

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.

NO. 43

N. WILSON & CO.

### Situations Wanted.

**WANTED—A SITUATION AS** Governor, by a young lady, a graduate and Gold Medalist of one of the Upper Canada Colleges. Has had experience in teaching, is thoroughly competent to instruct in all the English and French branches, every kind of fancy work, musical drawing and painting. Best of references. Address, "Governor," Catholic Record Office, London, Ontario.

### Sewing Machines.

**THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A** real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrepresentation. Every machine new. See it. Buy it. No extra charge for freight. **ROSS & McNEIL**, 25 Dundas street, London, Ontario.

### Coal and Wood.

**COAL AND WOOD—NORTH** End Yards, No. 1, Richmond street, opposite Covered Skating Rink; No. 2, rear corner of Richmond and Albert streets. Wood delivered to any part of the city on the shortest notice, either cut, cut and split, or in the stick. The price will in all cases be found as close as any other yard in the city, or as can be obtained in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ROSS & McNEIL**, 41-43 Dundas street.

**J. P. O'BRYEN, NEW COAL AND** Wood Yard, Bathurst street, between Richmond and Clarence, is prepared to supply all kinds of coal and wood. Wood cut and split if desired, and delivered on the shortest notice. Give the new yard a trial.

### Educational.

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,** ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite the Grand Hotel, and is a complete and well equipped facility for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments, as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition, French and English, per annum, \$100; German, \$120; Music and use of Piano, \$20; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—**MOTHER SUPERIOR**, 41-43 Dundas street.

**YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY** Conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, Dundas street, London, Ontario. The academy year begins on the 1st of June, and ends about the 30th of June, comprising two sessions of five months each. Pupils admitted at any time. The many claims of this flourishing institution can be fully appreciated by the attention of parents to the spacious grounds, its affords every facility for healthful exercise and amusement. The course of studies embrace all that constitute a thorough education. His Lordship, Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, annually awards a handsome gold Medal for proficiency in Christian Doctrine. Terms:—Including Board, Tuition in English, French, Latin, Stationery, all kinds of Plain and Fancy Needlework, Calisthenics and Practical Instruction in the Culture Department, payable semi-annually, \$75.00. Music, Drawing, Painting, extra charges. For further particulars address the Superior, or any Priest of the Order.

**USULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-** taur, Ont.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Grand Western Railway, in the city of Windsor, Ontario. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are well cultivated, and the system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and silver, music, drawing, painting, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100.00. For further particulars address, **MOTHER SUPERIOR**, 41-43 Dundas street.

### Miscellaneous.

**BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT,** St. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of Stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 41-43 Dundas street, London, Ontario.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE** On South street, back of St. Mary's Church, and nearly opposite the School ground, lot 30x20 ft. House containing four rooms, very convenient; good water supply, and a choice lot of fruit trees. Price \$300. Apply on the premises. **DANIEL**.

**AMERICAN WALNUT FURNI-** TURE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest and most improved factories in the United States. The furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate than elsewhere, and guaranteed to be the best. Call and see our prices. Princess Louise Walnut sideboards at \$100; Queen Anne Bedsteads at \$200; Queen Anne Bedsteads at \$200; Queen Anne Bedsteads at \$200; Queen Anne Bedsteads at \$200. Extension Tables, etc. Furniture exchanged. **GEO. RAWDEN**, 151 & 175 King Street, opposite Revue House.

**GREEN, WIGMORE & McPHER-** SON'S is the place to get Paints, Oils, Glass and Wall Paper, cheap and good. 206 Dundas street, London, Ont. 4-11

**O. F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER** OF Diatomites and Weak Limbs, Supporters, Trusses, etc. 61 Dundas St., London, Ont. 4-11

**J. BRYANTON, DEALER** in all kinds of FURNITURE, Tailor Street, near Market Square, London, Ont. Second-Hand Furniture bought and sold. 4-11

**WHITE'S LEATH SPRING AND** Mineral Baths are now open to the public. Terms—Family season tickets \$10, single \$5; single bath 25c, or tickets for \$1; season ticket for swimming pool \$2.50. Open every day from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. only. Mrs. H. H. Matron: W. SMITH, Manager. 36-38

**W. J. TRAHAR, MERCHANT** Tailor, 82 Clarence street, 2nd door south of Dundas street, London, Ont. 4-11

**E. H. HAIGREAVES, DEALER** in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc. Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 200 York St. 4-11

**CHARLES CHAPMAN, BOOK-** BINDER, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Dundas street, near City Hotel, London, Ontario. 4-11

**J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE,** Accident, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurers, in all forms, at reasonable rates, and in all parts of the world. Houses and Land all parts at lowest rates. Loans made on all kinds of securities. Conveyancing effected on the best terms. Conveyancing done. Business promptly attended to. Office done. Bushy street, London, Ontario. 4-11

### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

August, 1879.  
Sunday, 10.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.  
Monday, 11.—Second day of the Octave of St. Lawrence.  
Tuesday, 12.—St. Clara, virgin; double.  
Wednesday, 13.—Fourth day of the Octave.  
Thursday, 14.—Vigil of the Feast of the Assumption.  
Friday, 15.—Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, M. double 1st class.  
Saturday, 16.—Apost day. Feast of St. Roch; double.

### FEAST OF ST. IGNATIUS.

### INTERESTING CELEBRATION AT MOUNT HOPE.

Thursday, July 31st, being the Feast of St. Ignatius, the day was celebrated with becoming solemnity at Mount Hope Orphan Asylum. The reason why the good nuns and orphans celebrated this day particularly above any other saint's day in the year, is, that the venerated superiors of the orphanage and convent is named Mother Ignatius, and hence to respect her and honor the saint whose name she bears the inmates of the institution did all they could to make the occasion as grand and solemn as possible. An early Mass, at six o'clock, was celebrated by Rev. Father Flannery, at which all the nuns, numbering about forty, went to holy communion. At half-past eight o'clock a solemn high Mass was sung by Monsignor Bruyere, assisted by Revs. W. Flannery and W. O'Keefe, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Father Tierman acted as master of ceremonies. The singing of the nuns during the Mass was simply grand; their sweet soprano and alto voices mingled in perfect harmony, the like of which the writer has seldom or never heard. Immediately after the *Credo* had been sung, Monsignor Bruyere ascended the platform of the altar and spoke as follows:—

My dear Sisters in Christ—

Among the church commemorates, there is one who has a special claim to our veneration and confidence. This great favorite of God, I need scarce tell you, is the illustrious St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Order of Jesuits, whose festival we celebrate to-day. We may suitably apply to St. Ignatius the same words that St. Paul applied to himself:—

"By the grace of God, I am what I am." There are, indeed, few saints in whom the operations of divine grace were more fully and wonderfully manifested. Up to the age of thirty, St. Ignatius had been a worldly man, dreaming of military glory and probably thinking very little of the eternal welfare of his immortal soul; such was the state of his mind at that age, when suddenly he was engaged in the siege of Pamplona, he was seriously wounded, and laid upon a bed of suffering. Having nothing to occupy his mind during his long illness, he, in order to while away the time, asked for some books of light reading. But, as he was a pious person placed in his hands the lives of the saints, and from sheer necessity to pass away the time he was compelled to read. Reflection followed. He entered into himself and seriously reflected upon the vanity and emptiness of the world. This was the turning point of his conversion; he resolved to repair the follies of his past life by a life of penance. The historian of his life tells us that on recovering from his bed of sickness, he secretly left the castle of Loyola, and sought refuge in the Sanctuary of Montserrat, and clothed himself in the garb of a poor mendicant, and begged his bread. Having made a general confession of his whole life, he retired to the solitude of Manresa, where he was informed that the more mention of which makes us shudder. It is unnecessary to dwell on all the incidents in the life of that wonderful man, suffice it to say that feeling he was called by divine inspiration to the salvation of souls, and to likewise help in furthering the extension of Christ's kingdom here on earth, he set about preparing his great work styled *Spiritual Exercises* which has received the approbation of the universal church and which has been instrumental in the conversion of innumerable souls. He composed about the same time the constitution of his order, which was presented by himself to the great Pope Paul III, then sitting in the chair of St. Peter, who having read the many of the rules of the Institute, cried out, *Ignatius Dei est!* "The finger of God is here!"

I need not expatiate here on the design of the founder of that illustrious Society. It is well known to all that the company of Jesus has been a nursery of apostles and doctors of the church, of missionaries, and of teachers, and masters of all branches of human knowledge. The zeal of Ignatius did not confine itself to any one country or province, but extended throughout the whole world, embracing the most barbarous as well as the most refined nations. The Apostolic sons of this illustrious society were found in India, led by St. Francis Xavier, who alone converted twelve millions of heathens. But it is in Europe in a special manner that this society had full scope. Its founder intended it to stem the torrent of infidelity and heresy which at that time was overspreading the whole continent. It was the beginning of the so-called reformation, which by the spirit of novelty and laxity in morals drew in its ranks a multitude of tepid and corrupt souls. Ignatius and his devoted sons were found

at their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

At their post everywhere. The learned and indolgent doctors of the illustrious Order established colleges and universities all over Europe, to which thousands of youth repaired to drink the pure waters of christian knowledge that was there imparted. Some of the learned members of that order took up their pens in defence of the sacred rights of the Church and of the Papacy. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past. The noble stand they took on behalf of the supreme head of the church won for them the glorious appellation: "The body guard of the Pope." Others devoted themselves to the study of history, bearing witness to the many heroic and noble deeds of the past.

### HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

### CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.

The Charlottetown, P. E. I., *Herald*, of July 30th, contains the following synopsis of the consecration of a new church, and the touching and appropriate sermon preached by the Bishop of London on the occasion. The new Church of St. Joachim, at Vernon River, although consecrated some months ago, was not, until Sunday last, solemnly opened for public worship. The interesting event attracted an immense concourse of people. Never before perhaps was there seen on the island, such an assemblage of horses and vehicles. Literally they were countless. There must have been well nigh two thousand persons in the church during the service, and there was still room for more. From Charlottetown, alone, upwards of fifty wagons crossed by the morning ferries on their way to Vernon River, and some twenty passed over the evening previous. Scarcely had a more beautiful Parish Church been erected on this Island. While possessing all that an edifice of this kind requires, it possesses at the same time much of the grandeur of a Cathedral. The symmetry is perfect, and the fittings in every part conceived and carried out in excellent good taste. At ten o'clock the service began. Bishop McIntyre celebrated the High Mass. The Rev. James McDonald, of St. Dunstan's, acted as assistant Priest, Rev. Allan McDonald, of Port Augusta, as Deacon, and the Rev. Charles McDonald, of Georgetown, as sub-Deacon. The Rev. Stephen Fleah, of Charlottetown, and Wm. Thibault, of Montserrat, were Masters of Ceremonies. Within the Sanctuary were His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, Ontario, with his Secretary, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, the Royals, J. McGillivray, Dr. Walker and M. McMillan. At the Gospel Bishop Walsh delivered an excellent sermon, taking as his text, the 8th, 9th and 10th verses of the second chapter of Aggeus. He complimented the parishioners of Vernon River, whose zeal and generosity had erected for the service of God and the administration of the sacraments, the magnificent temple in which they were then assembled. When the magnificent temple in Jerusalem was destroyed, and when God's chosen people had been led into captivity and returned to rebuild their fallen temple, they were encouraged, although the new edifice might not be in stately grandeur and magnificence compare with its predecessor, yet would its glory be greater, for within its walls would appear the Expected Messiah, who would inaugurate the Christian era, and thus you will deserve to share one day in heaven their glory and happiness, and this is the blessing I wish you all in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

Mass being ended, the priests and friends and relatives of the nuns and the orphans repaired to the large play-hall of the orphanage, where a very pleasing and joyful entertainment was given by the little orphan children. It was a most surprising to every one present to see how well trained the children were; they sang very beautifully, and their recitations and acting was far beyond the expectations of all. As the entertainment was drawing to a close, a little girl about nine years old came to the front of the stage, in a clear, pleasing voice:

DEAR REV. MOTHER—I come in the name of all my little companions to wish you many happy returns of the day. The time of day is now, and it is with a new and increasing affection that can never grow old, for the cause which gives birth to it will last always; respect for your exalted virtues, and gratitude undying for the debt we owe you, and which we have no other means of paying. But, though we are poor ourselves, we are the children of a King who holds His court beyond the skies. Doubt not, then, that our Father will recompense right royally all your care of His children. Have no fears that He will forget, for we are the children of His court whom He has commissioned to watch over us during our sojourn in this strange land. And the purport of our message is this, "ever increasing kindness, Almighty Father, ever increase marks of charity and love, are your children receiving at the hands of their dear, earthly guardian." Then our heavenly Father bids His secretary write in the great account book another item to swell the overflowing measure of your good reward. And He says to the courtiers who surround His throne, "Beyond all her honors, beyond all her thoughts, will I repay this faithful servant." And so, dear mother, we rejoice for your sake, as well as for our own, looking forward to that bright day of eternity, when we, whom here in exile you guarded and cherished, shall see you crowned with glory and honor in the Kingdom of our Father.

At the close of the address, a little girl stepped forward and presented the Rev. Mother with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, amongst whose petals were generous handkerchiefs, and placed the flowers in her hand. "With the orphans thank and blessing, dear Rev. Mother, praying that God may grant you a long life and strew your path with flowers."

After the presentation of the bouquet, Monsignor Bruyere spoke a few kind words of encouragement to the children, thanked them for the grand entertainment, and hoped God would bless them, and always keep them pure and innocent as they then were.

### COMMITTED TO THE TOMB.

### THE REMAINS OF THE LATE BISHOP O'BRIEN.

### IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONY.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 6.—The funeral service in connection with the interment of the late lamented Bishop O'Brien commenced this morning at nine o'clock in St. Mary's Cathedral. The office was deeply draped in mourning. People commenced entering the Cathedral as early as seven o'clock, and long before nine every seat was occupied, and all standing room as well, there being no less than 3,000 people present. Many had to go away unable to gain admittance. Among those present were many leading citizens of all sects. Bishops Dubanel, of Ottawa, and Janet, of Algoma, and sixty-five clergy were present. Bishop Janet celebrated Mass, assisted by Father Farrelly, V. G., Fathers Comigan and McCarthy acting as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The sermon was preached by the Jesuit Father, Rev. Mr. Glockmeyer, of Montreal, who took his text from 1st Thessalonians, 4th chapter, 12th verse to the end, from which he preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon, paying a high tribute to the deceased Bishop. At 11 o'clock the funeral procession formed and moved out of the church to the vault underneath, which is entered from the east side of the building. The coffin, which was very beautiful, was borne by members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Hon. C. F. Fraser, T. F. French, R. Gardiner, J. Swift, J. O'Brien, Wm. Horby, Jas. Campbell, P. Smith, P. Hart, J. Meagher, J. Kavanagh, H. Cumming, M. Flanagan, P. Brownie and D. O'Hanlon. The floral offerings were very profuse and beautiful, the Brockville party, numbering about 300, which arrived this morning by special steamer, bringing many beautiful and choice ones. Among those contributed a cross and crown combined, representing a cross and crown combined, and that by Mrs. Roman, a floral cross standing five feet high, are worthy of special mention. The weather is all that could be desired.

