Catholic Record.

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

VOL 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1880.

NO. 95

nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown.

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1880. AUGUST, 1880.

Bunday, 8—Commemoration of Roman Pontiffs. Double.

Monday, 9—St. Emidius, Bishop and Martyr.
Double. (Vigil of St. Lawrence.)

Tuesday, 10—St. Lawrence, Martyr. Double.

2 Cl. Wednesday, 11—St. Xystus, Martyr. Double. Thursday, 12—St. Clare, Virgin. Double. Friday, 13—Octave of the Transfigaration. Double. Saturday, 14—St. Hormisda, Pope. Double. Vigil of the Assumption. (Fast Day.)

The Irish Dominicans.

BY THE VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

"This land of ours was famous once-no land was ever more—
For saintliness, so pure, so bright, as well as learned lore;
And strangers from a sunny clime were wafted to our shore.
In bearing meek and quaintest garb as ne'er was seen before;
And these were the Dominicans, six hundred years ago.

"They came with vigil and with fast, men versed in pray'r and read In all the sacred books, and soon throughout the land they spread. The people blessed them as they passed, low bow'd each tonsur'd head. So meek, 'twas like the saints, as they shall raise them from the dead.

For holy were the Guzman's sons, five hundred years ago.

hundred years ago. "And soon their learned voice was heard in pulpit and in chair,
Whilst through the glorious Gothic aisles resounds their midnight pray'r;
The orphan found beneath their roof a parent's tender care,
Whilst boldly in their country's cause they raised their voice, for there
Was Irish blood in bominic's sons,
four hundred years ago.

"When heresy swept o'er the land, like a destroying flood. destroying flood,
And tyrants washed their reeking hands in
martyrs' holy blood,
St. Dominie's children, then like men, embraced the stake and stood
Before the burning pile, as 'twere the
Saviour's holy rood,
And kiss'd their habits as they bled,
three hundred years ago.

"And whits the altars fed the flame and Christ was mocked again,
Their faithful voices still were heard in mountain, cave and glen;
And thus was saved our country's faith, and thus the lamb was slain,
And ne'er was ireland's title more the Isle of Saints, than when The preacher found a martyr's grave, two hundred years ago.

"Now, men of Ireland, raise your thoughts "Now, men of Ireland, raise your thoughts
to that bright realm above,
Where Christian faith and hope are lost in
all-absorbing love,
And blend the serpent's prudence with the
sweetness of the dove,
And faithful to your land and creed, in their
bright footsteps move,
Who fought and bled and conquered,
all these centuries ago!"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the meeting of the Land League in Dublin Tuesday, cheering reports were read respecting the harvest, Mr. Dillon thought that further donations of money to relieve the distress were unnecessary.

Many of the Ritualists who are hostile to the burials rite are also quite inclined to go with the Dissenters in removing the bishops from the House of Peers. If they are removed, no one will regret it. They should have been allowed to resign long since. They make the very worst kind of a circumlocution office, and if they are permitted to give their undivided attention to their flocks and their families, the people generally will applaud the change.

THE finances of Italy are in a deplorable condition. The treasury owes \$940,000,000 to a bank syndicate, besides a number of other debts, and has to pay annually \$174,000,000 for interest. Where is all the glory that was promised the people by change of Government from the Pope to the King? The poor people of Italy are now receiving a large instalment of what we are asked to term "modern enlightenment." It is obviously a very expensive article.

THE Pall Mall Gazette gives our Orange friends the following dressing up regarding the annual nonsensical war-dance on the 12th of July. Large doses of contempt will in time effect a permanent cure of this midsummer craze. The Gazette says :-

"It is, indeed, ridiculous that many should still derive satisfaction from such an absurdity: but that sober persons (for they are sober to begin with) should find ground for batturing one another's skulls by rea-

GENTLEMEN,
see our IRISH and SCOTCH
TWEEDS and SERGES—the animal rationale is the most absurd.

> THE case now going on in Buffalo, and published in full in our city dailies, evinces considerable enterprise on the part of the papers. This is all we san say in its favor. There are plenty of people who will relish every word of it, and look for it every morning and devour it with avidity. The managers of our dailies seem to think this vicious appetite should be gratified. We think otherwise. If heads of families will allow these papers entrance into their homes, we would suggest the advisa bility of putting them into the fire when they are done reading them.

BISMARCK has grown weary of his battles with the Jesuits. On a recent occasion he rmarked that "It is easier to negotiate with the Jesuits, who are sensible people, than with Freemasons, who outwit the clever-Bismarck has evidently come to the conclusion that he made a can be made to show as satisfactory mistake in fighting the Society of We suppose he will now turn his attention to the secret revolutionary societies. France will follow in the same course as the German Chancellor after a brief period. The Church always conquers in the

The police have abandoned the service of ejectments in Down and Roscommon, in consequence of the determined resistance they have met with. The people are to be com-mended for this determined resistance. When laws are enacted for the benefit of the rich, tew will blame the poor for taking care of themselves. The laws of England, as administered in Ireland, are laws of brutal injustice. When even the Lord Lieutenant declares that he feels pained to be compelled to enforce them, we cannot blame the people for forcibly opposing their enact-

THE Passion play in "Oberammergau" was enacted on June 27th "And thus for full three centuries they tought the boly fight, In city and on mountain side, from Casher's sacred height;

True to their country and their God, each man a burning light,

They kept a nation's lifeblood warm and saved the crozier's might,

For mitres shone on preachers' brows one hundred years ago.

(Sunday), under peculiar difficulties.

Five thousand persons sat for hours in a drenching rain and a cold mist in order to see seven hundred performers go through their trying task soaked to the skin. and with their wet garments sticking close to them (Sunday), under peculiar difficulties. wet garments sticking close to them in a manner which made free or but was the growth of ages and graceful action hopelessly impossible. written by different men; I believe Pilate was in a dreadful state. Water flowed from his diadem like history, and should be read and rain from a roof. He told a correspondent privately, after the play was over, that he felt as if he never could get through with his part; his eves were half blinded with the rain, and he was quite unable to manage his scarlet drapery with the dignity for which he is famous. In spite of the weather, the theatre was overcrowded, and, as thousands could find no place, there was a proposal for a repetition of the play on Monday.

> Dr. Cox, Episcopal Bishop of New York, in reviewing Bishop demoralize the reason, to shut their Ryan's Book on Apostolic succession, makes reference to the fable of Pope Joan. The Buffalo Union speaks as follows on this point of the Episco-pal Docter's review. "The Pope Joan fiction was dreamed centuries after its supposed existence, by a fewfoul-mouthed men, and from them it has passed into the gutter of the thing called history by the scoffers of Christianty-and we are sorry to say by some Protestants, who either do not know or do not care what they say, if they can only have a dirty fling at the At the present day, the filthy fable only serves to demonstrate to the world what an infamous creature a liar is; and how much more vile the creature who, knowing the lie, still blushes not to vindicate it. As a further proof of the utter story, we refer to talsehood of this the Calvinist Blondell, to the sceptic Bayle, and to the infidel Gibbon, the brilliant author of the " Decline

and Fall of the Roman Empire." At the Lord Mayor's banquet in Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant made dition of affairs in Ireland. No wonder there is in Irish hearts a teeling of contempt and scorn towards their rulers. It would be strange, indeed, were such not the case. The

lashes them. The Lord Lieutenant, himself an Englishman, says "I defy anyone who knows what is going on in Ireland not to say there are cases of hardship where men who are reduced to distress through no fault of their own are unable to pay the rents during the times of distress which are paid during times of prosperity, are turned out to starve or to go to the workhouse." And then the representative and executive of English law, feeling that he is a man though a British officer, exclaims: This fills me with pain and indignation-the more particularly if one feels, as one in my position must feel, that we are compelled to protect such conduct, because we feel we must protect the law."

NOTWITHSTANDING the troublous times through which the people of Ireland have passed in the last twelve months, the judges in the circuits have found the list of crimes on the calendars of the different courties very few and trivial. So much so, indeed, has this been found to be the case, that, on comparison, not a single county, even in Canada, a state of affairs. People still marve much at this and ask how can it be, in the face of reading so much about lawlessness in Ireland paraded before the world in the public press. The cable man and English journalists have a facility for reporting and into Holy Church. measures with them. The unholy game has succeeded very well in the past, but in the light of the present day it is useless to try to keep outsiders ignorant of the true condition

HENRY WARD BEECHER is making rapid strides. His new departure has startled even his warmest friends. Truly the Brooklyn church of which he is pastor is a well-abused church. If his employers, the church wardens, do not now take steps to excommunicate him, it will not be for the reason that he has not given them of the immediate gift of God to man that the bible is largely a record of studied as we study any history. I believe that it contains a large mea sure of poetry, and is to be accept ed, not as we accept an exact science, but, as we accept poetry; that it is a literature, and it is to be so considered; a record of institutions and modes of worship that have answered their ends, and that have passed away. Finally, I believe that to insist on the literal words of the bible is to carry men backward, to condemn them, to hide their eyes from the light, to introduce a reckless cas uistry in place of consistent belief, to ears to what God is saying to them in every age."

AFCHANISTAN.

A BRIGADE OF BRITISH TROOPS ANNI-

London, Eng., July 28.—A telegram has been received by the Secretary for India stating that the whole of General Burrows' Simla, July 28.—General Burrows has sima, July 28.—Central Darrows has been severely defeated by Ayoob Khan, sustaining great loss. His forces were dispersed and compelled to fly, being pursued three miles. They are now straggling back to Candahar in driblets. Two guns were lost. General Burrows' brigade guns were lost. General burrows origane numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The army under Ayoob Khan was strong-er than was expected, consisting of 12,000 men and thirty-six guns well served. Strong reinforcements had been ordered to the front, and it would, perhaps, be necessary to send troops from England. If Ayoob's victory is as sweeping as reported it is conceded that the war in South Afghanistan is re-opened in all its horror the evacuation of the country indefinitely postponed, and possibly the new Ameer's seat made more than doubtful, through a use of the following very forcible language regarding the present confairs expressed their fears lest the Afghan success would lead to a general rising of the clans, and eventually to an uprising in India itself, which would be more difficult to suppress than the mutiny of the Sepoy

Viceroy has been advised by telegraph to that effect. The troop ships at Ports-mouth are being prepared with the ut-most vigor. Hundreds of men are working overtime.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Catholic Church is said to be composed of the ignorant and illiterate, but how about the twelve and the seventy that followed our Lord's footsteps on earth, and were the instruments by which He planted the faith? The learned scribes and pharisees called them ignorant, too. -Catholic Columbian.

A JESUIT Father has issued a book intended alike for Protestants and Catholics. It is published by the American News Company, and entitled "The True Faith of our Fore-The idea of having it dis fathers." tributed by the American News Company is a capital one, since such publications are primarily for the benefit of non-Catholics, and in this manner they will come in possession the Catholic faith, and think .- Cath olic Columbian.

How well we know the truth of the old adage: "Every road leads to Rome." Santley, the great Eng-

magnifying every small occurrence in Ireland. Nothing is allowed to pass. The public will be thus made early life numbered amongst his to believe that the Irish are a wild lot | companions many ardent young Lanof people, and that the government is cashire Catholics. The recollection not to be censured for using harsh of old friendships and tender associations, and his last visit to the city of San Carlo Borommeo, have had a good deal to do with his conversion .- Cincinnati Telegraph.

> "THE great need of our time," says Mr. Matthew Arnold, the most illustrious educator in England, and one of its leading minds, " is the trans-Arnold adds:-

"Our Puritan middle class presents a defective type of religion, a narrow range of intellect and knowledge, a stunted sense of beauty, a low standard of manners."

This describes the Puritan of The Puritan" in Boston,--- Pilot.

IF MR. PARNELL gets into trouble, he can't say he was not cautioned beforehand-he can't turn around and blame Mr. Gladstone for it, any way. Gladstone takes a lively interest in Mr. Parnell. There are reasons why he should. Mr. Parnell has given him a Roland for an Oliver on several occasions. He has made himself obnoxious in various ways, by saying and doing things which the Premier would rather he had not said or done. It is a habit of some Irishmen to stand up for their country, whether English like it or not. The standing up is sometimes done Parliament, and sometimes out of Parliament, but whether in or out it is generally done without reference to England's wishes in the matter .-

The English squadron anchored at Civita Vecchia is occupying the pens of Catholic and liberal journalism in Rome. On Sunday, the 27th of June, five hundred men from these ships marched in rank, led by their officers, to hear Mass in the Cathedral of Civita Vecchia. Their conduct and their devotion have greatly edified the Catholics of Rome, and a contrast has been drawn between the action of the Italian Government with regard to the duty of permit ting soldiers to hear Mass and that of the English Government. The defenders of Italy seem half ashamed of the conduct of their Government, and their excuses are feeble and halt-ing.—London Weekly Register.

WE may criticize actions, pass judgment upon things that come under our notice, but it is the province of God to interpret motives. We can look into the inmost recesses of our own hearts, fully comprehend their most secret impulses and determine the cause of all our actions, yet we are not able to read a single toops.

London, July 29.—It is reported that of another with certainty. Our was too great for her means, but she

Columbian.

through a persecution like that of just send them the help, and God will know my name." What a beau-Germany and France. For, as the death of Christ is the life of each of Father, which seeth in secret himus, so is the blood of martyrs the self, shall reward thee openly? success of the Church. Those whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth in the fire of persecution, either individually or collectively. Hence, what a glorious history does the Church present during the periods of its martyrdom! The same will be necessary in our day, to bring all men to a realization of their faith and teach them the vanity of the world .- Catholic Columbian.

It is a notorious fact, proved by the statistics of different countries often published, that suicides are far more frequent among Protestants of it. Oh! that the world would study and infidels than among Catholics. die before they embrace error and In Spain and Portugal suicides are are free from other sins. very rare. They are so in Italy and France (except among the infidels and irreligious part of the people; sins, and who believe in the principal doctrines of Christianity, but through no negligence, indifference, lish baritone, has just been received of Germany. Of late years, wherever modern free thought or infidelity has made progress, in like manner suicide has become frequent. These are facts that cannot be denied, and they furnish an intelligible answer to the inquiry of our correspondent. -Catholic Standard.

THERE is something comical in the proposal of an old-fashioned Presbyterian in Scotland. Alarmed by the increase of Catholics and Catholic churches in Scotland, he urges the making and signing of another ianism and put down "Popery." formation of the Puritan." And Mr. Poor man, he must have been sleeping these many years, not to know that Presbyterianism in Scotland, as elsewhere, has little else belonging to it of Presbyterianism as it once was, except its name and its anti-Catholic prejudice. As for the Cath-New as well as Old England; but in olic Church, it is growing in Scotthis country, where he is even cruder | land, more, however, through migrathan his elder brother in England, tion from Ireland than conversions he is supposed to be an element to of Scotch Presbyterians. There is admire and brag about. We should also a change in public opinion, howlike to hear Mr. Arnold lecture on ever, which is evidently deepening and widening. We refer to the fact that the old notions and hatred of Catholicism based on ignorance and prejudice are fast passing away, exept in some out of the way districts. Catholic Columbian.

> correspondent of the New York
> World, an alarmist, or has he merely forshadowed the drift of the times? He writes warning notes of a coming revolution in England, in which the abolition of the House of Lords, the repudiation of the monarchy, and the final establishment of a republic are hinted at as amongst the possibilities of the near future. There is no doubt but fuedalism is dying out in England, aristocracy is becoming a gilded sham in the eyes of the peo ole, and royalty a costly humbug. Poor wages, miserable food, and threatened starvation have robbed the crown of its dignity, the people of their servile obedience to richly clad noodles, who treated them as mere creatures to minister to their wealth and luxurious ease. The spirit of liberty is abroad, it is already overshadowing England, and twenty years hence a republican congres will sit in the halls of St. James while a republ.can president will hold levee in Buckingham Palace,-N. Y. Tablet.

Is Mr. L. J. Jennings, the London

ALTHOUGH we have before made reference to the following matter, at the request of a Protestant minister, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, we reproduce the incident. He adds, "For the good of humanity, let the press all over tell the beautiful tale as a memorial of this good woman:"-" A poor Irish woman went to a venerable priest in Boston, and asked him to forward her help to Ireland for the famine sufferers. How much can you spare, asked the priest. I have \$100 saved, she said, and I can spare that. The priest thought that passes over the mind reasoned with her, saying the gift high-spirited men of the Celtic race the Government has definitely decided to will never fick the hand which send out reinforcements to India. The conjecture. Acting on impressions do has good to know that she had

thus formed is a faithful source of helped and she could rest happier evil. An unrightful assumption of thinking of the poor families she had privileges, that bears in hand the insaved from hunger, and maybe struments of its own torture. "Evil death. The priest received her to those that evil think."—Catholic money with moistened eyes. Now what is your name, that I may have it published: My name, said the IT may be only a few years when brave soul, counting over the money, the Church in this country will pass O! don't mind that, your reverence, tiful practical comment on, "And thy

> QUESTION: Do Catholies believe that all that die outside of their communion are lost.

ANSWER: Catholics believe that all are not Protestants who are considered so. They believe that all who live and die protesting against the traths revealed by our Lord, which they could have known by using ordinary diligence, and who live disobeying His commandments, are lost. From this category are ex-

1st. All baptised children who

2d. All baptised adults who are in good faith, and free from mortal sins, and who believe in the princior malice, had not sufficient means of knowing the whole truth, which they would have embraced could they have discovered it. These, though apparently attached to some sect, in reality belong to the soul of the true Church: but persons who through human respect and worldly motives do not embrace the true Church, are not of this number. Many belong merely to the body of the Catholic Church and are counted as members, but who do not belong to the soul. To belong to the soul of the Church one must be, besides being baptised, free from mortal sin, believe implicitly at least all the "Covenant" to maintain Presbyter- doctrines of Christ. When occasions present themselves we exhort all Christians to make an act of faith in all the revealed truths of the Bible in the meaning intended by the Holy Spirit, and not in the false sense of erring man, and to pray in the language of the apostles, "Lord, increase our faith." (LUKE XVI. 5.) -Church Progress, Marshall, Ill.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

THEIR HIGH STANDING IN BELLEVILLE

A correspondent sends us the following particulars of the remarkable success of the pupils of the Belleville Separat Schools in the recent examinations. Thi schools in the recent examinations. This is indeed very encouraging, fully demonstrating the fact that the Separate School pupils are not only equal, but in many instances superior to those of the common schools. The same may justly be said of

amination to the High School two of my boys took the highest marks in the best subject of arithmetic, one of them heading the list of forty-five successful pupils with four honors and twenty-one marks, out of a possible five hundred and sixty. At the examination for teachers sixty. certificates two boys, P. J. Holden and J. McCormick, were successful, both taking certificates, the former obtaining nearly eight hundred marks, or about two eight hundred marks, or about two hundred more than the required minimum for a certificate. These same two boys won the two scholarships of fifty dollars offered by the Very Rev. Father Farelly, V. G., to the pupils of the Separate School, who, in obtaining a certificate, merited the highest number of

A few days since a four-year old son of Mr. John Clark, of Brooke, met his death by a rail falling from the fence over which it was trying to climb.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, a farmer named Wm. Procknow, living on the 14th concession of Carrick, about three miles from Walkerton, met with an accident that caused his death.

