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Accident, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates, as the steamship and Railway Tickets to and from Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land bought and sold. Rents collected. Loans of effected on the best terms. Conveyancing effected on the best terms. Office done. Business promptly attended to. Office 2-373 Riemond st., London, Ontario.

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus 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.

TWO CASES

# SCOTCH TWEEDS

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Our Prices for these are the Lowest we have quoted.

# Professional.

F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Member Coll. Physicians and Surgeons. Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a Specialty. Office Hours—From 8 a.m. to 12 a.m.; from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. Office—No. 1 Wilson Terrace, cor-ner Talbot & Maple Sts., London, Out 39-ty CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEM-BER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homeo-pathic Medica; College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex, Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42-1y

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

218

McCLAREN, L. D. S., SUR-Richmond and Clarence, is prepared to support of the Strandford's Confectionary Store, opposite the Bradford's Confectionary Store, opposite the Bradford's Confectionary Store, opposite the Strandford's Confectionary Store, opposite the Store St DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-

BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT, bealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43 ly HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE Church, and nearly oppposite the School Ground, Lot 30x20 it. House containing four rooms, very conveniently arranged; good water supply, and a choice lot of fruit trees. Price \$400. Apply on the premises. CHAS. DANIEL.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING AND Mineral Baths are now open to the public. Terms—Family season tickets \$10, single \$5: single bath 25e, or 64 tickets for \$1: season ticket for swimming pond \$2.50. Open every day from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on Suudays from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. only. Mrs. HINDS, Matron; W. SMITH, Manager.

WM. J. TRAHER, MERCHANT M. J. TRAHER, MERCHANT
Tailor, 402 Clarence street, 2nd door
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# Situations Wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS Garding As young lady, a Graduate and Gold Medalist of one of the Upper Canada Convents. Has had experience in teaching, is thoroughly competent to instruct in all the English and French branches, every kind of fancy work, music, drawing and painting. Best of references. Address, "Governess," Catholic Record Office, London, Ontario. 42.11

# 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 Bruss Trade Mark. Needles, three for 10 cents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, Oil, Parts, &c. FESEMDS Bros., 233 Dundas street. 42.1y

# Coal and Wood.

COAL AND WOOD—NORTH-End Yards, No. 1 Richmond street, oppo-site Covered Skating Rink; No. 2, near corner of Richmond and Albert streets. Wood de-livered 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.

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

# FATHER O'KEEFFE'S RETRACTION

The following is a full copy of the letter of retraction written by the Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, of Callan, of which a short notice has already appeared in our Irish News columns :--"Callan, July 1st, 1879.

Church, and nearly opposite the School Ground, Lot 39x200 ft. House containing for comes, very conveniently arranged; good water supply, and a choice lot of fruit trees. Price \$400. Apply on the premises. 42.2w

A MERICAN WALNUT FURNI- The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest factories in the United States, where most improved machinery is employed. The furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate and guaranteed as good quality of work and finish as any furniture on the continent. Call and see our prices. Marquis of Lorne Red and guaranteed as good quality of work and finish as any furniture on the continent. Call and see our prices. Marquis of Lorne Red and guaranteed as (Walnut) at \$30.00; Queen Anne Bebsteads (Walnut) at \$30.00; Springs, \$2.50; Extension Tables, \$30.00; Sen-grass Mattress, \$4.00; Whatnots, \$30.00; Springs, \$2.50; Extension Tables, \$10. Furniture exchanged. GEO. BAWDEN, 171 & 173 King Street, opposite Revere House.

O REER, WIGMORE & MPHERS Son's is the place to get Paints, Oils Glass and Wall Paper, cheap and good. 206 Dundas street, London, Ont.

O F SHLAFER, MANUFACTURER for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, to red and sold and the censures and irregularities I have incurrent for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, and I humbly seek absolution from all the censures and irregularities I have incurrent for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, and I humbly seek absolution from all the censures and irregularities I have incurrent for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, and I humbly seek absolution from all the censures and irregularities I have incurrent for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, and I humbly seek absolution from all the censures and irregularities I have incurrent for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, and I humbly seek absolution from all the censure

said or done against ecclesiastical and discipline.

"Finally, I humbly apologise for and retract everything I have said and done against your lordship personally.

"Awaiting any further directions from your lordship, I am your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) "ROBERT O'KEEFFE."

St. BernArd says that there are three

# ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

August, 1879.
Sunday, 10—Tenth Sunday after Pentecost.
Feast of St. Lawrence, martyr; double
2nd class.
Monday, 11—Second day of the Octave of St.
Lawrence.

Lawrence hesday, 12-St. Clara, virgin; double ednesday, 13-Fourth day of the Octave nursday, 14-Vigil of the Feast of the Assumption. Office of the fifth day of the Octave.
Friday, 15—Feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M.; double 1st class.
Saturday, 16—A fast day. Feast of St. Roch; double.

# FEAST OF ST. IGNATIUS.

INTERESTING CELEBRATION AT MOUNT

becoming solemnity at Mount Hope Or-

\*\*Supply Across to the description of the part of the ime, asked for some books of light reading. But, as novels and remanese could not be found 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 sickof penance. The historian of his fire tens us that on recovering from his bed of sick-ness, he secretly left the castle of Loyola; hung up his sword before the altar of our Lady in the Sanctuary of Montserrat, and clothed himself in the garb of a poor mendicant, and begged his bread. Hav-ing made a general confession of his whole ing made a general confession of his whole life, he retired to the solitude of Manreza, where we are informed he inflicted upon his body punishments, the mere mention of which makes us shudder. It is unneces-sary to dwell on all the incidents in the sary 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 summary of the rules of the Institute, cried out.

mary of the rules of the Institute, cried out, digitus Dei est hic, "The finger of God is throne, "Beyond all her hopes, beyond all her houghts, will I repay this my faithful as possible for the poice for your sake, as well as for our own, looking forward to that bright day of ternity, when we, whom here in exile you guarded and cherished, shall see you guarded and cherished,

at their post everywhere. The learned and indefatigable doctors of this 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 appleation: "The body guard of the Pope."

Other devoted missionaries were seen going about in towns and villages evangelizing all classes of society, giving missions and retreats, reclaiming many that had been already led away by the novelty of the doctrines of the reformation, bringlight of the doctrines of the reformation, bringlight over to the practice of their religion.

INTERESTING CELEBRATION AT MOUNT HOPE.

Thursday, July 31st, being the Feast of St. Ignatius, the day was celebrated with becoming solemnity at Mount Hope Orbecoming solemnity at Mouht 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 superioress of the orphanage and convent is named Mother Ignatius, and hence to named Mother Ignatius, and hence to reason the saint whose the pand hoper the saint whose the saint 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 Monseignor Bruyere, assisted by Revs. W. Flannery and W. O'Keefe, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Father Tiernan acted as master of ceremonies. The sing-

Dear Rev. Mother:—I come in the name of all my little companions to wish you many happy returns of the day. The words, in themselves, are old, but each time we address them to you, it is with a new and increasing affection that can nver 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 send Him home a message every day, by the princes lears that He will forget, for we send Him home a message every day, by the princes 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 new marks of char-ity and love are your children receiving Almighty Father, ever new marks of char-ity and love, are your children receiving at the hands of their dear, earthly guar-dian." Then our heavenly Father bids His secretary write in the great account book another item to swell the overflowing measure of your grand reward. And He says to the courtiers who surround His throne, "Beyond all her hopes, beyond all her thoughts, will I repay this my faithful servant." And so, dear mother, we re-

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 immence 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 thouses and 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. Seldom has a more beautiful Parish Church been erected on this Island. While possessing all that an edifice of this kind much of the grandeur of a Cathedral. The symmetry is perfect, and the fittings in every part conceived and carried out in every part 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 c'clock the service began. Bishop McIntyre celebrated Pontifical High Mass. The Rev. James McDonald, of St. Dunstan's, acted as assistant Princil Rev. Allen McDonald. James McDonald, of St. Dunstan's, acted as assistant Priest, Rev. Allan McDonald, of Fort Angustus, as Deacon, and the Rev. Charles McDonald, of Georgetown, as sub-Deacon. The Rev. Stephen Phelan, of Charlottetown, and Wm. Phelan, of Montague, were Masters of Ceremonies. Within the Sanctuary were His Lordship Bishop Walsh, of London, Ontario, with his Secretary, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, the Revds. J. McGillivary, Dr. Walker and M. McMillan. At the Gospel Bishop Walsh delivered am excellent sermon, taking as his text the 8th, 9th and 10th verses of the second chapter of Aggeus. He complimental throad the second chapter of Aggeus. He complimental throad t

little orphan children. It was a matter of surprise 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, and delivered the following address, 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 law. the manner of offering. No people, how-ever barbarous, had yet been found who did not acknowledge among its religious rites a sacrifice. The preacher next showed that the Jewish dispensation was only a that the Jewish dispensation was only a type of what was to come, it was as the rosebud, while Christianity was the full blown rose spreading its petals to the sun, and diffusing to the world its sweet fragrance. The sacrifices of different kinds were likewise types of the great sacrifice that was to come, and even the sacrifice of Melchisedech who offered bread and wine, was typical of the Sacrifice of Christ, who was pronounced a priest for ever according to typical of the Sacrifice of Christ, who was pronounced a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedeck. His Lordship then proceeded to show that the Eucharistic sacrifice was an embodiment of all the sacrifices of the old law. This he proved from Scriptures and tradition. The peroration of the discourse was most eloquent, and was brought to a conclusion of the sacrifices with residual colorium upon the

> Too LATE.—A father displeased with Too LATE.—A father displeased with the ill-behavior of his twenty-year old son, tried one day to admonish him earnestly and to hold before his mind the principles of religion. "Father!" replied the youth, "you begin too late; you should have taught me those things in early days. You let me grow up in ignorance of religion, and spoke to me only about concerns of the world. Do you "remember that I one day asked you to let me go to confession? You answered 'No, you must work; the priest would not give you your daily bread.' If I do evil you must bear the fault."
>
> The Belgian bishops have published a collective pastoral letter condemning completely the new law on primary education,

The Belgian bishops have published a collective pastoral letter condemning completely the new law on primary education, and commanding all Catholics not to send their children to the reformed schools, and their children to the reformed schools, and not to participate in any way in the exception of the law, as, for instance, by becoming members of the school boards. After stating that all the resources which the Catholics possess must be devoted to the creation of Catholic schools in opposition to the public schools, they close their argument with the old Crusaders' cry of "Dieu le vent!"

church to the vault underneath, which is entered from the east side of the building The coffin, which was very beautiful, wa

# BOOK NOTICES.

Tangled Paths: " By Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey. New York: D. & J. Sadtier & Co. 1879.

We have for some time been warning our people against the sensational rubbish called novels which are put before us on every news stand, and on the railway trains. The book before us is one of special merit, and we have pleasure in recommending it to our Catholic friends who have a desire to fill up their spare time by reading a work possessing rare interest, a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and written for the pure sea of delays word. This is the desire of purpose of doing good. This is the class of literature which should be largely read by per oration deloquent, and was brought to a conclusion with a well merited eulogium upon the people of Vernon River, whose zeal and devotion had reared so handsome a temple for the celebration of the great sacrifice of the new law. our people. It serves to increase our love for our holy faith, and is at the same time

# DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The fire then extended to the pump factory of Mr. James Cousins, who looses all his machinery and a great deal of material, manufactured and in the run. Mr. Cousins estimates his loss at something over \$3,000. This gentleman has no insurance.

### A Roman Triumph.

BY THE REV. AN. M'D. DAWSON.

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.

Too long had sorrow spread its mourning pall er humbled Rome. Her fated day of thrall th Galba, Gallienus, Nero, flown, nd coarse Vitellius at length o'erthrown, ie joys, once more, the nations, far and

Powerful to sway. Now, as in pristing pride,
She bids her Cæsar home, the meed of fame
Decr.es, in triumph hails Vespasian's name.
Nor can she wait until the grand array
Her gates approach. Anxious she speeds

Mer gates approach Analysis away
Her wise and warlike Emperor to greet,
Crown her deliverer with honors meet.
Citizens and brave soldiers haste along:
Alike patricians and plebeians throng,
And crowd Rome's Senators the flowery way,
The path of him, the chief, who late could

The stay
The tide of ruin, o'er an empire spread
In devastating waves, that filled with dread
The stoutest Roman heart lest now their land
Should fall and forfeit all its conquests
grand.
Vespasian comes. Round his triumphal

car Lie heaped the trophies of victorious war. The allied nations willing homage pay. Sad and reluctant, Juda owns his sway.