On the 12th of July, at the Mother House of her order in Hochelaga, Sister M. Gabriel, in the 38th year of her life, died. Many of our readers will remember this estimable religious, whose field of labor for a number of years, were the convents of Sarnia and Windsor. In the lives of her numerous pupils, her pure and gentle influence will always be a thing of beauty and holiness. Those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance will love to remember the elevation of her mind, her finely gifted nature, and the sweetness of her disposition which knew no guile. We, her intimate friends, who were so privileged to know and admire the choicest loveliness thereof, never forget the gentle, earnest and devoted laborer, who would not desist from her task even when Death had set his seal upon her. A touching proof of her almost superhuman strength of mind, and exert her power in the crowning act of her life, was the work she had done, that but a short time elapsed between the crowning of both pupils and teacher; with this exception, however, that the laurels of the teacher, culled in the gardens of her beloved, were illumined with the light and beauty of God's visible presence. Peace to her soul in the arms of the Divine smile. Love and veneration to her memory.

On the 12th of July, at the Mother House of her order in Hochelaga, Sister M. Gabriel, in the 38th year of her life, died. Many of our readers will remember this estimable religious, whose field of labor for a number of years, were the convents of Sarnia and Windsor. In the lives of her numerous pupils, her pure and gentle influence will always be a thing of beauty and holiness. Those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance will love to remember the elevation of her mind, her finely gifted nature, and the sweetness of her disposition which knew no guile. We, her intimate friends, who were so privileged to know and admire the choicest loveliness thereof, never forget the gentle, earnest and devoted laborer, who would not desist from her task even when Death had set his seal upon her. A touching proof of her almost superhuman strength of mind, and exert her power in the crowning act of her life, was the work she had done, that but a short time elapsed between the crowning of both pupils and teacher; with this exception, however, that the laurels of the teacher, culled in the gardens of her beloved, were illumined with the light and beauty of God's visible presence. Peace to her soul in the arms of the Divine smile. Love and veneration to her memory.

On the 12th of July, at the Mother House of her order in Hochelaga, Sister M. Gabriel, in the 38th year of her life, died. Many of our readers will remember this estimable religious, whose field of labor for a number of years, were the convents of Sarnia and Windsor. In the lives of her numerous pupils, her pure and gentle influence will always be a thing of beauty and holiness. Those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance will love to remember the elevation of her mind, her finely gifted nature, and the sweetness of her disposition which knew no guile. We, her intimate friends, who were so privileged to know and admire the choicest loveliness thereof, never forget the gentle, earnest and devoted

A Roman Triumph.

Vespasian, the elder, borne to power by the victorious legions, was now the undisputed master of the Eastern world. It remained for him to pacify the West and consolidate the Imperial government. For this purpose he resolves to visit Rome. Titus also determines to repair to that city, where the honors of a triumph await him. In his train are such of the Jewish captives as had been spared. Among these are Simon and John, the last Princes of the Jews.

Herestates, maintain her hard won pride. Humble her foes, grant victory, her sway constant secure, and gracious point the way. To glories new, in fatal wars, great toil, Vouchsafe success, and, free from civil broils, Let happy Rome o'er bask in the bright sun of peace, through ages long, till time be done.

A POLITICAL PRISONER'S ESCAPE FROM AN ENGLISH PENAL COLONY.

At last, after more than ten years of waiting, I am relieved from a promise not to state the full particulars of my escape from the Penal Colony of West Australia in 1869. The account I have heretofore given, publicly or privately, has been true in detail; but it has not been the whole truth, nor have the events been placed in the actual order of their occurrence. The suppression and alteration were made for the sake of those who ran great risk in helping a prisoner to escape.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH IS TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF WEST AUSTRALIA, FOR APRIL, 1869.

28.—John B. O'Reilly, Registered No. 9843, Imperial convict, arrived in the Colony per convict ship "Hougoumont," in 1868; sentenced to 20 years, 9th July, 1866. Description.—Healthy appearance, present age 25 years; 5 feet 7 1/2 in. high, black hair, brown eyes, oval visage, dark complexion; an Irishman. Absconded from Convict Road Party, Bunbury, on the 18th of February, 1869, by the Rev. Patrick McCabe, a Catholic priest, whose "parish" extended over hundreds of miles of bushland, and whose only parishioners were convicts and ticket-of-leave men. I have no words to describe this exemplary man. His grand physical nature was joined to a spirit of the noblest heroism in his holy calling. He was always a priest, and always a kindly man. His influence on the convicts was most beneficent and beautiful. A scholar and gentleman of the rarest accomplishments, he had at that time given fifteen years of his life to the convicts. He was almost always in the saddle, riding alone from camp to camp, sleeping in his blanket under the trees at night. To men of all creeds he was welcome. They saw in him the ideal disciple of Christ, who labored only for his Master. He was the best influence, indeed, in my time, he was the only good influence on the convicts in the whole district of Bunbury. I was fortunate enough during my stay in the Penal Colony to have this remarkable man as my kind friend. He has now left the Penal Colony, and cannot suffer from this narrative.

criminal gang on the roads, but had charge of their stores, and carried the warden's weekly report to the Bunbury depot. On my way with this report one day, I came to a place known as "the Race Course." As I crossed it, I heard a "coo-coo," or bush cry, and saw a man coming towards me. He was a big, handsome fellow, with an axe on his shoulder. He came to me with a friendly smile. "My name is Maguire," he said, "I'm a friend of Father McCabe's, and he's been speaking about you." I said as little as possible, not knowing the man. Seeing my hesitation, he drew out a card from his wallet, on which Father McCabe had written a few words to me. Then I trusted him. He told me he was clearing the race-course, and would be at work there for a month. The American whalers, he said, would be in Bunbury for water in February (it was then December); and he was going to make all arrangements with one of the captains for my escape.

I could hardly rest or sleep for the next week, till I saw Maguire again. I feared he would not run the terrible risk of helping me; that he would hesitate when the time came. I saw him the following week, and received great encouragement from his direct and confident manner. "You'll be a free man in February," he said, "as sure as my name is Maguire."

December and January passed; and the news was brought to our camp by a passing woodcutter that the American whalers, three barks, had come to Bunbury. If I was to escape, I must be ready. At last, toward night we found a cattle-trail, which led to a shallow and muddy pool, into which we plunged our faces, but could not drink, the water being too foul.

One of the men then said we were only a few miles from the log-house of a man named Johnson, who was the hired keeper of an immense stock of buffaloes. He was an Englishman. They all knew him, and spoke well of him. He lived on this lonely stretch of coast, with no neighbor nearer than forty miles. As we had to wait till morning, perhaps till the next evening before the whaler would put to sea, we decided to go to Johnson's, and get some food, leaving the whaler to wait as soon as one of them could get away unobserved.

I watched them wind in and out among the sand hills till at last they disappeared. Then I lay down on the sand, in shade, and tried to sleep. But the dreadful bilious pain in my chest became unendurable, so I rose and walked about. Hours passed, and still they did not return. That time of suffering I look upon as the worst of my life. At last, I remembered that the natives lived on freshly-killed meat, when they could get no water. I soon found a tree with "possum" marks, which I climbed, and pulled out a large possum, I found my water, and afterwards, that this was indeed the very best substitute for water.

When night had fallen, Maguire returned, with food and a bottle of water. He stayed with me a short time, and then went back to the house to avoid suspicion. I broke the young branches of snakes and centipedes, and made a bed on the sand. Before long I fell asleep, and did not wake till the boys called me in the morning, and soon after we started for the boat.

We got to the beach at about nine o'clock, and one of the men with a strong glass, which Maguire had brought, pointed to a high hill to look out for the sailing of the "Vigilant." At about one o'clock he came down at a run, and reported the vessel under full sail, steering north.

We ran the boat through the surf, and pulled out with light hearts. We were quite sure we could cut off the bark before she reached the headland. In a couple of hours we saw her; she was steering straight toward us, so we stopped pulling, and waited for her. But we were bound to be woefully disappointed. When she was within two miles of our boat, she fell off several points, as if to avoid us. Everyone stared in amazement. Maguire kept saying that Capt. Baker had given his word as a man, and he could not believe that he would break it.

One of the men stood up in the boat, and gave a loud hail, that must have been heard on board. No answer. Again he hailed, and we all joined in the shout. No answer. It only seemed that the "Vigilant" turned a point farther from us. At last she came abreast of our boat. She was then about three miles distant. Maguire hoisted a white shirt on the end of an oar, and we shouted again. But the "Vigilant" passed on, a left oar boat to its fate.

When the bitter reality came home to us, as the bark sank lower in the distance, our boat's head was turned to the shore, and we pulled slowly. The question was in our minds—What is to be done now? Maguire proposed that they beach the boat, and go on to Johnston's, leaving me in the bush as before. They would have to trust him with the secret, and tell him where I was, while they rode home, to await the sailing of the other whalships. This was agreed to by all, as the best thing to do under the circumstances.

It was evening when we reached the shore. My three friends, after seeing me "at home" in a secluded sand-valley, shook hands with me, speaking words of encouragement. In a week, at most, they promised that some one would come from Bunbury and tell me what the whalers would say. They also said they would tell old Johnston, and ask him to give me some food and water.

It was long since we were gone; but there was nothing to be done. I had a little water in a jar, but I preferred the juicy food that had served me so well the previous day.

I was started that night, almost at midnight, by a faint, hallooing. I started to answer, though I thought it might be Johnson searching for me. Presently I heard my name called, and I answered. It was Johnson, a kind old fellow, and he brought me some food. He told me that Maguire and his boys and I should come home on horse-borrowed from the police troopers often visited the place, especially when convicts had absconded. He stayed with me several hours, evidently glad of an opportunity of talking. He had lived since his youth in New Zealand and Australia, and said he had been in the service of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, when he was, I think, Governor of New Zealand. When he left me he again spoke of the

time may come when I shall be free to mention his name. We were four men in the boat; and we pulled cautiously till we had got out of bearing. Then we went to the oars with full strength. There were few words said. When the sun rose, we were well out, and could just see the tops of the high sand-hills. We were crossing the graphic Bay, on a straight line of about forty miles in length. We were to lie in wait for the "Vigilant" on the farther shore, and cut her off as she passed the northern head of the Bay. We pulled strongly till the forenoon was closing. We had neither water nor food. I don't know whether the arrangements for a supply had failed, or had been wholly forgotten. But I had eaten nothing from the previous day, and I began to suffer dreadfully from thirst. It was almost noon when we ran the boat through the surf, and beached her. In doing so our clothes were drenched with sea-water, and I felt instant relief from thirst. I tried this afterwards with good effect, except that it made me feel sore.

When the boat was secured, we began a search for water—no one thought of food. We wandered for hours through the dried swamps, and tested hundreds of paper-bark trees; but there was not a drop to be had. The physical pain in my chest became alarming. It burned as if a blister were applied internally over the whole inner surface of the breast. At last, toward night we found a cattle-trail, which led to a shallow and muddy pool, into which we plunged our faces, but could not drink, the water being too foul.

Next morning, having made her water-tight with paper bark, I went to sea in this craft, towing over the stern sufficient food to last me some days. She was light and easily pulled. Before night I had passed the headland and was on the Indian Ocean. I knew there was a current going northward. Next morning I gave up pulling, and sat down to watch for the men. It was very hot; the sun shone brightly, and the reflection from the water was scorching. The meat towing in the sea was becoming putrid, and during the night some of the "possums and kangaroo rats" had been taken by sharks. That day, toward noon, I saw a sail—it was the "Vigilant"—there was no other vessel there. She drew near to me so near that I heard voices on deck. I saw the men aloft on the lookout. But they did not see me—or at least Captain Baker says so. She sailed away again, and was out of sight before night. (Heretofore, I have simply said that I went out to sea, saw the "Gazelle" in this way, and was picked up.)

That was at night and the cool air refreshing me, and I resolved to pull back to shore, and wait for Maguire's return. I pulled all night, off and on, and in the morning saw the sand hills at the headland of Geographic Bay. By noon I was ashore, and then began my most weary walk back to Johnston's, where I arrived that night.

After that, I left the sand-valley no more. I wanted to sleep all the time, and there was no one to disturb me. In five days more, I was thoroughly wakened, however, by the cheery voice of my friend Maguire, and with him came M—, who said he was resolved to see me through this time. Maguire brought me a brief letter from Father McCabe, asking me to remember him. The whalers were to sail next day, and Captain Gifford, of the "Gazelle," of New Bedford had agreed to take me off. To make it sure, Father McCabe had paid him ten pounds (fifty dollars) to take me as far as Java.

But there was one drawback. A criminal convict, one of the worst characters in the Colony, a ticket-of-leave man, named Martin Bowman or Beaumont, had discovered the means of my escape, and had gone to Maguire and threatened to put the police on the track unless he was taken off. Maguire could not dissent; so here was the scoundrel, coolly looking at us, and saying nothing.

That night we slept little, some one always keeping an eye on Bowman. Every one knew a man of that name, and we were all out soon after we were aloft. Old Johnston and his boy stood on the beach and saw us push off.

We pulled straight out toward the headland, as Capt. Gifford had instructed. By noon, we saw the two whalships coming along with a fine breeze. Toward evening we heard a hail, and some one on board shouted my name, and cried out, "Come on board!" We were all overboard, and I pulled alongside, and I was helped out of the boat by the strong arms of Henry Hathaway, the third mate. Capt. Gifford made me welcome, and gave me a place in his cabin. Martin Bowman, the escaped criminal, was sent forward among the crew.

As the boat pushed off from the ship, Maguire stood up and cried out, "God bless you; don't forget us,—and don't mention our names to any one." And I remember that I answered with tears of gratitude. I shall probably never see those gallant friends again; but I hear from them regularly, and know that they are well and happy.

Six months afterward, when the "Gazelle" touched at Roderique, an English Island in the Indian Ocean, the Governor came as one searching for "an escaped convict" from Australia—a black-haired man. I was standing with Mr. Hussey, the mate, when the Governor of the Island made the demand. Mr. Hussey said that no such person was on board. The Governor answered that he had information that a man had escaped on the "Gazelle." Mr. Hussey feared they might seize the ship, so he said that a man of that description who had come on board of the coast of Australia, might be the person. He called Bowman, whom every one on board detested, and he was put in irons and taken ashore. We knew that he would tell the whole story (the wonder was that he did not do it then; but he wished to make terms for his own release). That night the officers of the "Gazelle" threw the griststone, with my hat, overboard. A cry of "Man Overboard!" was raised, a boat lowered, and the hat picked up. There were on board some English ex-convicts, who had shipped in Australia, and these only waited for a chance to get me re-taken. But one of them, utterly deceived by the officers' strategy, declared that he saw me sink where the hat was picked up. When the Governor of the island came on board next day to demand his prisoner, the flag was at half-mast, and the officers sorrowfully told him that the man he probably wanted had jumped overboard in the night, and was drowned. His policemen went among the crew, and learned the same news, being particularly impressed by the Englishman's story. Two days later, the "Gazelle" sailed from

Roderique, and I came on deck, much to the amazement of the crew.