We are pleased to see that Miss Kate Marshall has been appointed teacher in the Patersville school. We feel confident she will give the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.

The Rev. Father McCormick, of the Redemptorists of Quebec, is in town conducting the annual retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Mount Hope. Sunday last he preached a very fine sermon at St. Peter's Cathedral, taking for his text "Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these," and he answered, "Yea Lord, thou knowest I do.'

The following are the tenders accepted for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral Masonry work, including brick and stone. to Mr. Drew, of Clifford; carpenters' and joiners' work, Mr. Green, London; plaster-ing, Messrs. Gould & Stratford, London; ing, Messrs. Gould & Stratford, London; themithing, Messrs. McBride & Boyd, London; painting and glazing, Mr. A. Corp. London; slating, Mr. Riddle, London. The figures will be given in a

Though our earthly loves have perished, Burled in the tender past, Yet their freshness lingered 'round us, Still their meneries will last; Often in the gather strength of the tender of the westlil can be seen to be seen the seen

Though distance may have sundered, And death have come between; Estrangement may have severed Hearts that erst but one hath been, We still can send a message— For pever capacit pages? We still can send a message—
For every earnest prayer
Of the guilty or the sinless,
Meets its answer even here;
Not only for the stainless and those whose
life is bright,
But the erring and the burden'd yet struggling thro' the night.

Though the "Shepherd's" eye hath rested On the lambs within the fold, "Twas the strayed one and the wounded He did to that heart enfold; So time may take them from us—Rob us of them one by one, But when this world of beauty, And life's day of work is done; When the Angels will have rolled by The grave-stones one by one; Again we'll claim our treasures, In heaven we'll have our own; And each burled love we'll cherish, 'Neath the glow of the eternal's own. July, 1880.

MARY JOSEPHINE.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Antoine watched him most carefully, and when Therese offered to come and nurse him, he somewhat scornfully renurse him, he som jected her proposal. nurse him, he somewhat scornfully rejected her proposal. "These women," he said one evening to his master, "are always fancying that nobody can take care of sick people but themselves. And they are often dreadfully in the way. Ministering angels I have heard them called; very troublesome angels they sometimes are. The second evening after Monsieur came home, and when he was so ill, and I wanted to keep the house quiet, there was Madame de Moldou coming at the door and wanting every minute to know. . ." D'Auban started up, the blood rushing violently in his face.

"What did you say?" he asked in a voice, the agitation of which made it sound herce. "Has not Madame de Moldau left St. Agathe?

Oh dear, no! She was here this morning to hear how Monsieur was, and if we wanted anything. I did not mean to speak unkindly of her, poor lady! She did not make much disturbance after all, and took off her shoes not to make a noise on the boards."

A joy too great, too deep for words, filled the heart which had so much suffered. It was visible on the face, audible in the voice of the sick man. Antoine noticed the change. He had some vague idea of what was going on in his master's mind.

Perhaps his mention of the Lady of St.

Agathe had not been quite accidental. He
went on brushing a coat with his face averted from him.

should not be surprised," he said,

"You! oh, that's a good joke! Father
Maret charged me not to let you stir out

approaching his house. It was a moment of unspeakable happiness. She was still all she had ever been to him. She had

not spurned his offers, or sought other pro-tection than his. This was enough. He did not at that moment care for anything else. Their eyes met as she passed under the window, and in another moment she was in the room.
"Sit down, dear Monsieur d'Auban,"

were her first words, as he arose to greet her. "Sit down, or I shall go away." her. "Sit down, or I shall go away."
"No! don't go away," he said, sinking back into the arm-chair, for he had not strength enough to stand.

days I thought you were gone-gone for Did you? O why?"

He drew her silk handkerchief from his bosom. "I found this in a hut a hundred miles off, where the people you were to have travelled with slept a few nights "I found this in a hut a hunago. And there was a lady with them besides Madame Latour. . "

"O, Monsieur d'Auban, how grieved I am about that handkerchief. It must,

indeed, have misled you. What a strange coincidence that you should have tound it! I gave it to Madame de Marche; she was the second lady of the party. They all stopped here for a day. Had it been a They fortnight ago I should now have been with What made me so miserable was the

thought that you did not trust me. That you rejected my offer of accompanying you to Europe.
"I am not going back to Europe," she

"But, ought you not?" he answered, trying to speak calmly. "Ought you not to resume your rank and your position—to return to your son? Is it not, perhaps, your duty to do so?" he asked, with a beating heart. beating heart.

to rank and position, to forego them forever would be my greatest desire. But it would no doubt be my duty to return to my poor child, if I could do so—even at the cost of the greatest misery to myself--even though convinced that the same heartless etiquette which separated me from him as an infant would still keep us apart if I went back. It would certainly have been right to make the attempt, and if spurned and rejected by my own kindred. . . ." Shestopped and held out her hand to him. You would not have forsaken me.

Never! as long as I live. If you were on a throne you would never see me, but you would know there was a faithful heart near you; and if driven from it, O how gladly would it welcome you!"

I know it-I never doubted it-and if it had been possible, under your pro-tection, I would have tried to make my way to Russia, and to take my place again near my son. But I forget if I told you that, before I left St. Petersburgh, the

Comtesse de Konigsmark made me solemnly promise that, as long as the Czar lived, I should not reveal to anyone the secret of my existence. She knew that the emperor, even if he chose to acknowledge and receive me, which is doubtful, would never forgive those who had deceived him, even though it was to save my life. My attendants especially would be liable to his vengeance. She had in-terests I know which made her very fearful of incurring his displeasure. It would not, at all events, be possible for me to act in this matter without her knowledge and approval. I have written to her, and ust be guided by her answer. I may hear from her any day. I cannot but think she will write to me at such a de-

"And in the mean time, you will stay "Yes. In any case till I get her

letter. "And if you decide not to return to

etter.

"And if you decide not to return to Europe, what will you do?"

She coloured deeply. "Had we not better put off speaking of that till I see my way clearly before me? I need not tell you..." "Yes," he exclaimed, "I need that you should tell me, I need to know that, if we part M. that, if we part. . . " "If we part M. d'Auban, I shall be making the greatest sacrifice a woman can make to duty and to her child." This was said with an emotion which could leave no doubt in his mind as to the nature and strength of her feelings towards him. From that moment perfect confidence was established between them. Each tried to keep up the other's courage. Both looked with anxiety for the arrival of the expected letters. One packet arrived, but it had been delayed on its way, and contained nothing of particular interest. At last, one afternoon, as they were busy planting one afternoon, as they were busy planting some creepers round the stump of an old tree, each thinking, without saying it, that they might not stay to see them grow, a boatman came up to the house, and delivered a letter into Madamede Moldau's hand. She sat down and broke the seals and untied the strings with a nervous trepidation which made her long about it.

sound of a sob made him turn round. She sound of a sob made him turn round. She was crying very bitterly.

"We are to part," he thought.

"What is it, Princess?" he said; "anything is better than suspense."

"My poor child! my boy!" she exclaimed.

shoots in an unsparing manner. He not venture to watch her face, but

continued to prune the newly-planted

claimed "What—what has happened to him?" "He is set aside; thrust out of the succession. The Empress Catherine's son cession. The Empress Catherine's son mamed heir to the crown. Poor father-less forsaken child! forsaken on the steps of a throne, like a beggar's infant on a doorway! O why, why did I leave him!

my little Peter—my son."

D'Auban, though he could not forget his own interest in the contents of the letter, checked his anxiety, and only expressed his sympathy in her sorrow.

In a moment she took up the letter again, and said: "I am ashamed of caring much for my son's exclusion from the "if she were to be here again this afternoon. I told her we had no more lemons,
and she said she would bring or send some.
As Monsieur is up to-day, perhaps he
would like to see Madame if she comes
would like to see Madame if she comes
herealf with them?"

so made in the law I not often and often
wished he had not been born to reign?
Would not I give the world to withdraw
from the court? Would that they would
let me have him! Who cares for him
now? Perhaps I might go one day and would like to see Madame II she comes herself with them?"

"Of course, if . . . if she should wish . . But I ought to go myself to St. Agathe. I think I could."

"You! oh, that's a good joke! Father

"You oh, that's a good joke! Father Maret charged me not to let you stir out of the house to-day. To-morrow, perhaps, you may take a little walk."

From the window near which he was sitting, in less than an hour, d'Aubau saw Madame de Moldau crossing the glade, and of your son, you will infallibly be treated as an imposter, and your claims set aside. None of those who assisted in your escape could venture to give their testimony to the truth of your assertions. Your reap-pearance at this time would involve your own family in difficulties with the own family in difficulties with the Czar, and would expose those who saved you in the hour of danger to the greatest danger themselves. It might even be fatal to your son. As long as there is no one to resent his wrongs or advocate his cause, he is safe in the hands of the emperor. The empress is very kind to him now, but who knows what would be the conmence if she thought you were alive and intriguing against her own son. It grieves me deeply to have to write it, but for the sake of all concerned, I feel bound to claim the fulfilment of your promise, her own son. It solemnly given at the moment of vour departure; and I feel assured that in doing so I am serving your own interest and those of your son. The day may come when, in spite of the late decree, he will ascend the imperial throne Then, Then, perhaps, you may sfely return to Europe, but you know Russia too well not to be aware of the dangers which threaten those nearest the throne, when not too helpless to be feared.' Nothing can be clearer. I am tied hand and foot -cast off-never to see my son again; for who would kno me again years hence? who would believe me then? Oh, my boy, has it in-deed come to this?" These words, and the burst of grief which accompanied them, painfully affected d'Auban. She saw it in painfully affected d'Auban. She saw it in his face, and exclaimed: "Do not mistake

me; you cannot guess, you do not under-stand what I feel. It is very strange very inconsistent. "God knows, Princess, I do not wonder t your grief. What can I be to you in imparison with your child? How can I at your grief.

claim an equal place in your heart ?"

"Equal! Oh, M. d'Auban, do not you ee, do not you understand that I love on a thousand times better than that poor child, and that I hate myself for it?" He silently pressed her hand, and when both had grown calm they parted for that day; he to attend to business, and she to walk to the village, where she had a long interview with Father Maret. He listened patiently to the outpouring of her doubts, her misgivings and self-accusations; to the of a loving heart and a sensitive conscience. It was a work of patience, for he perfectly well knew how it would end; and feeling certain that she would marry d'Auban at last, and not seeing any wrong in her doing so, he gave it as his opinion that she had better not torment herself and him by prolonged hesita-tion, but agree to join their hearts, their hands, and their plantations; and from part them, do as much good together as they could in the New World, or where-

them.

A few weeks later, in the church of the Mission, Charlotte of Brunswick was married to Henri d'Auban. She had required from him a promise, which he willingly gave, that if the day should ever come when she could approach her child without breaking her promise, that he should not prevent, but on the contrary assist her to do so. As the husband and wife came out of the church they stopped a moment to pray at M. de Chambelle's tomb. As they were leaving it, she said Monsieur d'Auban, you have kept your promise to him."

promise to him."
"Ah! but what would the good old man have thought of such a mesalliance Mad-ame?" d'Auban answered.
"I would have told him." she replied,

"I would have took him." she replace, smiling also, but with tears in her eyes, "that the princess lies buried in the imperial vault at Moscow, and that she whom you have married has neither rank. nor name-nothing but a woman's grateful heart.' PART II.—CHAPTER .

Sweet was the hermitage
Of this unploughed, untrodden shore,
Like birds, all joyous from their cage,
For man's neglect we loved it more.
And well he knew, my huntsman dear,
To search the game with hawk and spear,
Whilst I, his evening food to dress,
Would sing to him in happiness.

And I, pursued by moonless skies, The light of Connocht Moran's eyes. Campbell O she walks on the verandah, And she laughs out of the door, And she dances like the sunshine Across the parlor floor. Her little feet they patter, Like rain upon the flowers, And her laugh is like sweet water, Through all the summer hours. Negro M.

Negro Melody. A few brief years will suffice to record the history of Henri d'Auban and his wife, during the eventful years which followed their marriage. Novelists are sometimes reproached with dwelling on the melancholy side of life, of not presenting often enough to their readers pictures of happienough to their readers pictures of happi-ness, such as exists in this world even in the midst of all its sin and suffering. But is it not the same with history? How sel-dom do its pages carry us through bright and smiling scenes? How few of them record aught else but crime and sorrow? The truth is that there is very little to relate about happy people. A joyous face tells its own story; a peaceful heart has no secrets. If everybody was good and happy, writers of fiction might lay aside their

She, who though doomed to death had She, who though doomed to death mas been so strangely fated not to die, and who had passed as it were through the grave into a new world, sometimes felt al-most tempted to believe that the whole of her past life was a dream. That the de-serted, hated, and miserable princess of former days could be the same person who
-now, with a light step and a gay heart, trod the sunny prairies of the New World and the mossy carpets of the New World and the mossy carpets of its wide forests, as if the blue sky over head was the dome of a vast temple, in which the varying seasons kept festival with incense-breathing son's exclusion from the I not often and often praise, seemed indeed incredible to herself, as it would have been to anyone who had looked on this picture and on that. When once she had fully entered into the full spirit of a settler's life, its very freedom from conventional tram-mels was as agreeable to her as the bound-

> Now it seems as if for the first time sunshine was flooding her soul. In the new atmosphere of faith and love which surrounded her, every faculty was de-veloped, and every aspiration fulfilled. No human happiness is, however, perfect. There are moments when the blessings she enjoyed called up a sharp pain. When her eyes had been fixed awhile on her husband's face, or on the various beauties of her home, she would

uddenly turn them away, and appear to be gazing on some distant scene till tears gathered in them.

And when she became for the second time a mother, when her little girl was born, when she nursed her at her breast, when she carried her in her arms, when she saw her totter on the grass, and ther fall with a scream of joy into her delighted father's arms, when she began to hisp a few words of prayer at her knee, and tew words of prayer at her knee, and when, as time went on, she did not miss one of her smiles, one of her childish sallies, but noticed and dwelt upon and treasured them all; as she kissed her soft cheek and twined her little arms round her neck, a feeling, made up of pity and yearning and a vague self-reproach, would for a moment wring her heart at the thought of her first-born reyal child in the cold northern palace far away. Sometimes she passionately longed for tidings of kindred. Sudden and final as her separation had been from them, gushes of tender recollections would now and then arise in her soul, when some accidental word or sound, or the smell of a flower, or a feeling in the air, recalled some scene of her childhood and youth. Of her sister she chiefly th ught; who, on the same day as herself, had been doomed to an untried as herself, had been doomed to an under-destiny, and with whom she had parted in the blissful unconsciousness of coming woes. Often after a day when she had gathered about her all the little children of the Mission, and played and laughed with them to their heart's content, her pillow at night would be wet with These were the shadows that clouded over her bright days, but bright they were withall, bright as love could make them. With the quiet enthusiasm of the German she applied herself to all the character duties of her new position, and governed her household with the talent which Peter

the Great had discerned in his daughterin-law. It was a peculiar one she had to rule, but the charm of her manner, joined

to the goodness of her heart, carried every-thing before it. She was a little bit exacting; she liked to be waited upon and

followed about, and made the first object of all her dependents, but they did not

love her the less for it. There are persons

who are allowed to be tyrants by a sort of

common assent; no one his any desire

whiter hands.

It was as pretty a picture as possible, with its background of forest trees, and its chequered lights and shades. D'Auban sometimes watched it from a distance, and reminiscences of his classical studies would recur to him as he gazed on his fair and beautiful wife and her dark attendants. Thus were Homer's princesses wont to direct the labours of their maidens. He did not feel as if his bride was one whit less royally occupied than if she had been holding a drawing room. What would have seemed unbefitting her birth in such have seemed unbefitting her birth in such occupations if associated with the commonplace scenes of the Old World, seemed transformed into poetry when carried on amidst the grand scenery of the New. The wild-looking Indians; the negresses with their bright-coloured head-dress; the pines, the palms, the brilliant sky, lent on Oriental colouring to the whole scene. St. Agathe seemed made for the abode of a fairy queen. Nature and fancy had fairy queen. Nature and fancy had lavished upon it all their gifts; and love, the most potent of all magicans, had heightened all its charms, D'Auban's fond dream had been to make it a perfect home for the woman who had transformed his solitude in a paradise, and many a princess, "nursed in pomp and pleasure," but who had never reigned over a devoted heart, might have envied the fate of the settler's wife. She had her courtiers, too, this princess, who, when once she had re ounced her rank and gained happiness in its stead, began, with a truly royal instinct, to gather around her a crowd of satellites, and was more worshipped than any eastern or western queen. Her house was literally besieged all day by these liege lords of every race and colour. Indians, negroes every race and colour. Indians, negroes and poor whites were equally devoted to the lady of St. Agathe. They claimed her bounty and her sympathy—her help, or, if nothing else, Fer kind words. They brought offerings also, and laid at her feet fish and game, and fruit and flowers; she who had once, in her days of gloom and misery, disclaimed all love for "the sweet nurslings of the vernal skies," now gladdened with delight at the sight of the prairie lily, the wild rose, or the blue

prairie lily, the wild rose, or the blue amorpha. The homage paid her by the childlike Indians was almost superstitious. One of the hairs of the head once bowed down in anguish at the feet of a princely ruffian was treasured as a talisman. ruman was treasured as a tansman.
Father Maret said to her one day, "I
must preach, Madame, against the Mag
nolian idolatry. One of your Indian
worshippers wears a stone fastened to his of the localities concerned to meet the just demands of the missionary, as set forth in his memorial. I asked him what it meant, and said the wire of the French chief, the white Magnolia, had set her foot on it

About the same time complaint was made of disorders in and around churches when she entered his cabin. I cannot sanction the use of these new manitous." TO BE CONTINUED. Written for the Record. THE

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION. FROM THE PEACE OF UTRECHT TO THAT OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, A. D., 1713-1748. CHAPTER II.

On his return to Canada in 1716, M. de Vandrenil at once resumed the active di rection of affairs. With the concurrence of the home government he was enabled to regulate the currency on a fixed basis For an unsettled currency, consisting of bills drawn on the royal exchequer, he caused to be substituted an issue of specie which gave universal satisfaction. government redeemed the bills at 621 per cent of their nominal worth—a loss to which their holders gladly consented, in view of their constantly fluctuating value, and the insecurity such uncertainty caused power for good. in trade. The important matter of publi

instruction also occupied the care of the governor. The education of the people had been wisely committed by preceding administrations to the Jesuits and Recollets. The members of these religious bodie ere untiring in their efforts to impart the benefits of religious education to all classe within their reach. The government, with credit, it must be said, encouraged thes bodies by very liberal grants from the pub lic domain; but the almost uninterrupted wars waged with the Indians and American colonists for the first hundred years of the colony's existence greatly re-stricted the usefulness of the early Canadian educational establishments. The frequent calls to arms often almost depleted the ranks of the students in attendance at these institutions. Even the scions of the noblest families in New France glad! exchanged in the early years of boyhood the quiet and happy life of study, for the ommotion and terror of war. Still, under these grave disadvantages, these institution kept alive amongst the Canadian people love of learning and a taste for polite lit characteristic of the race at the

erature present time.