Next to Vespasian, in the glorious train, Is noble Titus seen, who rent in twain The pride of Israel; and he, that son! In bloom of youth, who yet was only known For, valorous deeds, for battles bravely fought, And honor for his country, fearless sought. Each Roman warrior, then, of highest name Who often valiant strove in fields of fame With Titus and Vespasian, faithful tolled In northern climes, barbarians despoiled or sternly awed the Asiatic race, While Ægypt's sons compelled they to embrace

brace
The laws of Rome. They, next, fierce Parthian hordes
That powerful quelled, to Rome's aspiring
Lords
Made subject Persia's tribes, and by the

stream rand Euphrates, conquering, caused to

gleam
The imperial sword, who to indus' wave
And fabled Ganges, by their valor gave
Bright proofs of Roman power when high
could soar
Rome's eagles o'er each eastern sea and
shore. Downcast and sorrowing, came the captive

band,
They who for liberty in Juda's land
So valiantly had fought, who oft the tide
Of raging legions dauntless could abide,
At times roll back and almost hope to save
Their much-loved country fated to its grave

Near to the vanquished were the spoils Rome won
From agonizing nations, lost, outdone,
Struggling for liberty, now borne away
In formal pomp to grace the grand array
Of Cessar's triumph, by the glad Romans
halled
As proudest trophies, by the fallen bewailed,
The broidered robe, the cup of sacrifice,

wailed.
The broldered robe, the cup of sacrifice,
The golden candlestick, each costly prize
From holy shrine and temple rudely riven,
By fate or fortune to the victor given.
All rich and beauteous things that could
adorn

adorn
A Roman pageant in the train are borne;
Not Israel's spoils alone, richest dyes
Of Tyre and Sidon 'mid the pomp descries
The admiring Roman. Babylonian art
In rich profusion bears a wondrous part.
Are seen, in silver, ivory and gold,
Rich objects in variety untold.
There, precious stones, as if no longer rare,
Shine from their golden settings, rich and
fair.

fair.

Nought could surpass the marvellous dislay.
From every clime that 'neath Rome's sceptre lay.

Of many nations' wealth this 'dazzling show Moved slowly on, like to some river's flow.
Nor were forgot the painter's and the sculptor's arts,
Well planned to prove how Romans played their parts

their parts
In fields and sieges, 'gainst the strongest foes.

There a fierce legion, stoutly warring, strews
The earth with slaughtered enemies, when,

Forced gates and crumbling towers the pictures show, Best spectacle of allito Roman eyes, The worst of war's sad horrors 'neath the

t rivers, first from their mountain spring at sweetly flow, then swiftly ruin bring devastated fields, on either side e ghastly wrecks of war's destructive tide. xt come, for heathen Rome a fitting

sight,
Rome's gods, reputed source of Roman Of every shape and hue that Olympian powers. assive gold, with gems adorned, now In n

towers
A Roman delty. Around, with art
And skill set forth, some lesser gods bea

part
In the proud pageant, all curiosly wrought
In richest ores, by Roman valor bought.
Huge ships, as if on ocean's swelling tide,
Arrayed for battle, slowly seem to glide
Along the crowded way, a novel sight,
Amid the pomp and wealth that showed
Rome's might. Now, as, at length, the capital was gained The holiest task sublime alone remained— The gods to thank. Nor yet could this b

While of the rebel foe there lived that one
Who most defied the world-wide Roman And for a time, its vengeful arm could stay.

[The last of Israel's Prince of Israel's Pr [The last of Israel's Princes in the Roman forum.]
In times long gone had stormy scenes displayed
Rome's forum. Dreadful more the role is ayed o'er its wide extent raged loud and of wrathful citizens the surging throng.
Calm 'mid the storm is seen the captive

Jew,
"Hear me, O Romans, what I say is true.
Light in death's shadow shines and mystic Fate
Of times to come reveals the hidden state,
Great now your power, composed each civi
broil

broil
While victory rewards the warlike toil
Of Titus and Vespasian. Yet will lower
New skies, and war clouds fatal to your Will burst o'er Rome, and, as a howling Our land you've made, you, as is meet, will

The bitter cup, ye, vengeful, poured so free
On fated Israel. Sweet peace now reigns;
Yet ply in darkest Erebus their pains
The hostile genii, the cauldron mix
That swells with destiny, will certain fix
Rome's fate, to desolation ruthless give
Your city fair, mistress of all that live.
Foes press on every side. North, east and

west,
Speed fiercest hordes the Furies' fell behest
On Rome to execute. First tramples down On Rome to execute. First trampies down Victorious Persia the Imperial crown. Wealth, art, letters—all that is noble, grand The savage Goth and Vandal now com

The savage Goth and Vandal now com-mand.

Than Hunnic Attila, more barbarous still. Of sternest mind, indomitable will, A race uncouth from the cold Northern sea, Headlong will pour, and as the Fates de-

cree, Rome's boundless wealth will scatter far and Her kingdem whelming in the gathering tide. Her iil-assorted empire, part of clay, Of iron part, shall crumble to decay,

Of iron part, shall crumble to decay, Her name, so famous now, shall pass away While Juda's land that you, so cruel chose To desolate, shall blossom like the rose. And David's glory and his royal crowu Restored shall be, enjoy their old renown. A Prince in Justice shall the nations sway, And mightiest monarchs willing homage

[The excited multitude, delirious with joy.

torture and put to death Simon and John, the last of Israel's commanders. Swift to Rome's capitol the tidings flew, The people's joy to maddened frenzy grew. The last conquered enemies lay low! May now proceed the solemn pomp and show.

Swift to Rome's capitor the state of the people's joy to maddened frenzy grew. The last conquered enemies lay low 1. May now proceed the solemn pomp and shown to Jove Capitoline were victims slain, While smoke of fragrant insense rose amain. Pious Vespasian, veiling his dark brow. In the Imperial robe, poured forth his vow, in suppliant mood, to the Olympian throng Earnest beseeching they would, true and the control of the

long, rule o'er Rome, and ever faithful guide
Her destinies, maintain her hard won pride,
Humble her foes, grant victory, her sway
Constant secure, and gracious point the way
To glories new, in fateful war's great toils
Vouchsafe success, and, free from civil Let happy Rome e'er bask in the bright sun Of peace, through ages long, till time be

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

\*Domitian.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

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 whol 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.

On my arrival in the United States, in November, 1869. I was beset on all sides for the story of my escape. To meet this, and the better to protect the liberty and lives of the brave friends who helped me to leave the Penal Colony, I related as many incidents of my escape as could be described without introducing their names or assistance. It has always pained me to keep back so much that should be told,

thereby making it appear that I myself had done everything without assistance. The only "account" I have hitherto written was a wholly fictitious one, which I had to send to Australia to the man who was the manager of the actual escape. In case of his arrest, or of his being suspected of helping me to "abscond," he would produce this extraordinary document, and onfound all the evidence that could b collected by the Penal Police.

Fortunately, all but one of those who

helped me to leave the Colony are living to receive my public acknowledgment and gratitude. Captain David R. Gifford, on whose ship I was received and well treated for several months, is dead. To him, seven years ago, I dedicated my first book, and his memory will be always green in my heart. To those who have known the whole

facts of my escape, and who have kept silent so long for my sake and the sake of those who might be injured by the report. I tender profound thanks. Especially to Captain Henry C. Hathaway, ex-City Marshal of New Bedford, to Mr. Josephs, and Mr. Hussey, and Mrs. David R. Gif-ford, of that city; to the Rev. Patrick McCabe, of South Australia, to whom I virtually owe my escape, and to other friends in Australia and this country, am deeply grateful for their appreciation of my reason for suppressing the main facts of the story.

The Penal Code has ceased to be a liv-

ing law in Western Australia. In the following account, therefore, I need only suppress the names of those who are still connected with the Government of the Colony.

tralia, for April, 1869:-ABSCONDERS.

2.-John B. O'Reilly, Registered No 2.—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 7½in. high, black hair, brown eyes, oval visage, dark complexion; an Irishman. Absconded from Convict Road Party, Bunbury, on the 18th of February, 1869. the 18th of February, 1869.

For several months previous to the date of my escape, I had been resolved on and in preparation for an attempt. No one knew my mind. I had before seen so many fail that I concluded it was best to make the effort alone. Fortunately I wa make the effort alone. Fortunately I was dissuaded from this purpose. One day I was visited at the camp of the convict road party named above, by the Rev. Patrick McCabe, a Catholic priest, whose "parish" extended over hundreds of miles of bush, and whose only parishioners was consisted. were convicts and ticket-of-leave men. have no words to describe this exemplary man. His grand physical nature was 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 benificent 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 always in the convicts. He was almost always in the saddle, riding alone from camp to camp, sleeping in his blanket under the trees at might. 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 dis trict 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.

One day he rode to my hut, and we walked together into the bush. I had then made all my plans for escape, and I freely told him my intention. "It is an excellent way to commit suicide," he excellent way to commit suicide," he said; and he would not speak of it any more. As he was leaving me, however, he leant from the saddle and said: "Don't think of that again. Let me think out a plan for you. You'll hear from me be

He went away, and I waited weeks and months and never heard a word. Had it been another man, I should have doubted his memory. But he, I was assured, knew too much of human nature not to know that neglect of such a promise would be torture to a man in my position. Still, it was hard to think, hard to sleep for those months; and my trust in him kept me from working on my own plan, that had formerly made me happy.

I was not compelled to work with the

criminal gang on the roads, but had charge

of their stores, and carried the warder'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." to a place known as As I crossed it, I heard a "coo-ee," 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 with a friendly smile. "My name is Maguire," he said, "I'm a friend of Father Mac'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 touch at Bunbury for water in February (it was then December); and he was ing to make all arrangements with one

going to make an arrange of the captains for my escape.

I could hardly rest or sleep for the next Magning again. I feared 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 encouragemen from his direct and confident manner You'll be a free man in February,

said, "as sure as my name is Maguire."

December and January passed; and the news was brought to our camp by a pass ing woodcutter that the American whalers. three barks, had come into Bunbury. Fo two or three days I suffered an agony of suspense. I resolved at last to try my plan in case my friends disappointed me. I had learned to live in the bush by climbing for and trapping wild animals, eating the top-piths of young palms, and getting water from the paper-bark trees. If I could only reach the coast, I could go to sea, even on a raft, and intercept the whalers as they sailed from Bunbury.

I carried the weekly report of the depot

as usual, and on my return found Maguire at the race-course waiting for me. "Are you ready?" he said. One of the whalers, bark "Vigilant," of New Bedford was to sail in four days, and Captain Baker had agreed to take me on board, if he saw me at sea outside Australian waters; and he had even promised to cruise two or three days and watch for my coming out. Maguire had everything arranged. On

the night of the 18th I was to get out of my hut at eight o'clock, and strike into the bush on a line of his selection, where the native trackers would be at fault. I had previously secured a pair of freeman's shoes, as the trackers could easily discern the mark of a convict's boot. Having left the camp, I was to hold a straight course through the bush till I came to an old convict station on the Vasse Road, where I was to lie till I heard some one on the road whistle the first bars of "Patrick's Day." This was repeated again and again, till we were sure we both had every point agreed. Then we separ-

On the evening of the 18th of February wrote a letter to my father, saying that I would attempt to escape that night, and that I should aim for the United States in case I got clear of the Penal Colony. (This letter was published, I have since found, in the Dublin papers, two months after my escape, and while I was at sea). At seven o'clock that evening the warder of the convict party visited the criminals' hut, and found that all were present. He saw me sitting in my hut as h his return. One of the convicts soon after onnected with the Government of the Colony.

The following paragraph is taken from the official \*Police Gazette of Western Ausralia, for April, 1869:—

Instrum. One of the convicts soon after came to my hut to borrow tobacco, and stayed a long time, making me very nervous. He went away before eight, however; and as soon he was gone I changed my boots, put out the light, and quite sure we could cut off the came to my hut to borrow tobacco, and ported the vessel under full same than the convicts soon after came to my hut to borrow tobacco, and stayed a long time, making me very nerve.

We ran the boat through the pulled out with light hearts. struck into the bush. The forest was dark, but the stars were clear. I had not gone two hundred yards when I saw a gone two hundred yards when I saw a man close to me, evidently following me. I waited till he came up. It was a mahogany sawyer, named Kelly, whose pit was close to my hut. He was a good fel-low—though he had been transported for life. "Are you off?" he said in a whisper 'I knew you meant it. I saw you talking to Maguire a month ago, and I knew it all." I was dumb with astonishment and alarm. If this man had wished he could have put the police on the alert, or he could do it next day. He held out his hand, and there was a quiver in his husky voice. "God speed you," he said, giving me a grip like a vise; "I'll put them on the wrong scent to-morrow if I can." I shook the manly hand in silence, and

kept on my way.

About eleven o'clock I came to the old convict station, and lay down behind a great gumtree at the roadside. In half an hour or so, two men rode up, but they passed on; they were farmers probably, or maybe a patrol of mounted police Shortly after, I heard horses coming at a sharp trot. They halted near me, and I heard "Patrick's Day" whistled clear and low. In an instant I was with them—
Maguire and another friend, M——. They
led a spare horse. I mounted at once,
and, without a word, we struck into the bush at a gallop. For hours we rode on in silence. At last, Maguire, who led, pulled up, dismounted, and whistled. Another whistle was heard, and in a few Another winste was heard, and in a few minutes, we were joined by three men, two of them cousins of Maguire The third took the horses and went off after shaking hands with me. We then formed in Indian file, to prevent the discovery of the number, each one covering the other's tracks, and walked on for about another hour, till we came to a dry swamp, near

the sea.

Here, M—— remained with me, while the others went forward. M- told me that we were close to Bunbury, and that the others were gone for the boat. After half an hour's anxious waiting, we saw a light, as if a match were struck, at half a mile distance. This was repeated three times, and then we went forward. We found Maguire waiting for us on a little bridge across the road. They had the boat ready, and he led the way. We had to walk through mud up to the knees to reach the water. In half a minute Maguire reach the water. In hair a minute stagnife and I were in the boat. M— remained on the shore. "Come on," whispered Maguire. "No," answered poor M—, with a trembling voice; "I promised my wife not to go in the boat." "All right," sneered one of the Maguires; "go home to your wife."

