Galvin, eldest daughter of Michael Galvin, Hamilton, Ont.

On the 26th inst., at St. Basil's Church, Brantford, by the Rev. Father Bardou, P.P., Mr. Thos. Ryan, of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly of Brantford, to Miss Kate E., daughter of the late John Waterhouse, of Brantford

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,

RE-OPENING!

MRS. J. J. SKEFFINGTON

Wishes to inform her friends and the public generally that she has RE-OPENED in the new store (next door to Reid Bros.), 179 Dundas Street, opposite tends to continue the

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

business, where she hopes to see all her old friends and a good number of new ones. Will open on Saturday, 31st July.

-STILL MORE-

EXTRAORDINARY THAN WHAT HAS BEEN!

GLOVE HOUSE

FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

CORSETS!

40C. PER PAIR

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

day, until in the control of the Great Print Salo will be from 940 100'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further notice.

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

A. B. POWELL & CO.

Robert Burns.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW

Touched by his hand, the way-side weed Becomes a flower; the low liest read Beside the stream Is clothed with beauty; gorse and grass, And heather, where his footsteps pass, The brighter seem.

But still the burden of his song Is love of right, disdain of wrong; Its master chords Are Manhood, Freedom, Brotherhood; Its discords but an interlude Between the words.

And then to die so young, and leave Unfinished what he might achieve; Yet better sure Is this than wandering up and down, An old man, in a country town, Infirm and poor.

For now he haunts his native land As an immortal youth; his hand Guides every plough; He sits beside each ingle-nook; His voice is in each rushing brook, Each rustling bough.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

DUBLIN.

On June 25th, in the Land Court, for the second time, Judge Flanagan called attention to the "perfect farce of putting up property for sale now." Twelve years' purchase was offered for an estate, and there was no competition. The judge refused the offer, and suggested that if the intended buyer offered a substantial sum "he might think of it."

Next to a sufficiency of wholesome food, nothing is more necessary to the health and well-being of the poor in Ireland than a good supply of fuel. Thanks to the beautiful weather of the past few weeks, the coming winter will be very unlike the past in the matter of fuel, for the turf crop is now almost dry and beyond all danger. Dreading a repetition of the hardships endured last year, people engaged in turf manufacture betook themselves to the bogs in the first week of May, and so assiduous were they in tending the crop that in many districts it is fit for carting home. This industry gives employment to large numbers of poor people. crop that in many districts it is fit for carting home. This industry gives employment to large numbers of poor people, who, living near the bogs, enter into contracts with farmers at a distance to cut and dry their turf. In the operations of drying the women are as useful and earn as high wages as the men. In several parts of the country dry turf can be had for less than half the price of twelve months ago—a sure test of an abundant supply.

MEATH.

MEATH.

A good deal of distress is at present existing amongst the agricultural laborers residing in the district of Duleek, county Meath. Work is very scarek, and it is next to impossible for them to obtain the means of support. Scarlatina, measles, and fever, the usual attendants in such cases, are making inroads upon them. From the neighboring district of Julianstown an entire family, numbering seven persons, have been removed to the Droheda Workinghouse Hospital suffering from fever. The landlords of the district are, with two or three exceptions, absentees, and take no interest in the people.

An eviction, accompanied with all due process of law, is about to take place near Drogheda. The family to be evicted is one of the oldest and most respectable in the county Meath. Their ancestors have lived on the farm for generations past, and have built substantial houses and offices, and made reclamations and vast improvements. The family is that of James R. Drew, Esq., of Proudfootstown Mills, the name of whose family has ever been a symonym for kindness, hospitality, and every one of those attribuse which makes the Irish name endeared to all. The present landlord is a Mr. Cox., of Dublin, a young man lately succeeding his father, and who wanted to impose an increased rent beyond what the tenant says he could pay, or the place afford. The necessary legal formulacies have been already enterrent beyond what the tenant says he could pay, or the place afford. The necessary legal formularies have been already entered upon to evict Mr. Drew and his family from the place where generations of his people lived, toiled, and improved at the expense of their sweat, time, and money. Such is English law.

while the people were being turned out some disturbance occurred, the sheriff being assaulted. At the late Westport sessions Mr. Gibbons obtained several ejectment decrees, and more evictions were expected. Since the former evictions he has reinstated the people in their houses, and after leaving, on their way home, a quarrel arose, during which stones, and, it is alleged, a knife were used. One of the men named Patrick Sullivan, was found next morning lying on the road stabbed in several places, and almost dead from exposure and loss of blood. The police arrested three men, named John Cullinane, Patrick Desmond, and Patrick Deasy. They were remanded, and lodged in Clonakilty Gaol. One of the men charged has a severe cut on his head from the blow of a stone. Sullivan died soon after he was found.

KERRY.

While the people were being turned out some disturbance occurred, the sheriff being assaulted. At the late Westport sessions Mr. Gibbons obtained several ejectment decrees, and more evictions he has reinstated the people in their houses as caretakers, and has given them six months' time to pay up the rent.

On June 25th a relief works laborer, named James Ruddy, aged 17 years, at the Rooskey Sandpits, Mayo, was quarrying sand and stones under a high wing of the pit, when the bank fell in upon him. He was immediately dug out by the other workmen, but he only lived a few minutes.

On July 1st agirl named Sheridan, fourteen years of age, was sitting on the side of the Ballinrobe road when a runaway horse yoked to a cart dashed against her. Her dress caught in the wheel and she was crushed to death.

KERRY.