A month later we saw an American ship, the "Sapphire" of Boston (Capt. Seiders, of Bath, Me.), off the Cape of Good Hope. We signalled her, and learned that she was going to Liverpool. Capt. Gifford offered to put me on board, and give me the papers of a deserter from his ship named John Soule. I thought it was the best chance, so Mr. Hathaway, the third mate, picked a reliable boat's crew, and we boarded the "Sapphire." When we saw the kind of man the Captain was, Captain Gifford told him the whole story; and Captain Seiders at once gave me a state-room in the cabin, and treated me as a passenger with all kindness. He had on board an English gentleman named Bailey, coming from India, and to him, too, the facts were given. He was a true man. When we reached Liverpool he stayed with me till he saw me safely embarked for America. My name on the "Sapphire" was "Mr. Soule," and the crew understood that I had been wrecked near the Mauritius. I forgot to say that when I parted from Captain Gifford he handed me thirteen sovereigns, all the money he had, saying "If you get to the States you'll pay me back."

When we reached Liverpool, through the constant kindness of Mr. John Burdett, the mate of the "Sapphire," I was provided with a secure hiding-place, till he obtained a passage for me on the "Bombay," a ship of Bath, Me., bound for Philadelphia. The Captain, who is now my dear friend, Frank Jordan, of Brunswick, made me feel at ease. The deck of an American ship was free-soil for a political refugee. W. L. G. landed at Philadelphia on the 23d of November, 1869.

Whoever reads this narrative will say that I have profound reason for gratitude. These experiences prove how much solid kindness and unselfishness there are in the world. I am happy to say that the men who then helped me on my way to freedom are my dear friends still; and no act of mine, I trust, will ever cause them to lose the friendship which began under such remarkable circumstances.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

A DEFENCE OF CONNEMARA.

In a letter to a Dublin paper, Rev. W. D. Faly, C.C., of Ballyconnolly, defends his people from the charges brought against them. In the course of his communication he says: "If the picture of Connemara drawn by the proselytizers were true to nature, we should be untrue to the first principles of Catholicity, and hostile to the first requirement of our native land—the unity of her children. Now, the question comes to this: for any impartial man—Are the Catholics alone to blame? Are we as black as we are pictured? Are the proselytizers faultless and spotless in the Connemara outrages? If the Catholics are alone to blame, then punish them—confine them in your prisons and quench their hearts with oppressive taxation. But, on the other hand, if the proselytizers are to blame, why let them not only go sent-free, but shelter them under the wing of the Government? If they have begun the said squabbles at Oney, continued them at Errismore by insulting letters, and declare to Government officials privately false reports deeply detrimental to the character of the Catholics, and thus take the meanness, as well as the first part in Connemara new-fundism, why should not an impartial Government treat them according to their works? The Government, by saying it is determined to put down only the lawbreakers, irrespective of religion, is acting not only partially, but friendly, to the proselytizers. In fact, if it adheres to this decision, it has become a party to the violation of the law in Connemara. Everyone knows a man may be provoked to break the law, and a man may be under certain circumstances, when feelings dearer than life are reviled and insulted, would not have a man's feelings if, heedless of consequences, he did not vindicate the superiority of humanity to the bonds of society. In such a case it is death before dishonor. In certain places certain acts are prohibited by the law. In Connemara circulating tracts offensive to the religion of the people; tendering bribes in meal, money and clothes to traitors to that religion; writing scurrilous letters, and insulting and beating priests, drive the whole populace into one general violation of it. Now, provocation to crime is in the English law itself an extenuating circumstance, and even as far as it goes exonerates the criminal. Our enemies and the Government seem to have forgotten this. What they recognize else here they disregard in adjudicating for the Catholic people of Connemara. Their motto is, whoever dares, we must pay the price; whoever provokes, we will suffer for the violation; whoever is to blame, we, the Catholics alone, will be accused—'Quid proliquo delicti reus Achivi?'

WHY BOSWELL WAS KICKED.—Doctor Johnson, study Protestant though he was, kept Lent, prayed for the dead, and the Catholic World has recently recalled to mind, nearly kicked Boswell down stairs for making disparaging remarks about the Catholic Church. When the Catholic discussion was rife as to whether Catholics are guilty of idolatry in adoring the Blessed Eucharist, his clear sense pointed out the absurdity of the charge. He believed in confession, yet not even he had the courage to face the anti-Catholic storm which swept over England in those gloomy days. Besides, it was then, if it is not still, an article of an Englishman's faith, most fully believed in than any of the Thirty-nine, that a man cannot be a Catholic and a loyal Englishman at the same time.

JULIAN THE APOSTATE.—Julian the Apostate one day entered a pagan temple in company with a noted idolater. The latter having invoked the demons, they at once made their appearance; Julian became alarmed; and forgetting for the moment that he had abjured the Christian religion, he made the sign of the cross, as he had been formerly accustomed to do when any danger was near. Immediately the infernal spirits disappeared—so powerful and efficacious was this sign, when made even by a Christian renegade! This miracle was the last effort of divine mercy to recall that wretched being to repentance; but the unhappy man's heart was hardened and insensible to every call of God.

The excited multitude, delirious with joy.

... much to  
... ship,  
... Capt. Seiders,  
... Good Hope,  
... that she  
... Gifford  
... and give me  
... from his ship  
... light it was  
... the crew, and  
... When we  
... Captain was  
... whole story;  
... gave me a  
... d treated me  
... man. He had  
... named  
... and to him,  
... was a true  
... Liverpool  
... me safely em-  
... name on the  
... and the  
... was wrecked  
... not to say that  
... in Gifford he  
... you get to the

**Discontent.**  
Two boats rocked on the river  
In the shadow of leaf and tree;  
One was in love with the harbor,  
One was in love with the sea.  
The one that loved the harbor  
The winds of fate blew over,  
But held the other longing  
Forever against the shore.  
The one that rests on the river,  
In the shadow of leaf and tree;  
Looks back to the peaceful river,  
With wistful eyes looks over,  
To the one far out at sea.  
The one that rides the billows,  
Though sailing far and free,  
Looks back to the peaceful river,  
To the harbor safe and sweet.  
One frots against the quiet  
Of the moss-grown shaded shore;  
One sighs that it may enter  
That harbor nevermore.  
One wears of the dangers  
Of the far-off blue sea;  
One dreams of the billows  
Of a far-off snowy sea.  
Of all that life can teach us  
There's naught so true as this—  
The winds of fate blow over,  
But ever blow amiss.

**HUMOROUS.**  
The circulation of the blood is not only a work of nature but of heart.  
Trying moment—When your new coat comes home from the tailor's.  
Why is Prince Victor Napoleon like a divorced wife? Because he's a home apart.  
Cause and effect—The lady who made a dash has since brought her husband to a full stop.  
The puzzle which careful mothers try to solve is how to train the girls, and how to restrain the boys.  
It is doubtful if there is a man in the world who is not generous to a fault, if the fault happens to be his own.  
A father who grew impatient of an ardent admirer of his daughter, entered the room and invited the young man to remain for breakfast. The young man declined the invitation.  
A vendor of cement, describing its action, said it was particularly useful in mending jars. A witty purchaser asked him if it would mend the jar of a door. "There's no occasion for its use in that case," said the witty pedlar, "for that is generally sound enough."  
Forgetting Himself.—At an evening party one lady was sitting in referring to an absent acquaintance, of whom she said vehemently that there was not such another for anything that was unlady-like or unwomanly. "Sh-sh, my dear," whispered a friend to her, "you are forgetting yourself!"  
"Uncle," said a young man, who thought that his guardian supplied him rather sparingly with pocket money, "the Queen's head still on the sovereign?" "Of course it is, you stupid fellow. Why do you ask?" "Because its such a lengthy time since I saw one."  
A correspondent wants to know if wearing a hat tends to make a person bald. We believe it does. Women don't wear hats and they are not bald—at least they don't wear them on their heads, and so they are not bald there. Hats destroy hair. A woman's hat is worn on the back of her head, and that is the reason women have to buy so much back hair.—*Dunbury News.*  
The following anecdote is told of the late Duke of Sutherland, who, just two hours before the time of his marriage, was in England, a friend came upon him in St. James' Park, leaning carelessly over the railings at the edge of the water throwing crumbs to the water fowl. "What you doing here to-day?" "I'm going to get married this morning." "Yes," replied the Duke, without moving an inch or stopping his crumb-throwing, "I believe I am."

**HOUSEHOLD HELPS.**  
**RICE GRIDDLE CAKES.**—One cup of cold boiled Rice, 1 pint of flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 eggs beaten very light, milk to make a tolerably thick batter. Beat altogether well and bake.  
**TAYLOR PUDDING.**—One cup of sweet milk, one cup of suet, one cup of molasses, two cups of raisins, four and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls saleratus, one egg, one pint of water. To be baked four hours, and served with hot or cold sauce.  
**RISEN WAFFLES.**—One quart of milk, one heaping quart of flour, five tablespoonfuls yeast, two eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of salt, one of nutmeg, without the eggs, stir the mixture over night as a sponge, add these in the morning and bake in waffle iron.  
**FATY CUSTARD.**—Take yolks of four hard-boiled eggs, a quarter of a pound of butter, and two ounces of sugar; beat all together into a fine paste with a large spoon of orange-water; let it stand for two or three hours, then rub through a colander, upon a plate.  
**Egg BREAD.**—One-half cup bread crumbs soaked in a pint of milk, two eggs, two cups Indian meal. One tablespoonful lard or butter, one teaspoonful salt. Beat breadcrumbs to a smooth batter; beat eggs very light, melt the shortening and stir all together very hard. Bake in shallow tin very quickly. Eat hot.  
**BEAN SOUP.**—Take a cup and a half of white beans and boil in two quarts of water till soft, then pour in colander and force the beans through it; put into a pot a spoonful of lard, a slice of bacon cut into small pieces, two spoonfuls of flower and when the flour is brown, then add the bean liquor and beans; boil a short time, and before sending to table toast some bread and put into the soup.  
**Egg SOUP.**—Put two large tablespoonfuls of lard in a pot; when hot mix two of flour and two of onion cut up fine; when the flour is brown put as much boiling water in the pot as your desire for soup; add salt and pepper and let it boil a short time; break into the soup three or five of six eggs; beat them up well, then gradually pour in the soup, stirring the eggs while doing so. Toast two thin slices of bread, cut them into small squares, fry in butter and pour into the soup. Before sending to table a little vinegar may be added, or not, as taste dictates.  
**VEAL LOAF.**—One pound of veal, one half pound of salt fat pork, three small

around one side, stuck up his nose and patiently waited for the operator, whose astonishment caused him to exclaim:  
"Good gracious! but you don't want to look that way to get a picture? No, body will know you from Sitting Bull."  
"You go ahead," was the reply.  
"Do you want me to take such a phiz as that?"  
"I do."  
The artist took it. It beat Sol Smith Russell all to pieces, and was highly satisfactory to the sitter, who paid for it and said:  
"You see, I had a sort of object in this. Come here from Allegan County six months ago—engaged to a gal out there—found a gal here I like better—got to sever old ties."  
"But what has picture got to do with old ties?" asked the artist.  
"Lots—heaps! I've writ to her I was blude up here on a boat, and disfigured for life. She's awful proud. When she gets this and sees how I've turned out, she'll hunt another lover quicker'n wink—ss! How do you like the plot? Just gaze on this picture once and then tell me that Mary Ann won't send my love-letters back by first train."  
He pocketed the picture. The letter was brief but explained all. It said: "My Dear Gur—I incline my picture that you may see how offal bad I was hurt, tho' I know you will love me just the same."  
"Ever see that game worked afore?" he asked of the artist, as he licked the stamp on the letter.  
"No; never did."  
"Course you never did. It's mine. I struck me the other day while I was greasin' a wagon, and I think it's boss. Blude up—see? Disfigured for life, and see? Picture right here to prove it, and she'll write back that she has at last concluded to yield to her parent's wishes, and marry a young man there who owns eleven steers, a hundred sheep, and an eighty-acre lot.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Boys as Bridesmaids.**  
Fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages to serve instead of bridesmaids at the wedding ceremony. These are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or bridegroom. They are dressed in velvet of the bride's favorite color. At a recent wedding the tiny court dress worn was a sapphire velvet, with white silk stockings, and velvet shoes with diamond buckles. A bouquet, composed of a rosebud, an orange blossom, and a branch of myrtle, was attached to the left side. These pages perform the usual role of the bridesmaids, carry the bride's bouquet and gloves, and help to adjust and assist her from and to the carriage step.

**Pew Rent.**  
Brother Gardner, President of the Linn-Kin Club, stated that he was in receipt of a personal letter from a colored man in Indiana asking the club to assist him and four other colored men in building a church. "I favor de church," explained the President "but afore I make any contribution to the cause I want to be sartin dat dese five colored men can't do all the prayin' dat necessary right at home. If dey can't, an' if dey mus' hev a church, will dey pay their pew rent? Dat's de sticks. Some will chaw off a docta's bill; some will lang off when dey owe a butcher; others will walk a mile around to keep away from de grocery where dey got to buy deir coffee, but de sixty y'ars I hez put in on dis earth hev taught me dat de man who an ready to come right down with his pew rent when it an due hev zet to be bo'n. I know folks in dis town who have been trabblin' to 's heaven for de las' twenty y'ars, prayin' in a voice loud 'nuff to shake de plasterin' down, an' yit in debt to de church for pew rent till dey can't reckon up de figgers."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**OVERLAND.**  
**WINNEMUCCA TO LATHROP.**  
**LETTER NO. 5.**  
Within a radius of 50 miles of Winnemucca there are three lakes—Mead, Winnemucca and Pyramid. Mead Lake is about 50 miles long by 20 wide, and has in it the water of the Humboldt River, which is 30 long by 20 wide, and is connected by a small stream. In summer these lakes are not decent sized ponds, and are only really lakes in the winter. We bear away to the south, skirting low hills, and looking out on sage brush and alkali, in any quantity. We are now approaching the great Nevada desert, and at the same time climbing the mountains. Arrived at Humboldt, we are on the edge of the desert, we water up, for the best water on the line is to be found here, it being brought from a spring in the mountain. From this station we can observe more than one effect of irrigation on this sandy sage-brush country. The gardens around the station produce vegetables, corn and fruit trees luxuriantly, and are in striking contrast to the country a very short distance off, where nothing green is to be seen. On the right side of the river, the highest peak of the Humboldt Range, on which the snow continues to hold its own. Near here are also sulphur, borax, gold and silver mines. After leaving Humboldt ten or twelve miles behind we see the steam of another of those hot springs, while to the right is a quartz mill, the ore for which come from the mountains near at hand. Cattle and sheep here are plentiful in the mountain, good grazing being found there.

crackers, one egg, salt and pepper. Chop the veal into a fine mince, chop the pork and add to it; roll the crackers fine, beat the egg, and mix together thoroughly; put in a quart pan and bake about two hours, slowly at first, and having it a nice brown when it comes from the oven. This should be set aside and thoroughly cooled, or placed in the refrigerator. When wanted for use cut in slices with a sharp knife; this will be found nice for tea, lunch or picnic.  
**SIXPENCE.**—Wash and clean spinach enough for two or three days, put in boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt, boil it briskly for ten minutes, turn it into a colander, drain it, press all the water out of it, and set chopping it with a big knife as long as you have patience for the work. Now Winnemucca is 15 miles by 10 wide. This and Pyramid, which is 30 long by 20 wide, are connected by a small stream. In summer these lakes are not decent sized ponds, and are only really lakes in the winter. We bear away to the south, skirting low hills, and looking out on sage brush and alkali, in any quantity. We are now approaching the great Nevada desert, and at the same time climbing the mountains. Arrived at Humboldt, we are on the edge of the desert, we water up, for the best water on the line is to be found here, it being brought from a spring in the mountain. From this station we can observe more than one effect of irrigation on this sandy sage-brush country. The gardens around the station produce vegetables, corn and fruit trees luxuriantly, and are in striking contrast to the country a very short distance off, where nothing green is to be seen. On the right side of the river, the highest peak of the Humboldt Range, on which the snow continues to hold its own. Near here are also sulphur, borax, gold and silver mines. After leaving Humboldt ten or twelve miles behind we see the steam of another of those hot springs, while to the right is a quartz mill, the ore for which come from the mountains near at hand. Cattle and sheep here are plentiful in the mountain, good grazing being found there.