The population in the rural districts were so circumstanced as to render for a long time the establishment of schools in their midst an utter impossibility. gaged in almost constant struggles for the defence of their homesteads against the Iroquois, or called to take part in various expeditions outside the limits of the colony, the male inhabitants of these settlements had little time even to cultivate the soil, much less to receive even the rudiment of school training, while the domestic du ties of the women were so multiplied as to absolutely prevent their enjoying any such benefit, even if the stinted means of the colonists permitted its being placed within

To M. de Vaudreuil belongs the honor of inaugurating a system of elementary education as an auxiliary to the system followed by the Jesuit and Recellect fath ers. He was enabled, after some years, to secure the services of eight lay teachers in addition to those connected with the religious orders, to instruct the children of the oorer classes throughout the country.
The military defences of the coun

especially of Quebec, also came under the observation of M. de Vaudreuil. His gent representation to the home govern-

ever else the providence of God called them.

A few weeks later, in the church of the Mission, Charlotte of Brunswick was married to Henri d'Auban. She had required from him a promise, which he willingly gave, that if the day should ever come when she could approach her child without breaking her promise, that he should not prevent, but on the contrary assist her to do so. As the husband and wife came out of the church they stopped a moment to pray at M. de Chambelle's tomb. As they were leaving it, she said, Monsieur d'Auban, you have kept your promises, or wringing it with her still white hands.

I was a spretty a picture as possible,

I was a spretty a picture as possible,

The total population of a regular system of fortifications at Quebec, failed for a time to elicit a favorable response. But at length in 1720, after four years delay, the French government approved the plan for the strengthening of Quebec prepared by M. Chaussegrosde Levy, and ordered the execution of the work. In 1722 Montreal was also fortified, but the cost of this improvement was borne by the citizens themselves. For the better government of the colony, it was about this time sub-divisions, of which thirty-four white hands.

It was as pretty a picture as possible, The total population of the colony was now reckoned at 26,479. In 1716, the number of marriages was 240, and of births 1,229, in 1722 they numbered 272 and 1,404, and in 1724, 261 and 1576, re-

spectively.

The relations between church and state The relations between church and state during the administration of M. de Vaudreuil were free from the serious complications which under previous governors disturbed the colony. There were, however, individual cases of difference between the colony of the colony of the colony. ever, individual cases of difference be-tween the clergy and the state authorities, which fortunately allowed of a satisfactory solution. M. de St. Vallier had in 1688 succeeded M. fie Laval, as Bishop of Que-bec. He occupied the episcopal throne for thirty-seven years. In 1714, M. de Mornay was named his coadjutor, with the right of succession. The latter, however, never discharged any episcopal functions

never discharged any episcopal functions in Canada after the demise of M. de St. Val-Amongst the regulations of the sovereign council during the administration of M. de Vaudreuil, we notice one affirmed on the 27th of Oct., 1707, registering the royal edict, inhibiting under severe penalties the selling or giving of intoxicants to the In-dians. This salutary and humane measure seems to have provoked none of the bitterness a similar proposition caused un-der former governors. The adjustment of disputes concerning tithes called at times for the intervention of the council. The tithes had been fixed in 1667 at one-twentysixth of certain products of the soil, but the clergy found in various places, great difficulty in collecting even this moderate rate. Two of the parish priests in the fieighborhood of Quebec were in 1705 summoned before the council for a m terpretation of the terms of the regulation 1667, confirmed by a royal edict two urs later. The council ordered the payyears later. The council ordered the pay-ment of the tithe on cereals only, prohibitment of the tithe on cereas only, promoting the levying of tithes on other products and on live stock. This decision appears to have given satisfaction. In the following year M. de la Foye, a missionary discharging parochial functions at Contrecoeur, Saint Ours, Sorel and Vercheres addressed a remonstrance to the Intendant M. Ranot, calling his attention to the neglect and irregularity of the inhabitants of calities in assisting him to reach his var-ious missions, and to their failure in making due payment of their tithes. This remonstrance drew from M. Randot an ordi-nance making it incumbent on the people

made of disorders in and around churches on Sundays and holidays, caused by the unrestricted traffic in intoxicants, on these days especially, in the neighborhood of places of public worship. An ordinance issued over the signature of the Intendant, not only inflicted a severe penalty on all guilty of such disorders as were complained of, but prohibited under fine of ten pounds, applicable to church purposes, the selling

applicable to church purposes, the selling or giving of alcoholic liquors on these days, save to certain persons justly excepted. The payment of tithes and assessments levied for the construction or improvement of church buildings was always rigidly enforced, as the several ordinances of successive Intendants prove. But the close relations between church and state led in tions between church and state led in many cases to annoyance and embitter ment, chiefly on account of the meddle omeness of grasping and ambitious officials, tho, instead of lending their assistance to the church authorities, seriously obstructed their freedom of action, and lessened their

The question of precedence in church peremonies was frequently made a pretext of unwarranted interference with the clergy. In 1675 Count de Frontenac, then governor, took offence because of an alleged incivility offered to the council and himself assisting in a body at High Mass on Candlemas day. The want of attention of which he complained led to an order in ouncil enjoining on the church-warden the duty of giving precedence immediately after the clergy in all public ceremonies to the governor and the members of the sovereign council. The example of the governor was followed by even subordinate officials, and by the seigneurs in the rural parishes, who insisted on special distinc-tion being accorded them. The refusal in some cases of such distinction led to illsome cases of such distinction feet to in-feeling, recrimination and litigation. There was also, from the very establish-ment of a regular form of church govern-ment in Canada, a standing difference be-tween the government and Bishop concerning the revocability of appointments to curacies in the diocese of Quebec. The desire of the Bishop was to make the appointments revocable at will. Bishop de Laval acted throughout his episcopal administration on this principle. His successor, M. de St. Valler, was equally determined to pursue the same course, but a royal edict, issued in 1692, forbade appointments to revocable curacies. For a time this decree was outwardly followed, but was ever looked on by the bishops as an infraction of the liberties of the church. After a time its provisions were wholly disregarded, and every letter of nomination to a parochial charge contained a declaring the appointment revocable at will. The bishops never experienced any great difficulty from this source, as their nominations to parochial charges were never revoked but for some judicious cause.

The Canadian church enjoyed from its foundation a healthy growth. The institutions of learning, established at a very early period in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the recent introduction of the Sulpicians from Paris, a body specially devoted to the training of candidates for holy orders, combined to give Catholicism in New France, under the administration of M. de Vaudreuil, a vigor and happiness it could not have otherwise attained treaty of Utrecht had provided for the appointment of commissioners to settle and define the boundary lines between the Eng-

The commissioners, named under the treaty, could not, even after prolonged cousideration, arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. By the terms of the treaty, was ceded to the British, but its were not defined with anything of exacti-tude. The French retained possession of the country in the neighborhood of the rivers St. John and Etchemius, and exercised undisputed sway over the almost entire territory now known as Maine and New Hampshire. The Abenaquis Indians who occupied this country were amongst the most steadfast of the aboriginal allies of the French. The New Englanders now made an effort to detach them from the French by securing their conversion to Protestantism. They accordingly sent Protestant missionaries amongst these Indians. They were, on their arrival, confronted by Pere Rosle, whose influence over the Abenaquis could not be shaken by their violent denunciations of Catholicism and its practices. The British then cised undisputed sway over the ism and its practices. The British then began the erection of trading posts in the Kennebec, to the great displeasure of the Abenaquis, who, after consultation with M. de Vaudreuil as to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, ordered them to leave. The English colonial authorities invited the Indians to a conference, but though they took hostages for their own personal safety failed to meet the Abenaquis appointed, and still kept the hostages in custody. This breach of faith would have

> He was, however, held responsible by New Englanders for the the Abenaquis. They therefore decided on removing him. A large force was des-patched to burn his chapel and take his own life. The heroic missionary fell, pierced with bullets. His body was subjected to the most savage indignities by his assassins, but the influence of his virtues and devotedness did not die with him. His memory was, for generations, cherished amongst the people whose welfare he so greatly promoted. Pere Rosle's death oc-curred in 1721. In 1725, a conference was held in Montreal, between certain delegates from the Anglo-American colonies, and the chiefs of some hostile tribes. The conference led to no satisfactory arrangement. Hostilities between the British and Abenaquis continued for two years longer, when peace was concluded, recognizing the right of the aborigines to side with the French

caused an immediate outbreak of hostili-ties had not Pere Rosle used his influence

to prevent it.

or English at their option.

In 1721 the colony was visited by Charlevoix, (a learned Jesuit) one of the Charlevolx, a learned sealed one of the most trustworthy of our earliest colonists. He found Quebec with a population of 7,000, Montreal with 4,000, and Three Rivers 800. He also visited Fort Fronte-nac, Niagara and Detroit.

nac, Magara and Detroit.

This year was also memorable for the establishment of postal communication between the chief towns of the colony. To M. Lavoullier was conceded for twenty years the exclusive privilege of carrying postal matter between Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal.

Three Rivers, and Montreal.

The benefits of peace were soon everywhere visible. Its continuance was certain to add immensely to the wealth and poputo add immensely to the wealth and population of the country. In the quarter of a century immediately following the peace of Utrecht, Canada made more rapid, lasting progress than in the whole of the preceding century. To this happy result, the prudence and forethought of M. de Vandreuil largely contributed. This distinguished admissipator closed his perful tinguished administrator closed his useful and honorable career in October, 1725. His death was deeply lamented by all classes in the colony, which he had ruled so classes in the colony, which he had ruled so wisely and so successfully for twenty-one vears.

TO BE CONTINUED.

MALARIAL FEVER Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, eadily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See "Pro-verbs" in other column.

ELECTRICITY.

THOMAS' EXCELSIOR ECLECTRIC OIL.
Worth Ten Times its weight in Gold—Pain

nnot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuswelled neck, tumors, meanings, and ralgia, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it pain and soreness in any party where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. cases of cronic and bloody dysentery One teaspoonful cures colic in 15 minutes dysentery It will cure any case of piles that it is possible to cure. Six to eight applications warranted to cure any case of nipples or inflamed breast. For bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is n applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as ap-plied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, and corns, and wounds of every description on

man or beast.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signa-Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take noother. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

NIJNE NOVGOROD FAIR.—The great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Olga, the at this junction of the Volga and Olga, the Rivers in Russia, every summer for hun-dreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia met with their products for trade. Cossac, Chinese, Turks and Persian met the German and the Greek with every veriety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools and fabrics, and last but not least, medicines. J. C. AYER & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant bazaar, where the Doctor hsmself might sometims be seen. They are known and taken on steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the West, and are an effectual antidote for the diseases that prevail in the yaouits of the north as well as the huts and cabins of the

western continent,-Lincoln (111.

Our L CRAD MILLE FA Bright angels are
To murmurs of the grief-lactor own Motor
From heath-cover from every gree
From every gree
To welcome the

FRIDAY, A

To welcome the E
The Mother who
And kept thy dea
As pure as thin
Our guiding Star
Whose blessed
Oh! cead mille fa
Te Mary, the M

And cead mille fa With the Mast Still near to the As in the dark The great heart of And tears of lo To welcome the Who come with

Sweet Mother, st For much as w Since our Isle ha ence,
we love thee a
And, oh! when I
Thy poor Irish
May thy cead mi
Then welcome

> THE KY THE PILGRIM

> > GREAT FER

Between five of the Archee Family proceed sunday night f Ennis Gort, A Ballyhaunis sta Though late on the platfort them God-spee peated the Ros Mary and other Having reache

within the limi

ninety cars in meet such of th

many were una

commodation

had to walk size at Knock as be downpour of have continue day long, and nt marred th who, however determined mi the weather They were as brated by the C. C., who a Archdeacon C tributed Holy and sixty-one after the relig proceeded to ranged shoul but there wa that the num for neither t of what had after a wearis fast, now ne be better, as pass over this which would enced by th future catere we think, h cumstance of we would sug go provided the day, and breakfast an rangements them. Att them. Attreassembled, procession, v fervor and the ages of f were provid to the conti were used; sion to the pressed with the piety an so tedious a without res bled congre the feeling that momen not words which his l and he gave for the exam not only no pilgrims for round the repeating to out by prosection. they sang to "MAGNIFIC It should sheathed o the top, so sess themse Just here, ies of the ulous app become we able crutel

> support no elasticity made there be as long four o'clo pilgrims r diction an grimage. make the enable th train, tool deacon Ca in the ch the Rev. Benedicti was at O'Shaugh presented oil painti in doing own plea-ney to K

and ferve

fected,

him from

period we

Our Lady of Knock.

CRAD MILLE FAILTHE, MUIRE MAITHER. Bright angels are listening with rapture To murniurs of welcome soeweet,
From the grief-laden hearts of poor Erin,
Their own Mother Mary to greet!
From heath-covered hill-top and valley,
From every green leaf on the sod,
A cead mille faithe is rising
To welcome the Mother of God!

To welcome the Balm of our sorrow;
The Mother who watched thro' our wo
And kept thy dear faith, martyr'd Erin,
As pure as thine own mountain snow
Our guiding Star upwards and onwards
Whose blessed light hallows our sod,
Oh! cead mille faithe forever
To Mary, the Mother of God!

And coad mille failthe, St. Joseph, With the Master's beloved St. John, Still near to the Empress of Heaven, As in the dark days that are gone. The great heart of Erin is throbbing, And tears of love freshen her sod, To welcome the favorites of Heaven, Who come with the mother of God!

Sweet Mother, stay with us forever, For much as we loved thee before, Since our Isle has been blessed with thy pre ence,
We love thee a thousand times more!
And, oh! when life's long dreary pathway,
Thy poor Irish children have trod,
May thy cead mille faithte, sweet mother,
Then welcome us home to our God!
M. M. In Cork Examiner.

THE KNOCK MIRACLES.

of ded

ell.

ub-his

im. hed

ates

and

ent.

ight ench

ists.

the

tion

ebec,

rtain

esult,

seful

oidity

rich

-Pain

made

cents'

ough.
and
l crick

cures

s, and matter use it

good.

ntery.

ations oriated

ruises.

as ap-

tion on

apper,

an are

cents.

ctrized.

en held lga, the

or hun-Europe

an met n ever**y** nd em-

es, tea, ics, and . AYER

bazaar, metims ken on

es of the

oility yield THE PILGRIMAGE FROM LIMERICK

GREAT FERVOR AND ENTHUSIASM.

Between five and six hundred members of the Archeonfraternity of the Holy Family proceeded at twelve o'clock on Sunday night from the Limerick station by Ennis Gort, Athenry, and Athlone, to Ballyhaunis station, County Mayo. Though late the hour, there were many on the platform to see them off and bid

on the platform to see them on and bid them God-speed. They several times re-peated the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary and other prayers during the journey. Having reached Ballyhaunis very nearly within the limited time, there were about ninety cars in and about the station to meet such of them as the cars could afford accommodation to, and long cars in which there were seats for twenty each; but very many were unable to obtain seats, and they had to walk six miles to their destination at Knock as best they could, in a drenchin downpour of rain which may be said to have continued without intermission all day long, and which to a considerable day long, and which to a considerable extent married the enjoyment of the pilgrims, who, however, with cheerful hearts and determined minds, bore up blavely against the weather and other inconveniences. They were assembled at nine o'clock A. M. in Knock Church, where Mass was cele-brated by the Rev. James O'Shaughnessy, C. C., who accompanied the pilgrimage from Limerick, and who, assisted by Archdeacon Cavanagh, P. P., Knock, dis-Arendeacon cavanagh, F. F., Khock, distributed Holy Communion to five hundred and sixty-one pilgrims, all animated by the true spirit of religion. The pilgrims, after the religious services in the church, proceeded to breakfast, which, it was arranged should be provided at the hotel; but there was no expectation, we suppose, that the number would have been so great, for neither the quantity nor the quality of what had been paid for in advance was afforded to those who, hungry and thirsty after a wearisome journey and a protracte fast, now needed refreshment. It migh It might tast, now needed refreshment. It might be better, as it has been suggested to us to pass over this drawback to the satisfaction which would otherwise have been experi-enced by the pilgrims; but a lesson for future caterers and pilgrims, a severe lesson, we think, has been imparted by the cir-cumstance of the case; and in the future we would suggest that every pilgrim should go provided with sufficient cooked food for the day, and pay nothing in advance for breakfast and dinner where sufficient ar-rangements have not been made to afford them. At twelve o'clock noon the pilgrims reassembled, and on this occassion for the procession, which was carried out, notwithprocession, which was carried out, not winds standing the continued rain, in all the fervor and devotion, joy and gladness of the ages of faith. Banners and bannerets were provided for the procession. Owing to the continued rain, the bannerets only were used; bands accompanied the procesion to the church. The venerable arch who foreibly and thoroughly impressed with the magnitude of the numbers, the piety and recollection of the pilgrims, the wonderful efforts they made to come so tedious a journey in the midst of night, without rest and sleep, addressed the assem-bled congregation after Mass, and spoke of the feeling by which he was animated or that momentous occasion. He said he had not words to express the sentiments by which his heart and soul were animated; and he gave unbounded praise to Limerick for the example which its citizens had given not only now, but always. Mass over, the pilgrims formed three abreast, and moved round the chapel twice, singing hyms, repeating the Rosary, etc., which was given ut by prefects and subprefects of every Before the place of the apparition

"MAGNIFICAT" AND "LITANY OF LORETTO."
It should be stated that the gable is all sheathed over with boarding up to nearly the top, so eager were the pilgrims to po ess themselves of some memento of K Just here, in front of the gable, are troph ies of the faith of the people in the mirac ulous apparitions for which Knock habcome world-famed. Here are innumer become world-famed. Here are innumerable crutches, wooden legs, walking sticks, and other proofs that those who at one period were obliged to lean upon them for support now walk without their aid in the elasticity of strength. Their faith had made them whole; so it has been and will be as lean as the Rock of Agree wists. hade them whole, so that extends the as long as the Rock of Ages exists. At four o'clock r. M. a great number of the pilgrims repaired to the church for benediction and the closing events of the pilk grimage. Others finding that they should make their way on foot to Ballyhaunis to enable them to be in time for the return train, took the road to Ballyhaunis. Archdeacon Cavanagh officiated at four o'clock in the church at Knock, and, assisted by e Rev. James O'Saughnessy, C. C., gave the Rev. James O'Saughnessy, C. C., gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. It was at this time that the Rev. James O'Shaughnessy, on the part of the pilgrims, presented Archdeacon Cavanagh with an oil painting of "Our Lady of Dolors," and in doing so took occasion to express his own pleasure and satisfaction with the jour-yer to Knock from Limerick, of the faith nev to Knock from Limerick, of the faith and fervor by which the pilgrims were animated, of the amount of good which was effeeted, etc., etc. Archdeacon Cavanagh, in accepting the present which had come to

they sang the

it was not the first gift which they had be stowed upon the church at Knock, that they had ever been true and steadfast to the best interests of the faith and fatherland, that they had shown themselves undoubted Catholics, firm believers in the traditions of their country, true followers of St. Patrick. He bestowed his blessing on the pilgrims, on every member of their families; he prayed that every blessing they stood in need of should be showered in abundance upon them. He declared that in all Ire-land there had been nothing like the mani-festation they made that day, which would be an eventful one in the annals of Knock. The pilgrims then left; and soon afterwards proceeded on their way by cars to Ballyhaunis, which they left by train at seven o'clock P. M., chanting the refrain of the song the words of which we have already given. They came home home by the route they traversed in their journey to the northwest and at half-past two A. M. they arrived at the Limerick terminus A. M. they arrived at the Limerick terminus. The wearisome journey would have been more agreeable had the commissariat been properly cared for; but, as we have already said, the lesson in that instance is of value to those who go again.—Limerick Reporter.