Mr. Hartnett, Sub-sheriff for Kerry, accompanied by the local police, recently proceeded to evict a farmer named Murphy, residing at Tuogh, situate in the direction of The McGillycuddy's Recks. The eviction was at the instance of T.B. Talbot, who, some two years ago got promise of the farm on condition of a fine. At the termination of the lease the eviction was restored to. On proceeding to the scene the parties were met with closed doors. Entrance was effected with force on the part of the police. On entering the premises the younger Murphy, who was on a loft armed, made an attempt to shoot at Talbot. The Subsheriff fortunately espied the effort, and his influence with Murphy checked the carrying out of the design. Talbot then demanded possession from the sheriff; and the sheriff having promised to negotiate with the landlord, Mr. Chute, of Tralec, Murphy surrendered possession. He and his family, comprising eleven persons, are now living in a hut on the roadside adjacent to the scene of the disturbance. Some three months since Talbot had Murphy and his son arrested for threatening to shoot him, and when brought up before the magistrates at Petty Sessions, Mr. Bodkin, R. M., let the prisoners out before the magistrates at Petty Sessions, Mr. Bodkin, R. M., let the prisoners out on their own recognizances.

LIMERICK.

On June 29, at the Barnakyle drainage works, Patrick's Well, three men named Maetin Barnett, John Criffin, and Patrick's Organ 1911 at 1922 at

rock to blast it, and as the charge did not take effect the men attempted to extract it, Barrett holding the jumper while the other two men struck it. The result was that a spark set fire to the fuse, when the whole charge blew up into Barrett's face and hands, disfiguring him so much that it is feared he will lose the use of his sight. The other two men escaped unhurt.

John Carroll, blacksmith and publican, residing at Crecora, who purchased the farm called Ballyvelish, from which John Tallant was evicted twelve months ago,

Tallant was evicted twelve months ago, dropped dead as he was going from one room to another, in his own house, on June 28th.

WATERFORD.

The crops on the Bessborough estate, at Piltown are looking extremely well, except oats, the straw of which is short. The potato crop never seemed so promising, which is attributed in a great measure to the new seed. ing, which is attr to the new seed.

ARMAGH.

ARMAGH.

On June 26th, a serious party disturbance took place in the Tunnel, Portadown. About 9 o'clock an Orange drumming party passed through towards the town. It was alleged the party were only bringing the drums into town from the house of a man who was mending them. At all events, the Orange party and the residents came into a collision. Stones were freely thrown by both parties. Several windows were broken, and at least four persons were badly wounded—namely, Mrs. Redmond and her daughter Elizabeth; a young girl named O'Brien, and a man named Walsh. The melee, while it lasted, was of a very serious character.

DOWN.

Disturbances took place on June 29th, at Rathfriland, county Down, arising out of the celebrations to commemorate the result of the election petition. The police were powerless, and a large number of windows were broken.

The Protestant party of Newry celes-

windows were broken.

The Protestant party of Newry celebrated the 1st of July, by lighting bonfires and burning the efflgy of Lundy. The rival party, however, interfered, and stones were thrown. Some magistrates, accompanied by a large body of police, were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in averting serious disturbances.

TYRONE.

On June 26th Liberal and Conservative mobs paraded the streets of Dungannon, throwing stones and smashing windows. The police charged the Liberal mobs, which speedily dispersed, but the Conservatives held the market square until after midnight. Two constables were injured by the stones. by the stones. GALWAY.

GALWAY.

A monster meeting was held on June 29th at Ballinderreen, a village on the seatcoast, adjacent to Kinvarra. The meeting was convened for the purpose of forming a branch of the Land League, and was in every respect a great success. A deputation from the Athenry branch, with the temperence band, attended. The little village was handsomely decorated with green bunting. The proceedings commenced late in the day, owing to the heavy rain prevailing. A Government note-taker occupied a prominent place on the platform. The Rev. Mr. Forde, P.P., occupied the Chair, and addressed the meeting at length, counselling them to be prudent in all their actions and advising all to join in the movement. all to join in the movement.

MAYO.

A land bailiff named James Murray was A land bailiff named James Murray was fired at cn June 28th at Ballinacoriga, near Westport. The shor was fired into the bailiff's house, and pierced the chair upon which he was sitting. Two evictions occurred upon the property which is owned by Mr. Stephen Gibbens, J. P., for non-payment of rent, and Murray represented his employer at the eviction. While the people were being turned out some disturbance occurred, the sheriff being assaulted. At the late Westport sessions Mr. Gibbons obtained several

On June 29th a very imposing demonstration took place at Geevagh, for the purpose of urging a speedy reform of the land laws. When all were assembed there were about \$5,000 persons present—comprising contingents from Geevagh and neighborhood, Heapstown, Ballyfarnon, Sooev, Drumkeeran, Ballymote Carrick, &c.

A census enumerator at Decatur, Ill., found'a woman who gave birth to five children in a year.

INDIGESTION.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to cary off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, 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, together with its well-known advantages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly.

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CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—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.

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furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate
and guaranteed as good quality of work and
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Sideboards at \$18.00; Marquis of Lorne Bedroom sets (walnut) at \$30.00; Queen Anne
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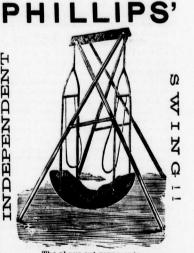
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SUMMERGOODS MUST BE

CLEARED OUT

BEST GOODS SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

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DUNDAS STREET.

George Washington.

He was black as the ace of spades, you see, And scarcely as high as a tall man's knee; He wore a hat that was minus a brim, But that, of course, mattered nothing to him; His jacket—or what there was left of it— Scorned his little black shoulders to fit; And as for stockings and shoes, dear me! Nothing about such things knew he.

He sat on the curb-stone one pleasant day, Placidly passing the hours away; His hands in the *holes* which for pockets were

meant,
His thoughts on the clouds overhead were intent; When down the street suddenly marching along, soldiers and horses, and such a great

Came soldiers and horses, and
throng
Of boys and men, as they crowded the street,
With a "Hip, hip, hurrah!" the lad sprang
to his feet.