We are now going down the mountains and on every hand grand old trees meet the view, and finally stop at a station called Shady Run. An old tree can be seen here, which is said to have been built in an orchard, there are so many fruit trees in sight. Evidence of mining are to be seen on every hand. Hills that were levelled, and humes can be seen where they carried the water to the mines below the track. Descending rapidly amid mining claims, large ditches, through cuts and along grassy hills, we get a glimpse of the American River rushing along in a nar- row gorge away below us. We are now on the look out for Cape Horn, one of the most magnificent scenes of the trip. A short time ago we left the canon behind us, now it breaks on our view again and this time it looks as if it were right under our feet. The platform into the river, so close are we to the brink of the precipice. Steadily on goes our train, while far below, looking like a tiny rivulet, is the river winding its way down the canon. This is Cape Horn. As we look farther down the river we see something spurring the river which to us looks like a plank crossing a small stream, but were told that it was a wagon bridge crossing the river. Now we turn sharp around to our right where the towering rocks have been cut down to make a road for the road. Above us tower the mountains whose sides we are going down, winding around them like a snake. For awhile we lose sight of the river, but see it again as we cross a trestle bridge over a hundred feet high, and a quarter of a mile long. Looking down we see the track of a narrow gauge railroad which we will keep in sight till we reach our next stopping place. It is said that when the men first broke ground for the road-bed around this point, they had to be lashed to the rocks by the sides of the mountain.

From Colfax, our next stopping place, we go from an altitude of 2121 to 30 at Sacramento. Leaving Colfax there is not much now to be seen. The country is rough and mountainous, and on every side the noise of the reaper and mower are heard, as the farmers are cutting some grain, others hay. A great many sheep are also seen on the hills as we pass along, together with some heads of Argon goats. On every hand signs of industry are seen. At work in their gardens, some celesting and others picking garden stuff, which they will haul around the streets and sell; there you will see the sturdy farmer with his help as busy as ever harvesting the crop, which the West High has sent him to reward the labors bestowed on the land. Just before entering Sacramento we cross the American river proper, the approaches to which are a long series of trestles on either side. As we enter the city we get a glimpse of the Capital Buildings. It is an exceedingly handsome building of brick and iron and is said to cover, with its angles, nearly 60,000 surface feet of ground. Until the spring of 1870 Sacramento was the western terminus of the Central Pacific. The Central extended the line to San Francisco. The city is watered by the Sacramento River, which unites with the American at this point, and claims a population of 22,000. Here are located the principal machine shops of the C. P. Company, and with the yards of the Company, covered with tracks, etc. are said to spread over twenty acres. Nearly all the cars used on both the Central and Union Pacific R. R. are built here. The employes of the company have a large hospital here located near the shops, and the injured are taken care of. The city is nicely laid out in regular squares, the streets running at right angles, fronting on the Sacramento River. The streets are well shaded, and gardens and orchards were very numerous. A few years ago and this city used to be overgrown by the waters of the two rivers, but the Railroad Company have built levees around it, and keep them in repair, and the danger from this source is lessened. Having brought the reader over the mountains and down to Sacramento, we will stop for this time, before going to San Francisco, which we will do in our next.

large one is. Near this place are Lakes Tahoe and Donner, which are grand scenery, it is said, cannot be surpassed, but not having had a glimpse of them we can say nothing. We will now take leave of Truckee and prepare to cross the summit of the Sierra Nevada, which is fourteen miles distant. With two powerful locomotives we take up the mountains. Now going through snow sheds, and then through a tunnel, ever and anon going around, it would seem, the summit of the mountains, until at the last, after much puffing and snorting we reach Summit. This is the highest point in the Sierras, reached by the Central Pacific, being 7,017 above the level of the sea. From the time we leave Summit, for some twenty or thirty miles, is nothing but snow sheds and tunnels, with plenty of snow on the outside which could be blown from the tracks by a strong wind. The snow sheds, with a few exceptions, are shut through the sheds, with only here and there a hole or window in the side. Leaving Summit we pass on through the long sheds and tunnels, and around the base of towering peaks, then through grand old forests for some miles to Cascade, where we cross one of the branches of the Tuho River, which leaps down the rocks in a shower of spray. It is indeed a beautiful sight at this season of the year, when the snow sheds and tunnels are to be seen on every hand. We are now going down the mountains and on every hand grand old trees meet the view, and finally stop at a station called Shady Run. An old tree can be seen here, which is said to have been built in an orchard, there are so many fruit trees in sight. Evidence of mining are to be seen on every hand. Hills that were levelled, and humes can be seen where they carried the water to the mines below the track. Descending rapidly amid mining claims, large ditches, through cuts and along grassy hills, we get a glimpse of the American River rushing along in a narrow gorge away below us. We are now on the look out for Cape Horn, one of the most magnificent scenes of the trip. A short time ago we left the canon behind us, now it breaks on our view again and this time it looks as if it were right under our feet. The platform into the river, so close are we to the brink of the precipice. Steadily on goes our train, while far below, looking like a tiny rivulet, is the river winding its way down the canon. This is Cape Horn. As we look farther down the river we see something spurring the river which to us looks like a plank crossing a small stream, but were told that it was a wagon bridge crossing the river. Now we turn sharp around to our right where the towering rocks have been cut down to make a road for the road. Above us tower the mountains whose sides we are going down, winding around them like a snake. For awhile we lose sight of the river, but see it again as we cross a trestle bridge over a hundred feet high, and a quarter of a mile long. Looking down we see the track of a narrow gauge railroad which we will keep in sight till we reach our next stopping place. It is said that when the men first broke ground for the road-bed around this point, they had to be lashed to the rocks by the sides of the mountain.

From Colfax, our next stopping place, we go from an altitude of 2121 to 30 at Sacramento. Leaving Colfax there is not much now to be seen. The country is rough and mountainous, and on every side the noise of the reaper and mower are heard, as the farmers are cutting some grain, others hay. A great many sheep are also seen on the hills as we pass along, together with some heads of Argon goats. On every hand signs of industry are seen. At work in their gardens, some celesting and others picking garden stuff, which they will haul around the streets and sell; there you will see the sturdy farmer with his help as busy as ever harvesting the crop, which the West High has sent him to reward the labors bestowed on the land. Just before entering Sacramento we cross the American river proper, the approaches to which are a long series of trestles on either side. As we enter the city we get a glimpse of the Capital Buildings. It is an exceedingly handsome building of brick and iron and is said to cover, with its angles, nearly 60,000 surface feet of ground. Until the spring of 1870 Sacramento was the western terminus of the Central Pacific. The Central extended the line to San Francisco. The city is watered by the Sacramento River, which unites with the American at this point, and claims a population of 22,000. Here are located the principal machine shops of the C. P. Company, and with the yards of the Company, covered with tracks, etc. are said to spread over twenty acres. Nearly all the cars used on both the Central and Union Pacific R. R. are built here. The employes of the company have a large hospital here located near the shops, and the injured are taken care of. The city is nicely laid out in regular squares, the streets running at right angles, fronting on the Sacramento River. The streets are well shaded, and gardens and orchards were very numerous. A few years ago and this city used to be overgrown by the waters of the two rivers, but the Railroad Company have built levees around it, and keep them in repair, and the danger from this source is lessened. Having brought the reader over the mountains and down to Sacramento, we will stop for this time, before going to San Francisco, which we will do in our next.

From Colfax, our next stopping place, we go from an altitude of 2121 to 30 at Sacramento. Leaving Colfax there is not much now to be seen. The country is rough and mountainous, and on every side the noise of the reaper and mower are heard, as the farmers are cutting some grain, others hay. A great many sheep are also seen on the hills as we pass along, together with some heads of Argon goats. On every hand signs of industry are seen. At work in their gardens, some celesting and others picking garden stuff, which they will haul around the streets and sell; there you will see the sturdy farmer with his help as busy as ever harvesting the crop, which the West High has sent him to reward the labors bestowed on the land. Just before entering Sacramento we cross the American river proper, the approaches to which are a long series of trestles on either side. As we enter the city we get a glimpse of the Capital Buildings. It is an exceedingly handsome building of brick and iron and is said to cover, with its angles, nearly 60,000 surface feet of ground. Until the spring of 1870 Sacramento was the western terminus of the Central Pacific. The Central extended the line to San Francisco. The city is watered by the Sacramento River, which unites with the American at this point, and claims a population of 22,000. Here are located the principal machine shops of the C. P. Company, and with the yards of the Company, covered with tracks, etc. are said to spread over twenty acres. Nearly all the cars used on both the Central and Union Pacific R. R. are built here. The employes of the company have a large hospital here located near the shops, and the injured are taken care of. The city is nicely laid out in regular squares, the streets running at right angles, fronting on the Sacramento River. The streets are well shaded, and gardens and orchards were very numerous. A few years ago and this city used to be overgrown by the waters of the two rivers, but the Railroad Company have built levees around it, and keep them in repair, and the danger from this source is lessened. Having brought the reader over the mountains and down to Sacramento, we will stop for this time, before going to San Francisco, which we will do in our next.

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.**  
**THE INQUEST AND REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS.**  
**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.**  
From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.  
When amongst the hundreds who saw the pathetic form of the Right Rev. John O'Brien D.D., fifth Bishop of Kingston, full of life and vigor, as he sat at a late hour Thursday evening on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, surmised that inexorable Death had marked him for his own, and that within a few short hours many of them would feel it to be their melancholy duty to follow the lifeless remains of him, who during a few brief hours' acquaintance had endeared himself to them. But so it was. The deceased prelate arrived in this city on Thursday morning, accompanied by Rev. Father Lynch, P. P., of Peterborough, and Rev. Father Brown, P. P., of Port Hope, both of the diocese of Kingston, on route for the watering place on the Lower St. Lawrence. During the day he visited His Grace the Archbishop: the Ursuline; St. Patrick's Church; the Seminary and other places of interest. During the afternoon he also visited the Legislative building and returned to the St. Louis Hotel, where he partook of a hearty dinner. After dinner, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned to the hotel, and after a short rest, he again went out for a walk on the DuRoi Terrace, still accompanied by the clergymen already named, where he met Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mr. McShane, M. P., and on their invitation, again went to the Legislative buildings, where, as we have already said, he occupied a seat on the floor of the House to the right of the Speaker. He remained there till after eleven o'clock, when he returned

Doctor O'Brien, it has come to our knowledge that, being struck by the "used up" appearance of the youthful pages in the Assembly on Thursday night, he suggested that they should be allowed to relieve each other for a couple of hours at a time during the night sittings, which was, we believe, acted on by the speaker. This was one of the last acts of the lamented Bishop of Kingston.

**The Catholic Record**  
Published every Friday morning at 42 Richmond Street, over McAdam's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

Annual subscription..... \$2 00  
Six months..... 1 00

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Twelve and a half cents per line for first insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Thursday morning.

THOS. COFFEY,  
CATHOLIC RECORD,  
London, Ont.

**LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.**

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.  
DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its 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.

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

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

**Catholic Record.**

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879.

SOME time ago the late Bishop O'Brien ordered a new platform, or bier, to be used in connection with important funerals. He informed the carpenter that he was not in a hurry, but when the work was done it should be neat and acceptable in other respects. The bier has just been finished and the body of His Lordship was the first to lie upon it.

The announcement is confirmed that a *modus vivendi* has been arranged between the Vatican and Germany, and that the only question of signatures remains to be settled. Roncetti, the new Papal nuncio to Bavaria, who is expected at Kissingen shortly, will hear a draft scheme, the details of which substantially agree with the decision of the Government of Germany which was communicated to the Vatican, with the addition that the May Laws shall not only be suspended, but ultimately revised. Both Germany and the Vatican agree to such a revision.

A DUBLIN dispatch brings the text of a pastoral letter from the Venerable Archbishop of Tuam, denouncing in very rigorous and emphatic language the Irish University Bill as now pending before the House of Commons. The Archbishop declares the measure in its present shape is wholly inadequate to meet the just and long deferred demands of the Irish people, and it would be better for Ireland not to accept this half-won measure, but to wait until the exigencies of some Administration in England compel it to do full justice to the claims of Ireland for free and full education.

THE *Evangelical Messenger* of Cleveland quotes the following approvingly: The simple fact is, Utah can never be saved to civilization, to decency, and virtue, and to fitness as an integral part of the Union, unless Christian schools—day schools taught by Christian teachers with the missionary spirit active in them—shall be planted in all the leading centres of population. To which the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* replies: 'The plain English of the above is, we suppose, that it would be a good thing for Utah if day schools where religious instruction is given were established there. But why should Utah be more favored in this respect than Ohio or any other State? If Christian day schools would tend to promote civilization, decency, and virtue in Utah, does difference in climate make the same noble results follow from un-Christian, 'non-sectarian' infidel schools in Ohio?'

THE Wilkesbarre, Pa., *Daily Times* of a recent date says: "The *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, which, by the way, is a most excellent religious newspaper, sometimes admits into its columns articles from the pen of zealous contributors, who, perhaps, in their holy rapture put forth state-

ments that will hardly bear the test of investigation. In a late number it said that Popery has done nothing for the condition of Ireland, and in withholding education from the people has degraded Ireland." If this statement be true of Ireland, then Popery, as he calls the Catholic religion of the mother country, must be altogether different from Popery in the United States; for we venture the assertion, and challenge contradiction, that there is no class or profession of citizens in this country doing more for the cause of education among the people than these same Catholic clergymen who represent Popery in this country.