The following letter, which has been sent to us by the Venerable Archdeacon Cavanagh, explains itself, and introduces the marvellous narrative subjoined:

Back Row, Falkirk, Scotland,
July 1, 1880.

July 1, 1880. REVEREND FATHER: According to promise, I send you herewith a brief account of the visions which appeared to me during my visit to Knock. I trust you will kindly have the same published in the Weeldy News at your convenience. I also trust you will be good enough to make any alterations or additions to the statement which you consider necessary, as I am rather a bad hand at writing to appear in print. I thus leave the matter solely and entirely to your own judgment. You will be glad to see that I am much improved in my general health, and I trust in God to be able ere long to inform you of my complete recovery. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of tendering you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for your many acts of kindness towards me. The only return I can make is to pray that God may grant you many, many long years in health and hap-piness, which I shall always do, as my visit to Knock can never be forgotten. I am sorry for troubling you, as I am well aware of the amount of labor you have to attend to. In order to save you all the trouble I possibly can, I take the liberty of enclosing stamped envelope. I remain, reverend father, your grateful and obedient

CORNELIUS McGINTEY.

Cornelius McGintey, Falkirk, Scotland, who suffered from a broken leg, the result of an accident four years ago, states that he arrived in Knock on Wednesday, June 16. On the following Sunday he attended three Masses, and received Holy Communion in the forenoon. Some short time after the last Mass, and while engaged in prayer, he beheld a vision which he shall never forget. Immediately above the Blessed Virgin's altar three figures appeard quite distinct to him—the image of our Blessed Virgin in the centre, with St. Jos-eph on the right hand side, near the high altar; the third figure to the left being small, he was unable to make out whom i represented. Between the picture of the Sacred Heart hanging on the wall, and the high altar, the image of our Blessed Lord. high altar, the image of our Blessed Lord, lying on his sacred side on the cross, was clearly visible; also the image of the Blessed Virgin on the left, just beside the picture of St. Joseph in the window. Briefly, the foregoing are the facts of what appeared to me on Sunday, June 20; but on every subsequent day, up to and including Thursday June 24 (the day of my departure from Knock), various images departure from Knock), various images, including rows of angels, etc., were clearly including rows of angels, etc., were clearly observed by me. As already stated, it is now about four years since the accident happened, during which time I have consulted several local doctors. I was also in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, where I received every medical treatment which the professor and doctors considered necessary for my case, but all to no effect. I will only add that I have the most unbounded faith in the Kneck apparitions; for though not actually cured of my complaint, still, thank God! the acute pains from which I frequently suffered very severely, previous to my visit to Knock, are almost completely gone. I am at almost completely gone. I am at ent able to walk without a crutch beare alme side being wonderfully improved in my health otherwise.

THE FARMER-A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive and labors and infirmities. But Peter and labors and infirmities are recommended by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive and labors and infirmities. nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is, by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. Le feels—other thi gs being equal—more strongly than another the character of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God and upheld by His power, is rolling through the heavens, a portion is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who preceded him, as he is also with the state of the care of the action of good in modern society or that can be found in it to-day, owes its origin, its happiness, its very existence to the action of parts? successors, the popes of Rome. In him moved in its round of ditties; and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who preceded him, as he is also to those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his to those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the head of that great society called Christendom. All the nations of the earth formed scenes of his daily labors. The roof which sheltered him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting do-mestic traditions is connected with every inglosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in his boyhood beside the brook which nn his boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through that field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father and his forefathers to the house of God, and near at hand is to the house of God, and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, where, when his time is come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the awner of the soil. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy and generous national character—Frent. him from his friends at Limerick, said that | national character. — Everett.

FATHER BURKE.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT DISCOURSE IN DUB-

On Sunday, July 4, the annual Peter's Pence collection was made in the various Catholic churches throughout the metropo-litan diocese of Dublin. The Church of St. Saviour, Lower Dominick street, was thronged with the faithful at 12 o'clock Mass, or rather for close on an hour before it commenced, owing to the announce-ment that the pulpit was to be filled by the Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., who, the very key. Inomas barke, or, who, it is gratifying to be able to state, has almost regained his pristine health and strength. He looks considerably stronger and more vigorous of mind and body than he did on the last occasion upon which he addressed the people from the same place, and this is a satisfactory proof that the ef-fects of the serious illness which has so long clung to him are rapidly disappear-ing. At the conclusion of the Mass,

ing. At the conclusion of the Mass,
Father Burke, wearing the habit of his
order, which becomes him so well,
entered the pulpit, and taking for his text
the Gospel of the day, Matt. vii, 15-21—
"At that time Jesus said to His disciples,
"The prophets who come to you beware of false prophets, who come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly they are ravening wolves, "&c., preached a most impressive sermon with his accustomed eloquence and oratorical power. He pointed out that the word "prophet' He pointed out that the word "prophet" has many meanings in the Scripture, but the meaning attached to it in that day's Gospel was a "teacher." It was against such as these that our Blessed Lord warned his disciples when he said "Beware of false teachers." He told his disciples to face boldly all other persecutions with which they might be confronted, but the moment it became a question of false teaching, he told them to fly from them." ing, he told them to fly from them.
"They will come to you," He said, "unde
the clothing of sheep, but inwardly the "He said, "under are ravening wolves, seeking to destroy your souls and blight your hopes for all eternity." Our Divine Lord established first the fact that He was a teacher of

truth. HE PROVED HIS TRUTHFULNESS by such miracles that the greatest of his enemies were obliged to bow down and confess—"If this Man were not the Lord God He never would do the works which He has done." He proved the fact that the first necessity of man in this world is to know the truth. We stand in need of many things, but that which is first and in-dispensable is that we should know the truth. To-day religion is reduced in the wide world outside the Catholic Church to a mere matter of opinion. Every man sets up in the temple of his own intellect and heart the idol of his own freedom and judgment, and before that he bows down and declares that he is a free judge of what is truth. Every man not judge of what is truth. Every man not only canonizes but defies himself. Yet the Divine Son of God tells us that without the knowledge of the truth human life ceases to be a blessing; that man cannot have the first attribute of his being, namely intellectual and moral freedom shall know the truth," says Jesus Christ,

THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE. " But in vain would the Son of God have told His disciples to beware of false teachers unless He had set up before them a teacher of truth. He chose from amongst all men the Twelve Apostles, and these men taught every word of the truth and all that He had learned from all eternity from His Father. But lest human infirmity, lest incapacity or weakness of memory, should in the slightest degree confuse ory, should in the siightest degree confuse the clearness of their knowledge, not con-tent with His own teaching He says— "When I go to Him who sent Me, I will send the Spirit of Truth to you, who will lead you into all truths, and He will re-main, and I will remain with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world." The Catholic Church is not inspired —that is to say, she cannot announce or proclaim any new thing, even though that new thing be true—but she is guided and directed by the same Holy Spirit, and therefore she cannot tell a lie r.or forbear to give her testimony to truth; and that truth becomes dogma by the very fact of being testified to by Holy Church. Notwithstanding the privileges conferred upon the Twelve, there was one amongst them whom he honored and reised above them whom he honored and raised above all the others, and whom he commanded all the others to obey and follow as sheep —Simon the Son of John, whom our Divine Lord called Peter, meaning a rock "Thou art Peter," He said, "and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The distinguished preacher then sketched the career of Peter,

piness, its very existence to the action themselves into one magnificent confedera-tion, of which they made the Pope the bead and the arbiter. During this period

the different nations paid a certain
VOLUNTARY TRIBUTE TO THE POPE, which was called Peter's Pence, knowing that the proper working of the Church required it. In Ireland there was no vestige of any law that ever enacted the pay-ment of Peter's Pence. He (Father Burke) took it that there was no necessity for any such enactment. Since the day that St. Patrick waved his last blessing over this land of ours down to this present hour, he took it that there was no necesan act that their own love and Catholicity dictated. There never was a man—and history would bear him out when he was gone and cold in his grave—there never was a man sitting upon that throne of Peter that displayed more glory, more stablishment augment, while the parsons squabble, societies prosecute each other, and no one listens to any commanding voice, for the power of jabber increases, and the feeblest are often put foremost; the man who had labored so well for that

splendid qualities as ruler and governor of the Church of God than that very Pontiff who in our own days was deprived of his throne and kingdom—Pius IX And

as Leo XIII. appealed to day, to help him in the government of the Church, and since his enemies prevailed against him and robbed him of all the resources which were before available for the working and government of the Church, he asked their love and faith to take the place of their ingratitude and infidelity. Therefore it was that this collection for Peter's Pence was taken up through the length and breadth of this diocese and throughout the land. The people, though famishing, were willing to famish somewhat more in order to contribute in the fullness of their fealty and faith to the maintenance of the Holy See; for never in the darkest hour of their persecution, never in the deepest night of national misery, has this people—better acquainted than any other race on the face of the earth with sorrow—never has this people forgotten their faith in Peter, well knowing that where Peter is there also is the Almighty God. He (Father Burke) made no appeal to them. This was not a charity sermon. The Pope was not begging. It would be a curious anomaly, a strange perversion, for the father to beg of the child. In this spirit he called upon the people of this great Catholic diocese to pour out their thankoffer-ings as well as the tribute of their love and faith at the feet of Peter's successor.

The subsequent collection was a very sub tantial one.

CARDINAL NEWMAN. CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.

The Whitehall Review gives the following

The Whitehall Review gives the following sketch of Cardinal Newman, and embraces with it a glance at the wonderful growth of Catholicity in England.

Those who, like ourselves, remember the distinguished vicar of St. Mary's, John Henry Newman, holding spell-bound, by the simplest manner and the sweetest voice, the crowd of pale-faced, thoughtful listeners which gathered round the university pulpit—a crowd now gone divers sity pulpit—a crowd now gone divers ways, scattered hither and thither—and realize what his secession from the Estab-lished Church involved, cannot but be struck both by the contrast of the state of Catholicism then and its position now, as Catholicism then and its position how, as well as by the knowledge and remembrance of the important part which his eminence has taken in quietly bringing about that change. Forty years ago he was misunderstood, misrepresented, and maligned.

Many of his old allies, by a hideous kind of inconsistency, looked upon him as simply dead and hard. ply dead and buried. They mentioned hi ply dead and buried. They mentioned his name with bated breath; or, calling him "poor," shook their heads, closed their eyes, and sighed with sadness. They never saw him. The spires and towers of Oxford, as he sometimes passed by in the train, were, of course, seen by him; but he did not visit the city from which Establishmentarian lights and doubtiful thous had combined bigotry and shortsightedness had combined to drive him away. From that time to the present five-and-thirty years have come and gone. During that momentous period what a change has taken place! There is no public man in England more truly honored and respected than the quondam fellow of Oriel. His conscientious regard for religious truth, his remarkable literary powers, his high character, the great and good influence which his noble writings good influence which his holde withing have obtained wherever the English tongue is spoken, have all helped to produce this result. For many more persons than of old now, praising civil and religious liberty, allow the full importance of conscience, it workings, and its bearings, while their en-thusiasm for the last English cardinal is It may be—and who can wonder at it!—
THAT HIS NEW CO-RELIGIONISTS

did not for a time understand him. Their riches in proselyte- making, through Newman's example, positively embarrassed them. They owned more converts of in tellect and position than they knew wha to do with. Had Bishop Thomas Walsh's advice been originally taken, and some active and practical work of a quasi-cleriactive and practical work of a quasi-cieri-cal kind been given to the numerous mar-ried parsons who subsequently "wentover," the stream of converts might have deepen-ed and thickened still further. But though this was not done—the position of Dr. Newman silently grew grander year by year. His work in Ireland, which the feebly-forcible critics thought was labor thrown away, has turned out to be of great importance. The "Atalanta" the treatise on "Universities" and his latter works were of immense service to the cause which he of immense service to the cause which he had deliberately espoused. So was the re-publication of his earlier works, which had become a necessity. The copyrights of them would soon have run out; enterpris-ing adventurers and speculative printers would have promptly reprinted them; and so their illustrious author himself gave them anew to the world, with due amend ment and careful finishing touch. Their sale, it is no secret to state,

sale, it is no secret to state,

HAS BEEN ENORMOUS.

What a change, we repeat, from the day
when, bidding adieu to Dr. Ogle and Mr.
Manuel Johnson at the Obrservatory, Dr.
Newman turned his back upon the National Church, to the striking and almost dra-matic events of the last week! What a contrast between the time when he many months in retirement at the little low-ridged building by the roadside in Littlemore, and his receptions at Norfolk In House as a prince of the Church! The four doctors of Oxford, who brought out their machinery for making stage-thunder, and who condemned and silenced his colleague, Dr. Pusey, have, some while ago, gone the way of all flesh. The four tutors, who were so affectionately devoted to the "forty stripes save one," are, if we are not mistaken, still here. Bristow-Wilson, an "Essay and Reviewer," is now a kind of fossilized country parson; John Griffiths sits easily enough in the warden's chair at Walham; and Dr. Tait has long been more than comfortably provided for at Lambeth—the only man of the four who has made any mark on his age or fellows. But to con-trast these with Newman is like introducing German silver into the family plate-box. It had better not be attempted nor thought of. While, then, the differences sity to force the trish people to perform an act that their own love and Catholicity establishment augment, while the parsons

institution and was so snubbed and chargnstitution and was so suboled and charged at for his pains by all the bishops except Howley, of Canterbury, and Bagot, of Oxford, has lived to see changes of which the most fantastic and hopeful COULD NEVER HAVE EVEN DREAMED.

Far be it from us to say that no change has taken place in the Church of England, or no change for the better. Facts here, too, tell quite a different tale; manifest im-provements have been made without a provements doubt. But everything in the "progress of modern thought"—as the phrase stands (whether the people like it or not)—speaks of a clear line of demarcation being now clearly cut between faith and no faith, between Catholicism and agnosticism. cardinal's trumpet, however, from the op-posite hill, is clear. He thinks he speak n words which cannot be misunderstood, ad certainly not a few listen. His appearance in London has marked a

The noble duke who became his host has, with perfect tact and taste, done his work well. The youthful Duchess of Norfolk. too, has won golden opinions as hostess The Catholic nobility and gentry have ralfied to the call. A fair sprinkling of High Anglicans, with Catholic sympa-

"High Anglicans, with Catholic sympathies," were present from day to day to pay their respects to the new cardinal—oxford's former outcast.

At Norfolk House he received a prolonged ovation. While, as Lord Beaconsfield so truly remarked, his secession "gave a blow to the Church of England, which a blow to the Church of England, which receled and staggered under it, and from which it has never recovered," his new co-religionists have completely realized his worth and the present Pontiff has duly recognized his merits. Neither golden salver from Australia, however, nor illuminated addresses from every diocese, no munificent gifts from individuals, nor por traits from R. A.'s, are equal in value to the profound personal homage, thorough affection and respectful regard, which have been so wonderfully and universally dis-played for one of the greatest men of the

He stood, a little bent, at one end of the stately saloon of Norfolk House, attended by Father Norris, who so efficiently made the former presentations. In a cardinal's undress cassock, with scarlet cincture and skull-cap—looking every inch a dignitary—the cardinal, one after the other, "received" as a prince, many hundreds of his fellow-countrymen, Whigs and Tories, Knights of the Garter, Peers and Privy Councillors, Monsignores of the Roman court, Anglican deans, Members of the O. C. R., and converts more plentiful than He stood, a little bent, at one end of the court, Anglican deans, Members of the O.
C. R., and converts more plentiful than
primroses in May came up in quick succession to kiss the cardinalitial ring.
Surely Mr. Beresford Hope and the dean
of St. Paul's, Mr. Matthew Arnold and
Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Cleveland
and Sir George Bowyer are all representative were But there were many more. tive men. But there were many more. Cardinal Newman's voice, if not quite so powerful (there were a few words for powerful (there were a few words for all) is as sweet and musical as ever. Here there is scarce any change. But the fundamental change—social, religious, political—which has been effected in forty years is one which the premier Duke of England has been permitted to see, and upon which his grace may well be congratulated. He has thus taken part in events of deep his-torical interest during the past ten days, and their remembrance will last. Of old sunshine and shadow have alternated.

Many dark vicissitudes have been, and black shadows have fallen; but they may now be left behind and forgotten. For the howl of bigotry, like a distempered dog baying the moon, is at length happily unnoticed, or only looked upon as an an-omaly of the age and an actual nuisance.

THE JESUITS IN CANADA.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from France and the recent arrival of a number of fugitives of the Order in this country, with the intention of remaning in it, have provoked in certain quarters a discussion relative to the history of the Jesuits in Canada, in the course of which the question has been raised whether the Jesuits were or were not expelled from Canada in times past. It may therefore be interesting for our readers to know that the members of the Order were never expelled from Canada. The famine years, £18,000,000 sterling; again, the Irish servant girls—may God forever bless them, through the proprietor of Donahoe's Magazine, sent home from the famine years, £18,000,000 sterling; again, the Irish servant girls—may God forever bless them, through the proprietor of Donahoe's Magazine, sent home of Jonahoe's Magazine, sent home of it, you who slander our glorious race, members of the Order were never expelled from this country. Their history in our from this country. Their history in our midst is briefly as follows: They began to to arrive here in 1625, at a time when the Recollets had been here about 10 years. In 1633, the Recollects withdrew, but re-turned in 1672 to remain here until the death of the last of their number towards 1800. The Jesuits, from the outset, devoted themselves to the education of the Indian, as well as of the Canadian youth, and on this account the kings of France granted them at different times large tracts of land which they held as Seigneurs, like all the other lands in New France. When the country was celed to England in 1763, the King of England in 1005, the England in 1005, the England was substituted for the King of France, but the change in no way affected the Seigneurs or their tenants. Neverthless, the Jesuits ended by being the second of the England in 1005, the Jesuits ended by being the second of the England in 1005, the Jesuits ended by being the second of the England in 1005, the England made an exception, as will be seen. Pre-cisely about this time (1762-64) the en-emies of the Jesuits had them expelled from France, Spain and Portugal. The Eng-lish crown decided that, for the future, no-members of the Order fram alread would members of the Order from abroad would be admitted into Canada. Those, how-ever, who were already in the country, were neither molested nor disturbed. In 1800 the Pere Cazot, the last of the sur 1800 the Pere Cazot, the last of the survivors, died and the Quebec House of Assembly united the property of the Jesuits to the Crown domain, the revenue thereof being set apart for educations of the control of the c tional purposes according to the intention of the French Kings in making the original grants. It will thus be seem that neither England nor Canada can be counted among the persecutors of the Order. On the contrary, its members have invariably been treated by them with kindness. It is only within 30 years that the Fathers of the Order re-established them-Montreal, selves in Quebec and the fullest liberty. Half of they enjoy the fullest liberty. Half of their number in the country presently are native Canadians.