And joined the procession, his face in a grin, For here was a good time that " dis chile is in!"

How he stretched out his legs to the beat of the drum,
Thinking surely at last 'twas the jubilee come! come! Then suddenly wondering what 'twas about— The soldiers, the music, and all—with a shout He hailed a small comrade, "Hi, Cæsar, you know know What's all dis purcession's a marchin' fur

"Go 'long, you George Washington," Cæsar replied,
"In dis yere great kentry you ain't got no pride!
Dis is Washington's Birfday; you oughter know dat,
Wid yer head growed so big, burst de brim off yer hat."
For a moment George Washington stood in

surprise, While plainer to view grew the whites of his eyes; Then swift to the front of the ranks scamp-

ered he, This mite of a chap hardly high as your knee.

The soldiers looked stero, and an officer said,
As he rapped with his sword on the black
wooly head,
"Come, boy, clear the road; what a figure
you are!"
Came the ready reply, "Tse George Washington, sah,
But I didn't know nuffin about my birfday
"Till a feller jist tole me. Oh, golly! its gay!"

Just then a policeman-of course it was

mean—
Removed young George Washington far from
the scene.

— Young People.

HUMOROUS.

If poverty is a disgrace, mended stockings are a darned shame.

"A man who'll maliciously set fire to a barn," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up twenty-eight cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass, and I'd like to do it."

"I would box your ears," said a young lady to her stupid and tiresome admirer, "if—" "If what?" he anxiously asked. "If," she repeated, "I could get a box large enough for the purpose."

Young men who stand in front of church doors waiting to see the congrega-tion come out might be used as stands to hang wraps and umbrellas on.

"If you grasp a rattlesnake firmly about the neck he cannot strike you," says a western paper. There is now no excuse for any one's being bitten by these serpents.

"Well, Miss-takes will happen in the best regulated families," as the gentleman remarked upon hearing that the tall and slender young man had stolen his child

prettily-dressed little girl fell on a A prettily-dressed little girl fell on a muddy street-crossing the other day, and a gentleman hastened to her assistance. After cleaning her clothes, he asked her if he shouldn't escort her home. "No, thir," answered the dignified little damsel; "If you please, we sin't heen introduced." you please, we ain't been introduced."

A colored cook, expecting company of her kind, was at a loss how to entertain her friends. Her mistress said: "Chloe, you must make an apology." "La, missus! how can I make it! I got no apples, no eggs, no nuffin, to make it wid."

A party of Cleveland youths marched around the city the other day wearing elegantly trimmed bonnets. When the gantly trimmed bonnets. When the police asked them to explain, the young men pointed to ladies promenading the streets with hats like men's hats on, and sumply said: "Turn about is fair play."

Clergymen to newly-wedded pair: The marriage state imposes various duties.
The husband must protect the wife, while the wife must follow the husband whitherseever he grows. soever he goes. Bride: Lor', sir, can't that be altered in our case? My husband

is going to be a country postman.

When a young lady tripped into a music store the other day and asked the bashful clerk in attendance for "Two Kisses," he jammed on his hat and rushed out of the panimed on ins nat and rushed out of the back door. The clerk, never having heard of the piece of music, thought he was the victim of a leap-year proposal, and his salary was not large enough to support

Running it into the Ground.

We once had a friend whose only weakness was a mania for marrying an heiress. Now, our friend Tom was not the worst man in existence, yet this insatiable thirst after young ladies with taxable property, appeared to absorb all the better traits of his character.

tain arrangements, you may have the whole lot at three shillings per load."
"Done," said the man, and as he left we walked up to congratulate our friend upon the success of his negotiation.
"These lots," said Tom, as he grasped our hands with the energy of a man who had just succeeded in a great enterprise, "belong to a young lady to whom I am now paying court, and I have just sold to Smith, the mason, the building sand on them for three shillings per load."

The last time we saw Tom he was laying out (on paper) a grand public park in the vicinity of some unimproved property belonging to another young lady.

belonging to another young lady.

That Was Too Much.

That Was Too Much.

Detroit Free Press.

The tenant of a house on Crawford Street, who was always behind in his rent, was some days since ordered to vacate, and then he put his imagination at work to invent excuses to remain in the house. He first had his wife fall sick, and thereby got a week. Then he was taken with the chills and got in four days more. Then he got two days in which to get another house, and yesterday when an officer went there for the key he found the man dying. At least his wife said such was the case, and acted like one greatly distressed in mind.

distressed in mind.
"This is very sudden," remarked the

"This is very sudden," remarked the non-plussed officer.

"Very sudden, sir. He had just said to me that we would begin moving after dinner, when he dropped on the floor and he has been lying in a stupor ever since. The doctor says he may never rally again."

"Can I see him?"

Can I see him?" "Oh, yes, but please don't speak above a

whisper."
She led the way to the bedroom. There lay the unconscious man, but somehow he didn't leok as a sick man should, and his breath had a strong smell of whiskey. The officer felt of his pulse, and made up his mind that it was a game to beat the

Gourt.

He therefore began: "Well, Mrs. Blank, I congratulate you. In a few more hours you will be rid of him forever. He is a great loafer and a hard drinker, and but for this he would have died in State Prison."

Prison."
The wife opened her eyes in astonishment, and the officer continued:
"I'll leave word with the undertaker as I go down. Any sort of a box will do, or may be they'll haul him out on the com-mons. It's of no consequence what be-comes of these old soakers. You will be a happy woman when the old galoot goes up the spent."

up the spout."