THE New York *Catholic Herald*, says:—"Were not apostasy a thing too dreadful to speak of with a light heart, it would be almost entertaining to look at the misfortunes with which these few Old Catholics are overwhelmed who still remain in the original stock. In the University of Bonn there is a Catholic theological faculty which numbers about a hundred students, drafted from all the dioceses of the western provinces of the Kingdom of Prussia. Last session two Old Catholics joined this faculty, but at the end of the year they both returned to the pure Catholic faith, and are both now training for the priesthood in the Episcopal Seminary of Wurzburg. Another Old Catholic has joined the Bonn faculty since, so that the sectarians in that University are now exactly one per cent. of the Roman Catholics. And yet Dollinger said at the beginning of the movement that there was hundreds of priests and millions of the laity ready to join the now moribund sect."

REV. NEWMAN HALL has renewed his suit in the Court of Probate for divorce or separation from his wife. He instituted a similar suit some years ago, which was decided against him. Since then he and his wife have not lived together. He now renews the suit, having obtained, as he alleges, information that will compel the Court to grant his plea. The evidence which he has produced before hearing of this case thus far is of an extremely repulsive and scandalous character, but the friends of the lady insisted that this evidence is fictitious and that its falsity can be proven. A subsequent dispatch says Dr. Hall gave a most revolting account of the alleged guilt of his wife, and made a number of shocking statements respecting her, and then Mrs. Hall went into the witness box and most emphatically denied that she ever had been unfaithful to her husband, and that any of the charges he made against her were true. She then proceeded to bring counter charges against him, and swore he had been guilty of criminal intercourse with a Miss Wyatt. The case continues to excite great interest in Nonconformist circles.

**THE IRISH SOCIETY.**

From all parts of Canada we have congratulations poured upon the genuine Irishmen who have banded themselves together as "The Irish Benevolent Society," and we gladly say these congratulations are richly deserved. The same good could be accomplished elsewhere if a little exertion were employed, and we fondly hope before long every place of any pretensions in Canada will have its Irish Benevolent Society. All that is necessary is to have a few such men as Messrs. Long, Sippi, Smith, Macmahon, Regan, Boyle, Keary, and others who have worked nobly to keep life in this excellent organization. The Montreal *Post* thus refers to the picnic lately held by the Society:—All honor then be to the men at Port Stanley, to Father Flannery and Messrs. Ballard and Long, and the Irish Society generally, who have taken such a broad and majestic platform on which to stand in the interest of their common nationality. And yet few there are who will accuse the revered and witty Father Flannery of lack in zeal and devotion to the Church of which he is so distinguished a defender, or will charge Mr. Ballard with being a bad Protestant, because on Wednesday they stood side by side at Port Stanley, and enunciated sentiments that should be printed in golden letters and framed and hung up in the house of every Irishman from Samia to Geopce. We sincerely hope that the Society established in London, a Society containing such noble aims and such generous ideas may serve as an example to Irishmen all over, and that before another year rolls over similar associations may spring up in every town, city and village in the country. Let them remember

that the Protestants, Lord Edward and Bagenal Harvey, and the Catholic Father Murphy and Kelly Gillen struggled side by side for Irish freedom in stormy '95, and that to-day the obstructionist, O'Donnell, rises cheerfully after the obstructionist Parnell in the Imperial Parliament to fight the battle of Ireland's legislative independence, though their religions are very different. Surely the snow of Canada does not chill our Irish blood and leave our creed intact.

**THE DEATH OF BISHOP O'BRIEN.**

The news telegraphed from Quebec on Friday morning last has created the profoundest feeling of grief in every Catholic heart in this Province. That a prelate so unusually revered and venerated, so pre-eminently distinguished by education, talent and amiability, should on the very threshold of a career of high promise, be snatched from his people is felt on all sides to be a loss which, upon first consideration, overwhelms the mind and burdens the heart with sorrow. But our sorrow must give way to submission to the holy will of God, our common Father, whose mercy and goodness knows no term. The pastors of the Church labor for the crown of justice, and that crown God bestows at the time which to him seems meet and available. The career of Bishop O'Brien was one of arduous labor. In the priesthood, placed in charge of one of the most important Catholic congregations in this province, his time, his talents, his whole energy were given to the fulfilment of duty. If ever pastor won the love of his flock Father O'Brien won that of the Catholics of Brockville. His name was revered in every household. His example sufficed to prove the wicked, and always proved a powerful incentive to good; ever at the post of duty, ever ready, nay, anxious for the accomplishment of those noble acts of self-sacrifice which bespeak the true apostolic spirit, Father O'Brien was to be found visiting the sick, solacing the afflicted, pouring the balm of consolation into the wounds of sorrow and misfortune. Ever devoted to the cause of Catholic education, he was to be found day after day in the school room, interrogating, reproving and encouraging. Such a pastor could not fail to be crowned with all blessings and success. The Catholic people of Brockville parted with their pastor when he was called to the episcopacy with feelings of regret softened and assuaged, however, by the reflection that if the close and tender ties which had so long bound them to him were severed, they could still look to him as a father and pastor-in-chief. Confronted upon his elevation to the episcopacy with a debt of \$28,000 upon the Cathedral he at once set to work to remove that burden, and to manifest his earnestness in the work subscribed himself \$3,000. He went about through towns and townships, through hamlets and villages, everywhere appealing with a truly marvellous success to the generosity and self-denial of his people. The success which attended the labors of the devoted prelate won the admiration of all. His name became a household word, and we are safe in saying that he was as much beloved in the other dioceses of the Province as in his own. For everywhere his zeal and generosity were known. Numberless were the occasions upon which he appeared upon platform or in pulpit, the advocate of the fatherless and abandoned. What occasion of ecclesiastical concern in Central Canada was considered complete without his presence and co-operation? For like the ancient patron of poetic genius, he was of religion and charity the glory and chief auxiliary, *deus et presidium*. If Brockville, irrespective of creed and nationality, revered this gifted divine, the venerable city wherein, upon his election to the purple, he took up his residence, loved him no less. What Kingstonian did not look upon Bishop O'Brien, as morning after morning he went about to visit the school room or the abode of poverty and wretchedness, with that filial pride, begotten of respect and affection. The deceased prelate was a man of God's own choosing, a man of the people, a man so trusted by his flock that his influence and example were powerful enough to draw frequent expressions of amazement from those outside the Church. Bishop O'Brien at the time of his death was but four years and four

months in possession of the See of Kingston. But during that brief period he was so successful in his administration of the affairs of the diocese that his successor will have an easy task compared with that which Bishop O'Brien was, upon his call to the episcopate, summoned to accomplish. A grateful people will ever dutifully remember the noble services of Bishop O'Brien. As a Catholic journalist we place our humble wreath upon his bier, drop a silent tear upon his grave, and join with heartfelt emotion in the solemn *Requiescat in Pace*.

**THE TRIENNIAL COUNCIL.**

The city of Ottawa was on the 23rd ult. honored with the presence of this galaxy of Orange wisdom. The origin, utility and influence of this body, composed of "knights," "sovereigns," "masters," "chaplains," and "delegates" of every degree from unwashed orange to doubtful sky-blue, and of varied notoriety, from the man of Ballykilbeg to the bucolic Parkhill of South Simcoe, are matters of little concern to our readers. This Triennial Council is the legitimate out-growth of an organization characterized in all its workings by results of surpassing monstrosity. Placed in opposition with this fantastical creation of Orangeism, in this its period of senile debilitation, all previous efforts of this system of savage fanaticism and hypocritical audacity dwindle into utter insignificance. "A Triennial Council" forsooth! A gathering in every third year of the vile, venal and frothy representatives of fanatical demagoguism. Society, already afflicted with the lugubrious prayerfulness of bible societies, central and auxiliary; the canting mendacity (relieved by heavenly hopefulness) of the Foreign Missions Associations, and the lurid plaintiveness of the vitiated devotion peculiar to the camp-meeting, has, with a patience truly commendable, submitted to this recent infliction of brutal pharisaism. The arrival of some of the leaders of this latest development of Orange zeal was selected as an opportune moment for a display too ridiculous to be offensive. The brethren from the rural districts assembled in goodly numbers, and one lodge, with a holy enterprise but ill-rewarded, bore aloft what its members called an "Ark of the Covenant," but to which the Philistines of the metropolis applied terms of profane levity that drew shouts of laughter. The Ottawa *Herald* thus speaks of the demonstration:—"The utter absurdity of the Orange demonstration disarms all resentment. The thing was altogether too funny for anybody to take offence. From the she-goat in front to the Ballykilbeg man in rear, the whole affair was supremely ridiculous. Respectable Protestants who looked on it went home hanging their heads for shame, for a more unbecoming, despicable turn out was never made by the Physiogs, or a tenth-rate penny-gaff circus. The roars of laughter which greeted the heroes parading in defiance of the frowns of heaven, and clouds spitting upon them in elemental wrath, indicated the harmlessness of their procession." There was, besides the procession, a grand gathering at the opera house in the evening, to hear the leading exponents of Orangeism. Mr. Johnson, of Ballykilbeg, was of course the orator of the evening. His speech was brief, incoherent and absurd. He spoke of civil and religious liberty, of Orangeism, of solemn vows and of the "Holy Bible." He disclaimed any pretension to infallibility, but at once ascended, so lively was his imagination, the heights of Sinai, whence he snatched the "Book of Books" and perched himself on the walls of Derry. From Derry, by speedy transit, he came to Canada, belauded the memory of John Hillyard Cameron and defended Mr. Bowell from what he considered unfair and ungenerous aspersions. Having succeeded in crowding "William, Prince of Orange," the "Protestant religion," "George Walker," the "Bible" and the "County of Tyrone" into one brief sentence he concluded a speech of ten minutes' duration amid "loud applause." He was followed by two other transatlantic delegates, who were succeeded by a Capt. Evans, of Philadelphia. The gallant Captain Philadelfia surprised at all he

had seen in Canada in connection with Orangeism. He found to his astonishment that the zeal of his Canadian brethren was so intense that one gentleman had at his own expense fed about 300 Orangemen that day." Messrs. Merrick and Parkhill, whose eloquent tongues so often in our legislative halls lash the extravagance of ministers, also favored the gathering with a few select, and we make no doubt, appropriate observations. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, the *Free Press* tells us, was rather jocose. Jocose! Well, indeed, might the Minister of Customs feel hilarious at the sight of so many hundreds of the ignorant dupes upon whose shoulders he has, with the cunning characteristic of the small mind, raised himself to emolument, if not distinction. Mr. Clemon, of Ottawa, the generous soul who had fed the 300 braves, and Mr. Johnston, of Belleville, also briefly addressed the assemblage. Then terminated, with the usual amount of confusion, a meeting so meaningless as to be absurd, so absurd as to be contemptible, so contemptible as to be repulsive. That Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, a minister of the Crown, should have seen fit to address an assemblage of this character, should not and will not be forgotten at the proper time and place. The great majority of the Orangemen who visited the city of Ottawa on the 23rd comported themselves in a manner truly creditable; but the Montreal contingent of Orange Young Britons, by their brutal offensiveness, very nearly got the benefit of the fight for which they were evidently spoiling. The Catholics of Ottawa deserve marked commendation for their generous forbearance under a great amount of provocation on the part of these ill-nurtured youths. The Council came and went; its mission was, it appears, to strengthen Protestantism. How far that mission was accomplished every intelligent Protestant at the capital must know. If Protestantism is to be strengthened, and its tenets diffused by exhibitions of semi-barbaric ludicrousness, then Orangeism can lay a just claim to the furtherance of these purposes. But in all confidence we ask our fellow-citizens of every creed, class and denomination, have we not had enough of these senseless spectacles in the shape of Orange processions which have been the bane and the disgrace of Ireland, the sole menace to the continued freedom and happiness of Canada.

**CHINIQUY.**

It appears that Pastor Chiniquy, according to his own statement, has been a great failure in Australia, in so far as the real object of his mission—the collection of moneys for the conversion of Roman Catholics in America—is concerned. In his last letter from Sydney the worthy pastor recounts the incidents of four different attempts at assassination at Ballarat (of course mock attempts by sectarists), and then touches on the old subject—the dollars—lamenting the scant support he has received in Australia. He concludes in these words: "Will you send me back covered with shame and confusion for the greatest failure of my life \* \* \* \* \* or I shall go back to die of a broken heart." Poor man, we are inclined to think he is more concerned about his pocket than about his heart in this matter. He went as good a success in money matters as Widdows. Widdows knows how to conduct a show. Chiniquy does not know anything whatever about stage appointments. Widdows can sing a song, and he has a fund of jokes. No matter how old or how far-fetched they are, still there are people who never heard them before, and who will laugh at and enjoy them, and when they go home, they are inclined to the belief that they had the worth of their money. Chiniquy can't sing, and he scarcely knows what a joke means, poor man. He attempted a joke once, but it was a bad failure. Something about a little pig his mother owned—the only pig, too—being taken by the priest for payment of pastoral dues. The thing was so ridiculous his hearers in our City Hall smiled a charitable smile at the poor man, more in pity for his joke than the circumstance of the pig. We think this is the last one he attempted, and it is well. He seems as awkward at

a joke as the Montreal *Witness* at telling the truth. He will doubtless be soon again in his congenial element in Montreal, when he will probably make a great effort to gain back what he lost by his Australian trip. With the aid of MacVicar *et al*, and the ever-ready *Witness*, he can be advertised, and martyred, and all that kind of thing, and many foolish people will open their hearts and Chiniquy will open his pockets.

**THE EIGHTEENTH CENTENARY OF THE MARTYRDOM OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.**

ARTICLE III.  
Festival followed festival at Rome, from the 20th June till the 7th of July, 1867. On the former day was celebrated the grand solemnity of Corpus Christi. The Pope himself bore the Holy Sacrament, kneeling and surrounded by the greater half of the whole Christian Episcopate. It was remarked that he was as calm and collected, in the midst of such a great and imposing multitude, as if he had been in his private oratory. The vast assemblage was also rapt in silent contemplation. Not a sound was heard save the murmur of the fountains. An eye-witness has observed that if any one closed his eyes he could imagine himself in a desert. Next day was celebrated the 21st anniversary of the coronation of Pius IX. He had already said, in reply to an address, read by Cardinal Patrizi, when all the visitors to Rome were assembled, on occasion of the commemoration of his election, 16th June, "modern society is ardent in the pursuit of two things, progress and unity. It fails to reach either, because its motive principles are selfishness and pride. Pride is the worst enemy of progress, and selfishness, by destroying charity, the bond of souls, thereby renders union impossible. Now God himself has established the Sovereign Pontiff in order to direct and enlighten society, to point out evil and indicate the proper remedy. This induced me, some years ago, to publish the Syllabus. I now, in your presence, confirm that solemn act. It is to be, henceforth, the rule of your teaching. We have to contend unceasingly with the enemies who beset us. Placed on the mountain top, like Moses, I lift up my hands to God, in prayer for the final triumph of the Church. I ask of you, my brother bishops, to support my arms for they grow weary. Take courage, the Church must triumph. I leave this hope in your hearts, not as a hope, merely, but as a prophecy."