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 earing. Then we bent to the oars with full strength. said. When the sun rose, we were well out, and could just see the tops of the high sand-hills. We were crossing Geographe 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 know whether the arrangements for a supply had failed, or had been wholly forgotten. But I had eaten nothing from noon of 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 instead with sea-water, and I felt instant relief from thirst. I tried this afterwards with good effect, ex-

ept that it made the skin sore.
When the boat was secured, we began search for water—no one thought of food. We wandered for hours through the dried swamps, and tested hundreds of paperswamps, and tested indirects of paper-bark trees; but there was not a drop to be had. The physical pain in my chest became alarming. It burned as it a blis-ter were applied internally over the whole inner surface of the breast. At last, to ward night we found a cattle-track, which ward night we found a cattle-track, which led to a shallow and muddy pool, into which we planged 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 kepeer of an immense stock of buffalo-cows. 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 water as soon as one of them could get away unobserved.

I watched them wind in and out among Twatened 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 blistering pain in my chest became unendurable while I lay, 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 respectively the partyes lived on 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 pos-sum marks, which I climbed, and pulled out a large 'possum. I found then, and afterwards, that this was indeed the very est substitute for water.
When night had fallen, Maguire

turnd, 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 the peppermint tree to keep away ants, 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.

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, was sent 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 vestly.

cut off the bark before she reached the couple of hours we saw her; she was steer-ing straight toward us, so we stopped pull-ing, and waited for her. But we were bound to be wofully disappointed. When bound to be wofully disappointed. When 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 nailed, 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 our boat 'Vigilant' passed on, a o its fate.

When the bifter 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 every mind—What is to be done now? Maguire proposed that they beach the boat, and go on to Jonnston'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 whaleships. This was agreed to by all, as the best thing

o be done under the circumstances. It was evening when we reached the more. 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 Bunbury and tell me when whalers would sail. They also said they would tell old Johnston, and ask him to give me some food and water.

It was lonesome when they 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 man's voice, hallooing. feared to answer, though I thought might be Johnson searching for me ently I heard my name called, and I answered. It was Johnson, a kind old fellow, and he brought me some told me that Maguire and his boys and horses borrowed from started home on horses borrowed from him; that I must lie very quiet all day, for the police troopers often visited the place, especially when convicts had ab-sconded. He stayed with me several started home on sconded. 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 to your wife."
As we pulled silently out to sea, we could discern M—— standing on the beach. It was not cowardice. He was a brave man, as he proved afterwards, and I hope in New Zealand and Austrana, and said overloard in the night, and was drowned, he had been in the service of Sir John learned the same news, being particularly learned the same news, being partic

police, and renewed his warning. He police, and renewed his warning. He said he would come to see me as soon as he thought it was safe. I told him not to be uneasy as I could get food, and could do without water. I do not know how the next day passed, and the next. But I was in no suffering except suspense. I killed my own food, and relished it, preferring it to that brought me by Johnson, but I did not tell him so. On the second day, Johnson's boy, a rough lad of twelve or thirteen, came instead of his father.

I had been thinking of the promis Captain Baker had made, not only to pick me up, but to cruise for me. Perhaps, after all, he had not seen the boat; and if I could go to sea again I should find him cruising along the coast, and looking out for me. But the boat in which we had come was too heavy for one man to set afloat or pull when afloat. I asked John-son's boy had his father a boat, and he son's boy had his lather a boat, and the said there was an old dory at the horse range further up the coast, buried in the sand. When the boy left me I went along the beach for six or seven miles, and at length found the boat. She was and at length found the boat. She was badly warped with heat and drought, but I rolled her into the sea with care, and left her there, tied by a rope of paper bark to a stake driven into the sand. 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 cur-rent going northward. Next morning I gave up pulling, and sat down to watch and wait. It was very hot; the sun flamed above, and the reflection from the named above, 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 draw near to make 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 sea, they decided to go to Johnston's, and get some food, leaving me behind in the bush, but promising to bring me food and 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.)
The dew at night and the cool air refreshed 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 Geographe Bay. By noon I was ashore, and then began a most weary w lk back to Johnson'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 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 crimi-

nal 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 too. Maguire could not dissent; so here We ran the boat through the surf, and was the scoundrel, coolly looking at us, We were and saying nothing.

That night we slept little ways keeping an eye on Bowman. We were up at daybreak, and soon after we were afloat. Old Johnson and his boy stood on the beach and saw us push off. We pulled straight out toward the head-

land, as Capt. Gifford had instructed. By noon, we saw the two whaleships 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 over-joyed. We pulled alongside, and I was helped out of the boat by the strong arms joyed. Hathaway, the third of Henry Capt. Gifford made we 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 till you know it's all over." And brave M—— also shouted his parting wish, which 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 " Mr. Hussey feared they might "Gazelle. seize the ship, so he said that a man of that description who had come on board off 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 grindstone, with my hat, overboard, while I lay hid in the Captain's cabin. 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 ge me re-taken. But one of them, atterly 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.

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 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 Castia was saw the kind of man the Captain was, Captain Gifford told him the whole story; 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 barked 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 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 Burs-ley, the mate of the "Sapphire," I was provided with a secure hiding-place till he obtained a passage for me on the bay," a skip of Bath, Me., bound for Phil-adelphia. The Captain, who is now my dear friend, Frank Jordan, of Brunswick, made me feel at once that the deck of an American ship was free-soil for a political refugee. We landed in Philadelphia on refugee. We landed in Philithe 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 free-dom are my dear friends still; and no oct of mine, I trust, will ever cause them to lose the friendship which began under such remarkable circumstance

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

# A DEFENCE OF CONNEMARA.

In a letter to a Dublin paper, Rev. W. D. Fahy, C.C., of Ballyconnelly, defends his people from the charges brought against them. In the the course of his

ommunication 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? And 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 of Catholicity, and hostile to the first confine them in your prisons and quench their hearths 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 Omey, 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 meanest, as well as the first, part in Connemara rowdyism, 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 proselvtizers. 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, in cases, and under certain circumstances, when feelings dearer then life are reviled and insulted, would not have a man's feelings if, heedless of consequences, he did not vi of society. In such a case it is death before dishonor. In certain places certain acts provoke to the violation of the law. In Connemara circulating tracts offensive to the religion of the people; tendering bribes in meal, money and clothes to be 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 just as far as it goes exonerates the criminal. Our enemies and the Government seem to have forgotten this. What they recognize else where they disregard in adjudicating for the Catholic people of Connemara. Their monto is, whoever dances, we must pay the whoever provoke, we will suffer whoever provoke, we will suffer for the violation; whoever are to blame, we, the Catholies alone, will be accused—"Quidquid delirent reges Achivi."

WHY BOSWELL WAS KICKED,-Doctor Johnson, sturdy Protestant though he was, kept Lent, prayed for the dead, and, as the Catholic World has recently recalled mind, nearly kicked Boswell downstairs for making disparaging remarks about the Catholic Church. When the foolish discussion was rife as to whether Catholic associations Catholics are guilty of idolatry in adoring the Blessed Eucharist, his clear sense pointed out the absurdity of the charge. He believed in confesson, 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, more 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 whith 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

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paper, Rev. W. onnelly, defends harges brought ie course of his nnemara drawn true to nature, e first principles to the first reland-the unity e question come Are we as ? And are the l spotless in the If the Catholics punish themsons and quench ressive taxation. the proselytizers nem not only go n under the wing they have begun mey, continued ulting letters, and officials privately trimental to the s, and thus take the first, part in hy should not an reat them accord-Government, by o put down only tive of religion, i , but friendly, to

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TATE.—Julian the red a pagan temple oted idolater. The

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Discontent.

rainings at the eage of the water throwing crumbs to the water fowl. "What! you here to-day! I thought you were going to be married this morning?" "Yes," replied the Duke, without moving an inch or stopping his crumb-throwing, "I believe I am." trabblin' to risk heaven for de las' twenty y'as, 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 Eree Press.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Here is a quaint aneedote from the biography of Dr. Marshall Hall. Dr. Wil-kin's had lent Dr. Hall the well known book, "Body and Soul," and as it was not returned in due time he sent this note— "Dear Doctor, do send back my Body and Soul; I cannot exist longer without it." The servant who received the note read it The servant who received the note read it (as servants sometime will), and, horror-striken, rushed into the kitchen, crying, "Cook, I can't live any longer with the doctor!" "Why, what's the matter!" "Matter enough," replied the man, "our master has got Dr. Wilkin's body and soul, and I won't stay any longer in a place. and I won't stay any longer in a place where there are such goings on!"

on one occasion Charles Dickens was upholding the theory that whatever trials or difficulties might stand in a man's path there is always something to be thankful for. "Let me, in proof thereof," said Dickens. " relate a story. Two men were for. "Let me, in proof thereof," said Dickens, "relate a story. Two men were to be hanged at Newgate for murder. The morning arrived; the bell of St. Sepul-chre's began to toll; the convicts were pinioned; the procession was formed; it advanced to the fatal beam; the ropes were edivited around the poor men's necks; adjusted around the poor men's necks; there were thousands of motley sight-seers there were thousands of mottey sight-seers of both sexes of all ages in front of the scaffold; when, just at that second of time, a bull, which was being driven to Smithfield, broke its rope and charged the mob right and left, scattering people everywhere with its horns; whereupon one of the condemned men, turned to his one of the condemned men turned to equally unfortunate companion and quietly observed—"I say, Jack, what a quietly observed—"I say, Jack blessing we ain't in that crowd."

# Hard on the Legal Profession.

According to the newspaper reports of a noted trial, the witness testified as fol-

He took the message to the defendant,

and he replied:
"Tell her to go to the devil."
He went back and delivered the answer

to the plaintiff.
Whereupon she said she would "con-

sult a lawyer."
At this "point" the Court adjourned for the day, and no wonder. -Uncle Sam.

A Masterly Stroke of Genius.

The other day a muscular young fellow, having an odor of the stable about him, entered a Detroit photographer's establishment and explained that he would like to ment and explained that he would like to have one photograph taken, but on learning the price he concluded to invest in a tintype. After taking his seat in the tintype. After taking his seat in the chair he shut up one eye, drew his mouth

RICE GRIDDLE CAKES .- One cup of cold salt, 2 eggs beaten very light, milk to make a tolerably thick batter. Beat altogether well and bake.

wen and dake.

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 tablespoonful of cloves. To be boiled four hours, and served with hot or cold sauce.

RISEN WAFFLES.—One quart of milk, one heaping quart of flour, five tablespoon-fuls yeast, two eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful salt; set the mixture—without the eggs and butter
over night as a spenge, add these in the
morning and bake in waffle irons.

FAIRY 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 two or three hours, then rub through a colander, upon a plate.

Egg Bread.—One-half cup bread erumbs 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 tins 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 apall pieces, two spoonfuls of there and a spoonful of lard, a since of bacon cut into small pieces, two spoonfuls of flower and an onion cut fine; stir the ingredients till 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 Sour.—Put two large tables fuls of lard in a pot; when hot add two
of flour and two onions cut up fine;
when the flour is brown put as much boilwhen the flour is brown put as much boning water in the pot as your desire for
soup; add salt and pepper and let it boil
a short time; break into the soup tureen
five or 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
is butter and pour into the soup. Be-

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: Nobody will know you from Sitting Bull."

"You go ahead," was the reply.

"Do you want me to take such a phize as that?"

"I do."

The artist took it. It beat Sol Smith Russel all to pieces and was highly satisfactory to the sitter, who paid for it and

going on a few miles farther we get a good view of it. It is about 35 miles long by 10 wide, and is in reality a widen-ing of the river of the same name, which empties into this basin. The waters run from this to the plains beyond by an outfrom this to the plants beyond by an out-let at one end, and finally unite with Carson Lake, which lies seven miles dis-tant. On, on we go to White Plains, (white from alkali) through which we pass and once again see more steam arising from hot springs. At the station, called from not springs. At the station, called after the springs, is a salt works, from which, I was told, a car-load or more of salt is shipped every day. The Saxon Borax Co, also have works near this

Borax Co. also have works near this station. Passing on we have no change to note, for we are again in the desert, and will be for some time to come, until we near Reno, when signs of vegetation appear, and so me cultivated fields.

Reno is the county seat of Washo county, and claimed a population of 1,500. It has not been long since half the city or more was burned, and traces of it are plainly to be seen yet. It seems to be a thriving seen yet. It seems to be a thriving acc. It is the junction for Carson and Virginia cities, the great mining sections, and a railroad now runs to those cities, taking the place of the stages of former days. Carson city is only 31 miles from Reno, and Virginia city 52 by the rail-

road.

Leaving Reno we go up the Truckee River, and as we go the hills are loftier, and more or less covered with scrub pine trees. As we go up and enter Truckee Canon we seem to have changed climates altogether when compared to the one we had crossing the desert. Continuing up the river, which we find first on one side and then on the other until finally we lose sight of it altogether, the mountains tower up higher and higher, and are covered with masses of black and broken rock. A few miles further on, and we pass from Nevada to California, and what a change. A few miles back and all was sage-brush and sand, while here we are in the midst of immense pineries, and as we go on we see that the timber business is well represented, as mile after mile is passed, and hill upon hill of timber is by the side of the track for shipment. Even here in the midst of the mountains we see a large brewery, showing that the votaries of Gambrines are here as well as

KINGSTON.

mento. Leaving Colfax there is not much now to be seen. The country is rough and mountainous, and on every hand 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 herds of Angora goats On every hand signs of industry are seen. On every nand signs of industry are seen. Here you will see a number of celestials at work in their gardens, so ue hoeing 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 bees harvesting the crop, which the Most 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 glimp of the Capitol Buildings. It is an exceed-ingly 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 west-ern terminus of the Central Pacific ern terminus of the Central Pacific. But the consolidation of the Western with 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 shape of the C. P. 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 employees of the company have a large hospital here located near the shops, and 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 are very numerous. A few years ago and this city used to be overflowed 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 Fran-co, which we will do in our next. JACQUES.