At this point the dying man rose up, and took a cool survey of the officer, and quietly observed:

quietly observed:

"Sir, you are no gen'leman! No, sir, you are not! I'm no soaker or loafer, and I want you to understand that I'm able to have as decent a funeral as you can. You can take your old house and go to bangs with it for all of me. Mary, hand me my clothes, and we'll show this vulgarian that we can move out of this old shanty and into a residence in about forty minutes

In twenty minutes all their goods were on the walk and the house locked up.

The Colonel's Coffee Mill.

The Colonel's Coffee Mill.

Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday old Joe Hemlock, one of the blackest colored men in Detroit, was promenading through the editorial rooms of the Free Press, in search of money enough to buy a new pair of boots, and the sight of him revived an old recollection. In 1861, after the retreat from Bull Run, the 3d Michigan infantry went into camp at Hunter's Place, and old Joe, then a middle-aged darkey, came into camp as a run-way. Col. McConnel seized upon him for a cook, and after instructions Joe was given charge of the Colonel's kitchen. His first meal was dinner, and about time for it to appear he walked in on the colonel, made a very low bow, and said:

"Kernel, Ize not quite up to de situation just yit. You tole me to bake beans, didn't you?"

"I did."

"Warry well, sah; de beans am baked.

"Warry well, sah; de beans am baked. You tole me to fry ham, diden't you?"
"I did."

"Werry well, sah; de ham am fried. Now, did you say I war to bile de coffee in the kernel or, or—"
"No—no—who ever heard of making

suah's yer born!"

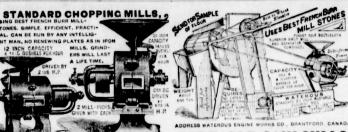
The Great Shoshonees Remedy

The Great Shoshonees Remedy
Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegteable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent enre in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the dav. It has stood the test for ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivaled; it guards the system against the constant draw to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cts. a box. Sold by all medicine delets.

Taking experience as the test there can be no question about the superior quality of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. From the first year of its manufacture the demand for it has steadily grown. Even in the years which were marked by our business depression, there was no pause in the inhis character.

A few years since we were taking an early morning walk through what is now called "court end," when we meet our friend engaged with an elderly man in examining a square of vacant "lots" in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue.

"Well, sir," said Tom, as his companion turned to leave, "if I succeed in certifications and the succession of the sale of it. In the dull years of 1876 '77 and '78, the sales of it were vastly greater than in the prosperous year 1873.



PORTABLE SAW MILLS! GRIST MILLS!

FARM ENGINES

-OUR SPECIALTY.-

Twelve leading Insurance Companies license this Fire-Proof Champion Engine— 259 sold in three years. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA. Come and Investigate—We test an Engine every day.

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GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879.

Being 74,674 more than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the machines sold throughout the world last year were GENUINE SINGERS.



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA
THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION

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

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INSURANCE.

The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Farm In uran ce Company in Canada.

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(Formerly Agricultural Mutual.) HEAD OFFICE,
Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario.
Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,

and constantly being added to, CRO WELL WILSON, President.
D. BLACK, Vice-President.
W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
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 1,940 policies and in July 2,032 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

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.

serve fund to give better security to its members.
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 mutual-English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Returns].
3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dolats in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

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.
FARMERS! 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,

D. C. MACDONALD,

Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1839.



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Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto,
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion—among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
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Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Yaul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals;
With overy possible facility at their command they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with
the most favorable terms. Correspondence
solicited. On hand—1 Two manual organ,
\$2,300; 1 One manual organ \$450; 1 One manual
organ \$450; 1 One manual organ \$200. 73.1y

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REFERENCES:
FROM THE GUTHRIE HOME.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to speak highly of Electric Treatment, as given by you, in the removal of a nevis, 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 applications.

MR. & MRS. GERDON.

MR. & MRS. GIBBONS, Managers of the Guthrie Home.

TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1; Molliere Bath, 50; Molliere Bath, 50; STREET & McLAREN.

BOOTS & SHOES. WINLOW BROS. **BOOTS&SHOES**

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Great Western Railway, Going East—Main Line.						
By Railway P.O. for all places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States, etc. New York G. T. R.—East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal,	5 00	1 15 1 15		8 00 8 00	1 30 6 2 45	30
Quebee and Maritime Provinces Thro Bags—Hamilton Hamilton and Toronto G.W.R. Going West—Main Line	7 80 5 00	1 15 5 5 00 1 15 5		8 00		6 30
Thro' Bags—Bothwell, Glen- coe, Mt. Brydges	5 80		٠.	8 00	2 45	
places west of London, De- troit, Western States, Mani- toba, etc. Thro Bags—Windsor, Amh'st		1 15			2 45	
burg, Sandwich, Detroit and Western States			70	0 8 00	2 45	
Thro' Bags - Chatham and Newbury			7 0	0 8 00	2 45	
Sarnia Branch—G. W. R. Thro Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia				8 00	2 45	

| Canada Southern west of St. | 780 | Canada Southern west of St. | Thomas. Between Harrisburg and FerBurfalo & Lake Huron, west of
Stratford, and G. T. west of
Stratford, and G. T. west of
Stratford & Lake Huron, between
Paris and Stratford & 1215 6 630
Burfalo & Lake Huron, between
Burfalo & Lake Huron, between
C. T.R. between Stratford and
Toronto 1215 245 ...
St. Mary's and Stratford and
Toronto 1215 ...

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L. LAWLESS Postmaster.

JOHN COOPER

In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. 25 Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately crected.

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VERY FINEST QUALITIES. PURE JAVA COFFEE

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SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING

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BLACKBERRY CORDIAL. choea, Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and generally for relaxed conditions of the Bowels, Passive Hemorrhages, &c.

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Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. june19.2 W. H. ROBINSON.

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TEN A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough. Wholesale and retail by

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DISPENSING CHEMIST'S, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ons.