INDIGESTION.

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

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND IN THE SCHOOLS.

LETTER FROM MARY JOSEPHINE

LONDON, July 22nd, 1880. MR. EDITOR—It has often been a mat-ter of regretful astonishment to me, when glancing over the curriculum of studies pursued in our Select Academies and Seppursued in our Select Academies and Separate Schools, especially in the historical department, to see the great absence of Irish Histories. You will find the pupils wonderfully conversant with the heroism of Greece and Rome, well up in the great deeds of those brave soldiers whose flag "has braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze," while with the single exception in many cases of the history of the land in which we live, there is no history of which they are more ignorant than that of Ireland. How is it? Is not her history rich in interesting and grand her history rich in interesting and grand events. Does Malachy of the Collar of gold and "Clontarf's bloody field" rouse no patriotic ardor in the student's breast?
The history of a country's gallant deeds proves an incentive to posterity to imitate, and whose children more worthy of imitation than Ireland's? What brighter galaxy

tion than Ireland's? What brighter galaxy of talent than the role of her statesmen and orators does the world present?

What patriot's heart can beat coldly when he thinks of her soldier's gallant daringon many a hard fought field? Does "Fontenoy" not carry with it thrilling memories and is there a heart so cold that throbs no warmer at Emmet's name?

Faithful with the grandest fidelity, viz. that to a falling cause, has she ever been, and too often, alas! that we should have to write it, have her annals been written in blood, for Ireland, indeed, has been the royal Simeon of the nations, the not unwilling but trusted-proven banner-bearer of Cal but trusted-proven banner-bearer of Cal-vary's crimsoned ensign. The nation on whose dominions the sun never sets is the proud boast of every Englishman; so, too, on our race "that sun never sets," says McGee. Ireland's children are scattered from Pole to pole, are found, as the poet

Climbing the hills, crossing o'er the expec-

Often in the sacred name of God, and the glorious Virgin Mary. Yes, from India's burning clime and far Australia's golden shore, from the hills of free America and the fertile fields of Canada, from every land that the sun shines down on, does Ireland speak to the nations through the voices of her children; and the strangers of many a foreign land pause in sympathy at the songs of her exiles. Their hands and hearts are united in one vast chain stretching far across the waters of the broad Atlantic, whose waters can-not divide them; and though "Tara's Harp" be silent, and the hand that waked its chords so often to sing of Ireland's glory, be dead, yet do the hearts of her sons and daughters live, and yet does their memory cling to the land of the shamrock and daisy still will it travel back again over ocean billows to its smiling cots and peaceful church-yards, where a tender parent, a loving sister, or perhaps one dearer yet, is calmly sleeping beneath the sod, to the graves made sacred by the blood of martyrs and patriots, who fell for their faith and in and patriots, who left for their tath and in their country's cause, whom no gold could bribe, no honors seduce from striving after the "One great pearl of Price," viz., Heaven, the Christian's eternal home.

Next to the divinely abiding spirit of God in the Catholic Church, the Irish people are one of its staunchest supports; they are one of its staunchest supports; they have propagated that faith in the face of untold difficulties. The grand cathedrals dotted all over the face of our continent prove no mean testimonial of their generous hearts. Absence, that so often makes mortals forgetful, only serves to bind them more closely to the dear old cushla gal machree;" and in their exile, old friends are heroic epitome of so many acts of denial as such a contribution must have caused to those whose pleasures were al-ready few and trials many!

ready few and trials many!
Yes! for hundreds of years the spirit of self-sacrifice and sorrow, sorrow which consecrates, in a measure, all it touches, has made Ireland's name a holy name, and her children a grand and religious people.
"Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,
And the living tread light on the hearts of

the dead;
yes, give me a land that is blest by the dust
And bright with the deeds of the downtroiden just.
Yes, give me the land where the battle's red
blast
Has flashed to the future the fame of the past; Yes, give me the land that hath legends and lays
That tell of the memories of iong-vanished days;
Yes, give me a land that hath story and song, Enshrine the strife of the right with the

wrong; give me a land with a grave in each Yes, give me a land with a grave in each spot.
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot,
Yes, give me the land of the warm.

tomb,—
There is grandeur in graves, there is glory
in gloom:
For out of the gloom fature brightness is forgot; give me the land of the wreck and the

For out of the gloom 1 to the sunrise of As after the night comes the sunrise of the grass As after the night comes the sunrise of morn; And the graves of the dead, with the grass overgrown,
May yet form the footstool of liberty's
throne: throne;
And each single wreck in the war-path of night
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right."

Yes,— And in the near future when Irish unite, When victory's smiles will beam on the right. Shall the cheers of her children, undaunted and free, Hait the "Sunburst" forever, as flag of the free. Suspect men and women who affest

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

The Catholic Mecord rning at 422 Rich

Annual subscription.... ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per line for first, and five cents er line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 ne for each seasured in nonpariel type, 12 to an inch.
tract advertisements for three, six or e months, special terms. All advertises should be handed in not later than lay morning.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOT WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Excont will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, any experiences.

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

Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1880.

PRIESTS AND PEOPLE. The resolutions unanimously heartiest approval. At a time when men of little faith and less principle seek, by inuendo, subterfuge and mendacity, to undermine the attachment subsisting between priests and people-to the honor of the one and the benefit of the other-these resolutions, just given to the world as a solemn declaration of opinion on the social and political status of Ireland, must dispel all doubt-if any doubt were entertained-of the determined attitude of the bishops of Ireland on the pressing necessity of an early solution of the land question. We have repeatedly declared, and we now desire to emphasize our de claration, that no movement was ever set on foot in Ireland for her true political and social advancement that did not enjoy the support and co-operation of the clergy. Extreme caution and prudence have indeed marked the course of the clergy in their alliances with all national movements. Experience proves the wisdom of this caution and the discernment of this prudence. Experience also testifies to the fidelity and endurance of the Irish clergy in upholding the national cause and sustaining the national leaders, when the justice of the cause and the sincerity of the leaders invited their approbation and assistance. From the very first movement for national liberation set on foot by Irish leaders representing the whole nation, till the present day-in every effort set on foot for national emancipation, from the noble undertaking of 1641 till our own times-the Irish priests and prelates have borne their share of the burden and heats of the day. The heroic sacrifice of their own lives has been generously made whenever the interests of religion and countrycalled for such a sacrifice. The names, amongst others, of Heber Mac-Mahon and Oliver Plunkett, whose blood attested their zeal for religion and fatherland, will never, nay, can never be forgotten by the Irish race. During the long night of the penal times the Irish clergy, by heroic devotedness and unexampled self-sacrifice, upheld the faith of the people by sharing their sorrows, their trials and their social and political degradation. Do we want historical proof in support of our allegations? When the perfidy of the first of the Stuarts disappointed the just hopes of Catholic Ireland, robbed of her altays and despoiled of her freedom by the minions of the blood-thirsty Elizabeth, Ireland languished in gloomy dispair till the advent of her son and successor, under whose reign a vigorous and gallant effort was made to recover her lost liberties and re-establish her ancient worship. From the | who, in that gallant struggle, fought

Catholic prelacy of Ireland lent it

assistance, approval and support.

the 22nd of March, 1642, the bishops

the 10th of May following, at Kilkenny:

kenny:

"On that day accordingly," says McGee,
"all the prelates then in the country, with
the exception of Bishop Dease, met at
Kilkenny. There were present O'Reilly,
Archbishop of Armagh; Butler, Arch
bishop of Cashel; O'Kealy, Archbishop of
Tuam; David Rothe, the venerable Bishop
of Ossory; the Bishops of Clonfert, Elphin,
Waterford, Lismore, Kildare, Down and
Connor; the proctors of Dublin, Limerick
and Killaloe, with sixteen other dignitaries and heads of religious orders—in all
twenty-nine prelates and superiors, or their twenty-nine prelates and superiors, or their representatives.

"The Synod of Kilkenny proceeded with the utmost solemnity and anxiety to consider the circumstances of their own and the neighboring kingdoms. No equal number of men could have been found in Ireland, at that day, with an equal amount of knowledge of foreign and domestic politics. domestic politics.

As the most popular tribunal, invested with the highest moral power in the king-dom, it was their arduous task to establish order and authority among the chaotic elements of the revolution. By the admission of those most opposed to them, they conducted their deliberations, for nearly three weeks, with equal prudence and energy.

The war thus entered on by the Catholic Irish, under the authority of their bishop, with the approval and co-operation of the Holy See, ended after nine years of hostilities in the total overthrow of the national cause. In the time which followed adopted at the recent meeting of the triumph of Cromwell, the Irish Catholic prelates of Ireland merit our clergy suffered with their devoted flocks every cruelty that fanaticism the clergy stood firmly by the nacould devise.

"The ecclesiastics," says the same historian whom we first cited, "never, in any instance, were allowed to escape. Among those who suffered death during the short space of the Protectorate, are counted three bishops and three hundred ecclesias-

So it was nearly half a century ater when Ireland, by its devotion to an unworthy prince, brought on itself the faithless cruelty of the Protestant revolutionists who had placed the Prince of Orange on the throne. When her brave soldiers withdrew to the service of France, Ireland saw her clergy banished in hundreds to foreign lands. Seven years after the treaty of Limerick "there remained," we are assurred by McGee, but 400 secular and 800 regular clergy in the country. Nearly double that number departed by threats or violence, were scattered over Europe, pensioners on the princes and bishops of their faith or the institutions of their order. In Rome 72,000 francs annually were allotted for the maintenance of the fugitive Irish clergy, and during the first three from the Holy Father, amounting to 90,000 livres, were placed in the hands of the Nuncio at Paris for the temporary relief of the fugitives in France and Flanders. It may also the best interests of Ireland to use their be added here that till the end of influence with our Parliamentary friends the eighteenth century, an annual charge of 1,000 Roman crowns was borne by the Papal treasury for the encouragement of Catholic poor schools in Ireland." Why this merciless severity, exercised by the English Government and its agents in Ireland, towards the Catholic priesthood? Because they knew that the priests, as custodians of Irish traditions, and keepers of Irish faith, were the highest and noblest embodiment of Irish national autonomy. They knew that from them injustice, rapacity and cruelty would meet the sternest opposition, and as their whole course, in regard to Ireland, was one of injustice, rapacity and cruelty, the clergy had to be removed to render its execution easy and successful. The rebellion of 1798 did not, it is true, meet with favor on the part of the Irish clergy, but the reason is evident. That rebellion was organized in great measure by men professing the principles of the unable to give approval to the prin

very inception of this movement the for Irish freedom. In the struggle for Catholic emancipation, the Catholic prelates of To the Irish bishops, indeed, is due Ireland, rejecting the proffered allithe credit of having given the move- ance between Church and State conment shape and organization. On tained in the "Veto" scheme, so dear to British statesmen and halfof the Province of Armagh, in Pro- hearted Catholics, joined hands with vincial Synod, besides declaring the the people in demanding such a full war undertaken by the Irish people and unrestricted concession of free-

ciples underlying the organization of

the rebellion, the Irish clergy recog-

nized too well the effects of the heart

less tyranny of English mis-govern-

ment to misapprehend the sincerity

of the motives of the brave men

alien and heretical government. The resolutions adopted by the assembled prelates in 1815 are an explicit and emphatic repudiation of any such domination. Amongst them we find the following:

"That it is our decided and conscient ous conviction, that any power granted to the Crown of Great Britain, of interfering the Crown of Great Stain, of interiering directly or indirectly in the appointment of bishops for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, must essentially injure and may eventually subvert the Roman Catholic religion in this country.

That, with this conviction deeply and unalterably fixed in our minds, we should

unalterably fixed in our minds, we consider ourselves as betraying the dearest interests of that portion of the Church which the Holy Ghost has committed to our care, did we not declare most une-quivocally, that we will, at all times and under all circumstances, deprecate and oppose, in every canonical and constitu-tional way, any such interference?"

Since the achievement of Catholic emancipation on terms honorable to the Catholic body, the bishops and clergy of Ireland have given countenance and support to every movement of national regeneration not based on conspiracy and treason. Both in pastoral letters and political papers, the bishops and priests of Ireland have, during the last half century, contributed moderation, truth, erudition and dignity, to the discussion of the condition and rights of Ireland. In the repeal agitation, the ecclesiastical titles commotion. and the disestablishment movement, tional cause.

On the land question the patriotism of some of the Irish prelates has been questioned. The resolutions adopted, with the heartiest unanimity, at their recent annual meeting set forth their views-views worthy of the grand old Church whose traditions the bishops so nobly sustain.

The first resolution contains a severe but just condemnation of the executive for its criminal neglect of warnings addressed in due time to prevent the distress now afflicting Ireland:

1. "That we deem it our duty to exour heartfelt gratitude to the gener-riends who, in every part of the came to the assistance of our world. ople in their dire distress. afflicted people in their dire distress. We regret that our appeal to the Executive last autumn for work for our laboring classes to avert the threatened famine was not attended to, and that we were forced to have recourse to the charity of Christen dom to save our country from the horror

The second resolution reaffirms the declaration of the bishops in 1879, concerning the pressing necessity of immediate legislation to set the land follows

3. "That, in the present severe crisis of the country, we desire to convey our special sympathy to the farming classes; and we exhort all those who have at heart towards remedying the manifold injustice of the laws which regulate the sale and tenure of land in this kingdom, and which have so long fettered and depressed the energies of our people.'

The fourth resolution offers a severe rebuke to heartless landlords. who, in this crisis, seem delighted on showing forth their cruelty to the world

4. "That we deplore, more than words can express, the unchristian feeling dis-played by some of our landlords of this kingdom during this period of destitution in their dealings with their suffering ten-

The fifth is one of solemn but affect tionate warning:

5. "That we deem it our duty also to warn our devoted flocks against allowing themselves to be drawn by their suffer-ings or persecutions to the employment of unjust or illegal remedies; and we exhort them to be on their guard against such principles and projects as are contrary to the teachings of religion and justice."

These resolutions, the last public manifesto of the Irish bishops, should set at rest forever amongst Catholics any doubt of the patriotism of the Irish clergy and any misconception French revolutionists. But though of their devotedness to Irish popular interests.

> We look upon the union of priests its most hopeful feature. Ireland is essentially a Catholic nation, and its Catholicity shines forth never so brightly as when the masses of its people move in accord with the auhoritative voice of their devoted, patriotic pastors.

height, owing, it is said, to the shrinkage will be only at the point of the bayof the layers of cartilage between the bones of the vertebral column. When he began his fast he measured 5 feet 5½ inches, and he now measures only 5 feet 3½ inches. A St. Paul, Minn., despatch inches. A St. Paul, Minn., despatch speaking of him says: He has a divorced wife in Minnesota, who left him because he tried to enforce his ascetic theories on the tried to enforce his ascetic theories on head of the tried to enforce his ascetic theories on head of the tried to enforce for these purposes just and lawful, dom as would leave the Church unexcellent tenant for the Irish landlord.

The government has decided to drop the Irish Borough Franchise Bill-a measure of justice to which the Liberal party is long since pledged. The franchise in Ireland is so restricted, especially in towns and cities, that it cannot be truly said that the people are invested with the right of choosing represen tatives. A mere fragment of the population is endowed with a right belonging to every citizen. In England and Scotland the franchise in boroughs has been so extended as to embrace every class of the population qualified to vote, but in Ireland it is quite different. The number of legally qualified electors in that country is very limited indeed. The result is that in several cities and towns members are frequently elected to Parliament whose principles are odious to the people. Mr. Gladstone pledged himself, at the beginning of the session, to a removal of this glaring abuse. To Ireland he would certainly be doing a great service in assimilating its borough franchise to that of Great Britain. The non electors in many of the Irish boroughs are, if anything, better qualified for enfranchisement than many of the actual electors in British towns and boroughs. We regret that the Premier has seen fit to postpone action in a matter of such importance, and we do sincerely hope that another session may not poss away without witnessing this substantial act of justice accomplished in the interests

of Ireland and the whole empire. DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION. No one can view the recent pro ceedings in the British Parliament without coming to the conclusion that a struggle between the people and the landholders is at hand. The legislation proposed by Mr Gladstone on the Land question in Ireland, and the "hares and rabbits' bill promoted by his government, small as are the concessions they make to just por ular demands, have given umbrage to landholders, both Whig and Tory. The lords will, no doubt, throw out these measures, and thus bring the two Houses of Parliament into conflict. The landlord influence in the Commons is, we must confess, greater than, in our opinion, it ought to be, but great as it is even in the Lower Chamber there is there also a still more powerful, if less numerous party-we mean the Radicals-returned by so many important constituencies at the last election. Opposition from the lords will but nerve this party to determination and boldness in demanding reforms of the most advanced type. The condition of the masses of the people in the three kingdoms calls for the interposition of the master hand of a great statesman to raise them, from a degradation truly barbarous, to a status worthy our civilization. The aristocratic system has driven the working classes into a violent hatred of monarchy. The titled landowners and prince-favored plutocrats, intent upon their own aggrandizement only, join hands to oppose reform and resist progress The consequence is evident. The people are degraded and unhappy. Honest and patriotic men deplore theinattention, cruel and indefensible of the government to the just de mands of the artisan and agricultural classes. It is from these classes that the government draws its armyfrom these it derives its revenueupon these rest its happiness and security. Yet, by the selfish policy of a bloated nobility, they are treated as aliens in their own country, and when they demand social and politiand people in any Irish agitation as cal disenthralment, denounced as traitors and enemies of the State. We are not friendly to revolutionwe hold in horror the abominable tenets of Communism-but we are not the less desirous of the regeneration of the masses of the people in the them is strong, and was convincing British Isles, and we have no hesita-

invited a National Synod to meet on fettered by the domination of an THE IRISH BOROUGH FRANCHISE a determined disposition to thwart from which they have not yet been able to any scheme of social amelioration, however limited. They may, by their votes in the Lords' Chamber, defeat the scheme propounded by Mr. Gladstone. They may, indeed, for some brief time, arrest the advancement of all proposed popular reforms, but their success can only be temporary. History proves that whenever and wherever the aristocratic and democratic elements came into violent contact, the former was forced to give way. So it will be in the coming contest between the lords and people in Great Britain. The latter will triumph. We hope that their triumph may not be achieved through civil war and its attendant horrors. But the longer the reforms required by the people are delayed, the greater the danger that when they are achieved it will be in the upheaval of thrones and the total abolition of the aristocratic elements from the constitution.