On the 23rd was consecrated the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, an admirable architectural monument, built originally according to the plans of Michael Angelo and rebuilt by Pius IX. The 24th, on leaving the Basilica of St. John Lateran, the Pope was the object of a more splendid ovation than any, perhaps, that he had as yet received. Kneeling on the vast place, and completely filling it, the multitude which had not been able to enter the Basilica waited for the Pontifical benediction. After the Holy Father had raised his hand and pronounced the words of blessing, the whole people rose, and by a simultaneous movement, and with one voice, cried out: "Long live Pius IX.! Long live the Pontiff King!" Arms and kerchiefs waved amidst a rain of beautiful flowers. The Pope's carriage was detained a considerable time, and he, himself, accustomed as he was to the demonstrations of a devoted people, was moved to tears. His hood was almost taken to pieces, and he was threatened by French ecclesiastics who were close behind His Holiness, and who deposited the fragments as precious relics, in their breviaries. The crowd thronged around the Holy Father, and continued their acclamations as far as the Vatican, a distance of three miles. Every new day gave proof of a like enthusiasm.

Pius IX. was anxious to address words of encouragement to the twenty thousand priests of the Church who had come to Rome. The greatness of their number was a serious hindrance to this laudable purpose. The spacious Consistorial hall was by far too small to contain so many. On the 25th of June, however, they came to the hall, crowding its approaches, the passages, the great staircase and the outer court. The



NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On July 6th, a boy named William McKinsey, about fourteen years of age, who resided at No. 1 St. John's road, Sandymount, went out accompanied by his uncle, a young man, named Michael Mercer, in a canoe, for the purpose of fishing. They embarked at the Tower, and proceeded in their boat, which was a small one, to a place known as Cogle Lake, or Sally Bank, where the military practice ball-firing. There they remained for some time fishing in the lake, and when at length they were about to return homeward they found that the tide had gone out, and the water had so far receded that a broad strip of sand intervened between the lake and the Strand road was left perfectly dry. Mr. Mercer left the canoe and went to the shore so as to get a small cart on which to carry the canoe over, and when he returned, he found that the boy had gone in bathing, and going beyond his depth had been drowned.

In the House of Lords, on July 7th, Lords Oranmore and Brown called attention to the disturbed state of Ireland, and moved for returns of persons receiving police protection, and of farms lying unoccupied from intimidation. He declared that crime was increasing, that secret societies existed, and that the country was in a disturbed condition. He urged a strong repressive act as the only remedy. The Duke of Richmond intimated there would be no objection to granting of the returns asked for, and while admitting that a few districts in Ireland were a disturbed state, pointed out that the greater part of the country was peaceable.

In the 27 weeks following the closing of public houses in Ireland, the arrests for drunkenness were 707; in the same period previously they were 2,360. In five cities in which the houses were partially closed, the results were—Dublin, since the Act came into operation, 659, before it came into operation 1,262; Belfast, 349, against 422; Cork, 162 against 179; Limerick, 41 against 54; Waterford, 26 against 59.—Total 1,268 against 1,976.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On July 6th, Mr. Miller, Sub-Sheriff of the Queen's County, proceeded from the residence at Maryborough to the village of Rosendale, to carry out the final scene in the eviction of the Rev. Thomas Fenelon, C.C., of that place. It is rumored that the authorities offered Mr. Miller any amount of armed men to carry out the eviction of the priest, as it would seem with no other possible object than that of inciting a most orderly and peace-loving people into a useless and foolish resistance. But Mr. Miller understood the case and its absence of all risk certainly as well as any one else in the neighborhood, and felt that there was not the slightest want of armed assistance. The Rev. Mr. Fenelon, two days before, left the place, his household effects and little agricultural stock being auctioned off by Mr. John Gaze, of Maryborough, the next morning. The key of the priest's house was left in a shop in the village for Mr. Miller, by the priest's niece previous to her departure, so that Mr. Miller's cautious duties were that he had merely to call at this shop, get the key, open the door of the deserted house, and give formal possession to the representative of Mr. Crossdale.

William Lalor, a farmer, residing at a place called Knockmid, some five miles from the village of Timolow, was coming home on July 10th, from Carlow, on his car, and when he had arrived within a short distance of his own house he was set upon by five or six men, who beat him unmercifully with sticks. He lay down on his face in the car, and they still continued to beat him about the head and shoulders until he was in a state of insensibility. He is in a precarious state, and his depositions have been taken. The affair, it is alleged, had no connection with any agrarian matter.

KILDARE.

R. H. Carter, Esq., held an inquest on July 8th, on the body of Mr. James Cummins, of Bennetsbridge, Athy, who had been found dead in his bed. The verdict was to the effect that Mr. Cummins died from natural causes, probably heart disease.

KILKENNY.

Justice O'Brien presiding on July 12th, in the City Court, Kilkenny, congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful state of the city, and after disposing of a couple of small cases on the Crown side of the court, adjourned. Mr. Baron Dwyer presided in the County Court. He expressed his satisfaction with the condition of the city. In his charge to the Grand Jury he commented on the bad accommodation of the court, and Justice O'Brien equally commended the City Courthouse.

MEATH.

On July 7th, Chief Justice Morris, on the application of counsel, remitted back to the Meath Grand Jury, with a view to increasing the amount there, the presentation of £200 to the widow and children of the caretaker, Christopher Nugent, who was murdered in a barn last, near the Hill of Down, two men having some years before been evicted from the holding. The Grand Jury have increased the amount to £250.

The death is announced, on July 11th, of the Rev. William McCormick, Professor of Mathematics in St. Fabian's Seminary, Navan. The venerable priest, well known in Meath as a patriot and scholar, leaves a memory behind him that will not soon be forgotten. The Office and High Mass for the repose of his soul were held in the Parochial Church, Navan, on the 12th inst.

LOUTH.

Cattle-stealing is an offence becoming of frequent occurrence in Louth of late. On July 9th, six head of cattle were stolen off the lands of Newtownlarnar, near Castlebellingham. Three of the cattle were the property of the owner of the land, Mr. J. F. Booth, and three the property of Mr. Malone, Heynstown, Dundalk. On the cattle being missed information was conveyed to the several adjoining constabulary stations, with the result that the cattle were recovered at the fair of Carrickmacross on the same day, and the party in whose possession they were found was arrested.

The Drogheda Argus, of July 12th says:

"The weather took up favorably on Thursday, the wind shifted to the north, and the mowing-machine was in operation over an extensive breadth of meadow lands in this locality that awaited its first day for cutting. Should the weather even at the fall end of what used to be summer, take up fine, dry and warm, a good harvest yield may yet be counted on."

LONGFORD.

The Assizes for the county Longford were held on July 22nd. The Lord Chief Justice congratulated the Grand Jury on the state of the county. He said their jail was empty, and there was but one bill for a trivial offence to go before them. He disposed of the entire Assize business in the course of a few hours.

CORK.

A farmer, residing some distance from Fermoy, has been placed under arrest, on a charge of killing his own child. It appears that the unhappy man was irritated by seeing his sow pig tear some bags of meal which he had brought home, and that he took up a spade to strike the animal, when he accidentally struck his child, with a fatal result. The greatest commiseration is felt for the unfortunate man and his family.

Two fatal accidents occurred in Cork, on July 7th. A crane used in the works of the Harlor Commissioners, who were engaged in the erection of extensive quay accommodation along the river, was engaged in lifting a large stone. The weight proved too heavy, and the machine fell, killing a young man named Barry, on the spot, and severely injuring a pensioner. In the second accident, the scaffolding outside a large private house that was undergoing repairs, suddenly gave way. There were two men upon it, and one of these named Martin, was killed on the spot, and the other sustained a fracture of the skull, which it is feared will prove fatal.

KERRY.

Mr. Wilson Gun, D.L., of Ratto, county Kerry, has made a reduction of twenty per cent. to his tenants in the gale falling due last March.

Mr. George R. Browne, of Caherdowry, Listowel, Kerry, has made an abatement to his tenants, of 50 per cent. in the gale now to be paid.

At the meeting of the Listowel Board of Guardians, on July 11th, Mr. Hayes proposed the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Richard Boyle, seconded by Mr. Michael Sheehan, and unanimously adopted:—Resolved, "That we, the Guardians of the Listowel Union, on account of the general depression of agricultural produce and the farming interests for the past two unfavorable seasons, do recommend to the kind consideration of the landlords of this union an abatement in the rents of their tenantry proportionate to the prevailing distress."

LIMERICK.

The Limerick Reporter, of July 8th, says: "The prospects before the smaller class of farmers at the present crisis cannot be much more gloomy than they are. In debt for provisions and necessities, owing to previous deficient harvests; in debt to landlords for arrears of rent, &c., and with a third deficient harvest looming in the immediate distance, nothing can be more desheartening than their position. Prices, too, of agricultural produce have fallen below the average of the past thirty years; and with the continuous, uninterrupted supplies of cattle from America, the Canada and Spain; of butter, sheep, pigs, &c., from America, of cereals from the Black Sea, Egypt, California, &c., it is difficult to conjecture what is to become of the garden of Western Europe—the primary and most producing country for England. The weather continues fearfully inclement and unpropitious, with severe cold at nights, and a state of things inimical in the extreme to harvest hopes and expectations. On the subject of the weather, we notice the following curious incident in the annals of Limerick:—Saturday, the 29th of July, 1874, a most violent storm arose which had its force on the Shannon that its current was stopped for three hours, and people might walk it quite dry. It destroyed so much corn that wheat rose to 6s. 6d. per bushel, and barley to 20s. the Limerick barrel. Two hundred years this month! How weather, in some ways, repeats itself."

CLARE.

The death of Captain William Staepole, M.P., for Ennis, occurred on July 10th, at his residence in Chelsea. The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the late Andrew Staepole, Esq., of Ballyalla, Ennis, and was born in the year 1830.

On July 3d, a young man named Michael Bennett, employed as herdsman on Rusheen farm, was sitting at his fire, when he suddenly dropped from the chair and fell into the fire; and, as no person was in the house at the occurrence, and suffering as the unfortunate man was, it is supposed, from an epileptic fit, he remained in the fire for such a length of time that his face and lips were actually roasted, and not the slightest hope of his recovery is entertained. Bennett was a man of thirty-five years of age, was married and has a family.

The names of Mr. William O'Brien, Q. C., and Mr. Peter O'Brien, B. L., who recently contested the county Clare, and Mr. D. J. Riordan, are mentioned in connection with the candidature for the Parliamentary representation of the borough of Ennis, vacant by the death of Capt. W. Staepole.

TIPPERARY.

The assizes were opened at Nenagh on July 25th, by Judge O'Brien, who congratulated the Grand Jury on the peaceful state of the North Riding of Tipperary. There were only eleven bills to be sent before them, and none of them of an agrarian character.

An inquest was held in Carrick, on July 11th, by Mr. Coroner Shea, on the body of a pauper woman named Hardy, who was lately deported by the English Poor Law authorities to Clonmel workhouse a few days before, after which her body was found drowned in the Suir, near Carrick. There was no evidence as to how she got into the river, and the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

WATERFORD.

On July 7th, at Coolana, a woman named Coughlin was confined of three

children. Two of them were born alive, but after the birth of the third the mother sank and died, and the two surviving infants lived but a hour.

ANTRIM.

Mr. William Moffat, Inland Revenue Collector, Gloucester, on July 5th, received by a verdict of a jury £1,000 compensation from the Midland Railway Company of England, for injuries sustained by falling down an open hatchway at Belfast, on board one of the Barrow on Fermanagh, when on his return journey.

On July 17th W. J. Anderson, only son of Mr. John Anderson, J. P., Holywood, accompanied by a young friend, Mr. Reid, son of Mr. Charles Reid, of London, while out on a canoeing expedition, were overtaken in Lough Erne by a squall, and both unhappily drowned. It appears that one of the youths perished in receiving assistance to the other. Mr. W. J. Anderson was a very promising young man. He was a student of the Queen's College, and was going to the Bar. He was well known as a fine athlete in the various contests which took place in the North of Ireland.

ARMAGH.

The quiet town of Markethill was on July 5th the scene of a case of stabbing. It appears that a large crowd had assembled to witness the erection of flags according to custom, on some tall trees near the town. Whilst this operation was being performed a young man named David Caldwell, who was holding a ladder at the time, was stabbed in the left side by, it is alleged, a well-known character called James Brady. Fortunately the weapon was stopped by one of the ribs, but it is believed that half an inch on either side would have proved fatal. Brady was arrested by Constable Leatham, and brought before Messrs. Wann and Small, two of the local justices, who, after hearing the evidence, returned the prisoner for trial at the Armagh Assizes.

DOWN.

Hundreds of new garden pests, very closely resembling the Colorado beetle, have appeared in Newry, and stripped the gooseberry bushes so as to leave them useless for this season as fruit-bearers. The insect is half an inch long, and is covered with bright bars of the loop pattern.

Mr. W. Davidson, coroner for the northern division of county Down, held an inquest on the body of a farmer named John McGowan, of Ballyfoherly, who died at his residence from injuries caused by having fallen out of his cart when in a state of intoxication. Deceased, who was a middle-aged man and a widower, had been in Newtownards market in the morning, and in the afternoon he went to Donaghadee, where he drank some whiskey. On the way home he fell out of the cart, and was trampled by the horse. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

On July 7th, a Coastguardman, named Wells, who had been out in a small boat, was drowned a short distance from the coastguard station at Claneboye, Belfast Donaghadee, where he drank some whiskey. On the way home he fell out of the cart, and was trampled by the horse. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

TYRONE.

On July 4th, the remains of the late Rev. John Keenan, C.C., who had been for many years past an esteemed and beloved working priest in the parish of Omagh, were interred at the Catholic burying-grounds at Bellaghy, the deceased's native parish. Father Keenan had been unwell for some time, suffering acutely from a disease that left little hope of his recovery, but he bore his affliction with true Christian fortitude and submission until death transferred him to a better world. He was an earnest and devoted priest, one whose goodness of heart and kindly nature made for him friends of all who knew him.

Sir William Hercules Verner, Bart, Church Hill, Moy, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

DERRY.

A young man named Charles Rainey, from Larue, was recently drowned at Coleraine. He went in to bathe at the strand alongside the harbor. The sea was rough, and he was carried out to his death, and, before a boat, which put out to his rescue, reached him he was drowned.

GALWAY.

An old woman named Bridget Labeen was found on July 4th, near Melnough, with her throat cut. The police at once arrested some of her children. The woman was sitting, at his residence, at the Rev. Mr. Edgington, that she had cut her own throat, and the children were released. She is progressing favorably.

A man named Jordan, residing at Carnthomas, was attacked by Martin Cuniff, Joseph and Michael Prendergast and Patrick McHugh, while returning from the fair of Duimore, on July 9th, and, it is alleged, died from the effects of the injuries he received.

MAYO.