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COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, - - \$1,000,000. Subscribed, -\$600,000. Paid Up, . \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000.

Total Assets, \$720,000.

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Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879.

MONEY LOANED

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MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIP-TIONS OF

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In our opinion the Moliere Electric VAPOR BATHS and Eletricity locally applied are the only certain modes of cure in Rheumatism and Spinal Diseases.

Miss Lowe, Mrs. Hill. RE-OPENED!

REAL LACE

PHOTOGRAPHER

Successor to Puddicombe & Glass,

From the Hamilton Times. This magnificient property occupies a situation perhaps the most picturesque in the province. It commands a view of the entire valley from Burlington Heights to the Flamboro' crest, and from the Barton mountain on the south to the peak and its extensions on the north. The groundare beautifully laid out, rising in successive terraces from the level of the town to a widely extended plateau on which the a widely extended plateau on which the building is situated. Gravelled walks amply arbored with fully developed shade amply arbored with fully developed shade trees, meander in all directions, affording abundant means for asthetic study, calm meditation or relief from the fatigues of climate or labor. Everything here flourishes—the emerald grass-plot, the plethoric fruit tree, as well as the luxuriant flower-bed. The building itself, always prominent, has become more imposing by the numerous additions and improvements already completed or now in proments already completed or now in pro-gress. It stands three storys high, and con-sists of a main building 140 feet by 40 broad, sists of a main building 140 feet by 40 feet, and two wings 110 feet by 40 feet. The greatest economy has been exhibited in making the improvements. The flat roofs of the original building have been roofs of the original building have been utilized by throwing an ordinary angular roof over them, affording additional storage, etc., with very little expense. Though the same discretion has been exhibited in every addition and alteration the spirit of economy has nowhere crowded out the necessary adjuncts of comfort and convenience. Baths and their collaterals, so extremely beneficial from a sanitary beneficial from a sanitary standpoint, are found on every flat; the facilities for ready communication from one story to the other are or will be complete, and every department is set aside for its particular use with the utmost attention to the saving of time and labor—matters very much to be considered in an institution of such moment as the House of Providence. In the basement are two boilers of sufficient power to force hot water for heating purposes through the entire building. In every apartment where light is needed are the requisites where light is needed are the requisites for supplying gas. Water, both hard and soft, is in abundance, the former being forced by a hydraulic ram from across the creek up through the grounds and into several large tanks in the top story from which it is circulated to every part of the building. This, it will be seen, is a great covenience in a locality lacking the means of a water supply such as Hamilton possesses. To give additional strength to the building the wooden pillars in the basement have been replaced by iron ones, each weighing 350 wooden pinars in the observed mave been replaced by iron ones, each weighing 350 pounds. This portion of the institution, like all others, has been vastly improved, the most noticeable features being more abundant means for light and ventilation. There is room here almost unlimited—a large dinning hall 40x50,cook house, bake room, coal bins, milk and meat pantries, root cellars whose supplies are chiefly derived from an ample kitchen, garden without. A dumb-waiter takes its beginning in the basement and rises to the top flat, having communication with the different floors as it proceeds. In the fitting up of the school rooms on the first floor dern desks and apparatus are being inmodern desks and apparatus are being in-troduced and all necessary attention given to the securing of popular ventilation, light and heat. Education of youth is one of the great duties of the institution; not that mere education that dwarfs the intellect religion, and which when properly developed makes men not only useful citizens, but also good and faithful Christians. In a quiet secluded part of the building is the usual neat little chapel where the inmates daily assist at the sacrifice of the Mass, and where the constantly burning lamp denotes the presence of the Blessed Eucharist to receive the adoration of the pious at all hours of the day. Close by is the belfry in which is a silvery-toward 1 m belfry in which is a silvery-t by teaching it that man's sole end in life is the accumulation of dollars and cents, but daily assist at the sacrive burning lamp dewhere the constantly burning lamp denotes the presence of the Blessed Eucharist to receive the adoration of the pious at all hours of the day. Close by is the belfry in which is a silvery-tongued bell, like an angel's voice, announces regularly the hour for hymn and prayer,' for the rules the formest life are carried out here in all of convent life are carried out here in all convent l angel's voice, announces regularly the hour for hymn and prayer,' for the rules of convent life are carried out here in all their integrity. The sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the whole and certainly show excellent tact and judgment in the various arrangements and superior skill various arrangements and superior skill in the general management of the institu-tion. As before referred to, the various apartments are located with greatest nicety. In one part are the dormitories and other rooms for the use of the old people, in another those for the children, class and recreation rooms have their proper places, as well as the sisters' apartments, stu-dios, library and drawing-rooms. When all the necessary improvements are finished the House of Providence will certainly be the most complete institution of the kind in western Ontario. Its patrons have every reason to feel proud of it, for hav-ing secured so perfect a refuge for the maintenance and comfort of the feeble and behalos and a confort of the feeble and helpless, and so good an alma mater for the true training of those little ones who, but for such institutions as this, would be exposed to the danger of losing both faith and morals. The venerable Father McNulty, who may be justly called its founder, has erected for himself a monument more lasting than brass. Many a Catholic youth has already to thank him for his generosity, for be it known Father McNulty has spent four thousand dollars in educating young men for the priesthood. me ducating young men for the priesthood. His last act was a fitting crown to a well-spent life, and generations yet to come on hearing of the good deeds of Father McNulty, and beholding the House of Providence or witnessing its good fruits, will justly praise the generous, self-sacrificing spirit of the good old Irish priest.

A WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED.

Madrid, July 22.—An official despatch from Manilla, July 21, says there was another shock of earthquake, which lasted fifty-five seconds. Not a single public edifice was spared. The Convent of Guadaloupe, which has lasted three centuries, was destroyed. Nobody was killed. The inhabitants are encamped outside town.

mately they will be fifty-one feet, ten in-

CANADIAN NEWS.