Figure 2. The CATHOLIC RECORDS

Figure 2. The control of the contr

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 guage 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 held by ropes until firm foot holds were made in the rocky sides of the mountain.

From Colfax, our next stopping place, we go from an altitude of 2421 to 30 at Sacramento. Leaving Colfax there is not sale and a sale ady described. It has sale ady described. It has a limited efforts to restore breathing were unavailing. His to restore breathing were since struck both the reverend gentleman already named that on returning from the Legislative buildings, they found him not so active as usual, and that his berathing was somewhat heavy. This they at the time, however, attributed to the heat of the weather. The facts as above related were stated at the inquest by Revd. Mr. Lynch, corroborated by Revd. Mr. Brown, Lynch, corroborated by Revd. Mr. Brown, and judicial, never displaying that hurried to the state of t

plexy, brough on by indigestion." The sad event cast a gloom over the city during the whole of vesterday. ing the whole of yesterday.

Preparations were immediately made for the removal of the body to Kingston, where it will reach to-morrow morning.

It was placed in a hermetically sealed metal casket by Mr. Lepine, having been previously embalmed under the supervision of Doctor Humbert LeRue. Duries of the supervision of the supervision of the supervision of Section 1988 and 198 ing the entire time a number of Sisters of Charity were in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Bonneau, their Chaplain, was also most assiduous in his attentions, as was also Rev. Mr. Bolduc of the Palace. Through the kindnoss of Hon. Mr. McGreevy, the departure of the afternoon train was delayed half an hour, and at a little before two o'clock in the afternoon, when the state of the state o the cortege composed of Rev. Messrs. Lynch, Brown, Lonergan, (an old friend of the deceased who arrived in town only vesterday morning,) Bonneau, Bolduc, Tetu, Fraser and other clergymen; a number of members of the Legislature, in-cluding Hon. Messrs. DeBoucherville, Laviolette, Messrs. McShane, Murphy others, and also a large contingent of the deceased's fellow-countrymen and coreligionists who happened to become awar

of the intended removal, followed the hearse to the seminary chapel, where the *Libera* was sung, presided over by Very Rev. M. Hamel, V.G., Rector of the University and Superior of the Seminary, assisted by Revd. Fathers Millar and Krien of St. Patrick's, as deacon and sub-deacon, the cross being borne by Rev. Mr. Lang is, also roled in dalmatic. Short as was the time for preparation, nothing was left undone by the Seminary to pay honor to the remains of the illustriou

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ceased. In the Sanctuary was placed catafalque surrounded by immense was tapers in silver candlesticks, whilst the sanc

Lynch, corroborated by Revd. Mr. Brown, and having heard the evidence and opinion of Doctor Russell, the Jury composed of the following gentleman: — Mesrs. E. G. Cannon, N. P. (foreman); M. O'Leary, T. Gilchen, W. M. MacDonold, J. Malouin, M. F. Walsh, Legare, J. B. Parkin, J. B. Duggan, T. Moloney, Chabot; returned a verdict of "Death from cerebral appoplexy, brough on by indigestion." The large of all criticism. — Dr. O'Brien, as is well known, succeeded the lamented below the results of the lamented shown down and the lamented shown down and the lamented shown down and pudicial, never displaying that hurried excitement and nervousness which detract so much from the effect of some good speakers. His voice is good and well under control. In a word, he is one of those rare speakers whose longest sermons are considered too short by the most intelligent hearers, and this is the most favorable of all criticism. — Dr. O'Brien, as is well known, succeeded the lamented considered too short by the most intelligent hearers, and this is the most favorable of all criticism. . . . Dr. O'Brien, as is well known, succeeded the lamented Bishop Horan, one of the best prelates, the largest-hearted, most accomplished gentleman that ever wore a mitre. A certain unerring instinct in the commun-ity pointed to Father O'Brien as the successor of Dr. Horan, . . . As an administrator, Dr. O'Brien is unexcelled.

The fine church of Brockville, commenced The fine church of Brockville, commenced by Father Burns, we believe, was finished and paid for by Bishop O'Brien. It is now one of the most beautiful edifices in the Dominion. He has also cleared off the debts which weighed heavily upon his cathedral, and, at present, everything is in a flourishing financial condition. We feel

present, everything is in a flourishing financial condition. . . . We feel certain that we have done but scant justice certain that we have done but scant justice to the character of one who possesses, and deserves to possess the love and esteem of every one who he honors with his acquaintance. A true man—a profound scholar—an able preacher—a trusty friend—a virtuous prelate and a worthy Bishop, Dr. O'Brien is an honor to the Hierarchy of the Dominion and an ornament of the Church. Dignities cannot disturb the of the Dominion and an ornament of the Church. Dignities cannot disturb the beautiful simplicity of a character so humble, yet so strong. He has reached his fitting place in the Church of God, and that he may be long spared to his innumerable friends and to the Canadian Church is the forward transparent of all who is the fervent prayer of all who appreciate true worth, sterling honesty, and nobility

frie worth, stering nonesy, and noomly of character." This prayer was, alas! not fated to be granted.

The deceased prelate received tonsure in the chapel of the Seminary, in this city, in 1853, and was consecrated Bishop of Kingston, in successsion to the lamented Bishop Horan, on 18th April, 1875. As a characteristic of the kind-heartedness of

le the sign of the n formerly accusdanger was near. ernal spirits disap-and efficacious was even by a Christian was the last effort ecall that wretched e; but the un-shardened and in-

Doctor O'Brien, it has come to our know-Doctor O'Brien, it has come to our know, ledge 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 Becord

Published every Friday morning at 432 Rich-mond Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

Annual subscription..... ADVERTISING RATES. Twelve and a-half cents per line for first, and six cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pariel type, 12 lines to an inch.

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THOS. COFFEY,
CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.

# LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. 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 it is subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its new 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 man agement the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore carnesty commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clergy and latty of the diocese. Believe me,

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 Both Germany and the Vatican agree to such a revision.

very rigorous and emphatic language the Irish University Bill as now pending before the House of Commeasure in its present shape is wholly inadequte 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 newspaper, sometimes admits into its columns articles from the pen of zealous contributers, who, perhaps, in their hely rapture put forth stateway, is a most excellent religious

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 degarded 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 challange 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 those 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

REV. NEWMAN HALL has renewed his suit in the Court of Probate for divorce or seperation from his wife. He instituted a similar suit some years ago, which was decided against him. Since then he and his wife that the only question of signatures have not lived together. He now remains to be settled. Roncetti, the renews the suit, having obtained, new Papal nuncio to Bavaria, who is as he alleges, information that will expected at Kissingen shortly, will compel the Court to grant his plea. bear a draft scheme, the details of The evidence which he has produced which substantially agree with the before hearing of this case thus far is decision of the Government of Ger- of an extremely repulsive and scanda many which was communicated to lous character, but the friends of the the Vatican, with the addition that lady insisted that this evidence is ficthe May Laws shall not only be sus- ticious and that its falsity can be pended, but ultimately revised. proven. A subsequent dispatch says Dr. Hall gave a most revolting ac count of the alleged guilt of his wife, and made a number of shocking state-A DUBLIN dispatch brings the text | ments respecting her, and then Mrs. of a pastoral letter from the Venerable | Hall went into the witness box and Archbistop of Tuam, denouncing in 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 mons. The Archbishop declares the 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 pretentions in Canada will have its Irish Benevolent Society. All that is necessary is to have a rew 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 pic-nic lately held by the Society:-All honor then be to the men at Port All honor then be to the men at Fore Stanley, to Father Flannery and Messrs. Ballard and Long, and the Irish Society gen-erally, 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 yet few there are who will accuse the reverend and witty Father Flannery of reverend 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 sentinents that should be printed in colden letters and framed and have ed in golden letters and framed and hung up in the house of every Irishman from Sarnia to Gaspe. We sincerely hope that the Society established in London, a Society

that the Protestants, Lord Edward and Bagenal Harvey, and the Catholic Father Murphy and Kelly Gillan struggled side by side for Irish freedom in stormy '98, and that to-day the obstructionist, O'Donnell, rises cheerfully after the obstructionist 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 greed ir test.

# 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-eminent-

ly distinguished by education, talent The city of Ottawa was on the 23rd and amiability, should on the very ilt. honored with the presence of this threshold of a career of high promise, galaxy of Orange wisdom. The oribe snatched from his people is felt on gin, utility and influence of this body, all sides to be a loss which, upon first composed of "knights," " sovereigns," consideration, overwhelms the mind and burdens the heart with sorrow. But our sorrow must give way to submission to the hely 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 itself sufficed to reprove 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 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-inchief. Confronted upon his elevation to the episcopacy with a debt of \$38,-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 aux iliary, decus et praesedium. 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 fillial 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

Kingston. But during that brief Orangeism. He found to his astonperiod he was so successful in his adishment that the zeal of his Canadian be soon again in his congenial eleministration 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.

masters," "chaplains," and "delegates" of every degree from unwash ed 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 senite debilitation, all previous efforts of this system of savage fanaticism and hy pocritical 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 afflic ted 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 istines of the metropolis applied terms of profane levity 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 uncouth, despicable turn out was never made by the Physiogs, or a tenth-rate penny-gaff rists), and then touches on the old circus. The roars of laughter which greeted the heroes parading in defiance of the frowns of heaven, and clouds spitting upon them in elementary wrath, indicated the harmlessness of their processioning." There was, besides the procession, a grand evening, to hear the leading exponents of Orangeism. Mr. Johnson, tor of the evening. His speech was 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 himselt on the walls of the memory of John Hillyard Cameron and defended Mr. Bowell from what he considered unfair and ungenpoverty and wretchedness, with that in crowding "William, Prince of bad failure. Something about a words of encouragement to the example were powerful enough to plause." He was followed by two charitable smile at the poor man, far too small to contain so many. draw frequent expressions of amaze- other transcatlantic delegates, who more in pity for his joke than the On the 25th of June, however, they

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 came and went: its mission was, it appears, to strengthen Protestantism. How far that mission was accomplish ed 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 further-

ance of these purposes. But in all

of every creed, class and denomina-

tion have we not had enough of these

CHINIOUY. 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 built originally according to the conversion of Roman Catholics in America-is concerned. In his last letter from Sydney the worthy pastor | the Basilica of St. John Lateran, the recounts the incidents of four differentattempts at assassination at Balla- | did ovation than any, perhaps, that rat (of course mock attempts by secta- he had as yet received. Kneeling on subject—the dollars—lamenting the it, the multitude which had not been scant support he has received in Aus- able to enter the Basilica waited for tralia. He concludes in these words: | the Pontifical benediction. After the "Will you send me back covered Holy Father had raised his hand and with shame and confusion for the greatest failure of my life \* \* \* or I shall go back to die of a simultaneous movement, and with gathering at the opera house in the broken heart." Poor man, we are one voice, cried out: "Long live Pius inclined to think he is more con- IX.! Long live the Pontiff King!" cerned about his pocket than about Arms and kerchiefs waved amidst a of Ballykilbeg, was of course the ora- his heart in this matter. He wont rain of beautiful flowers. The Pope's be as good a success in money mat- carriage was detained a considerable brief, incoherent and absurd. He ters as Widdows. Widdows knows time, and he, himself, accustomed as spoke of civil and religious liberty, how to conduct a show. Chiniquy does not know anything whatever about stage appointments. Widdows | His hood was almost taken to can sing a song, and he has a fund of jokes. No matter how old or how far-fetched they are, still there are behind His Holiness, and who depeople who never heard them before, and who will laugh at and enjoy them, Derry. From Derry, by speedy and, when they go home, they are thronged around the Holy Father, transit, he came to Canada, belauded inclined to the belief that they had the worth of their money. Chiniquy far as the Vatican, a distance of three can't sing, and he scarcely knows miles. Every new day gave proof of what a joke means, poor man. He a like enthusiasm. erous aspersions. Having succeeded attempted a joke once, but it was a Pius IX. was anxious to address Orange," the "Protestant religion," little pig his mother owned-the twenty thousand priests of the Church 'George Walker," the "Bible" and only pig, too-being taken by the who had come to Rome. The greatthe "County of Tyrone" into one brief priest for payment of pastoral dues. ness of their number was a serious sentence he concluded a speech of The thing was so ridiculous his hindrance to this laudable purpose. ten minutes' duration amid "loud ap- hearers in our City Hall smiled a The spacious Consistorial hall was by

months in possession of the Sec of had seen in Canada in connection with a joke as the Montreal Witness at telling the truth. He will doubtless ment 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 these ill-nurtured youths. The Council 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 confidence we ask our fellow-citizens is to be, henceforth, the rule of your teaching. We have to contend unceasingly with the enemies who besenseless spectacles in the shape of set us. Placed on the mountain top, Orange processions which have been like Moses, I lift up my hands to God, what its members called an "Ark of the bane and the disgrace of Ireland, in prayer for the final triumph of the the Covenant," but to which the Phil- the sole menace to the continued Church. I ask of you, my brother bishops, to support my arms for the 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. plans of Michael Angelo and rebuilt by Pius IX. The 24th, on leaving Pope was the object of a more splenthe vast place, and completely filling pronounced the words of blessing, the whole people rose, and by a he was to the demonstrations of a devoted people, was moved to tears. pieces thread by thread, by French ecclesiastics who were close posited the fragments as precious relics, in their breviaries. The crowd and continued their acclamations as

Mortreal Witness at h. He will doubtless in his congenial elereal, when he will a great effort to gain ost by his Australian e aid of MacVicar et al, eady Witness, he can and martyred, and all ing, and many foolish pen their hearts and open his pockets.