ANOTHER AFGHAN WAR. Britain has to deplore another

Afghan disaster. The policy of the British Government in withdrwing its forces from Cabul and strengthening its position at Candahar, propounded in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington, had just elicited approval from Parliament and the nation at large, when the news of the annihilation of Gen. Burrow's brigade at Simla threw the people into a frenzy of horror banishing all idea of pacification, till Yahoob Khan-the great mischief maker-believed to be act ing in the interests of Russia, should be crushed out. The design of Yahoob Khan is manifestly the re duction of Candahar. This city is second only in importance in Atghanistan to Cabul and Herat. It is 275 miles south-west of the former, and to the British Government is, therefore, a point of strategetical mportance of no ordinary value. The forces of Yahoob Khan numbers 12 000 men-a formidable force, in deed. The British garrison at Candahar cannot exceed 2,000 men. If this small force can hold its own against the enemy till the arrival of reinforcements, the designs of the disappointed ex-Ameer will be frustrated. But there is no concealing the fact that the sympathy of the Afghan tribes is with the ex-Ameer, British occupation of Afghanistan is certainly not popular with the people of the country. They dread subject They will now be judged by their record tion to British rule and are stimulated to action by a remembrance of into being since the war. The American Cabul, as well as by a determination British control. No Ameer nominated or sustained by Britain can expect the support of the Afghan course of the British Government occupation of Afghanistan, British prestige now imperatively demands the maintenance of British power, at least at Candahar. Yahoob Khan is no doubt, determined to fight to the last. To subdue him, as the British are in honor bound to do, may be a task of greater magnitude than British Ministers realize. It may require more than one campaign in the cheerless gorges of Afghanistan to teach Yahoob Khan and his followers that Britain is not insulted with impunity. But, however disinclined to wage war in Afghanistan, the government of Mr. Gladstone is bound in honor to maintain ho tiliprowess be driven into the unruly Afghans.

THE OKA INDIANS. A Montreal correspondent of the Globe finds fault with Attorney-Gen. Loranger. of Quebec, for deciding on another prosecution of the Oka Indian incendiaries. The writer talks of persecution in this case. There is no persecution whatsoever. These Indians are charged with a most heinous crime. The evidence against The juries at St. Scholastique and Dr. Ianner has decreased two inches in tion in expressing our fear that it Aylmer did not, it is true, acquit except in one case any of the Indians brought up for trial, but everyone knows that in the districts where the trials have been held ment employed with determination by the the Protestant population has been white population, to whom a great part of secure the realization of their expecdriven by inflammatory appeals from the negroes remained attached by ties of measure of justice to Ireland -shown | crime laid at the door of the Indians, and | urers had, in some states, recourse to mand

exculpate themselves, is so serious that the Attorney-General were not doing his manifest duty if he did not exhaust every means in bringing the culprits to justice. Judge Bouregois, before whom the last trials took place, is a gentleman of the highest legal attainments, and in every qualification honorable in the judicial office a credit to the judiciary of the Dominion. From him, and indeed from any of the other judges of Lower Canada. the Indians have nothing to fear on the score of justice. A little of the money now foolishly spent by Protestant societies in fomenting hostilities between the Indians and the seminary, if expended in encouraging habits of industry amongst the unfortunate Aborigines, could not fail of a beneficial effect. The Attorney-General of Quebec does honor to his office by refusing to be brow-beaten by fanatical scribblers, in ordering the furtherance of the ends of justice by a new prosecution.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST. The contest amongst our republican

neighbors for the high office of President

has opened with much less activity and excitement than is usual on such occasions. The New York city Democrats have indeed held an immense ratification meeting, with Mr. Tilden as chairman, but the asurance of victory already felt by the Democracy deprives the contest in its early stages of the excitement attendant upon uncertainty. The fight will, notwithstanding the present seeming inactivity of the politicians, be very bitter. Unless the republican managers spring a mine and be enabled to do that which they did in 1877 -count in a candidate rejected by the otes of the people, and by the suffrages of the electoral colleges—we cannot see anything in the way of Democratic sucess. The dread of losing power after its enjoyment for twenty years will nerve the Republicans to battle with all their energy, perhaps the energy of despair. Their party has ruled the country for the greater part of that time with almost absolute power. President Johnson, during his accidental incumbency of the executive, endeavored, but vainly, to checkmate the Republican leaders in the two houses of Congress. He saw his own policy concerning the re-admission of the southern states to the union. a policy just, wise and far-reaching, contradicted and overturned by immense majorities in both Chambers. Bills providing for reconstruction, through military occupation and negro enfranchisement, were carried through the Senate and House by two-third votes over his veto. And he himself escaped impeachment only through the patriotic independence of a party of a largely Democratic, but the Senate was at that time still republican, so that it may be truly said that since 1860 the federal government has been in the hands and un-A new generation of electors has sprung Gen. Robert's severity last year at people are now anxious to fill in the chasm caused by that great social convulto maintain their independence of sion. They have had enough of the hatred and animosity, enough of the treason and wickedness engendered by the criminality of professional politicians. They feel that if the great American nation is to tribes. But, however impolitic the hold its present high place in the world's esteem and affection, they believe that if may have been in entering on the the generations yet to come to inhabit the magnificent country America calls its own, are to enjoy the priceless benefit of liberty and solid constitutional government, i cannot be through the perpetuation of acrimony and rivalry between north and south, but by the abolition of every remembrance of the civil discord which has so long divided state and state, section and section. If the south to-day presents A solid and unbroken front in support of the Democratic party, it is largely, if not wholly, due to the insane policy pursued for years by the Republican leaders, that of endeavoring to place the newlyenfranchised slaves in a position of lasting political supremacy over their late masters. In the framing of new state constitutions for the southern states after the war, a step deemed necessary by Congress, ties till a wholesome dread of British the white population was everywhere excluded by harsh, shortsighted and insulting restriction from the right of voting for delegates to the convention entrusted with the laving of the foundation of the civil and political structures raised upon the ruins of invasion and war. What was the consequence? The delegates chosen to do this great duty, to rebuild that which the republicans claimed to have been destroyed, to secure lasting peace, equality and security for the rights of property, were either ignorant blacks or worthless white adventures from the north. The negro element in the Convention

vas necessarily under the control of the latter, whose purposes were best served by a perpetuation of the galling memories of the war. But the forms of free govern-

in order to re South Carolin of the unscru support of th maintenance istration of t from the Wh fraud and co ceased. But vast majority Republican identified th of tyranny a They need assured, be sponsible by alive by in are a matte were almost the result in lines are so bors, their p ically precise is not so dif political con

FRIDAS

of Britain o In the c hope to car the souther every rease They also New York cut, in the California, would give ity. The victory in and Ohio. out doubt, Garfield, a Pennsylva strength de is summed which par From th of a great in devoti

contest, n

the manag

paign. A

Republica

would, of

limited.

test as on

of the pa

If the Re

in Nover

ever. Its

to new m

with the

The F

called a ous orde moved. now ru commu dered, s proscrip Govern excited Republ not be been e crime. cording and adl equalit the mo iquito and to countr perhap will

> thanl forci

threat

within

the e

for lil

show

order

HE CATHOLIG RECORI

in order to retain power. Louisiana and South Carolina offer conspicuous instances of the unscrupulous character of these men. While General Grant held office, he lent, to his disgrace, be it said, the influence and support of the Federal government to the maintenance of fraud in the local administration of the states. With his departure from the White House the ascendancy of fraud and corruption in the south finally ceased. But his action, approved by the vast majority of his supporters, and by the Republican representatives in Congress, identified the latter party with the cause of tyranny and civll discord in the South. They need not, and will not, we feel assured, be surprised if they are held responsible by the entire South and multitudes of electors in the north, for keeping alive by injustice and short-sightedness the ill-feelings of stife and war. Elections are a matter of such uncertainty that it were almost vain to predict anything as to the result in November next. But party lines are so closely drawn with our neighbors, their political system is so mathematically precise in regard of elections, that it is not so difficult to foresee the result of political contests with them as in the case

ed

gst

ent

ex-

ns.

ng,

em-

rly

pon

the

the

the

rgy,

part

wer.

ntal

red,

He

-ad-

ion. con-

ma-

ding

were

ough

of a

very

rung

the

hat-

rimi-

They

orld's

hat if

it the

own.

berty

and

h has

n and

ents a

ort of

ly, if.

iewly-

lasting

asters.

utions

war.

ngress,

ere ex-

sulting

ng for

d with

e civil

on the

vas the

a to do

ich the

troyed,

l secur-

either

adven-

vention

of the

rved by

ories of

govern-

by the

part of ties of.

indancy.

of Britain or this country.

In the coming election the Democrats hope to carry the entire electoral vote of the southern states. This hope there is every reason to believe will be realized. They also expect to carry in the north New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in the west, Indiana, and on the Pacific California, Oregon and Nevada. This would give them an overwhelming majority. The more sanguine also look for victory in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Ohio. But the latter state will, without doubt, remain faithful to the standard of Garfield, and the probability is, regarding Pennsylvania, that notwithstanding the strength developed there by Gen. Hancock, he will be in a minority when the polling is summed up. New Hampshire and Connecticut are always so very closely contest ed, that it is just now impossible to say which party will, in these states, prove

From the present outlook the prospects of a great Democratic victory are splendid. But the Democrats should see to it, that in devoting attention to the Presidential contest, no neglect be allowed to creep into the management of the Congressional campaign. A Democratic President with a founding the order of the Jesuits, he pro-Republican House of Representatives would, of a truth, find his usefulness greatly limit of W. A. W. A limited. We look upon the coming contest as one of transition from the politics of the past to the politics of the future. If the Republican party be heavily defeated in November, it will, as a party, die forever. Its death will open the political arena to new men, with principles more in accord with the spirit of the times and the requirements of the nation.

A HALT.

ous orders. The Jesuits having been removed, the pusillanimous government now ruling France considers that the communists, to whom it has always pandered, should be satisfied. The policy of proscription pursued by the DeFreycinct Government with regard to the Jesuits has excited feelings of contempt for the French Republic throughout the world. It could not be otherwise. The Jesuits have not been even so much as charged with a crime. Yet this government, so zealous, according to the declaration of its members and adherents, in the cause of liberty and equality, orders their banishment, and ac-

Freyeinct and his colleagues will do well of seven) delivered an oration, or rather to make hay while the sun shines, for when the sun once goes down on their iniquitous administration, woe to them and to France. They have brought the Grandmother's Chair, and when we heard Grandmother's Chair, and when we heard country into the danger of a revolution of perhaps greater magnitude than any that a \$2,000 bank note, we could'nt help endorsing the wish of one of the Lady has yet disturbed France, and endangered will they be when the revolution threatens the utter destruction of security within the country? Will they then show the extraordinary zeal they now profess for liberty and good order? They have to shown too great a measure of pusillanimity in their dealings with the religious orders to do anything magnanimous in the presence of danger. They deserve no thanks for their present inactivity in enforcing the decrees for the banishment of the remaining religious bodies. They would banish them if a cowardly fear did not fill their hearts, and hold their hands.

A REQUEST.

Many of our subscribers are yet in arrears for the year 1879. We would feel much obliged if our kind friends would send the amount due as soon as would send the amount due as soon as possible.

A woman named Mrs. Maggie Reed, aged 25, widow, who went from B'ack Rock on Wednesday evening, was found dead at the International Hotel, International Bridge, Thursday morning, at 7.30. Part of a morphine powder was found

CELEBRATION AT MOUNT HOPE.

Saturday last was one of the red-letter days on the calendar of the good ladies of Mount Hope. On that auspicious occasion, the Feast of St. Ignatius Loyola, the sisters and inmates of St. Joseph's Convent celebrated the anniversary of their lady superior's feast, the amiable and beloved Mother Ignatius. At 8 a. m. the community and guests assembled in the chapel, where High Mass was celebrated by Monseignor Bruyere, V. G., assisted by the Rev. Father Tiernan as deacon and Father Dillon as sub-deacon, Rev. Father Feron acting as master of ceremonies. The altar, blazing with its numerous tapers, and covered with flowers that fair hands had culled and arranged with exquisite taste, the golden and scarlet robes of the celebrants and acolytes blending artiscelebrants and acolytes blending artis-tically, made a pretty and effective tableau, while the musical rendition, both in Sanc-tuary and choir, was worthy the occasion, and those who rendered it. We were particularly attracted by two or three voices in the choir, and it is rarely our that this institution, unrivalled in Ontario, will long maintain its justly deserved prestige. voices in the choir, and it is rate; our pleasure to hear such a rendition, except from professional singers. During an in-terval of the Mass Monseignor Bruyere delivered an eloquent address relative to the conversion, vocation and mission of the great saint whose feast they were engaged in celebrating. Monseignor is master of a graceful and easy style, and possesses one of the great requisites of oratory, viz, the power of winning and retaining his auditors' sympathy. We would like to be able to treat our readers to his whole discourse, but fear we will have to content ourselves with a resume of his princi-pal points. He began his sermon by referring to the conversion of St. Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits, one of the great defending bulwarks that religion thrown around Catholicity, and perhaps one of the most perfect organizations that the Christian world has ever witnessed. He described the warrior saint as thrown on a bed of illness, and deprived of all on a bed of lilness, and deprived of at those amusements to which his tastes adverted, forced through want of something more congenial to read the lives of the Saints, and through their reading and God's grace receiving those impressions which led him to a complete reformation of life; to the abandoning of all that was nearest and dearest to his heart and to that self-abnegation for which henceforward he only abnegation for which henceforward he only lived, his motto, and the motto of all his subsequent followers, "all for the greater honor and glory of God." It had been his ambition to lay the scene of his missionary labors in the Holy Land, where our Blessed Lord toiled, suffered and died—to imitate Him as closely as pos-

approbation. It received his entire approval, and armed with this authority and prepared by a spiritual retreat and commune with God of some months' duration, he introduced his order to la belle France, where for a time it met with marvellous success. He then touchingly referred to St. Ignatius' dying prayer for his followers, that they might be tried as was His Divine Master and His Apostles, by humiliations and persecuctions, and alluded to the frequency with which they had been burning the control of the control ished from France, and drew a pathetic picture of the latest expulsion scenes in The French Government has, it appears that unhappy country, where the aged and infirm religious, bowed down with tears and sorrows, had been driven from

suffering, to endure cheerfully whatever crosses might be assigned them during life. After Mass the company adjourned to the breakfast room, where a che dejeune was se breakfast was concluded, served. After orphan children gave a matinee in their pleasant class-room, from which the desks had been removed, and which was suitably had been removed, and which was suitably decorated for the occasion. The entertainment opened with a song and chorus entitled "Greeting to rev. mother." The solo was rendered by Miss Maggie tually recalls from exile men guilty of the most infamous crimes.

Governments, like individuals, have their day. The French Government has now its day, and a short day it will be. M. de Master T. Doherty (of the venerable age and appropriate address, after which master T. Doherty (of the venerable age). has yet disturbed France, and endangered Superior's guests, that some of her social order throughout Europe. Where numerous friends might take the hint numerous friends might take the fint and leave her very many just such chairs. Next on the programme Miss O'Dwyer sang, "I stand on memory's golden shore," after which Master Coles rendered Parson McKnock's temperance address to perfection. This little fellow, and, in fact, all the children taking part in the recitations, displayed an amount of natural talent and elecutionary training natural talent and elocutionary training creditable alike to themselves and the creditable alike to themselves and the teachers who have charge of them. Master T. Doherty followed with a laughable plea for boys' versus girls' rights, and young as he is managed to conclude with a concentrated burst of contempt for girls' curls, finery and such like. Then came "full grown colored moon," negro song, in which Geo. Lawson, African, and half a dozen improving Africans, distinguished them-

baby way, asked her to close her eyes, if only for a moment. Mother condescendingly acceded to her request, when she approached and gracefully kissing the hand of her benefactress, deposited an envelope containing \$\frac{2}{3}\$ 40.00, the gift of herself and fellow orphans throughout the diocese. Father Tiernan being called on by Mother Ignatius to reply, arose and delivered in the state of the containing \$\frac{2}{3}\$ 40.00, the gift of herself and fellow orphans throughout the diocese. Father Tiernan being called on by Mother Ignatius to reply, arose and delivered in the upper Lakes.

Mr. Joseph Quinlan, who was stricken with paralysis some months since, is fast recovering. His many friends were pleased to see him in his pew at Mass on Sunday.

Mr. D. O'Connor, formerly day operator on the G. T. R. here, has been promoted, and removed to Strafford. Ignatius to reply, arose and delivered in his usual happy style an appropriate reply, in which he congratulated them on their success, reminded them of their comparasuccess, reminded them of their compani-tive happiness in this institution, to many other children having fathers and mothers, and concluded by a touching reference to the efficacy of the prayer of innocent childhood, quoting our Lord's invitation to the little ones, and reminding them to make use of that power to win happines for her, who for their sakes had happines for her, who for their sakes had forsaken earthly home and friends, and who to them had been a Mother, not only in name, but in very thought and deed. One very commendable feature struck us rather forcibly on this occasion, that was the absence of a charity uniform, so depressing to sensitive natures. The healthy, happy looks of the children spoke volumes for the care of their guardians, and we trust that this institution. unrivalled in

WINDSOR LETTER.

The pastoral letter received last week was read last Sunday in St. Alphonsus Church, where a collection will be taken up to assist in defraying the expenses of Ecclesiastical Education. It should have been read for the congregation the Sunday previous, but Rev. Father Fleck, from Guelph, who is at present giving a retreat to the Sisters of St. Mary's Academy, had kindly offered to address the faithful both kindly offered to address the ladium of the at low and high mass. He gave a very eloquent and powerful sermon, the text being taken from the Gospel of the day, which was the feast of St. James. He exhorted them to follow the example set before them by that great saint, saying that God had allowed these saints to remain so doing upon earth, not merely that we should clorify Him by them, but that we should follow in their footsteps, and like them obtain steamed life.

them obtain eternal life.

Messrs. Cahill and E. Scully start next week for a pleasure trip through Essex County, the former desiring to enjoy his summer vacation, and relieve his mind from the turmoil of business, while the latter wishes to have one more glance at the county before he leaves it for his

distant home in Australia.

Quite a number of the boys from the Catholic Public School have passed successfully the entrance examinations to the High School, even some last year taking certificates as teachers. This shows that certificates as teachers. This shows that our schools are not inferior to those of our our schools are not metal to the solution on Catholic neighbors, who have so often remarked that we taught "nothing but Catechism." We acknowledge that it is taught and to a great extent, but with all the religious instructions they receive they seem to find ample time for other sciences, in which they have attained proficiency, as their recent examinations go to prove.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

their homes and made exiles from their their homes and made exiles from their their homes and made exiles from their country. He then concluded by exhorting his hearers to apply St. Ignatius' motto, "All for the greater honor and glory of God," to their rule of life, and, glory of God," to their rule of life, and, glory of God," to their rule of patient to the labor which must be expended. So the motion of an excursion was given up, and we swallowed our disappointment and went in to make the pic-nic a success, and the returns have proved satisfactory. On former years the ladies provided for the tables abundantly, but the returns were not what was expected, so this year it was decided not to make so much spread, and instead of the make so much spread, and instead of the large tables several small stands were furnished with sandwiches, cakes, fruit, etc., and the change proved a good one. The programme of sports was gone through and the contests for prizes were, in some cases, very severe. Mr. W. C. Hately gave a special prize for a before it. in some cases, very severe. Mr. W. C. Hately gave a special prize for a haif-mile race for boys which promised to be lively—and was for a while. About eight started off at such a rate that one would suppose they had only fifty yards to run, which had the effect of breaking most of them before they got half way, and of the rest only two finished the race. The boys got at the foot-ball early and managed to burst it after an hour's hard work. This did not discourage the lovers of the game however, and they sent a committee down town to procure a new sett of "inwards" for the ball, but unfortunately they did not succeed. The game of breaking the crock was very amusing to all not engaged in the effort, and it is hard to tell how the effort, and it is nard to tell now long it would have continued but that darkness set in. A string band was on the ground, and some of the young folks made use of it for an hour or two. Everyone who had duties to perform was attentive to them, and all who were pre-cent seemed well satisfied. Though all sent seemed well satisfied. Though all the returns are not yet in it is expected there will be somewhere between \$130 and \$150 netted, which is not bad, considering there were three excursions out of town.

there were three excursions on PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Farley died on Saturday morning last, and was buried Sunday afternoon.