A large open air demonstration was held at Hollymount, county Mayo, on Sunday, July 6th, in favor of a reduction of rents in that locality. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the programme put forward at the recent meetings held in the West of Ireland, and asking the tenant farmers of the neighborhood to keep up the agitation until they got a reasonable abatement in their rents. It was also resolved that in the event of a threatened eviction for non-payment of exorbitant rents in the locality, the land should remain unoccupied until the evicted tenant could be reinstated, provided he was willing to pay a fair rent.

ROSCOMMON.

On July 10th, Mr. Beckett, R. M., took the depositions of a man named Thomas Galvin, of Bannarriba, county Roscommon, who was dangerously assaulted in the public-house of Martin Downey, Patrick street, at Slane. It appeared that two men were fighting in the yard of the premises, when Galvin interfered to separate them, a man named Patrick Green came behind him and struck him with a tumbler on the top of the head. The blow was so severe that the tumbler

broke in pieces, and portions of it remained embedded in the man's head. Previous to the arrival of Dr. Lester the man lost a large quantity of blood. Green was subsequently arrested, and remanded to jail, without the option of bail. Galvin remains in a very precarious condition. J. J. Burke, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on July 4th, at Willsgrove, one mile from Ballinaber, on the body of John Regan, who died suddenly on the previous day. The jury returned a verdict of death from "disease of the heart."

NOTICE.

E. GOODRICH, (From London, England) IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF PAPER-HANGING, KALSOMINING AND GRAINING, In the best style and at lowest rates.

The Patronage of the Public is Respectfully Solicited. Address: 304 Ridout Street, opposite McParlane's Hotel.

40-10 SIGN WRITING A SPECIALTY. SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

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

of the purest brands, which will be sold at figures to suit the times.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY TO ANY PART OF THE CITY. Call and inspect the new stock just arrived.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 169 DUNDAS STREET, 40-10 Nearly opposite new Federal Bank.

THE NATIONAL POLICY. —FOR— CANADA, PAY AS YOU GO

In anticipation of an advance in the Tariff we purchased largely CANADIAN, ENGLISH and FOREIGN Dry Goods. The advance in duties from 17 to 29, 30 and 35 per cent. will not affect our customers, as we will sell at the OLD Low Prices this season.

We have the largest Dry Goods Stock west of Toronto, full of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerings, Venturians, Worsteds, Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, English and Canadian Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Millinery, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and smallwares

READY MADE CLOTHING A large stock, cheap. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER in first-class style. DRESSMAKING. GEO. D. SUTHERLAND & CO., 158 DUNDAS STREET.

THE POPULAR GROCERY Is where every person can get goods of the CHEAPEST AND BEST quality in the city.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS Wholesale and Retail. JOHN SCANDRETT, Directly opposite Strong's Hotel, 175 Dundas-St. 5-10

1879. SPRING 1879. NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! OPENING DAILY

J. J. GIBBONS' CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING, 199 DUNDAS STREET. All goods in Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns) PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and public buildings outside of the city, with Plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 326 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42-1y

J. W. ASHBURY, Successor to Puddicombe & Glass, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 115 Dundas St., London. All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 40-1y

GRECIAN FAIENCE, Reproduced by Swiss Artists.

COPIES

ANTIQUITIES

EXCAVATED BY HERR SCHLEIMANN AT MYCENÆ.

Majolica from Minton's, Parian from Wedgwood's.

BUSTS—Bethoven, Mozart, Hayden, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Wilson, Goethe, Clyde, Scott, Grant, &c., &c.

Statuettes—Dante and Beatrice, Eye and Forbidden Fruit, Morning and Evening Dew, Zenobia, Power of Love, Love's Tokens, Art, Science and Comedy.

THE PUREST BRANDS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT FIGURES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY TO ANY PART OF THE CITY. Call and inspect the new stock just arrived.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 169 DUNDAS STREET, 40-10 Nearly opposite new Federal Bank.

THE NATIONAL POLICY. —FOR— CANADA, PAY AS YOU GO

In anticipation of an advance in the Tariff we purchased largely CANADIAN, ENGLISH and FOREIGN Dry Goods. The advance in duties from 17 to 29, 30 and 35 per cent. will not affect our customers, as we will sell at the OLD Low Prices this season.

We have the largest Dry Goods Stock west of Toronto, full of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerings, Venturians, Worsteds, Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, English and Canadian Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Millinery, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and smallwares

READY MADE CLOTHING A large stock, cheap. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER in first-class style. DRESSMAKING. GEO. D. SUTHERLAND & CO., 158 DUNDAS STREET.

THE POPULAR GROCERY Is where every person can get goods of the CHEAPEST AND BEST quality in the city.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS Wholesale and Retail. JOHN SCANDRETT, Directly opposite Strong's Hotel, 175 Dundas-St. 5-10

1879. SPRING 1879. NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! OPENING DAILY

J. J. GIBBONS' CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING, 199 DUNDAS STREET. All goods in Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns) PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and public buildings outside of the city, with Plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 326 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42-1y

J. W. ASHBURY, Successor to Puddicombe & Glass, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 115 Dundas St., London. All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 40-1y

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST, STRONG'S HOTEL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. For the dispensing of PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, foreign and domestic, for medicinal use only. Open on Sundays for Dispensing. 39-1y

J. DOYLE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, ETC., SOUTHWICK BLOCK, TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS AGENT FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. 3-1y

HARDY'S GROCERY, 358 RICHMOND ST.

The choicest Family Groceries, Fresh Teas, Pure Coffees, and spices, well assorted stock of Woodens and Willow Ware, and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Prices to suit the times.

Remember the Store! Sixth Door South of King Street, LONDON, ONT. 42-1y

W. L. CARRIE, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, 417 RICHMOND STREET, Opposite the office of the Advertiser.

\*A large stock of Sheet Music constantly on hand. Music not in stock can be procured in a few days. 38-1y

THE POPULAR GROCERY. T. E. O'CALLAGHAN Has opened out one of the CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY GROCERIES! EVER SEEN IN LONDON.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH AND CHEAP. Goods delivered promptly. Call and see. Don't forget the place. "THE RED FRONT," Next to the City Hotel, 25 DUNDAS STREET. 38-1y

GOTHIC HALL. ESTABLISHED 1846. MITCHELL'S ELIXIR BEEF, WINE & IRON.

This preparation combines nutriment with stimulants, and will be found invaluable in weakness, pallor, and all cases of sudden exhaustion or debility. The stimulant properties of the WINE in this ELIXIR are so modified that it may be taken by the most delicate. The valuable medical properties of this ELIXIR make it the most valuable nutritive tonic in use. Prepared by B. A. MITCHELL & SON, 114 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. 39-1y

HELLO! WHY DON'T YOU CALL AT SCARROW'S and get your Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.? He makes better goods and sells them cheaper than any other firm in Canada. Fact: Our Oak-Tanned Leather Harness lasts a lifetime. WM. SCARROW, 25 DUNDAS STREET. ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, & C. The only house in the city having a Carriage of the City's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE, 302, King St., London, Private Residence, 24 King Street.

EDY BROS. PHOTOGRAPHERS, ARTISTS IN CRAYON, WATER COLORS, INK, OIL, 280 DUNDAS STREET. Defy competition in their profession, and are prepared to do the finest work in all its branches. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CHILDREN. EDY BROS., 280 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT. London Oct., 25, 1878. 3-1y



ESTABLISHED 1848. THE VERY CHOICEST FAMILY GROCERIES, AND WINES LIQUORS

of the purest brands, which will be sold at figures to suit the times.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY TO ANY PART OF THE CITY. Call and inspect the new stock just arrived.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 169 DUNDAS STREET, 40-10 Nearly opposite new Federal Bank.

THE NATIONAL POLICY. —FOR— CANADA, PAY AS YOU GO

In anticipation of an advance in the Tariff we purchased largely CANADIAN, ENGLISH and FOREIGN Dry Goods. The advance in duties from 17 to 29, 30 and 35 per cent. will not affect our customers, as we will sell at the OLD Low Prices this season.

We have the largest Dry Goods Stock west of Toronto, full of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doerings, Venturians, Worsteds, Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, English and Canadian Shirtings, Cottons, Prints, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Millinery, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery and smallwares

READY MADE CLOTHING A large stock, cheap. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER in first-class style. DRESSMAKING. GEO. D. SUTHERLAND & CO., 158 DUNDAS STREET.

THE POPULAR GROCERY Is where every person can get goods of the CHEAPEST AND BEST quality in the city.

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS Wholesale and Retail. JOHN SCANDRETT, Directly opposite Strong's Hotel, 175 Dundas-St. 5-10

1879. SPRING 1879. NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! OPENING DAILY

J. J. GIBBONS' CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING, 199 DUNDAS STREET. All goods in Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

L. G. JOLLIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns) PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER BELL HANGER, ETC.

Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and public buildings outside of the city, with Plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 326 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42-1y

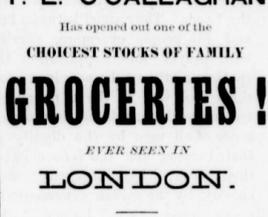
J. W. ASHBURY, Successor to Puddicombe & Glass, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 115 Dundas St., London. All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 40-1y

W. T. STRONG, PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST, STRONG'S HOTEL BLOCK.

The greatest possible care taken in the selection of PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. For the dispensing of PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

A choice stock of pure wines and liquors, foreign and domestic, for medicinal use only. Open on Sundays for Dispensing. 39-1y

J. DOYLE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, ETC., SOUTHWICK BLOCK, TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS AGENT FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. 3-1y



HELLO! WHY DON'T YOU CALL AT SCARROW'S and get your Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.? He makes better goods and sells them cheaper than any other firm in Canada. Fact: Our Oak-Tanned Leather Harness lasts a lifetime. WM. SCARROW, 25 DUNDAS STREET. ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, & C. The only house in the city having a Carriage of the City's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSE FOR HIRE, 302, King St., London, Private Residence, 24 King Street.

EDY BROS. PHOTOGRAPHERS, ARTISTS IN CRAYON, WATER COLORS, INK, OIL, 280 DUNDAS STREET. Defy competition in their profession, and are prepared to do the finest work in all its branches. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CHILDREN. EDY BROS., 280 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT. London Oct., 25, 1878. 3-1y



TELEGRAPHIC.

UNITED STATES.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 31.—The steam yacht Josephine capized opposite Clayton, New York, at nine o'clock this morning. Five ladies were drowned. Their names are Mrs. Purcell, Binghamton; Mrs. Berkaton and daughter, Miss Pollock and Miss Bestwick, Kerwood.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Gen. Terry received to-night a dispatch from Gen. Miles, dated camp on Rock Creek, eight miles south of the boundary, saying that Sitting Bull's band of Sioux fled northward to the Wood Mountain, leaving their property scattered along the route for fifty miles. The Sioux estimated their number at 5,000, including 2,000 fighting men. Miles says he believes his force sufficient to deal with all the Indians Sitting Bull can muster.

Memphis, August 2.—Much alarm is felt here at the prospect of disturbance arising from the stand taken by the negroes. The Minute Men are now thoroughly organized, and number 200. The Howard Association have \$20,000 on hand, and the expense is about \$250 a day, but is daily increasing.

Memphis, Tenn., August 2.—Eight more cases of fever were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon. Among the number were E. Moon and Joe. Waters. Five additional deaths occurred to-day. Total deaths for the week ending six o'clock this afternoon were 44; yellow fever 26. Last week the total deaths were 77; yellow fever, 34. Physicians are sanguine that the maximum death rate has been reached, and a decrease in the number of deaths can reasonably be expected. A drenching rain fell this afternoon.

Memphis, August 2.—Six cases of fever and two deaths since last night. Miss Endosa Athey, daughter of the Chief of Police, died at Raleigh this morning. Her mother's condition is unfavorable. The last passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville road left last night. No mails received by that route this morning. The fever is declared epidemic to-night.

Memphis, Tenn., August 3.—Twelve new cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, six of whom were colored. Two deaths have occurred—Fritz Wehrum and Maggie Downey. The death rate to date has been 33 per cent.

Memphis, Tenn., August 5.—Eighteen cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day, ten of whom were colored. Two additional deaths have occurred, John Waters and Ida Repter. The fever is gradually spreading.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 5.—It is reported that the city is entirely free from yellow fever.

Galveston, Texas, August 2.—A special from San Antonio says advices from Colonel Valdez, at Chumpeparas de La Fieve, Mexico, state that he has pursued the bands of Mesquero and Lipan Indians, which have been raiding that country. They carried off 250 horses and killed fifteen persons in Mexico, and are now raiding into Texas. The United States troops are out in detachments engaged in scouting.

ZULULAND.

London, August 3.—A Cape Town dispatch dated July 18, says: "Crested Cavalry have burned Ondini and Mugoondo on the eastern line of the British advance. Dabulnazi, Cetewayo's brother and several other important chiefs have surrendered to Chelmsford."

London, August 3.—Sir Garnet Wolseley's dispatch to the War Office says: "I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers, and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal, reducing expenditures. I have given permission to Lord Chelmsford to return to England. I am disbanding some of the irregular cavalry. Cetewayo is said to be in Ingome forest." A dispatch from Kwanagwaga, July 11, states that the Colonial Cavalry Corps has been ordered to be disbanded.

ITALY.

London, July 31.—A Rome dispatch says that Gen. Garibaldi's suit for the annulment of his marriage with Signora Raimondo will be brought before the Court of Appeal on the 7th of August.

GERMANY.

London, July 31.—A Rome dispatch says the final decision of the German Government on the religious questions at issue with the Vatican is as follows: All of the exiled clergy who ask permission will be allowed to return to Germany; the May laws will be tacitly suspended provided the clergy obey the common law, and all fresh nominations are to be submitted to the Government. The Pope is satisfied with these terms.

KISSENGEN, Aug. 6.—It is denied on good authority that any arrangement has been concluded for the settlement of the religious questions between Germany and the Vatican. Prince Bismarck will yield the essential point in the Falk Laws to secure a modus vivendi.

London, Aug. 5.—A Berlin correspondent reports the Ultramontane journal Germania, which has hitherto been skeptical as to the probability of an early peace between Rome and Berlin, says Bismarck has recently received fresh communications from Cardinal Vica, the Papal Secretary of State, but its publicity is withheld for the present.

SPAIN.

London, Aug. 5.—The Times says the Spanish Bishops, at the request of the Government, have agreed to temporarily relinquish one-quarter of their stipends to the relief of the public finances.

FRANCE.

Versailles, July 31.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted the recommendations of the Committee to reduce the stipends of the bishops and archbishops, and to increase the stipends of the minor clergy.

Paris, August 1.—The Government opposed the reduction of the stipends of Bishops, and was defeated by a vote of 156 to 133 in the Chamber of Deputies. New York, August 3.—The Graphic's Paris special says the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has submitted to the Chambers a resolution providing for the sale of crown jewels, and for the payment of the money thus received into the public treasury. Their value is great. They embrace articles which have been handed down from generation to generation by the successive rulers of the

country to their descendants and many of these possess uncommon historical interest value, as well as great intrinsic value.