Tuesday afternoon, shortly after dinner, Mrs. M. C. Nicol, of Paisley, a farmer's wife, eccidentally took some strychnine and died in about an hour after.

A decided shock of earthquake was felt at Ottawa at two o'clock Thursday morning. It seemed to be going from west to east, and was accompanied by a loud rumbling

A respectable and wealthy farmer A respectable and wealthy farmer named John Cameron, who lived near Paisley, in the county of Bruce, Ont., was found drowned in the Red River, opposite the immigrant sheds, Thursday night. The Ship Laborer's Society of Quebec

have decided not to have their usual pro-cession this year, but have donated the expenses incurred by it to the St. Bridget's Asylum. This is a most praisworthy action. Thursday evening, about five o'clock, G. Dyett, teller in the Bank of Montreal

at Goderich, shot himself through the heart, dying almost instantly. Religious monomania was the supposed cause of his

As the pay train on the C. V. R. was approaching Cooksville Tuesday night one of the track hands stood on the switch. He would pay no attention to the warning given him from the engine. The result was that the man was killed instantly.

Edith Stewart, of Brantford, a five year old grand-daughter of the city clerk, met with a serious accident, Monday, July 19th, which proved fatal the following Thursday. She fell into a boiler of scalding water, from which her death ensued.

Mr. Robert Moore, who resides with his daughter, Mrs. W. M. Climie, Listowel, is one of the few remaining Waterloo veterans. He is almost a centenarian, having entered upon his hundredth year a few days ago

Shortly after midnight, Wednesday 21st, a young man named Daniel Whalen, switchman, met with his death at the Northern elevator Toronto. Deceased was engaged along with some other men, putting in wagons for the purpose of loadunloading, when he was caught by a rope used as a winch, which twisted round him, almost severing his head from

On July 23rd, at Winnipeg, a terrible tragedy was enacted, by which Chief Powers, of the Provincial police, lost his life. The facts are as follows: A notorious Ottawa criminal named Moka Carroll, succeeded during the temporary absence of the turnkey in escaping, and Chief Powers was one of the constables deputed to re-capture him, which he succeeded in doing after a ten miles' chase. At St. Boniface, on account of the stoppage of the steam ferry, they were obliged to take a small boat, and Carroll, it is said, intentionally stepped on one side of it, precipitating the Chief and himself into the water, where the Chief's dead body was found

next day. Carroll escaped.

We learn from the Hamilton Times that Herr A. Langenhahn, known during his residence in Canada as Mr. Wilkins, a former resident of our city, and for some time past the Hamilton correspondent of the Record, has left for a sojourn in his native land, Germany. During his stay there, his family will reside at the the beautiful retreat on the Rhine known Thoma Creuznach, while he visits Italy.

Among his prominent pieces of sculpture are Bishop Farrel's monument, creeted in St. Mary's church Hami'ton, a fine bust of Bishop Hellmuth, London, one of Dr.

but without any appearance of bravado. He made a declaration of his innocence, and expressed his readiness to die, after which, amids, the breathless stilness of the assembled crowd, and the pleas for mercy, of his spiritual comforters, his soul was launched into eternity.

On the evening of the 20th inst. High Constable Bissionette, of Montreal, captured at Lobo, Ont., a French criminal named Leve Neveu, of St. Sophie, parish of Terrebonne, and who has for a long time baffled the skill of detectives. They had given up all hopes of tracking him time baffled the skill of detectives. They had given up all hopes of tracking him successfully, when one day Bissionette accidentally overheard a little girl saying that her parents had had a letter from Western Canada. Through the assistance of the postmaster he found the envelope, in which was the Duncrieff post mark and taking another constable with him, proceeded to Ailsa Craig. Thence they went to Duncrieff, where, however, they did not to Duncrieff, where, however, they did not find their man, but finally, through the instrumentality of a French family, they proceeded to Thos. Scott's, on the 8th con-cession, London Township, where they nabbed him at mid-night, without meeting any resistance, and took him from Ailsa Craig to Montreal via the G. T. R.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The operative Tailors' Society hold their picnic at Port Stanly on the 2nd of Aug. A large crowd may be looked for. This society is now one of the institutions of London.

It is asserted at the Vatican that many conversions have been effected among the High Church Anglican clergy, and that the English Roman Catholic Bishops announce sundry others as imminent.

Rev. M. Dumoulin, a French priest, having supplicated the Holy Father to apply the treasures of the Church to the

BOOK NOTICE.

[From "The Catholic Union," July 8, 1880.]
CLAIMS OF A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
BISHOP TO APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION DISPROVED: With Various Misstatements of Catholic Faith, and Numerous Charges Against the Church and the
Holy See, Corrected and Refuted. By S.
V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo. In two
Parts. Buffalo: Catholic Publication
Company, 1880.
The above is the title

The above is the title page of a work just from the press, to which we have before called attention in these columns. As noted above, the book is in two parts, and we simply present here the contents of each:

I.—Origin of Our Little Treatise.
II.—Apostolical Succession Essential to to the Christian Church—It is not found either in the Anglican Church, as by Law Established, or the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.
III.—Communion with the See of Peter

the Test of Legitimate Succession. Inc. Fest of Legitimate Succession.

IV.—Protestant Episcopal and Anglican Succession Repudiated.

V.—Was Matthew Parker Consecrated.

VI.—The Lambeth Register.

VII.—Was Barlow ever Consecrated.

or Supply for Barlow's Deficient or Doubtful Consecration.

IX.-The Edwardine Ordinal not the

same as the Roman Pontifical—Invalidity of Form of Consecration Revised by Edward VI.