For a long time she had been in poor health the sufferings were great. Her aged and her sufferings were great. Her aged mother died about three months ago, since which time she has cared little for this world, there being no one left dependent on her. She was held in high esteem.

Since I wrote you last, Mrs. Andrew O'Donovan and Mr. Roderick Galbraith have passed away.

At the late entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute, Johnie Hawkins and Duncan McLeod passed from our school, standing well up on the list.

Miss O'Grady, teacher of our boys' classes, is spending her holidays with her friends in Hamilton.

Miss Dalton, teacher in the school at South Caynga, spent part of her holidays.

amusing farces, the Travelling Philosopher, (Charlie Coles), and keeping bad company, Geo. Lawson, Charlie Coles, John Smith, John Maloney, and T. Doherty, and with a song and chorus by Aggie O'Dwyer and the children. A pleasing incident occured at the close of the proceedings. A pretty little five year

and removed to Stratford.

o'CONNELL'S BIRTHDAY.

It is not customary here to celebrate this event, but it is to be done this year. This is how it happens: The Young Men's Christian Association wished to give an entertainment, and thought a concert by Rosa D'Erina would draw, and in fixing o the date, they unintentionally, hit upon O'Connell's birthday, (August 6). This might scarcely be called a national celebra-

HAMILTON LETTER.

tion, but the programme presents attractions to all who care for Irish music.

CHURCH MATTERS.

A lecture will shortly be delivered by the celebrated orator Rev. Father Burke. of the Redemptorist Fathers, Quebec, in St. Patrick's Church. Proceeds for church purposes.

Rev. Father Keough, of St. Patrick's Church, purposes forming a Sodality Society composed of young ladies of his parish. The inauguration will be made on Sunday, August 15th, the feast of the As-

NEWSFAFER JOTTINGS.

The Times complains that as the regulations regarding weights and measures are "systematically ignored in Toronto, but thoroughly observed in Hamilton, the but thoroughly observed in Hamilton, the competition between the two cities in the manufacture of measures is largely in favor of the former. The Toronto inspector is said to "stamp anything that will hold the quantity required," no matter how inferior the quality of the metal, while in Hamilton no measure is stamped unless it inferior the quality of the metal, while in Hamilton no measure is stamped unless it is up to the standard, both as regards quantity and quality. The Toronto article, being several degrees inferior to that of Hamilton, can be sold proportionately cheaper, and, as a consequence, the Hamilton maker is in danger of being run out of the market. Though a counter argument might show that a superior article will generally command its price, yet the *Times'* reasoning is correct in the main, because there is still in the world a

of pounds sterling, annually, with scarcely a shilling's return for the same; had she a shilling's return for the same; had she the power to control her own affairs, as for instance our Ontario, she would be able to support a population double that which she has at present, as the quantity of her average yearly products clearly proves. Herein lies the secret of Irish affairs knows this well. student of Irish affairs knows this well. the cause of Irish distress. SCOTT ACT NOTES

Messrs. King Dodds and D. K. Chisholm were put up at the Moulders' Picnic last Monday as candidates for a cone. Dodds (anti-Scott) won it. The licensed victuallers now quote Scott and say: "Coming events cast their shadows before." The Scott act men refused to before.

cording to the latter the worthy "brother" had, in the height of an enthusiastic speech, declared a future crusade against the use of wine for "sacramental" purposes. This, coming from a mouth-piece of the Scott Act supporters, was a good card in the hands of their opponents, who at once turned it to good account for themselves. Alarmed at the account for themselves. Alarmed at the damage he had done, Mr. Fitzmaurice ex damage he had done, Mr. Fitzinatrice ex-plained through the Spectator that he did not mean unfermented wine. His words, however, as quoted by the Spectator, were plain enough, and if he did not mean what he said, he ought to have said what

he meant.

The campaign goes bravely on. Both sides seem confident of success, and are throwing out their skirmishers in all directions. It would be useless at present to predict the result.

to predict the result.

DUNDAS ITEMS.

An excursion and pienic for the children of St. Augustine's School, took place on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. The steamer Eclipse conveyed the party to the beautiful pleasure grounds at Oaklands, which were selected for the purposes of the pienic.

People who remember the busy scenes of the canal, some twenty-five years ago, cannot fail to be struck with the lonely,

annot fail to be struck with the lonely deserted look which these places present to-day. The wharves around the basin, once laden with mountains of merchandise, once laden with mountains of merchanduse, are in an advanced stage of decay, grass-grown and crumbling; the wood guards along the cmal sides are fast dissappearing, the breadth of the channel is being rapidly encroached on by the ubiquitous and irrepressible weed; and this once applitions little avenue of commerce, that ambitious little avenue of commerce, that formerly rang with the sounds of busy trade, is now a five-mile scene of silence, broken only by the oar splash of a row-

side the bulwarks. It seemed as if the "Valley City" had locked up her house and carried off her entire family for an Mr. Chas. J. Bird commenced business afternoon's enjoyment.

SMITHVILLE ITEMS.

This village, 24 miles east of Hamilton and 18 miles south-west of St. Catherine's in Lincoln County, does not increase very fast in point of population. It has now somewhat less than a thousand inhabitants, and is said not to have varied much from that estimate in a number of years. Years ago Smithville was more flourish

ing than it is now. Those were the days when the well-filled stage rattled along the roads in all directions, and when the creek, with its wide and swelling stream afforded great manufacturing privileges. The stream, however, has almost entirely disappeared, and that enemy of stagecoaches, the railway train, has driven a vast portion of travel from the highways. Nevertheless, there are some considerable business places in Smithville still. There are the brothers Murgatroyd, who own a very large brick store and warehouse, and carry on a most extensive business in all kinds of merchandize, wholesale and retail. Mr. M. Lally, a very old resident retail. Mr. M. Laily, a very on resident in this section, and well and favorably known, still carries on a good trade in general articles of merchandize. Mr. John Tanner, on old Hamilton "boy," has succeeded in building up a snug busing mass in saddlery, harness making, etc. The many friends of Mr. Tanner in Hamilton will be glad to hear of his welfare. There is also a grist mill, carding mill, and bakery all adjoining on the banks of the creek, all adjoining on the binks of the creek, well filled up with all necessary machinery, and capable of supplying all the wants of the country around. The whole is the property of Mr. Henry Teeter, an energetic, enterprising old Canadian.

Out of the way place though it be, the section of country of which Smithville is the centre has a fair Catholic congregation. There is a pert bittle church with

tion. There is a neat little church with cemetery, and a well-built residence for the use of the priest. Mass is celebrated here seldom more than once in three weeks, owing to the fact that the officiating priest has two other stations to attend besides Smithville. The present pastor is the Rev. Father Skelly.

"A TRAMP ABROAD."

To the majority of people, a tramp along the dusty roads or through the hot fields in the sultry weather is not the most agreeable duty in the world. Yet there yet the Times' reasoning is correct in the main, because there is still in the world a large class of people who will persist in buying on the "cheap and nasty" principle. Hence Toronto's advantage.

The Spectator of the 27th ult. says: "The crop for the present year appears to have been fairly satisfactory, and Ireland is once more placed in a self-supporting position." Ireland is now and always was potentially self-supporting. Taking one year with another, and the island as a whole, she has always produced more than enough to support her existing population. It is true Ireland is occasionally in a state of great distress, but to say that, in such a fertile country as Ireland, it is all owing to a failure of the crops, is clearly absurd. The fault lies with the powers that he. Were Ireland in possession of a just and equitable land system; had she not, in order to maintain in idleness and luxury a set of tyrannical absentee land-lords, to send out of the country thousands of pounds sterling, annually, with scarcely of pounds sterling, annually, with scarcely of pounds sterling, annually, with scarcely of the same had she not in most of the country thousands of pounds sterling, annually, with scarcely of pounds sterling, annually, with scarcely in the much pleasure as well as satisfaction to be derived from a saunter through the country has saunted throm as sunnet through the country is a suntated from a saunter through the country is a suntated from a saunter through the country is a suntated from a saunter through the country is and the bear of the day, when it is fresh and the breeze the most enjoyable part of the day, when it is fresh and the breeze the proporting is the country people themselves take advantage of the cool morning air to get through as much work as possible betake advantage of the cool morning air to get through as much work as possible betake advantage of the cool morning air to get through the ountry much be dealer in foreign and demestic fruits, and the sland as a work cutting down the " is much pleasure as well as satisfaction to be derived from a saunter through the country even at this season. It is hardly great machine that sweeps down the blades with the speed and precision of twenty men you will remember with what hatred it was first received into use and how indispensible a thing it is now. Its necessary adjunct, the threshing machine, is heard rolling and crashing a little distance off, and when you consider the immense quantities of grain poured out from its capacities of grain poured out from its c supplied with sufficient food in student of Irish affairs knows this well.

The time is gone by when British landlords and British statesmen can blame nature instead of themselves with being the cause of Irish distress.

men were supplied with sumeral floor with sumeral tood wit bucket well. The well in the distance does the work of one, and the trimly-rigged pump supplies the place of the other. Nor are improvements confined to the machinery alone. As you travel along the road, you no longer meet with those wayside tayerus, once almost as

along the road, you me, those way-side taverns, once almost as numorous as telegraph roles, where many a day was lost, and many a night ill-spent and carousing. The very few that do re in drinking and carousing. The very few that do remain are well kept, and now the farmer can journey townwards and back again without spending half his time and all his money spending nait his time and all his money in running the old-time tavern gauntlet; while when the night shades approach and from the field "the ploughman homeward plods his weary way," he has no longer the numerous temptations to exchange comforts of his home for the dangers of the rum.

THINGS WORTH SEEING. A four-story, marble-fronted, granite-columned Custom House and Post Office, on the corner of King and John streets.

The streets all graveled and the cross ings in good repair.
Once in a while an inside look at the

Gore Park.

The street corners kept clear at nights of loafers and rowdies who make it morally and physically difficult for people to pass through them, and painful to live in the striction. Gore Park.

the vicinity. A few good bathing houses along the shore of the bay.

A better looking City Hall, and a more

commodious hospital.

MARKETS Grain is coming in in larger quantities, and prices are slightly advancing. Barley and rye brougut 50c.; red wheat and white do. new from 90c. to \$1.00; do. do. old from \$1.06 to \$1.08. The do. do. old from \$1.06 to \$1.08. The Saturday James street market was as usual well supplied; but very little change in prices. Beef 4½c. to 5½c.; mutton 6½c.; lamb 7c. to 8c.; butter 20c. to 22c.; eggs 11c. to 12c.; potatoes per bush. 40c. to 55c.; apples per bag 40c. to 50c.; peaches per bush. \$2.00 to \$2.50; plums \$3.00 to \$3.50; tomatoes per bush. \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Mr. Thos. McKinty has opened a new grocery and provision store corner of James and Murray streets. Mr. McKinty is an enterprising young man, and has considerable experience in the business in company, Geo. Lawson, Charne Coles, John Smith, John Maloney, and Smith, John Maloney, and with a song and chorus by Aggie O'Dwyer and the children. A pleasing incident occured at the close of the proceedings. A pretty little five year old girl named Maggie Hennesy approached Mother Ignatus, and in a coaxing

Collegate Institute, Johnie Hawkins and Duncan McLeod passed from our school, and form of the engine rattle of an occasional Duncan McLeod passed from our school, The cotton operatives took an excursion down the canal and out into the bay on the proposes selling at the lowest processes, which he proposes selling at the lowest possible rates. If there be anything in energy and close attention to business, Tr. McKinty ought to be successional.

Miss D'Grady, teacher of our boys' classes, is spending her holidays with her friends in Hamilton.

Miss Dalton, teacher in the school at Eclipse was occupied, and many a small business, Tr. McKinty ought to be successional considerable experience in the business in which he has now embarked on his own accumt. When fully under way he will sell you of the choices, and from 9to 100'clock in many at 10 to clock p. m. each day until furthen. Which he has now embarked on his own accumt. When fully under way he will sell you of the choices great was a large and varied stock of the choicest groceries, which he proposes selling at the lowest possible rates. If there be anything in energy and close attention to business, Tr. McKinty ought to be successional considerable experience in the business in which he has now embarked on his own accumt. When fully under way he will sell you of the choices.

The cotton operatives took an excursion down the canal and out into the bay on Saturday afternoon. So great was the lowest processes, which he proposes selling at the lowest possible rates. If there be anything in energy and close attention to business, Tr. McKinty ought to be successional possible rates. The cotton operative of any operation of the cotton operation of the countries

Mr. Chas. J. Bird commenced obsiness a short time ago on John street as a dealer in flour and feed. Mr. Bird is an old hand at that trade, and customers can rely upon a first-class article, and at rea-sonable prices. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bird will be successful in his new enter-

prise.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

At last something is being done with south pier at Burlington Canal. They have removed six rotton planks, and heaved over a dozen shovelfuls of gravel into the bay. Truly the world moves, so does the Department of Public Works, and so does a snail.

A new Chief of Police will be soon wanted in Hamilton to supply the place made vacant by the death of the late lamented Chief McMenenny, who ably discharged the duties of that office for a number of years. Why not Sergeant Major Kavanagh? Is there any official on the force better "posted" or more experthe force better "posted" or more experienced than he?

Editors must feel happy now that the

Dr. Tanner nuisance is drawing to a close. A hen-pecked husband suggests as an eclipsing event over Dr. Tanner's fast, that the average woman be induced to hold her tongue for forty days. He thinks it an't be done.

can't be done.

The "true account" lately published of the death of the Prince Imperial is more in keeping with the lofty idea people have been accustomed to form of the Bonapartes. The Conqueror of Austerlitz himself could not have died more soldierly.

himself could not have dued more soldierry.

Certain young ladies of Guelph purpose holding a "cold water" pienic—
nothing else to be on the grounds, solid
or liquid. A crusty old bachelor says their object is to make themselves the centre of attraction, seeing there will be nothing better to be had.

CLANCARULL.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

other column.

New Boot and Shoes Store in St.

Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.

They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large enable and a new feature for St.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 28th ult., the wife of nomas Wright, of a son.

New Advertisements.

-AT---

W.GREEN'S

New Brocaded Velvets, New Brocaded Velveteens, New Striped Velvets,

New Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED THESE ARE THE

LATEST NOVELTIES ---IN---

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

138 DUNDAS STREET,

-STILL MORE-

EXTRAORDINARY THAN WHAT HAS BEEN!

THE-**GLOVE**

FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

CORSETS

40C. PER PAIR

The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK. The 20—Cent Brillant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until farther notice, for TEN CENTS per yd.

N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further notice. notice.

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

From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror. It wasn't much of a place, you say, And we needn't be breaking our hearts

Evicted.

about it.
That's true, it was poor enough every way.
But what are we going to do without it?
But what he only home we had,
And the home of the poor old people before Ah, sir, but the heart must be dark and bad That takes what the whole world can't re

Byoung,
Before the famine and dreadful fever,
Its many a merry old song was sung
Within those walls that are gone forever;
Its many a frolicksome hour we spent,
Strong bouchais and colleens all fed to-

Beside the hearth where a true content Made pleasant the wildest wintry weather.

It was there our simple marriage feast Was spread, and the kindly jest passed Was spread, and the kindly jest passed lightly. With the neighbors round, and the blessed

brightly;
And 'twas here our first poor darling died,
(Hush, Mary, allamah, don't be cryin',
Sure Heaven is just, and the best are tried):
There, where the rafters now are lyin'.

When lords and ladies, the great and high, were wastin' riches in mirth and rlot, And men and women were left to die For food, not having wherewith to buy it Then gaunt-faced hunger was often there, And sickness, sorrow, and sore denial—The pain that followed the steps of care, And many a bitter and darksome trial. But still through all that was drear and sad, Some comfort ever remained to cheer us— A roof to shelter the aching head, And the darling children always near us. But now, ah, now, with the children gone To the land where the old may be forsaken, And the home a ruin of thatch and stone. Is it strange our hearts are almost break-ing?

God pity the poor! its many a load Fate bids them carry, though weak

Along the rugged and cheerless road That fades in future, dim and dreary, And Heaven have mercy on the great, When splondor, station, wealth and power, All darkly vanish, and soon or late At the dreadful Judgment Seat they cower.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The Irish University bill provides that the honors and degrees of the new Irish University shall be open to women as well as to men. A society has been formed to procure the endowment of scholarships and other means of aid for the higher education of women in Ireland. It will also take measures to obtain for women in the principal cities of Irefor women in the principal cities of Ire-land the university education which will enable them to avail themselves of the privileges of the new university. The president of Queen's College, Galway, has announced that as soon as a sufficient number of ladies have entered, the classes for arts as well as in science will be opened to

KILDARE.

There appears every prospect of an abundant harvest of all descriptions of field crops in Kildare. The only drawback to the hopes of the farmers are the frequent and unusually heavy downpours of rain which have fallen during the last two or three weaks. The wheet crop in of rain which have fallen during the last two or three weeks. The wheat crop in this district is good and heavy, but it is feared that the present heavy rains will tend to lodge it. The same may be said of oats and barley, which are very forward, but the straw will be short in light lands in consequence of the previous dry weather. Should there be a cessation of rain and a warm sun there is every presrain and a warm sun there is every pros-pect of a full and heavy ear in all the grain crops. The early meadows now cut are very light, and a large number of the crops have been sold on foot. The late rea for taking and a square meadows will be good and heavy in their yield, and it is considered that on the whole hay will be cheap. As regards the potato crop, for the last thirty years the stalk and foliage never looked so well, there being almost too profuse a show of the being almost too profuse a show of the turning the farmers, concluded as follows:—"Despite the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the turning terms, concluded as follows:—"Despite the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the many appeals made to our profuse a show of the farmers houses and dragged them out of bed and assaulted them violently. Placards were posted in the town which, after denouncing landour profuse a show of the farmers houses and dragged them out of bed and assaulted them violently. Placards were posted in the town which, after denouncing landour profuse a show of the farmers houses and dragged them out of bed and assaulted them violently. crop is excellent, the rain being in its favor and keeping off the fly. The mangold crop is looking remarkably well, and if the

The Assizes were opened at Mullingar, on July sth, the Lord Chief Baron presiding in the Crown Court. In charging the Grand Jury he said that their duties at the present assizes would not be of a very arduous character. Eight bills would be sent before them, but of these four were for offences of a very ordinary nature.

CORK.

On July 6th, at the Courthouse, Charieville, the tenant's interest in thirty-four (I. P.) acres were put up for sale. The lands are situated near Churchtown, in the county Cork, are held under a tenancy of from year to year, and are subjected to the yearly rent of \$76. The lands were knocked down to Mr Moloney, solicitor,

Kilmallock, for the sum of £900.