# EENTH CENTENARY ARTYRDOM OF SS.

R AND PAUL.

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aced on the mountain top, I lift up my hands to God, or the final triumph of the ask of you, my brother support my arms for they ry. Take courage, the ist triumph. I leave this our hearts, not as a hope, t as a prophecy." 23rd was consecrated the St. Mary of the Angels, an architectural monument, ginally according to the ichael Angelo and rebuilt X. The 24th, on leaving a of St. John Lateran, the the object of a more splenon than any, perhaps, that yet received. Kneeling on lace, and completely filling ltitude which had not been ter the Basilica waited for ical benediction. After the

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ner had raised his hand and ed the words of blessing, e people rose, and by a ous movement, and with cried out: "Long live Pius ng live the Pontiff King!" kerchiefs waved amidst a autiful flowers. The Pope's was detained a considerable he, himself, accustomed as the demonstrations of a deople, was moved to tears. od was almost taken to thread by thread, by cclesiastics who were close Iis Holiness, and who dethe fragments as precious their breviaries. The crowd around the Holy Father, inued their acclamations as

e Vatican, a distance of three Every new day gave proof of thusiasm. X. was anxious to address

of encouragement to the housand priests of the Church come to Rome. The greatheir number was a serious ce to this laudable purpose. ious Consistorial hall was by small to contain so many. 25th of June, however, they the hall, crowding its aps, the passages, the great and the outer co...t. The Holy Father, desiring to show his re-

casion. He began by thanking the

ed, whose special inheritance was

the Lord. They stood between him

and his people evermore, offering

with prayer and supplication the

sick, especially, in order that no help

may fail them in their last struggle

with the evil one. Do not refuse to

the little ones of the flock the milk

which they need. Let it be your

dearest care to teach them, to train

successfully contended.

spect and affection for so many pilgrims of the sacred order of the Grace Archbishop Lynch, prior to his departure for Rome, is a most interesting and instructive document, showing the astonishing progress the Church has made in the archdiocese.

Hamuton, Nagara Falis, Strattore, Line say, Guelph and Belleville. The Sisters of St. Joseph have also a magnificent Convent on a very large plot of land in the city, where they have a boarding school, and central residence for the Sisters who teach in the variety should be supported by the same city. They have priesthood, came to the assembly in more than usual state. The throne was raised a few steps, in order to aftord an opportunity of seeing and Church has made in the archdiocese. hearing the supreme Pastor. The Pontiff was preceded by the noble guard and the household prelates. As he entered the hall, loud and joyous acclamations burst from the assembled priesthood, for whom it was impossible to restrain their feelings of love and veneration. The Holy Father himself was deeply moved, and, gathering enthusiasm from the cross, in defence of our holy mother unusual scene around him, spoke so the Church, no matter from what as to be heard even in the remotest quarter she may be attacked. corridors, whilst those at a still great-The following extract from the er distance were visibly moved by Pastoral will be found of much interthe thrilling tones of his sonorous est even to persons far removed from voice. There are no readers who will not be interested in the words which | the archdiocese:fell from the lips of the Sovereign Pontiff on this unique and solemn oc-

"Fallen women, the most wretched on earth, had yet in their youth the seeds of faith and piety. The fear of God pursued casion. He began by thanking the assembled clergy for their attendance in such imposing numbers. They were the tribe in Israel, he continued, whose special inheritance was Charbonnel's time, has been finished and Charbonnel's time, has been finished and enlarged by more than double for the orenlarged by more than double for the or-phans and poor of all classes, old and young. The infants and abandoned chil-dren were not neglected and a refuge for them was established. Now the diocese spotless victim of the new law. Let is furnished with all the institutions neces them look well to the ministry entrusted to them, shining in the presence of all men by the dignity of their bearing and the innocence of advanced students in theology and other their bearing and the innocence of their life; by integrity and advanced students in theology and other sacred students. In the meantime, the great charity, by the golden ornaments of seminary at Montreal educates our theological students. Our greatest care has been to multiply learned and pious priests, are the interpreters of the word of God, you must preach it unweariedly salvation of the peeple might be more securely and conveniently attended to. to the wise and the unwise. Preach present very few people have to go more than four miles to attend Mass. We visitto them Christ and him crucified, not ed Rome three times, held one Provincial Council, consecrated one Archbishop, and three of our suffrange Bishops, besides bein loftiness of speech but in the knowledge of the spirit, never ceasing to call into the right road all who stray, and confirm them in sound doctrine. Dispensers of the divine mysteries

Dispensers of the divine mysteries of the divine m 20,000 persons; and many converts have been admitted into the Church. We have and of the manifold grace of God, deal it out to the faithful people, to the had some losses; a few young persons fell away form the faith through want of in-

every year; though some young men help to keep up their number. them, to form them. Be the faithful and devoted helpmates of your respective bishops, obeying them in all "In 1859, when we undertook the chief pastorship of the Diocese, we found in it thirty-two secular priests, and four Basithings, zealous to heal, in your parishes, whatever is ailing, to bind up what is broken, to raise up what is fallen, to seek what is lost, in order, that, in all things, God may be honored through One Love Love Charlet to France in ill-health; seven sor of St. Peter, and, under Christ, the through Our Lord Jesus Christ.
Lift up your souls and contemplate the remain in the diocese whom we found in the diocese whom we fou in it twenty years ago. To fill up vacancies, and to have priests for new the immeasurable height of glory preparishes, we ordained forty secular priests, and adopted one permanantly, so that the number of secular priests in the diocese at present is forty-nine, and twelve of religious orders, making in all sixty one; four are temporarily off duty. We have one deacon and twelve ecclesiastical students in various stages of preparation for the holy ministry. pared by him for all true and faithful parishes, we ordained forty secular priests,

struction and good example. They lived far away from church, heard Mass rarely,

They lived

never before assembled in Italy, or ministry. \* \* \* In 1859, there were in the diocese forty-three any part of western Christendom, nor, indeed, was there ever, or could there ever have been so great an occasion for their assembling. There casion for their assembling. There was question of celebrating the eight two abandoned for other localities, one was question of celebrating the eighteenth hundredth anniversary of the glorious martyrdom of Rome's first great bishop. So many prelates had come together also, in order to venerate also, in order to venerate also, it was a completed. The state of the Peter in the person of his venerable completed. \* \* \* In 1859, besides St. Michael's Palace, there successor, who had now, so long and so gloriously, borne witness to the Truth—the Truth in its plenitude, as first committed to Peter and his felfirst committed to Peter and his fer-low-apostles. The world was no only five (5) parish priests without perma-only five (5) parish priests without perma-ment residences. We have procured also ment residences. We have procured also a fine lot, of pine wood land, in the city of longer heathen, and no Nero reigned,

but the spirit of unbelief was abroad, and its champions were, even then, seeking to drive the Sovereign Pontiff from the Holy City, and were waging war, with as determined wickedness as that of the early persecutors, against whom the apostles had so successfully contended.

a fine lot, of pine wood land, in the city of Toronto, for a seminary, and have already erected part of it, which will be the crowning work of the diocese.

We come now to speak of the institutions of learning and of charity. St. Michel's College has been more than doubled at the sole cost of the Rev. Fathers of that Institution. The Christian Brothers bought the old Bank of Upper Canada, and added to it a very large building to serve as a College and an Academy uccessfully contended.

The number of pilgrims from all soft the Christian world who had The number of pilgrims from all parts of the Christian world who had come to Rome, on occasion of the centennial celebration, is said by some writers to have been not less than writers to have been not less than the content of the half a million. The presence of so great a number of devoted Christian people on such an occasion, was the

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

with a novitiate and training school for their own Order. They also established Convents from their house in Toronto, at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Star (The Sisters Church has made in the archdiocese.

We cannot wonder at this when we consider what an energetic head the diocese of Toronto possesses. Archdiocese of Toronto possesses. Archdiocese of Toronto possesses. They also take charge of the St. diocese of Toronto possesses. Arch-bishop Lynch is to Canada what John Nicholas, a boarding house for working of Tuam is to Ireland. Both are working hard for the advancement of their people in spiritual knowledge, and both are ready to take the people in the people in spiritual knowledge, and both are ready to take the people in the people in spiritual knowledge, and both are ready to take the people in the people in spiritual knowledge, and both are ready to take the people in the people in spiritual knowledge. The people is spiritual knowledge, and both are ready to take the people in spiritual knowledge. The people is spiritual knowledge is the people in spiritual knowledge is the people in spiritual knowledge. up the pen, like true soldiers of the of Providence, directed by the same Sisters of St. Joseph, has been finished, and enlarged by more than two-thirds. are at present in this House over four hunare at present in this House over four intri-dred persons, male and female, orphans, incurables, superannuated old men and women; in fact it is the House of every species of distress to be relieved. There is also a babies' asylum at Sunnyside. The also a babies' asylum at Sunnyside. The Sisters of St. Joseph have also given a branch of their Order to found institutions

in the Diocese of London; also Convents at Barrie and Oshawa. The Christian Brothers, in 1859, had ten The Christian Brothers, in 1859, had ten members here; now they are twenty-seven. The Ladies of Loretto had at the same epoch, thirty-two members; now they number one hundred and fifty. The Sisters of St. Joseph were, in 1859, sixty; now they are one hundred and twenty-five. Twenty-six died."

# THE SWEATMAN CONTROVERSY.

The letter of Archbishop Lynch prought to the surface a host of the lesser lights of Protestantism, all anxious to attack; but all groaping in the darkness, and not knowing where to strike. Several of these persons found space in the columns of the Toronto Globe for their effusions, but, strange to say, replies thereto from a Catholic standpoint could find no room in the same journal. A very able letter appeared in last week's Tribune from a writer signing himself "Vindex." We gladly reproduce a few extracts, which

meets the objections urged by the writers in the Globe:-"In relation to the powers of "mission" or jurisdiction, the Church of England is still less fortunate. A golden link in the chain of "succession" by which alone said perhaps once a month or so. A certain number in each parish fail to frequent their religious duties as they should; but by retreats and missions and sermons and chain of "succession" by which alone said jurisdiction could have been maintained, was severed at the Reformation. The Church of England swung herself loose from the rest of Christendom, and condemned herself to a state of isolation, barrenness and spiritual death. As a branch of the Catholic Church—that is to the state of the wishest to be accounted such prayers they are becoming less numerous

say, if she wished to be accounted such-and to be such in reality, it was the sacred duty of the Church of England to cling and to be such in reality, it was mescaled duty of the Church of England to cling closely to the centre of Unity both ordained and ministerial, and to accept with the heartiness of a faithful child, the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, the true successor of St. Peter, and, under Christ, the source of all authority and jurisdiction in the Church Catholic and Universal. She now stands in the position of a branch lopped off from the saving trunks, and her doom is to drop, to wither and to die. It doom is to drop, to wither and to die. closely to the centre of Unity both ordained and ministerial, and to accept with the heartiness of a faithful child, the supremis too notorious to demand specific proof that the General Councils and Fathers of the Church have uniformly taught and House "for a while would no doubt be deformed the manufacture of the Board and lodgings in the Brantford "Stone House" for a while would no doubt be om is to drop, to wither and to die. the Church have uniformly taught and defended the supremacy of the Roman Pontiffs.

The objection which our good friend takes to the "Real Presence" will apply equally to the other mysteries of Christian Faith, on the score of their incomprehensibility to reason and the senses. We believe on Faith but not on intrinsic evibelieve on Faith but not on intrinsic evibelieve on Faith but not on intrinsic evidence. The unbelieving Thomas was censured because he called for the evidence of sense. "Because thou hast seen, Thomas, thou hast believed; blessed are those who have not seen but have believed." Intrinsic evidence belongs to objects that lie within the natural order; but not objects which relate to the supernatural. Such objects are the objects of Divine Faith and in order to the exercise and merit of our faith are, during this life, enveloped in a misty veil which shall be and merit of our fauth are, during this life, enveloped in a misty veil which shall be lifted off on the last day, when "we shall know even as we are known," but now we are condemned "to see as through a glass in a dark manner." But, in reality, is desired in the Beal Prosence." does in stricto rigore "the Real Presence" does not contradict the testimony of the senses. To what in reality does the senses testify?
To the presence of the accidental or sacramental species which alone are the objects of sense, and which we allow do remain even after the elements are transubstantieven after the elements are transubstantiated. The great change, we contend, takes place, not in the accident but in the substance of the bread and wine. Now, the best philosophers are agreed that substance is not the object of sense, cannot fall under the cognisance of sense, and consequently there can be no contradiction of sense in the case under consideration.