X.—The insufficiency of the Edwardine Ordinal Continued. XI.—Discrepancies between the Roman Pontifical and the Ordinal of Edward, Continued.

XII.-Conclusion.

I.—Introductory.
II.—The Ephesine Succession.
III.—Henry VIII—To Whom he be-IV.—The New Liturgy—Book of Com-

v.—New Anglican Ordinal. VI.—Clement's dispensation to Henry. VII. — Equivocation — Authority of aints and Doctors of the Church. VIII.—Papal Infallibility. IX.—Popes Liberius and Honorius. X.—Honorius Vindicated.

X.—Honorius Vindicated.
XI.—St. Gregory the Great Claiming and Exercising Papal Supremacy.
XII.—Catholic Bishops Not Simple Presbyters or mere Vicars of the Pope.
XIII.—Teachings of the Ancient Fathers Vindicated

XIV .- Canons of Nice and Ephesus XV .- The Catholic Doctrine regarding

Acclesiastical Jurisdiction.

To the ecclesiastical student and intelligent laymen, we believe the above headings will convey an idea of the value of this volume, more than any elaborate review of it we could give. Besides, as a member of the Rt. Rev. Author's house-Besides, as a hold, and Editor of his recognized organ, we much prefer to leave to our respected contemporaries the criticism of this book. We shall only add that the work is now ready at this office, where all orders will be promptly attended to. Price, cloth, \$1.25; full gilt, \$1.75.

JESUITS AND COMMUNISTS.

OPINION OF A FRENCH CANADIAN.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. whose ideas are so Utopian as to endanger the very foundation of the republic; in short, men whose whole minds aim to destroy the ruling government.

Is it not proved sufficiently that these men are renegades to France after their

men are renegades to France after their actions in '70 and '71? Has the world not proof enough that even if these men were to obtain power that they would destroy France by the disturbances they would create in their ambition to make them-selves absolute? Nevertheless, Gambetta recalls those men as the friends of civiliza-

tion.
The Bourbon dynasty, which was tyrannical, is left in the shade by those men, for the Bourbons thought the crown was secure to them, whilst those men, knowing they acquired power by false statements, are ever in danger of losing war, and then he would divide the remnant between Italy and Germany; and there is no doubt, that if Bismarck wished to dismember France in '71, he would have found very little resistance, because the other nations of Europe have always been enemies to a republican form of government, and besides, Austria was crushed since '66. Italy ways the secret ally of Germany, Spain was upset by political commotions, and lastly England was neither willing nor powerful enough to attempt to stop the encroachments of the

great German army.
France stands alone among the nations of Europe, like an island in the vast ocean. She has all enemies and no friends, yet in the face of all these things this radical crew recalls the very men who will be the ruin of the republic. It is the strength of the French army alone that commands the respect of the other nations, and for that very reason the French people should be very careful to have a strong govern-

shock of earthquake, which lasted fifty-five seconds. Not a single public edifice was spared. The Convent of Guadaloupe, which has lasted three centuries, was destroyed. Nobody was killed. The inhabitants are encamped outside town.

The Cologne Gazette states that the towers of the Cologne Cathedral are now the highest in the world, the height they have attained being five feet higher than the tower of St. Nicholas Church, in Hamburg, which has hitherto been the highest edifice. Ultimately they will be fifty-one feet, ten inches higher.

apply the treasures of the Church to the devout recitation of the Magnificat, an indulgence of 100 days, which may be gained once a day, has been attached to this pious act.

The latest accounts give information that one hundred public prosecutors and deputies have resigned in consequence of the Grund the Magnificat, an indulgence of 100 days, which may be gained once a day, has been attached to this pious act.

The latest accounts give information that one hundred public prosecutors and deputies have resigned in consequence of the government decrees requiring them to enforce the rule expelling the Jesuits and other unauthorized religious congregations. Each one of these will hold a prouder place in history than even the mately they will be fifty-one feet, ten inches higher.

cendiaries and murderers, and embracing them as friends.

them as friends.

The sooner those radicals are driven from power the better it will be for liberty and the republic, for by their acts they are disgracing the very name of liberty, and casting a stigma oc the republic. If the French people have any patriotism left they will strive to bring the republic to such a degree of perfection as it was in '71: and let us hope to see a model republic instead of a tyrannical government before long, as the present rulers are a disgrace to the French name.

E. D. V. St. Catherines, July 17, 1880.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland, being assembled for their annual meeting at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, unanimously adopted the following resolutions. These are the men whom the Irish Canadian calls the "Black Princes" of Ireland. In the face of the sentiments given in the following document, it will readily be seen how ill-deserving are these noble men of the title given them by that mischief-making newspaper:—

1. That we deem it our duty to express our heartfelt gratitude to the generous friends who in every part of the world came to the assistance of our afflicted

came to the assistance of our afflicted people in their dire distress. We regret that our appeal to the Executive last autumn for work for our laboring classes to avert the threatning famine was not attended to, and that we were forced to have recourse to the charity of Christendom to save our country from the horrors

2. That we emphatically reiterate the 2. That we emphatically release the resolution adopted by the Irish Episcopacy in the year 1866, viz—"The Bishops of Ireland, deeply sympathising with the sufferings of the faithful flocks, believe that the settlement of the Land question is essential to the peace and welfare of the United Kindgom. They recognize the rights and the duties of landlords. They leaim in the same spirit, the rights, as they recognize the duties of tenants. They believe that the comparative destitution, the chronic discontent, and the depressing discouragement of the people of Ireland, are at this period of her history to be at-tributed more to the want of a settlement of this question on fair and equitable principles than to any other cause. There-fore, in the interest of all classes, they earnestly hope that the responsible advis-ers of the Crown will take this most important subject into consideration, and propose to Parliament such measures as will restore confidence, stimulate industry, increase national wealth, and lead to general union, contentment, and happi-

ness.