Nancy, August 3.—There was an enormous crowd at the unveiling of the statue to ex-President Thiers. De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, declared in his speech that the Government was resolved to remain true to the noble ideas of Thiers, namely: Conservative Republic, guarding national traditions, and the just influence of France in Europe and in the whole world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government proposed to ask a vote of £3,000,000, on account of the expenses of the war in South Africa, which, if not sufficient, would, at all events, suffice for the expenses until the next session of Parliament. The new credit thus asked for will raise the expenditure for the year to £4,500,000. The Chancellor stated that the new credit would transform the surplus, estimated at the introduction of the Budget, into a deficit of £1,163,000. He said the Government hopes to recover this sum from the South African colonies, and would ask authority to raise the remainder by Exchequer bonds.

London, Aug. 1.—A private dispatch states that cholera is raging furiously among the troops returning to India from Afghanistan. The Fifth Hussars lost forty men in one day, and the Seventeenth Foot one hundred and ninety-five by the epidemic.

London, Aug. 1.—The storm on Saturday was the severest known here for many years, and caused immense injury. The loss by rain, hail and inundation will be irreparable this season, while the loss of live stock is serious. The storm was attended by a fall of hailstones some of which were five inches in circumference. The damage to glass immediately around London is thousands of pounds. In a great part of Bedfordshire the hay crop has been completely swept away. Many cattle were drowned. Newark and neighborhood is flooded. The rainfall in Buckinghamshire is estimated at seventy tons per acre. Damage by flood and lightning is also reported from Cambridge, Norfolk, Guilford, Leicester, Bath and Monmouth.

The House of Commons to-day went into Committee on the Irish University Bill, Mr. Smith, a Home Ruler, and a member for Westmeath, having, after a protracted debate, withdrawn his motion, that the subject was too important for consideration at the end of the session of Parliament.

London, Aug. 5.—The Iron steampship Louis David, of Antwerp, bound for Naples, has been wrecked during a fearful fog off the dangerous island of Ushant, France. Twenty-seven persons were drowned, and the rest of the crew and passengers had a narrow and wonderful escape.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Several business houses in Hamilton destroyed.

Hamilton, Aug. 1.—The most disastrous conflagration which has ever occurred in this city broke out at 5.50 this afternoon. The alarm was struck from box 39, for a fire in McInnes block, on the corner of King and John streets. The block was a large five-story, solid stone structure, one of the finest in the city, and was occupied by D. McInnes & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants; Furner, Livingstone & Co., wholesale millinery dealers; the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and the Bank of Hamilton. The fire started in the fifth story, in the part occupied by Furner, Livingstone & Co., and the flames spread with lightning rapidity. Although the firemen were promptly on hand, the fire had already made great headway, and was sweeping everything before it, making all efforts to stay its progress unavailing. So scorching was the heat that the firemen were unable at first to play on the burning building, and it was not until the fire had reached the centre of the block, that the water on fire several times, but by strenuous efforts these fires were extinguished, and the fire confined to John and King streets. The bank books and Messrs. McInnes' books were all saved. So black looking at one time was the prospect that assistance was telegraphed for to St. Catharines and Toronto, but by 9.30 the fire had about burnt itself out; not, however, until McInnes' building was completely gutted. The fine new warehouse of Sanford, Vail & Buckley, occupied also on the ground floor by the Merchants' Bank and Dixon Bros., wholesale fruit dealers, was badly burned. The bank books are, doubtless, safe as the fire did not attain such headway in this building. The total loss will reach over half a million dollars. Some insurance companies will lose heavily.

Hamilton, Aug. 2.—It was hoped that the disastrous fire of last night had passed with no fatal accident, but we have to chronicle a terrible one in the morning. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. Hennessey, with C. Powell, Wm. Ogilvie and John Rogers, proceeded to open the vaults of the Bank of Hamilton. In the meantime, James Ivory, William Seymour and John Nibbs, employees of the gas works, proceeded to fix the gas-pipe at the northeast corner of the building. At 7.30 the wall fell with a fearful crash. Hennessey and his companions escaped with their lives, Powell being struck on the leg, Ivory and his companions were buried in the ruins, and their bodies have not yet been recovered, and the debris is so hot that it is impossible to do anything at present.

Hamilton, Aug. 3.—This morning a married man named James Hancock, sitting on Locomotive street, while engaged in oiling the upper portion of a derrick in course of erection for hoisting stone out of the basement of the McInnes Block destroyed by fire on Friday, in order to recover the bodies of the three men buried in the ruins Saturday morning, was precipitated into the stone and debris below, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, and striking on his forehead had his skull fractured so badly that the brains protruded. The man was conveyed to his house, where he died in a short time after.

Hamilton, Aug. 5.—This morning the body operations to recover the bodies of

the three victims of Saturday's accident were recommenced, and about eight o'clock the first of the bodies, that of Nibbs, was found, and the other two in quick succession, being only about six feet from each other. They were found under an area into which they had run, but the terrible weight had crushed it in upon them. One of the bodies gave the appearance of being suffocated. They are in an advanced state of decomposition. An inquest will be held immediately. The bodies are now at the Morgue awaiting it.

HAMILTON LETTER.

THE GREAT FIRE—RETURN OF HIS LORDSHIP—NEW STATUE FOR ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

Special Correspondence of the Record.—From day to day our Hamilton dailies published glowing accounts of new manufacturing and other industrial enterprises, and it was gratifying to every well-wisher of our commonwealth to see the great number of men who would find profitable employment within those new undertakings. Everything seemed to go well with our thriving city, and all were satisfied that we were making long strides towards prosperity, and that hard times belonged once more to the past. So we calculated, as the "Yankee" would say, but we were to be awakened from our dreams by the peal of the fire-bells and the clang and the noise of hurrying fire-engines, the cries of firemen and the commands of their officers; and it was the long and continued peals of the fire-bells which brought me to the scene of the conflagration, instead of sitting quietly in our splendid St. Patrick's Church to listen to the choir, of which I intended to speak this week. This fire is a great calamity to our city. Besides the immense destruction of property, the loss of life, etc., it leaves about one thousand men out of employment. The actual losses, between Messrs. McInnes, Vail & Buckley, Furner & Livingstone, and others, will amount to over one million of dollars, and, as far as I can learn, that amount is not half covered by insurance. Almost every building consumed by fire might have been called an ornament to the city, especially McInnes' block, which was a very beautiful structure, in modern style of architecture, with all modern improvements, and built of Ohio stone. I think those gentlemen will never erect another costly block again, but will build a much plainer structure. Three men who were detailed by the Gas Company to turn off the gas in the ruined buildings were killed by falling walls. Their bodies have not been recovered yet, although men are working at the place day and night. May this be the last conflagration it shall be our lot to witness, and may the cities that a lesson by this fire, because our waterworks did not seem to have the desired pressure, and on the other hand that modern commodity, the elevator, acts like a mammoth chimney for a fire. It carries the flames to every story with lightning rapidity and devours everything in its way, in spite of sufficient pressure and water-supply.

His Lordship, after an absence of one week, arrived home again, much improved in health.

A marble statue, brought by His Lordship from Italy, is unpacked, and will be erected on St. Mary's altar. The statue, which is a masterpiece of sculpture, represents the Blessed Virgin, and is executed in the finest Italian pure white marble. Judges pronounce the figure well worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

CHEMURIN.

Hamilton, Aug. 4, 1879.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Stratford, July 31.—John Rutherford, confined in Stratford jail, awaiting trial at fall assizes for forgery, escaped from jail last night. He sawed the bars of his cell in which he was confined, opened another door with a chisel, and placed a board against the outside wall, climbed over and was free. He had made an attempt to escape before and extra care was taken with him, but he managed to get away. A reward of \$50 is offered for his capture.

Quebec, Ont., July 31.—Wm. McHardy one of the pipe layers on the water works, got his leg broken yesterday by the embankment caving in on him. Daniel Sharp, another of the gang, was seriously injured.

Three Rivers, Que., July 31.—Intelligence of a sad and fatal accident has just reached this city from Beauceport. A farmer of that place named J. B. Chamoux, when using a reaping machine on Tuesday, jumped from his machine in front of the machine while still in motion, fell and was dragged across the field, the teeth of the reaper completely severing one leg. He died in a few hours from loss of blood.

Oshawa, August 1.—A compressed air bath exploded here this morning, the proprietor, Mr. John Sykes, having one leg broken in two places by the plates of the bath striking him as they were thrown out ward by the excessive pressure to which they were put. A young man named Hunter, from Millbrook, was in the bath at the time, but, strange to say, escaped unhurt, with the exception of a severe nervous shock. The safety valve, it is thought, became deranged, preventing the escape of the too high pressure of air which caused the explosion. Mr. Sykes is doing as well as can be expected.

Carillon, Aug. 1.—Solomon Goavell, fireman on the steamer Prince of Wales, was instantly killed before landing at Carillon at noon to-day, being almost cut in two by some part of the engine.

Clifton, August 1.—The oldest son of the Rev. F. J. Fessenden, Clippawa, Ont., about fourteen years old, started out on Wednesday morning to go fishing and has not yet been heard of or seen. It is supposed some accident has befallen him.

St. Stanislas, Que., August 1.—A young man named A. V. Ellet, aged about twenty-four, disappeared on Thursday morning. His parents noticed he went away with very few clothes on, and thought afterwards that he intended to drown himself. His body was found this morning in the river. Dr. Desrivieres thinks it was from an attack of madness

that he committed suicide. His conduct was very eccentric for some time past.

Belleville, Aug. 2.—Mr. Abel R. Gilbert, a well known farmer of Sidney, was murdered yesterday afternoon by a man named Freganiser, with whom he had been engaged in threshing at Mr. Ketcham Graham's. The parties had quarrelled and when walking together afterwards Freganiser suddenly assailed Gilbert with the king bolt of a wagon, knocking him down and continuing to beat him until Dr. Coleman appeared and prevented the further abuse of the prostrate man. The assailant was brought before the Police Court to-day. He was remanded.

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 2.—Two prisoners, Delev and Magar, awaiting trial on a charge of horse stealing, escaped from jail here this morning, after brutally beating the turkey, Clark, into a state of insensibility. One hundred dollars reward has been offered for their capture.

Bobcaygeon, Ont., Aug. 2.—A most terrific wind storm, accompanied by torrents of rain, vivid lightning and heavy thunder visited this village about four o'clock this afternoon. Shade trees were torn up by the roots and carried some distance. The roof of N. B. Reid's house was partially blown off, and part of the walls of a new brick building in course of erection were blown over. Windows also suffered severely.

Welland, Ont., August 3.—This evening about seven o'clock a little boy, about five years of age, son of James Tuckey, was drowned in the canal. The body was found six or eight minutes after.

Hamilton, August 3.—Last night Mrs. Uphregrave was burnt to death. It appears that while she was attending to the stove she upset a coal oil lamp, and in her endeavor to extinguish the flames her own clothes caught fire.

Welland, Ont., Aug. 4.—A man named Shelly alias Elliott, who is believed to have murdered a man named Duocoy on a scow in Welland, in June, 1877, was arrested in Hagersville this morning. The evidence is not fully known yet, but he has been remanded for a hearing before the Mayor.

Brownsville, Ont., August 5.—A colored man named Charles Taylor was found dead in a cattle-guard west of Brownsville station on Sunday morning. At the inquest, held by Coroner Minchall, a verdict of killed by a train on the C. S. R. near road crossing, was returned.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, August 16, 1879. GRAIN.—Receipts during the week have been variable, some days fair, other days exceedingly light, but altogether less than the average. Wheat prices are without any noticeable change from last week's quotations. A good deal of new wheat comes in, but so far the market has not been materially affected by it, and the difference in rates paid for new and old is not so marked. The supply of oats has fallen off considerably with a decline in price. Potatoes—Are becoming so plentiful that the market is rapidly declining; best sorts at 4s per bush. Apples—Green and harvest apples in great abundance and seen signs of sale. One holder this morning offered his stock at 7s per barrel. Eggs—Is rather scarce and dearer, good lots will bring 13c to 15c per lb. Eggs—Are offered in fair quantities, and are unchanged in price.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED, and MISCELLANEOUS. Lists various commodities and their prices.

A GOOD PLAN.

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in stocks, by the "Two Charting Rules for Success," in Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular. The combination method, which this firm has made so successful, enables people with large or small means to reap all the benefits of largest capital and best skill. Thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one vast amount, and the combination method of operating, each shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are made monthly. Any amount, from \$10 to \$5,000, or more, can be used successfully. N. Y. Bay City Weekly Standard, Sept. 12th. "The combination system \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$50, or 10 per cent.; \$100 makes \$150, or 15 per cent., on the stock, during the month, according to the market." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, June 29th. "The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever adopted." New York Independent, Sept. 12th. "The combination system is founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co. Brooklyn Journal, April 29th. "Our editor made a net profit of \$100 from \$20 in one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free) explains everything. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 37 Exchange Place, N.Y.

MCDONALD'S ONE OUNCE STIFF HATS MCDONALD'S. ALSO THE LATEST SYLES IN GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

MCDONALD'S, EDGE BLOCK, 400 RICHMOND ST. TO KEEP YOUR HEAD COOL, BUY ONE OF OUR FINE LEGHORN HATS! SELLING AT LESS THAN HALF COST.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED. TWO CASES OF FINEST FUR FELT HATS, NEWEST STYLES. 179 HEAL'S 179 Dundas St. OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL.

CAUTION! THE PUBLIC are cautioned against buying Counterfeit Machines, sold by agents who are circulating false statements by handbills, word of mouth, and by their advertisements, hoping to gull some innocent. THE GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

D. REGAN, HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES! BANKRUPT STOCKS.

EATON'S "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, 142 DUNDAS STREET.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE in Prices all this Month of June! Last Saturday, at the "PALACE" DRY GOODS HOUSE, Four Hundred and Five customers were served with DRY GOODS. Cheap goods make lively times. We sell cheap all the time! Now in Particular! JAMES EATON & CO.

CHAPMAN'S DRY GOODS NOW GOING ON! Dress Goods, Worth 25c, 35c, and 45c, per Yard, 12c. Prints, 5c, 6c, per yard; White Diapers, 5c, per yard. Oxford Shirting, 7c, per yard.

RECEIVED DIRECT: FOUR CASES OF SPRING GOODS, PEOPLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE, 400 TALBOT STREET, LONDON, ONT.

JAMES LENOX. W. H. ROBINSON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, DEALER IN CHOICE DRUGS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, ETC.

THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY, OF LONDON, ONT. Has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000 to construct from pure metals, LIGHTNING RODS, and erect them in a skilful and scientific manner on buildings throughout the country, and guarantee that the rods will protect buildings from destruction by lightning.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY, J. CAMPBELL, PROP. ALL KINDS OF COACHES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS MANUFACTURED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMOVAL. NOBLE & HARGREAVES, PAINTERS, PAPER-HANGERS, ETC. Have removed to RICHMOND STREET, THIRD DOOR SOUTH DUNDAS STREET.

MARKET SQUARE STORE DEPOT. WILLIAM WYATT, Dealer in STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS, Con. Oil, Chimneys, &c. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. MARKET SQUARE, LONDON, ONT.