God is the author of truth in whatever God is the author of truth in whatever order. There are truths of the natural order, and there are truths supernatural. Truth cannot be opposed to truth; consequently wherever a contradiction is alleged said contradiction is apparent only, but not real. It is one thing to be above reason, quite another thing to be contrary to reason. The Christian mysteries, such as the Eternity of God, the Trinity, the Incanation, the Real Presence, are above great a number of devoted Christian people, on such an occasion, was the noblest protest that could be imagined against the vain boasts and prophesies of the enemies of the Church which Peter founded. That Church was not yet forsaken or destined soon to perish, which, in the nineteenth century of her uninterrupted existence, could speak through soon many witnesses, the representatives of every civilized nation of the world.

### MANITOBA.

The Farmer's Advocate or this city is publishing a series of interesting articles on the ups and downs of life in the Far West Provinces. Persons emigrating to this section would do well to weigh the matter carefully before they set out. Sad disappointments often ensue when too great confidence is placed on the statments of interested land speculators. One thing is certain, that it is a very difficult matter to get along well there unless those who go are possessed of a reasonable amount of capital and WINNIPEG, May 12, 1879.

Sir,—I take the liberty of asking you to insert these few lines in your paper, for the benefit of the working people. I would advise all the people who have one would advise all the people who have one meal a day to stay home, for there are hundreds here walking about, unable to get work, and the only chance is the rail-road. The men got on a strike, and they road. Ine men got on a strike, and they have reduced the wages to \$1.25, and \$1.50 a day for old hands that have worked at the before. There are hundreds here that have not something that it before. There are hundreds here that have not enough to pay for board. They charge \$15.00 a week for board, and the poor men spend their money for drink; twenty-five cents for two drinks. They charge thirty cents for a barrel of water, and for farmers they must have \$500.00 clear when they get here or they will fail. I would advise no one to come here till the road is finished. the road is finished.

I remain,
A Well-Wisher of the Working Class.

# LOCAL NEWS.

PERSONAL.-On Friday last Mrs. and Miss Emma Smith, of Ingersoll, proceeded to Sarnia for a prolonged visit of several weeks. May they have a good

time on Sarnia's delightful bay.

SARNIA CATHOLIC PIC-NIC.—The annual pic-nic of the Roman Catholics of Sarnia will take place on Tuesday, the 12th iust., at Pine Grove, Port Huron. Dinner will be served on the ground. Arrange ments for the conveyance of the party by boat will be made and duly announced.

SUNSTROKE.—Mr. John Lewis, proprietor of the Huron Hotel, was prostrated from the effects of the extreme heat Thurswill be interesting from the simple yet conclusive manner in which he yet conclusive manner in which he Moohan, of London East, when he was Moohan, of London East, when he was suddenly seized with dizziness and severe illness. On being removed home and a physician summoned, it was ascertained that his illness was caused by a sunstroke.

A LONDON ENTERPRISE.—The other day, two car loads of splendid fat cattle were shipped from St. Thomas, being consigned direct to the Liverpool market. The direct to the Liverpool market. The animals were purchased for the London Oil Refining Co. from Messrs. McHish Bros., of Southwold, and were, beyond doubt, the finest lot of prime cattle shipped from the county of Elgin this year. They were in splendid condition for the ocean voyage, and must convince English brethere of the superiority of Canadian beef.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE, -On Monday, at Paris station, on the G. W. R., there happened an accident which very nearly proved fatal. It appears that George Odell, who is a brakeman on the local frieght went between the cars to make a coupling. The drawerbars on the cars did frieght went between the cars to make a coupling. The drawerbars on the cars did not join, but went over each other, and Mr. Odell tried to get from between the cars, but in doing so he was thrown down, his heel going under the wheel. In this position he was dragged a considerable distance and when taken position he was dragged a considerable distance, and when taken out was found to have sustained serious injuries about the head and face. His escape was marvellous. He was conveyed to his home in this city, where he now lies.

LAMP EXPLOSION .—On Saturday even LAMP EXPLOSION .—OF Saturday Verning Mr. James Cowan's servant girl took her employer's little daughter up stairs to bed, and left a large glass lamp burning on the sideboard. Subsequently Mrs. Cowan entered the room and was alarmed to find the lamp underneath the burner on fire, and the room partially filled with smoke.

After removing the little one in the bed to a place of safety, Mr. Cowan, who are the room partially and place of burner of the burner of the safety of the s rived on the scene, endeavored to blow out the flames. Suddenly the lamp explo-ded, and scattered the burning oil about ded, and scattered the burning oil about the room, igniting the bedding and floor. By the aid of several pitcher-fulls of water, and several pieces of old carpeting, the flames were extinguished, but not until considerable tamage had been done.

considerable tamage had been done.

The Boat Race.—The boat race on Friday between Mr. John Cousins, jun., and Mr. John Boyce, two young men of excelle t reputation as scullers, was witnessed by quite a large number of spectators. The course was from Springbank Hotel to Griffith's Dam and return, and the distance about two and a half miles. Mr. Cousins had been a hot favorite in the "pools" for some time, and those who had Mr. Cousins had been a hot favorite in the "pools" for some time, and those who had "laid" on him showed their good judgment. The start—a good one—was effected by Mr. D. Dodd, and a keen contest from Springbank to the turning buoy resulted. Mr.Boyce, on turning the stake, was slightly ahead of his competitor, but from that to the finish Boyce lost ground, and was beaten by Cousins by between nine and ten lengths, in 19.334. Therefore, Mr. Cousins is the single-scull champion of the Tnames. Bring on Hanlan at once!

Mysterious Disappearance.—Consid-

tax collector for the village. For some time past the Council have been applying

do, and a special meeting of the Finance Committee was called for Tuesday evening Committee was called for Tuesday evening for the purpose of receiving it. Mr. Simp-sen, chairman of the committee, called upon Mr. Lawrence and requested him to hand over his books to him. This he de-clined to do, stating that he would be pres-ent at the committee meeting in the ent at the committee meeting in the eling with the desired account. When ing with the desired account. committee met in the evening, Mr. Lawrence did not appear, and after waiting some time for his attendance they went to a reasonable amount of capital and a good share of energy. The following letter on this subject lately appeared in the Halifax Herald:—

Warney May 13, 1879 sent to make any direct statement in reference to the affair.

## IMPORTANT.

Our friends in Hamilton, Dundas, Brantord, etc., are particularly cautioned against doing business with any one reagainst doing business with any one re-presenting himself as our agent, unless he has authority from the proprietor of this paper, dated after July 24th last.

Mr. Thomas Payne, of Guelph, is fully

authorized to do business for the RECORD. Our local agents, who are well known and reliable men, may at all times be entrusted with money for us.

## NEW STORY.

Next week we will commence the publication of a very interesting continued story, entitled, "The Two Brides," by Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, L. D. This tale will be found of unusual interest. It has been spoken of in terms of high commendation by both press and records in the dation by both press and people in the United States. Now will be a good time to subscribe, and we hope our friends who already take the RECORD, will say a word for us among their neighbors.

time. The necessary tendency of a weak discharge of the functions of the body is to disorder its organs. Invigoration, prompt and thorough, is the only safeguard. No renovant of depleted physical energy, no restorative of lost flesh, nerve power and cheerfulness, has more clearly demonstrated its of the control of the c As surely as Effect follows Cause, power and cheerfulness, has more clearly demonstrated its efficacy than Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. In this prepara-tion, associated with the salutary medicines tion, associated with the salutary medicines which forms its basis, is pure sherry wine and certain aromatic comstituents, which imparts an agreeable taste to the article, and gives additional emphasis to its effects. In cases of general debility and dyspepsia it is invaluable and the desired effect is, in the vast majority of cases, remarkably natural appetite, which gives a relish for the coarsest fare, is insured by the use of the Quinine Wine, which at the Coursest fare, is insured by the use of the Quinine Wine, which also confers brain soothing and body refreshing sleep. Fever and ague and bilious remittent fever, are diseases to the conference of the confe and ague and bilious remittent fever, a diseases to the eradication of which it ren of the superiority of Canadian beef.

Prof. Sutherland, the stammering special ist, has returned to London to cure those ist, has returned to London to car.
who are afflicted with stammering or any
who are afflicted with stammering or any who are afflicted with standard or any form of impediment in speech. Scores of testimonials can be seen at his office from all parts of the country. Office 442 Wellington street. Consultation free. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Clothing.—M. Gould, Richmond street, has on hand a splendid stock of every variety of material suitable for fall and winter clothing, which will be made up in the latest styles, and at the most moderate charges. Now is the time to leave your charges. Now is the time to orders before the rush comes.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA. —We read in the Missions Catholiques that there are from 2,000 to 3,000 Catholics among the British forces in Zululand. To assist in providing for the spiritual wants of these men, Father Walsh was sent by Bishop Jolivet from Pretoria, and was at-Bishop Jolivet from Pretoria, and was attached to the army as Chaplain. He shared in the fatigues of the campaign, and was, it is said, with Colonel Pearson's force at Ekowe. In the meantime Mgr. Jovilet remains at Pretoria.

Jovilet remains at Pretoria.

Religious Education in Belgium.—
On the day following that on which the law banishing God from the school was passed—says the Constitutional of Hesset—numerous parents withdrew their children from the Communal Schools, so unpopular is the measure. The Belgian Catholic papers announce the opening of new Catholic Schools—the cost in some parishes being defrayed by the local magnate—in various villages in every part of the country.

# Note from C. H. Roddy, Norwichville.

Note from C. H. Koddy, Norwichville.

To J. G. Wilson:

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the remarkable efficacy of electricity, as applied by you, from your elegant batteries, as a remedy for Paralysis. I was attacked with this fearful complaint in my left side on last New Year's day, while skatling on the ice, which left me powerless, and during three months was unable to go out of the house, receiving medical attendance all the time. Being advised by Mrs. Caralan, and Mrs. Lanagan, who had received so much benefit from your treatment, I came to London and immediately began the treatment, and in one mouth received so much benefit that I am now able to attend to business and perform light labor. The result is most agreeably surprising to me. You can enter my name among your list of references, and I shall take pleasure in advising any afflicted, as I have been, to try your excellent mode of treatment. Feeling confident that if you fall to cure, the cure is beyond hope.

N. B.—Taese certificates of cures are published, not for the information of those in

pion of the Thames. Bring on Hanlan at once!

Mysterious Disappearance.—Considerable excitement was caused in the village of Petersville on Tuesday by the reported disappearance of Mr. Joseph Lawrence,

# JOB PRINTING.

We wish to inform our patrons and the public that we are now prepared to execute all orders for book and job printing on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and work sent by express prepaid.

### BUSINESS ITEMS,

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods de-livered promptly at the lowest rates.

H. H. Gore, 519 Richmond street, sells H. H. Gore, 519 Richmond street, sells the best ice cream in the city, made with pure cream and no corn starch used in it. Come and try it or have one quart sent to your house. Gore's home-made bread is noted all over the city for its sweetness, and those who have given it a trial will see the other.

use no other. Dr. Mothersell would beg to notify the inhabitants of London and vicinity that in a practice of nearly thirty years he has never lost a case of confinement, nor any case of scarlet fever or erysipelas, and but one case of typhoid fever; case of diphtheria for the last fifte He is habitually curing cases that have resisted treatment at the hands of other pracsisted freatment at the sisted freatment at titioners, such as heart and lung affections, kidney and liver complaints, and all forms of nervous debility, dyspepsia, etc. Office : - Dundas street, nearly opposite Reid's Crystal Hall.

REMOVAL.-Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept con-stantly on hand.

stantly on hand.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains Remeand Fringes, Eng. Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Fillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other bouses in the Do-

MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

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

A MOUNTAON, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

New Advertisements. THE

# ENGLISH LOAN CO'Y.

Books were Opened 21st January, 1879. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL IS NOW

\$1,204,900.

Next Issue will be at a Premium.

Hon. ALEX. VIDAL, Senator, President.
J. A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free,
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. CLOTHING.

MARTIN GOULD, MERCHANT THLOR,

344 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, now making up a choice lot of superior FALL CLOTHING.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY.

ADVANCE OF WAGES.

# 500 MEN WANTED

At Toronto, Brampton, Milton, Cooks-ville, Galt, Woodstock, Drumbo, and at Bolton Mills, on the HAMILTON AND NORTH-WESTERN

RAILWAY. WAGES, \$1.121/2-

Good steady men applying to the Foreman n charge at any of the aforesald points will charge at any of the aforesald points wite engaged.

G. LAIDLAW, PRESIDENT.

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# JOB PRINTING. For all kinds of Catholic Societies we will print promptly and at low prices,

Blank Applications for Membership, Constitu-tion and By-Laws, Treasurer's Receipts, Lecture Tickets, Programmes, and Printing of any kind for the Clergy and our other friends in the Diocese. SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

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Catholic Record, London, Ont.

TO THE CLERGY. J. M. LONGAN & CO.,

145 Dundas Street, LONDON.

We hold a large quantity of Marsala

# ALTAR WINE

(Our own importation) Which can be bought at a low figure.