3. That, in the present severe crisis of our country, we desire to convey our special sympathy to the farming classes; and we exhort all those who have at heart the best interests of Ireland to use their influence with our parliamentary friends towards remedying the manifold injustice of the laws which regulate the sale and tenure of land in this kingdom, and which have so long fettered and depressed the

have so long fettered and depressed the energies of our people.

4. That we deplore more than words can express, the unchristian feeling displayed by certain landlords of this kingdom during the period of destitution in their dealings with their suffering tenants.

5. That we deem it our duty also to warm our devited flocks against allowing. warn our devoted flocks against allowing themselves to be drawn by their sufferings or persecutions to the employment of un-just or illegal remedies; and we exhort them to be on their guard against such

principles and projects as are contrary to the teachings of religion and justice. THE "IRISH CANADIAN" AND THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

a ling way, extending over to 2nd August.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary Postmaster-General, has called down his devoted head the wrath of the "Irish Canadian." The unthinking Postmaster-General presumed to write a friendly remonstrance addressed to the proprietor remonstrance addressed to the proprietor of the "Irish Canadian," complaining, from a Catholic point of view, of the course of that paper, and especially for permitting his journal to be used for sewing the seeds of dissension between the people and the clergy, in reference to nationalism and politics in Ireland, and inferentially at least to the same question in Canada; and least to the same question in Canada; and pointing out what the Postmaster-General conceived to be the duty of a Catholic conceived to be the duty of a Catholic journalist. That was a piece of presumption beyond all toleration. Only think of it! Any man to dare advise the proprietor of the I. C. as to his duty as a Catholic journalist! Would he let even an Archbishop do it! And yet a man like the Hon. John O'Connor to have the hardihood! No wonder his Irish blood boiled at preprinting a property from such a quarter! at receiving a reproof from such a quarter But the editor of the I. C. is worldly-wis in his generation, and in "going for" the Hon. John O'Connor he has more than one object in view. The offending letter has given him just the pretext he wanted for exhibiting himself in his chosen role of a Liberal Catholic. "Look at me and ada Liberal Catholic. "Look at me and admire me!" he calls out; "see how little I regard the opinions of bishops and priests! I'm the boy to tell them to mind their own business; bishops and priests should have nothing to do with the political guidance nothing to do with the political guidance of their flocks. No, sir; that is a dangersus interference with the political rights of the people. All political guidance must be left to political shepherds like myself. I'm the Liberal Catholic journalist that goes against priestly influence—hurrah!" And the "Liberal" press cries "Hurrah!" again, and pats the editor of the I. C. on the back, with a—"Bravo, Pat!" that's the way to talkout like a man, Give it 'em!" And the I. C. does "give it 'em," and de-And the I. C. does "give it 'em," and de-fiantly lays down what constitutes politics, and what religion, and marks the line beyond which the priest must not step under penalty of—we were going say mortal sin out it is only the more venial transgression but it is only the more venial transgression of offending against the code of the editor of the Irish Canadian. And all the time the poor Postmaster-General is whacked and pounded with the political bludgeon of the I. C. in a way to call forth the pity of gods and men. The language of his well-meant letter is cunningly wrested from its contract of the property of from its proper meaning and intention— the position of the clergy is misrepresented, and the Liberal Catholicism of the I. C. and the Liberal Catholicism of the I. C., paraded with an offensive flourish for which the opportunity appeared to be waited and heartily welcomed. And this is claimed as a becoming course for a Catholic journalist claiming Catholic confidence!

—If hithy Chronicle.

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ness.

—REFERENCES.

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Wednesday, 11—St. Xys Thursday, 12—St. Clare, Friday, 13—Octave of Double. Saturday, 14—St. Horm Vigil of the Assump

The Irish D BY THE VERY REV. T This land of ours was was ever more—
For saintliness, so pur learned lore;
And strangers from a si ed to our shore.
In bearing meek and q was seen before;
And these were hundred year

"They came with vig versed in pray'r i In all the sacred book the land they spr The people blessed the bow'd each tonsu So meek, 'twas like ti raise them from ' For holy were t hundred ye

"And soon their lear pulpit and in che Whilst through the gl sounds their mid free orphan found be ent's tender care Whilst boldly in their raised their voic Was Irish blo four hundre "When heresy swept destroying flood destroying flood.
And tyrants washed to martyrs' holy bl
St. Dominie's childred braced the stake
Before the burning
Saviour's holy re
And kiss'd the

"And whilst the all Christ was more their faithful voice mountain, cave and thus was saved thus the lamb was deer was Irel wan Irel was Irel was Irel was the preacher two hundr

"And thus for full fought the holy In city and on moun sacred height; True to their count man a burning They kept a nation saved the crozic For mitres shone hundr

"Now, men of Irela
to that bright r
Where Christian fa
all-absorbing le
all-absorbing sep
sweetness of th
And blend the sepe
sweetness of th
And faithful to your
bright footstep
Who fought a
all these e

EDITORI AT the meeting in Dublin Tuesda were read resp Mr. Dillon thoug tions of money t

were unnecessar

MANY of the hostile to the b quite inclined to ters in removin the House of Pe moved, no one v should have bee long since. Th worst kind of a and if they are their undivided

generally will a THE finances plorable condit owes \$940,000,0 cate, besides a n and has to pay a for interest. W that was prom change of Gover to the King? Italy are now stalment of wl term "modern

flocks and their

obviously a ver THE Pall Ma Orange friends t up regarding th war-dance on Large doses of effect a perman

"It is, indeed should still derive absurdity: but the are sober to begin for battering one

summer craze.