# NEWS FROM IRELAND.

On July 5th, a boy named William Mc-On July 5th, a boy named William Mc-Kinsey, about fourteen years of age, who resided at No. 1 St. John's road, Sandy-mount, went out accompanied by his uncle, a young man, named Michael Mercer, in a cance, 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 Cockle and proceeded in their boat, which was a small one, to a place known as Cockle 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 intervented between the lake and the Strand was left nerfectly day. Mr. Mercer road was left perfectly dry. Mr. Mercer left the canoe and went to the shore so as 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

In the House of Lords, on July 7th, Lords Oranmore and Brown called attenmoved for returns of persons receiving police protection, and of farms lying uncocupied 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 requely 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 in a dis-turbed state, pointed out that the greater part of the country was peaceable. The motion was then withdrawn. In the 27 weeks following the closing of

public houses in Ireland, the arrests for drunkenness were 707; in the same period drunkenness were 707; in the same period previously they were 2,360. In the five cities in which the houses were partially closed, the results were—Dublin, since the Act came into operation, 689, before it came into operation 1,262; Belfast, 340, against 422; Cork, 162 against 179, Limerick, 41 against 54; Waterford, 36 against 59.—Total 1,268 against 1,976.

# QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On July 6th, Mr. Millar, Sub-Sheriff of On July 6th, Mr. Millar, Sub-Sheriff of the Queen's County, proceeded from his residence at Maryborough to the village of Rosenalis, 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 evic-tion 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. Millar understood the case and its ab-Mr. Millar 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 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 onerous 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 repreand give formal possession to the representative of Mr. Croasdaile.

William Lalor, a farmer, residing at a place called Knocklaid, some five miles from the village of Timahoe, 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 con-tinued 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 dis-

# 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 sman cases on the Crown side of the court heard appeals. Mr. Baron Dowse presided in the County Court. He expressed his satisfaction with the condition of the county. In his charge to the Grand Jury he commented on the bad accommodation of the court, and Justice O'Brien equally condemned 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 present-ment of £200 to the widow and children of the caretaker, Christopher Nugent, who was murdered in March 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

The death is announced, on July 11th, of the Rev. William McCormick, Professor of Mathematics in St. Finian'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 Newtowndarner, near Castlebellingham. Three of the cattle 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 Carrickmarchs on the same day, and the rickmacross on the same day, and the party in whose possession they were found

"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 lands in this locality that awaited the first day for cutting. Should the weather-even at the fag 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. in the course of a few hours.

### CORK.

A farmer, residing some distance from A farmer, resuming some distance from Fermoy, has been placed under arrest, on a charge of killing his own child. It ap-pears 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 commisseration is felt for the unfortunate man and his family.

and his family.

Two fatal accidents occurred in Cork, on July 7th. A crane used in the works of the Harbor 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

### 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 ue last March.

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

now to be paid. now to be paid.

At the meeting of the Listowel Board of Guardians, on July 11th, Mr. Hayes presiding, 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 dians of the Listowel Union, on account of the general depression of agricultural produce and the farming interests for the past two unfavorable seasons, do recom-mend 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. debt for provisions and necessaries, 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 disheartening than their position. Prices, too, of agricultural produce have fallen below the average of the past thirty years; below the average of the past thirty years; and with the continuous, uninterrupted supplies of cattle from America, the Can-adas and Spain; of butter, sheep, pigs, &c., from America, of cereals from the Black Sea, Egypt, California, &c., it is difconjecture 'the garden of Western Europe'—the granary and meat-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 weather, we notice the following curious incidents in the annals of Limerick:—
'Saturday, the 30th of July, 1679, a most violent storm arose which had such 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 the control of the weather, in some ways, repeats itself.

# CLARE.

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

On July 3d, a young man named Michael Bennet, employed as herdsman on Rusheen farm, was sitting at his fireside, 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 sup-posed, 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. Bennet was a man of thirtyfive years of age, was married and has

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. Stacpoole.

# TIPPERARY.

The assizes were opened at Nenagh on July 8th, 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. rian character.

An inquest was held in Carrick, on July 11th, by Mr. Coroner Shee, 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.

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 an hour after.

Mrs, Christmas (junior), wife of Mr. Christmas, of Whitfield, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. She attended the Friday chapel, Waterford, with her husband, on Sunday, July 6th, after having made her profession.

# ANTRIM.

Mr. William Moffat, Inland Revenue 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 Furness, 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

both unhappily drowned. It appears that one of the youths perished in rendering assistence to the other. Mr. W. J. Ander-son 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 side would have proved fatal. Brady was arrested by Constable Leathem, 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 pest, 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

insect is half an inch long, and is covered with bright bars of the hoop 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 Ballyfotherly, 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 morna mindle-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 deathwas returned. On July 7th, a Coastguardsman, named Wells, who had been out in a small boat, was drowned a short distance from the coastguard station at Clandeboye, Belfast Lough, by the upsetting of the boat. A little boy who was in the boat was rescued by the coastguardsmen who observed the

# occurrence from the shore. TYRONE.

On July 4th, the remains of the late Rev. John Keenan, C.C., who had been for many years past an esteemed and hard-working priest in the parish of Omagh, were interred at the Catholic omagn, were interred at the Cathone burying-grounds at Bellaghy, the deceased's native patish. 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 de-voted 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 Larne, was recently drowned at Coleraine. He went in to bathe at the Coleraine. He went in to bathe at the strand alongside the harbor. The sea was rough, and he was carried out of his depth, and, before a boat, which put out to his rescue, reached him he was drowned.

# GALWAY.

An old woman named Bridget Laheen was found on July 4th, near Menlough, with her throat cut. The police at once arrested some of her children. The woman ia the evening admitted to the Rev. Mr. Eglington that she had cut her own throat, and the children were released.

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 Dunmore, on July 9th, and, it is alleged, died from the effects of the injuries he received. juries he received.

# MAYO.

A large open air demonstration was held at Hollymount, county Mayo, on Sunday, July 6th, in faver of a reduction of reuts 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 Bannaribba, county Roscommon, who was dangerously assaulted in few days before, after which her body was money detailed in formation was conveyed to the several adjoining contability stations, with the result that the attle were recovered at the fair of Carcick marks arrested.

The Drogheda Argus, of July 12th says:

The 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 was no evidence as to how she got into the river, and the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

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WATERFORD.

The blow 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 of the public-house of Martin Downey, Patrick street, at Slane. It appeared that the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

On July 7th, at Coolana, a woman named Coughlin was confined of three vertices and the public-house of Martin Downey, Patrick street, at Slane. It appeared that the jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

The Drogheda Argus, of July 12th says:

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 precarions condition.

J. J. Burke, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on July 4th, at Willsgrove, one mile from Ballintubber, on the body of John Regan, who died suddenly on the previous day. The jury returned a verprevious day. The jury returned a verdict of death from "disease of the heart."

# NOTICE

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WINES

# LIQUORS

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quality in the city.

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**SPRING** 1879. NEW SPRING

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All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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For Steam Power or Horse Power.

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SOUTHWICK BLOCK, TALBOT STREET,
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LONDON, ONT. London Oct., 25, 1878,

solomon! v the win Babylon! v the win Like the s dreams Vanish the the win

[FRII

Say, what under Science! but th Honor an hath

Solomon the w Babylon the w Happy in have All Earth to the FATHE lowing o

SIR.

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REET.

LL'S NE & IRON.

STREET, ONT.

ldles, Trunks, Val-s better goods and any other firm in k-Tanned Leather ROW.

DAS STREET. NED WITH

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38-1y

AGHAN

ON.

y. Call and see.

HALL

es nutriment with nd invaluable in cases of sudden the stimulant pro-tis ELIXIR are so ken by the most dical properties of set valuable nutri-l by

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a'wc

YOU CALL AT

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TO CHILDREN.

Vanity of Vanities. RUECKERT.

the wind.

Babylon! where is thy throne? It is gone in the wind.

Babylon! where is thy might? It is gone in the wind.

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Nice Dress Goods selling from 8 to 25 cents. Black Lustres from 12½ to 25 cents. American Prints at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 cents. Grey and White Cottons 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 122 cents. Men's Overail's, 40, 50, 75 and 90 cents. Men's Overail's, 40 to 150 cents up.

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7th. Because it will restor the hair to its natural color.

Last, though not least, it contains none of the injurious ingredients so commonly found in hair restoratives.

For sale by all druggists. Wholesale and GROCERS AND THE TRADE LIBER-ALLY DEALT WITH. Packing House-Dundas Street, West. Office—New Arcade.

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SUGARS AND GENERAL GROCERIES "The traditional boast of Protestantism," said Bishop Spalding in his sermon at the St. Louis University, is "not that it makes men more humble, more chaste, more self denying, but that it makes them richer, more comfortable, more worldly wise. It rejected poverty, chastity, and obedience as elements of the Christian ideal, and so led on to the modern precept which proclained the wisdom of making the most of life. The antagonism between these two world views, which I may designate as naturalism and supernaturalism, is absolute, and the intellectual conflict that thence arises is the most intense and far-

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mate as naturalism and supernaturalism, is absolute, and the intellectual condict that thence arises is the most intense and farreaching which has ever engaged the thoughts of man. The powers of darkness, and the prince of this world, and the pride of intellect, and the passion of the human heart have all made alliance for a supreme assault upon God and his Church. Protestantism is but a way-station on the road from supernaturalism to naturalism. It is untenable as a fortress of war, and the strong and carnest souls in the sects must fall back or go forward. As on the final day the countless multitudes of human beings who have lived on earth shall be divided who have lived on earth shall be divided into two camps, so now there are to be but two armies, and the banner of Christ must blood as she knelt at the foot of the cross on Calvary, bore it through the death-struggle with imperial Rome, carried it struggle wi

life that is to be, to tally beneath the battle standard of God's Son. Never has there been an age in which the soldier of Christ needed a stouter heart."

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Should be used in preference to all others 1st. Because it is the MOST RELIABLE preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. public.
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vents of the scalp.

4th. Because it will, by a few applications, REMOVE SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and leave the scalp per-fectly clean.

5th. Because it will stop the FALLING OF THE HAIR when all others have failed, 6th. Because it has never failed to PRODUCE A NEW GROWTH when faithfully seedled. applied.
7th. Because it will restore faded and grey

HARKNESS & CO.



This standard article is compoundd with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as

satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes." Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS. This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

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And is prepared to sell them for less money than ever before. New styles and new prices. The best Pianos in the world for prices asked. Thousands of testimonials acknowledge their superiority and re-echo their praises. Don's be misled by exorbitant figures and high sounding reputations, but banish all prejudices and test.

"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE." The unrivalled Dominion Organs always n stock, and for sale at wholesale prices. Any other good Piano or Organ can be fur ished if desired. Send for circulars or call.

CHAS. F. COLWELL, Albert Block, Up-stairs. PROF. SUTHERLAND, THE STAMMERING SPECIALIST, Who has been so successful in London during the past two months, is now in Hamilton, where he will remain until August Ist, to cure those who may be afflicted with Stam-mering, or any form of impediment in speech. Office—37 Jackson street. Send for circular.

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BOOTS & SHOES LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Farmers and others may rest assured that verything in this line will be found at our place of business, and will be sold at the low-BROWN & MORRIS, Cor. Dundas & Claren

The "Ne Plus Ultra" of Washing Machines! THE PRINCESS. JOHN W. STONE.

Very essential for Church purposes, as there no wear to the most delicate fabrics. Loo on visited occasionally, when a trial can be stained. McLENNAN, LOTHIAN & FRYER, DUNDAS STREET,
Invite inspection of their new combination in ventilating

WATER CLOSETS. Rheumatism, No closet safe without it.

Practical Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Bell
Rangers.

N. B.—Green-houses and private dwellings,
etc., erected with hot water or steam, with
the latest improvements.

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At prices that astonish everybody. PIANOS! All kinds of Goods have Gone Down in Price at BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, Opposite Beltz' Hat Store,
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THE ONTARIO LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY OF LONDON.

JOSEPH JEFFERY, - - - PRESIDENT. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, VICE-PRES. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS .-

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A MONTH guaranteed, \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required, we will start you. Men then at anything else, the work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at 17hose who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves, Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are lay wing up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine,

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LONDON TEA HOUSE

sale and Retail. The House in the City. A BEAUTIFUL CHROMO "NEW ARCADE,"

Nearly opposite O'Meara's retail meat store a few doors south of Dundas St., LONDON, GNT. J. HUESTON & CO.

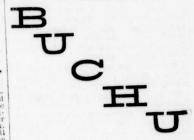
FARM FOR SALE, CO. OF HURON. P. O'KEEFE,
Wholesale & retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Glassware, Crockery, Etc
FRONT STREET, STRATHROY.
Next to Federal Bank.
AGENT FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
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One hundred acres of good land, well watered, good orchard, and in a good state of cultivation, with farm buildings, &c., being lot 11, 5th concession of the Tp. of McKillop; post office, stores, and school boxes adjoining, being five miles from the Town of Seaforth.
For further particulars address
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H. T. HELMBOLD'S

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FLUID EXTRACT



PHARMACEUTICAL

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

# BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

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

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

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

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DOES IN EVERY CASE.

IS UNEQUALLED

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

Neuralgia,

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility.

Kidney Diseases. Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis,

Deafness. Decline. Lumbago Catarrh. Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints, &c.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diz-Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diz-ziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Invigorates the Stomach,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleaning the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE,

A single trial will be quite sufficient to con-ince the most hesitating of its valuable reme-

Delivered to any address free from observa-

OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling. Competent Physicians attend to correspond-its. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

Man! canst thou build upon aught in the pride of thy mind?
Wisdom will teach thee that nothing can tarry behind;
Though there be thousand bright actions embalmed and enshrined,
Myriads and millions of brighter are snow in the wind.

on! where is thy throne? It is gone in

Solomon! where is thy throne? It is gone in Babylon! where is thy might? It is gone in the wind. All that the genius of man hath achieved or Waits but its hour to be dealt with as dust by Say, what is Picasure? A phantom, a mask undefined:
Science! An almond, whereof we can pierce but the rind;
Honor and Affluence? Tirmans that Fortune hath signed

hath signed
Only to glitter and pass on the wings of the wind. Solomon? where is thy throne? It is gone in the wind. Babylon? where is thy might? It is gone in the wind. Happy in death are they only whose hearts have consigned have consigned
All Earth's affections and longings and cares
to the wind.

FATHER STAFFORD ON TEMPER-ANCE AND HOME RULE.

We copy with much pleasure the following communication on the above subject from the Wexford People, of June 28: Canada, Sunday, June 3, '79.

SIR,—It was not my intention to decry Home Rule in my short letter to you of April 12. I said total abstinence would bring Home Rule of itself, and more than Home Rule. I think so, and have thought April 12. I said total abstinence would bring Home Rule of itself, and more than Home Rule. I think so, and have thought so for years. Statistics published in the report of the Board of Health for the State of Massachusetts for 1872, say you are spending \$41,000,000 yearly for liquor. I say if you stop spending the money in that way, and use it for sanitary, social, educational and religious purposes, you will get up faster than by anything I have seen in the Home Rule movement. This is my opinion. With money you can do anything you like in these times. England cannot interfere in this temperance reform. You can do as you like here! You can stop spending your money in liquor, and invest it in something more solid and permanent. You can by means of money become masters of the situation, and wrest Home Rule from England with ease. You say rightly, I discover no evils in Home Rule in Canada. We make all our laws out here, and because we make them we like them. They are our laws made by us for ourselves. Men like what they make—they do not like what is thrust upon them. What right have one section of men to make laws for another? It is enough for men to make laws for thrust upon them. What right have one section of men to make laws for another? It is enough for men to make laws for themselves by themselves or by their representatives.

England is very great and her statesmen are very wise, no doubt. Still we would

England is very great and her statesmen are very wise, no doubt. Still we would not allow her to make laws for us any more, I suppose, than she would allow us to impose our laws on her. It would not suit. We would not understand how to suit. We would not understand how to do it no more than she would understand how to do it for us, and no more than she understands how to do it for you. If she attempted to force laws on us, be they ever so wise we would resist and fight her with even you at her back. We are Democrats. I am sorry you have not the making of your own laws, because then you would love them and be happier than you are and more attached to your own institutions, or rather to the institutions of your country. If you had Home Rule, institutions, or rather to the institutions of your country. If you had Home Rule, you would have a University. We are only a few Catholies in Ontario—say about 250,000—and we have two university charters, one for Ottawa and one for Kinggrap, yet in operation, but ready to be

ston, not in operation, but ready to be used when we are able to use them. In Quebec there is Laval University doing good work.

Scotland had 5,008 university students last year, and the Catholics of Ireland only 334; and their people say, "Oh! those Scotch are so greedy and clannish they swallow up everything." No wonder. It is a shame for England to use you as she is doing in this matter. She prevents your equality with your Protesiant fellow-countrymen, and then she reproaches you for your inferiority. I wontant tellow-countrymen, and then she reproaches you for your inferiority. I wonder will she ever do with you as she has done with us—let you manage your imperial affair together. Let us out here have a say.

I hope this will all come round yet.

TWO STANDARDS.

"The traditional boast of Protestant-

Yours faithfully, M. STAFFORD, Priest.

MOLI England.) ER, &C. ne city having a SES FOR HIRE.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

# UNITED STATES.

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

Miss Bestwick, Kerwood.
St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Gen. Terry received to-night a dispatch from Gen. Miles, dated camp on Rock Creek, eighteen miles south of the boundry, saying that Sitting Bull's band of Sioux fled northward to the Wood Mountain, leaving their property scattered along the ing 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 prospects of disturbance arising from the stand taken by the negroes. The Minute Men are now hegroes. The Howard Assocsation have \$20,000 on hand, and the expense is about \$250 a day, 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 Jno. 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, vellow fever, 34. Physicians are san-

Health to-day, six of whom were colored. Two deaths have occurred—Fritz Wehrum

Two deaths have occulred—Fritz we firth and Maggie Downey. The death rate to date has been 33\(^1\_1\) 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

Galveston,, Texas, August 2.—A special from San Antonia says advices from Colonel Valdez, at Chumpedaras de La Fieve, Mexico, state that he has pursued the bands of Mescilare and Lipan Indians, which have been raiding that country. 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 scout-

# ZULULAND.

London, August 3.—A Cape Town dispatch dated July 15th says Crealock's cavalry have burned Ondini and Mugoende on the eastern line of the British advance. Dabulmazi, Cetewayo's brother and several other important chiefs have surrendered to Chelmsford.

London, August 3 .- Sir Garnet Wolse-London, August 3.—Sir Garnet Wolse-ley'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. I am reducing expendi-tures. 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 Kwamagwasa, 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 an-Raimond 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 pe will be allowed to return to Germ exiled clergy who ask permission any; the May laws will be tacitly suspended pro-vided the clergy obey the common law, and all fresh nominations are to be submitted to the Government. The Pope is

mitted 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 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 Vina the Panal Secretions from Cardinal Vina, the Papal Secre tary of State, but its publicity is withheld for the present.

# SPAIN.

London, Aug. 5 .- The Times says 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

### GREAT BRITAIN

London, July 31.- In the House of Commons to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government 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 sum, 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 Zulu war to £4,500,000. The Chancellor stated that the new credit would transform the surthe new credit would transform the sur-plus, estimated at the introduction of the would ask authority to raise the remainder by Exchequer bonds.

der by Exchequer bonds.

London, Aug. 1.—A private dispatch states that cholera is raging fearfully 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 epi-

London, Aug., -The storm on Saturday Try 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

Memphis, August 2.—Six cases of fever which were five inches in circumference.

The damage to glass immediately around London is thousands of pounds. In a last passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville road left last night. No mails Nashville road left last night. No mails that rout this morning. The last passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville road left last night. No mails had to make the completely swept away. Many cattle were drowned. Newmarket and neighborhood is flooded. The rainfall in Buckinghamshire is estimated at seventy Damage by flood and lightneighborhood is flooded. The rainfail in Buckinghamshire is estimated at seventy tons per acre. Damage by flood and light-ning is also reported from Cambridge, Norfolk, Guilford, Leicester, Bath and Monmouth.

The House of Commons to-day went 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, withdrew his motion, that the subject was too important for consideration at the end of the session of Parliance.

London, Aug. 5—The Iron steamship Louis David, of Antwerp, bound for Naples, has been wrecked during a fear-ful fog off the dangerous island of Ushant,

# DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

### SEVERAL BUSINESS HOUSES IN HAMILTON DESTROYED.

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., wholesal merchants. of the finest in the city, and was occupied by D. McInnes & Co., wholesale millinary dealers; the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and the Bank of Hamilton. The fire started in the fifth story in the part occupied by Furfifth story, in the p ner, Livingstone & Co., and the flames spread with lightning rapidity. Alspread with lightning rapidity. Although the firemen were promptly on hand, the fire had already made great headway, and was sweeping every-thing 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, sinders flew so thick and fast that it was feared at one time that the whole business centre was doomed. The buildings in the immediate vicinity of the fire were 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 prospects that assistance 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 Sandford, Vail & Bickley, occupied also on the ground floor by the Merchants' Bank and Dixon Bros., wholesale fruit dealers, was badly burned. The bank books are, no doubt, 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 loose 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 this forencon. Shortly after seven o'cock, Mr. Hennessy, 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 gass works, pro-ceeded to fix the gas-pipe at the north-east corner of the building. At 7.30 the wall fell with a fearful crash. Hennessey

the three victims of Saturday's accident that he committed suicide. His conduct 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 appearence 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 LORD-SHIP-NEW STATUE FOR ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

Special Correspondence of the RECORD From day to day our Hamilton dailies published glowing accounts of new manufactories and other industrious 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 scene of the confingration, instead of str-ting 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 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 & Bikley, Furner & Livingstone, and others, will mount up 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 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 improve-ments, 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 tho 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 left to witness and may the cities take a lot to witness, and may the cities take a lesson by this fire, because our waterworks did not seem to have the desired pressure, and on the other hand that modern com modity, the elevator, acts like a mammoth chimney for a large fire. It imparts the

flame to every story with lightning rapid-ity and devours everything in its way, in

proved 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

Hamilton, Aug. 4, 1879.

CANADIAN NEWS

Stratford, July 31.—John Rumford, confined in Stratford jail, awating 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 assist the outside wall clumbed over and 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 elude the vigilance of his keepers. A reward of \$50 is offered for his capture.

Oatmeal, ₱ ewt.

Factory.

Factory.

Oatmeal, ₱ ewt.

Factory.

Factory.

Factory.

MSSELLANGO

Guelph, 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.—Intelli-gence of a sad and fatal accident has just reached this city from Becancour. A far-mer of that place named J. B Champoux, when using a reaping machine on Tueswhen using a reaping machine on Tues-day, 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 systems. the reaper completely severing one leg. He died in a few hours from loss of blood.

Oshawa, August 1—A compressed air bath exoloded 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 outward 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.

was very eccentric for some time past. Belleville, Aug 2 .- Mr. Abel R. Gilbert, Belleville, Aug 2.—Mr. Abel R. Gilbert, a well known farmer of Sidney, was murderously assaulted yesterday afternoon by a man named Fregansier, with whom he had been engaged in threshing at Mr. Ketcham Graham's. The parties had quarrelled and when walking together afterwards Fregansier suddenly assailed Gilbert with the king bolt of a wagon, knocking him down and continuing to

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

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

Bobcaygeon, Ont., Aug. 2 .- A most ter 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. Upthegrove 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 Duoey 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 in-quest, held by Coroner Minchall, a verdict of killed by a train on the C. S. R., near read crossing, was returned.

# COMMERCIAL

# London Markets.

London Markets.

London, August 16, 1879.

Grain—Receipts during the past 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 but a shade. The supply of oats has fallen off considerably with a decline in price.

nas faiten of consideraby with a decline in price.

HAY—Is liberally offered; the quantity of well-saved hay coming to market when other field products are so searce is remarkable. Rates easy, at \$7 per ton.

POTATORS—Are becoming so plentiful that the market is rapidly declining; best sorts at 46c per bushel.

APPLES—Green and harvest apples in great abundance and seem slow of sale at any price. One holder this morning offered his stock at

One notice in a control of the following state of the following the foll are unchanged in pric

White W	heat, Deihl, t	100 lbs	\$1	65 to	1:
Red Fall	**	**	1	65 to	1'
Spring	**	**	1	35 to	1
Corn			1	65 to	1
Oats			1	05 to	1
Peas			0	85 to	1
Barley.			1	00 to	1
Rye			0	80 to	0
Buckwhe	eat		0	00 to	0
Beans			(	00 to	0
Deutilo	FLOUR A	ND FEE	D.		
Fall Wh	eat Flour,	₽ Cw	t. 2 75	to	3
Mixed Flour		**	2 50	to	2
Spring Flour		**	2 50	to	2
Buckwheat Flour			2 25	to	2
Graham			2 50	to	2
Cracked			2 2	to	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geese, each
Dried Apples & tb.
Onions. & bush
Hay, & ton
Straw. & ioad
Live Hogs, & cwt
Dressed Hogs
Chickens, & pair
Ducks. Carrots
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, P cord.
Apples, P bag
Potatoes bag
Clover Seed
LONDON OIL MAR

# A GOOD PLAN

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 bishops and archbishops, and to increase the stipends of the hishops and archbishops, and to illustrate the reduction of the stipends of the minor clergy.

Paris, August 1.—The Government opposed the reduction of the stipends of the reduction of the stipends of the reduction of the stipends of the minor clergy.

New York, August 3.—The Graphic's pairs special says the Finance Committee to the Chamber of Deputies.

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# 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!

NO SUCH VALUE IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED TWO CASES OF FINEST FUR FELT HATS, 179 HEAL'S 179 Dundas St.

OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL.

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THE PUBLIC are cautioned against buying Counterfeit Machines, sold

# THE GENUINE INGER! SEWING MACHINES

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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. Wesell cheap all the time! Now in Particular!

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Dress Goods, Worth 25c., 35c., and 45c. per Yard, 12½c. Prints, 5c. per yard; White Diaper, 5c. per yard. Oxford Shirting, 7½c. per yard.

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All Patent Medicines sold at as Low Figures as by any other ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA. Open Sunday afternoon and evenings for dispensing Prescriptions.

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All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail,

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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# REMOVAL. NOBLE & HARGREAVES,

PAINTERS, PAPER-HANGERS, ETC.

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The Company makes a specialty of rodding PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND FARM AND OTHER BUILDINGS. Farmers, now is the proper time to protect your buildings against lightning by leaving your orders with the Globe Lightning Rod Company or London. The Company's agents will solicit orders throughout the country during the summer. The Company guarantees all work. Send for descriptive catalogue and references.

und references.
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J. F. Mahon,
President.

London, Ont
London, 37-4m



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Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to,
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