The general condition of the crops in the Midleton district is everything that can be desired. The potato was never can be desired. The potato was never seen in such a healthy condition. There is an entire absence of disease. Oats will produce a good crop and a fair yield of of straw. Hay cutting is in full swing, and with all the gloomy antizipations it is an abundant crop, and will be well saved. Mangolds and turnips are doing very well, especially the former, which must be a boon for the farmer to feed his cattle in the coming winter. his cattle in the coming winter.
The Rev. T. England, P. P., Killavullen,

lied on July 8th. Father Engiana lorn in Aghada, about sixty-seven years ago. Like many Irish priests, he was born men was that though the fever was typhus, it had been induced by want of sufficient piety. His ecclesiastical studies College of the Propaganda in Rome.

KERRY.

presentatives, but gave them 14 days to enable them to realize the money due. The Sheriff next proceeded to the lands of Meanis belonging to Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bart., M. P., and evicted the following tenants against whom decrees were granted at the last April Killarney Sessions: Jeremiah Hartnett, with 9 in family; Morty Moriarty, and 11 in family; Jeremiah Lehane, 5 in family; Thade Connor, 4 in family; the Widow Foley; Malachy Foley. The following families were saved from eviction on account of Mrs. John Foley being enceinte:—Jeramiah Foley, with 5 in family; Bartholomew Foley, John Sullivan, Mary Geehane, two in family; Daniel Shea, with four in family; John Beehane; the Widow Moran, with four in family. A body of 150 family; John Beehane; the Widow Moran, with four in family. A body of 150 policemen accompanied the sheriff. On entering the residence of Mrs. Hartnett she was engaged in making a cake of relief Indian meal, and swooned off immediately. It is a matter of noteriety that Sir R. Blennerhassett, during the present exceptional year of starvation, has not given one stone of seed of any kind to his tenants neither has he made a single abatement in their rents. The Sheriff next proceeded to the McGilleuddy's property and evicted the following:—The Widow Moriarty, whose husband was the victim of a death-bed ejectment at Meanis; John Purcell, whose husband was the victim of a death-bed ejectment at Meanis; John Purcell, wife and 8 children; Ellen Brien; the Widow Foley, and the Rev. T. Hamilton. This finished the Sheriff's work for that day, but he wil in a few days be similarly gaged on the same properties.

CLARE.

Justice Lawson opened the Ennis assizes on July 7th, and addressing the Grand Jury said: That from the report submitted to him by the efficient County Inspector he did not think there were any special circumstances that called for observation. With respect to the peace of the vation. With respect to the peace of the county, it was in its normal condition.

There is a tenantless farm in the neigh-borhood of Kilkishen (the late tenant had to evacuate it in consequence of an exhorbitant rent) and it is a regular God-send to the donkeys of the whole vicinity, who are the only living beings who will have any thing to do with it.

ANTRIM.

On July 8th, a man named Donald Mc Keown, farmer, of Drumsough, was killed by a passing train on the Northern Counties Railway a little below Cookstown Junction. Deceased was crossing the line in order to proceed to a moss in the neighborhood, and the train coming up just then passed over his body, almost cutting him in two.

ARMAGH.

On July the 8th, a man named McGilling died in the Lurgan Workhouse Hospital under melancholy circumstances. The deceased was a head gardener who had recently entered the employment of Mr. James Malcolm, J. P. On the previous evening Ma Malcolm's footman was shooting highly in the garden, when unfortung high in the garden, when unfortuning birds in the garden, when unfortu-nately the deceased came suddenly round nately the deceased came suddenly round a corner, and the contents of the gun were lodged in his thigh. He was immediately removed to the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Adamson, but, notwithstanding the doctor's assiduous efforts, the injuries terminated fatally. The footman was arrested after the accident, but was subsequently liberated on bail. The deceased was a married man, and leaves ceased was a married man, and leaves behind him a large family.

GALWAY.

A serious outrage has been committed on some farmers in the vicinity of Loughbrother farmers, those of them who are still dead to the voice of reason and justice crop is looking remarkably well, and if the produce be equal to the promise the farmers will have better crops all round than for many years.

WESTMEATH.

The Assizes were opened at Mullingar, westely a retailed to the voice of least and justice work of land jobbing. The Irish 'National' Land League warns farmers against such work—work which is daily bringing unknown evils on the tenant farmers' cause. Still, regardless of these warnings, two westelys are to be found in our midst who Still, regardless of these warnings, two wretches are to be found in our midst who have taken land contrary to the rules of the Land League. Let all honest and upright farmers in the locality shun such men's company! Let those soulless wretches be excluded from society as some unclean things! Let no tenants be found in the locality to assist or work for them! In a word, let the traitors who are in the the camp be held up to the scorn and contempt of the civilized world. If this is done, Ireland will shortly be able to make a clean sweep of Irish landlords, and Irishmen will ere long be able to live on the land that God and nature intended as theirs. Now or never is the time to as theirs. Now or never is the time to show our heartless 'rulers' that we want our rights or else —. Down with all land grabbers. The land for its lawful owners—the people! God save Ireland from her enemies!" The police at once tore down the documents.

ore down the documents.

At Leughrea, on July 7th, a police sergeant who was tearing down placards connected with the Land League agitation, was attacked by a farmer with a pitchfork, and obliged to leave without removing the document.

MAYO.

Mr. Fox reported to the Dublin Mansion Committee, on July 3d, that he had found the people in the fever stricken districts of May in a dreadful condition. He also stated that the opinion of the medical

piety. His ecclesiastical studies made in the famous Ecumenical ge of the Propaganda in Rome.

KERRY.

On Sundawevening, July 4th, a meeting was held at the foot of Croaghpatrick, within four miles of Westport, to protest against evictions, and to pledge An indignation meeting was held on Sunday, July 4th, at Knocknagree to protest against the eviction of seven families on the property of a Protestant clergyman residing near Killarney. Resolutions condemning the evictions in strong terms were adopted, and a branch of the Land League, and was called by the Westport Tenants' Union. It appears that a poor tenant named Owen Geraty had been evicted for non-payment of rent on the property of Francis C. Garvey of Murrick the people not to take land from which demning the evictions in strong terms were adopted, and a branch of the Land League was established. The Land League has provided food and clothing for the evicted families.

On July 2d, the Sub-Sheriff of Kerry, Mr. W. Hartnett, accompanied with six Act. He was ejected recently, and the Mr. W. Hartnett, accompanied with six armed policemen from Killorglin, proceeded to the lands of the late Rev. James conded to the lands of the late Rev. James most desirous that the land should remain moccupied, called the meeting principally

The Grand Jury threw out the bill against the landlord, Acheson, who, in coward panic, shot the poor tenant dead who, he feared, designed to take his life. This is showing what an idea of even-handed justice is entertained by the grand jurors of the county Leitrim. If it was the tenant who had shot the landlord—even in self-defence, would those admin-

the tenant who had shot the landlord—even in self-defence—would those administrators of British law have allowed the culprit to escape scot free? Most certainly not. They would stand up for their order, and consign the offender to the tender mercies of the Crown prosecutors.

The trial of John Meehan, Patrick Stratton, John Prior, James McCabe and Patrick McCann, charged with being members of a party who, on the 14th of June last, at Drumcommon, near Ballinamore, riotously assembled for an unlawful purpose, came up, and resulted in a disapurpose, came up, and resulted in a disa-greement of the jury. The prisoners were admidned to bail till the next Assizes. One of the prisoners, Hugh Fox, was dis-charged with the consent of the Crown, as it appeared he had been endeavoring to make peace on the occasion in question.

Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish
Benevolent rociety will be held on Friday
evening, Aug. 13, at their rooms, Carling's
Block, at 7:39. All members are requested to
be present. D. REGAN, President.

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

Professional.

B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. Office, 1101 Dundas street, between B. A. hell's drug store, corner Talbot.

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

of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y

WOODRUFF. OFFICE-DQueen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 38.1y 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 Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42 ly STRATFORD-J. JAMES KEHOE,

D Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office-Indian Block, over Montreal Telegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 55-19

227 MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

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

Sewing Machines.

THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrepresentation. Every machine new. See it. Buy it. No extra charge for Brass Trade Mark. Needles, three for 10 cents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, Oll, Patts, &c. FESSENDEN BROS., 28 Dundas street.

Educational.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH-CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH—
Academy for the Education of Young
Ladies, Toronto, Ont.; under the auspices of
His Grace the Most Rey. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto. This spacious and beautiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of
St. Joseph, is situated in the most healthy
and picturesque part of the city. That the
locality has superior advantages, the presence of the many Educational Institutions
in its immediate vicinity is the best proof.
The Scholastic year commences the first
Monday in September, and is divided into
two terms of five months canch. Payments
to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils
are received at any time during the year. No
deduction is made for withdrawing pupils
before the end of the term, unless in case of
protracted illness or dismissal.
TERMS:—For Board and Tuition in English and French, per annum, \$100.
Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the
"LADY SUPERIOR," Convent of St. Jeseph,
St. Alban's street, Toronto, ont. 37-ly
QT MARY S ACADEMY, WINDSOR. ST MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,

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 ianguage, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$30; Drawling and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

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

4. 19

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

Miscellancous.

JOHN TALIAFERRA. HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING undas street West. 87.4m

BERRY'S SHAVING PARLOR,

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. THE SULPHER BATHS ARE

Now open for Ladies and Gentlemen eason Tickets for family, \$10; single season ckets, \$5; single baths 25c., or six tickets for l. Season tickets for swimming pond, \$2.50 TOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND

Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Build-ng, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold pon commission, or purchased and paid for ipon completion of transfer. 47-ly DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE • and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the Cathotic Record.

J NATTRASS & CO.—Fire, Life, Acc dent, Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates. Steamship and Rallway Tickets to and from all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land bought and sold. Rents collected. Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing done. Business promptly attended to. Office—373 Riemond st. London, Ontario. 17-19 BUILDING-JAMES ELLIOTT, Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Contracts of all sizes taken, and any ty of the best quality of all sizes of on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43.13

K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY A. K. THOMPSON S LITTLE AND A Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Geor-gian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1.1y

gian Bay Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1.1y

A MERICAN WALNUT FURNI
TURE.—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 the
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. Princess Louilse Walnut
Sideboards at \$18.09; Marquis of Lorne Bedroom sets (walnut) at \$30.00; Queen Anne
Bebsteads (walnut) at \$30.00; Prince of Wales
Hair-cloth Parlor sets, \$50.00; Sea-graes Mattress, \$4.00; Whatnots, \$5.00; Springs, \$2.50;
Extension Tables, \$10. Furniture exchanged,
GEO. BAWDEN, 171 & 173 King Street, opposite Revere House.

E SIA AEED MANNERGEMEND

F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER

DRY GOODS.

EATON'S Just received, two cases of

LOOK AT THE BARGAINS!

A SPLENDID BLACK CASHMERE for 25c.; a fine lot of colored Lustre in all shades for 12]c, worth 20c.; Lace Curtains for 75c. a sett, worth \$1.3; ladies Hose 5c.; Frilling 2c.; Ties 5c. A big lot of Cretons in all shades, worth 16c., selling at 12]c.; Dundas Shirting 13c.; Boys' Suits for \$2.00; Men's Pants, worth \$3.00, selling at \$25.50.

A fine lot of Tweeds and Gents Furnishings which we will run off during the B I G S A L E.

Factory Cotton by the yard at mill price.
Eaton Buys Cheap! Eaton Sells Cheap!
Call and see Eston's 7jc. Dress Goods. Eaton sells cheap all the time.

JAMES EATON & CO., PALACE HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, J. J. GIBBONS

SPRING STOCK

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES, TO MAKE ROOM FOR

FALL STOCK

ACALL SOLICITED. GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

CLEARING

SALE! TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall,

RICHMOND STREET.

TO DETROIT.

...] will clear the whole stock out at bargains. The GREAT CASH SALE wigoling on, and thousands are carrying bargains every day, in Gold and Silver thes, told Chains, Gold Setts, Ear Rings froaches, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, y Goods, Childrens' Carriages, in fact article to be found in a first-class litery Store.

W. D. McGLOGHLON,

P. C. BARNARD,

Public Accountant, Mercantile Agent in Mat-ters of Insolvency and Arbitrator.

Having acted for several years in the above capacity in the late "Gore Bank," Mr. Bar-nard has resumed the above branch of his protession in connection with his other busi-ness.

HAVING
87-4m

ARLOR,

S7-4m

ARLOR,

S7-4m

OFFICE—Edge Block Richmond St. 83.3m

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

CAUTION!

Each Plug of the

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

E

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

UNDERTAKERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

KILGOUR & SON, CITY UNDERTAKERS

Are now open
NIGHT & DAY.
They show a fine lot of Shrouds this
week. 364 RICHMOND STREET,

W. HINTON

(From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIR 202, King St., London. Private Reside 254 King Street.

CLOTHING.

NOTICE! WEST END HOUSE.

Scotch Tweeds, Suitable for summer wear.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JOHN GLEN. MERCHANT TAILOR



J. M. DENTON

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

MISCELLANEOUS. O'MARA BROS.

PROVISION DEALERS, DUNDAS ST., WEST. OFFICE-Market Lane, opposite new Bank.



Send for illustrated Circulars and Price List BENNET

SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

FURNITURE LONDON, ONT.

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

REFFRENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

PARLOR PICTURE STORE O. B. GRAVES

CARVER & GILDER Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors. -IMPORTER OF-

CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

222 Dundas Street. E. cerner Dundas and Clarence street LONDON, ONT. 79.1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Antho-ny's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Pemale Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uteriadisease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation. eases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the

Blood.
This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined that the full alterative effect of

bined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is as to be flatmess even to contain it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

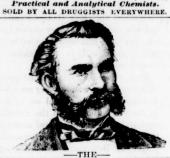
which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accomplated and are constantly being

accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superi-ority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,



LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE,
No. 181 MAPLE STREET,
LONDON, ONT.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect case, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is belaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN.

London, Dec. 4th, 1879.

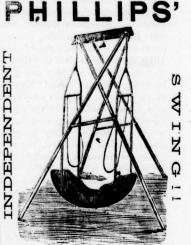
Incorporated



IGHTNING ROD COMPANY

767 Special attention given to the erection of Rods on CHURCHES, SCHOOL HOUSES HALLS and other PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Address all communications to 494 KING STREET EAST, LONDON, - - ONTARIO. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.



THE BEST SWING IN AMERICA. THE BEST SWING IN AMERICA. Is adapted to Nurseries, Lawns, Parks, Schools, Asylums, &c., &c.

The exercise afforded in propelling this Swing is about equal to that of rowing, strengthening the muscles, and expanding the chest.

e chest. For prices apply to the Patentee, W. F. PHILLIPS.

WATFORD, ONT. Territory sold on reasonable terms. Agent wanted junction

RIDAY, AUG. 6.]

REMEM T. BEATTIE

SUMMER (MUST

GREAT S

CLEARE BEST GOODS SELLI

T. BEATTIE

DUNDAS S

PRICES

HUMORO Who was the first swea Adam asked her wou said, "I don't care—A-d A pair of boots can ea into slippers by simply skin upon the soles.

A Massachusetts min closed his sermon, preach with, "Boys, love your your God, and the girls, "There was an old pers
Who hoisted the starv
And got off his fe
In what we indee
Thing a very riduculo

Cowper hated Dr. said he, after reading thrash his old jacket till sion jingle in his pocket Kankakee has a justi all in the way of doing nial splicing with neat This is his formula: "—Hav'im!"—Yes."—I

What's the first pre on record? Said a w young lady. "Why wl Adam with a little reply. There is a gentlema almost wholly lives of their season. The res lives on his mother

"Did you ever know genuis as my sen ?"
"He has made a fid head, and he has wood

A gentleman was at ing-sweeper for char replied, "I will rem return." "Please, y man, "I'm ruined by that way." At a public gathe York, one of the ger called upon for a spe he responded: "Gen

ain't no speecher. back I came here a now what are I?" "Sir," said an aste traveller who had se the seventh time, "y of coffee." "Yes, n plied, " or I should much water to get a Manville (to his w bel, who has views of

forced to, although woman." Manville-"Incompatibility does not fit my furn "Why don't yo going?" simultane men who ran again going? day. A passer-by h them from a quari ated they muttered street a man ought

The manager of

ing the rehearsel served a horn-pla sitting inactive whi

you've broken off witer?" Chasuble—"

were playing. "V sir?" sharply der "Why, sir," said the busy counting som part, "I'm resting claimed the potent incip my theatre. ing in my theatre. Two Oxford sci road with a York tering him, and would prove him an ass. "Well" an ass. prove your saddl mule!" cried one be?" "Because something between Clergymen—" Diggins, of the cat the Sunday sch in the extreme. what they teache

school as dun it; and she says, "ing of me vu'ga you expect after Lever, the no hand of a woma some tea, at a si some tea, at a si tremulously, kir sorry to see, Bid ness in your har replied, with a humor, "the we but inside the ta

NIAGARA

At this season if

which numbers boarding school Ladies of Lore educators of your mark. The afforded by the gress, together tages of position ous of choosi Convent home \$15,00 month!

REMEMBER

T. BEATTIE & CO.'S

GREAT SALE. -ALL-

SUMMER GOODS MUST BE

CLEARED OUT

BEST GOODS SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

T. BEATTIE & CO.,

DUNDAS STREET.

HUMOROUS.

Who was the first swearer?- Eve. When Adam asked her would she dine, she said, "I don't care—A-dam if I do." A pair of boots can easily be converted into slippers by simply tacking a banana skin upon the soles.

A Massachusetts minister last Sunday closed his sermon, preached to the children, with, "Boys, love your country, and love your God, and the girls, too."

"There was an old person named Tanner,
Who hoisted the starvation banner,
And got off his feed,
In what we indeed,
Thing a very riduculous manner."

Cowper hated Dr. Johnson. "Oh!" said he, after reading his life, "I could thrash his old jacket till I made his pen-sion jingle in his pocket!"

Kankakee has a justice who beats them all in the way of doing a job of matrimonial splicing with neatness and dispatch.

This is his formula: "Hav'er?"—"Yes."—Hav'im!"—Yes."—Married; \$2." What's the first presentation of Canes

on record? Said a would be wit to a young lady. "Why when" Eve presented Adam with a little Cain, was the neat There is a gentleman in this city who

Manville (to his widowed friend Chasubel, who has views on art)—Is it true that you've broken off with Sir Henry's daughters. ter?" Chasuble—" Alas, yes; I was forced to, although she is a charming woman." Manyille—" Why?" Chasuble crowd also hooted him. Beyond this and "Incompatibility of complexion. She does not fit my furniture."

"Why don't you look where you're going?" simultaneously said two blind men who ran against each other the other A passer-by had to interfere to keep them from a quariel, and as they separated they muttered that "in a crowded street a man ought to keep his eyes about

The manager of a country theatre, during the rehearsel of a musical piece, ob served a horn-player in the orchestra sitting inactive while the other musicians sitting macre "Why ain't you playing, sir?" sharply demanded the manager. "Why, sir," said the performer, who was "Why, sir," said the performer, who was busy counting some fifty bars' rest in his part, "I'm resting." "Resting, sir!" ex-claimed the potentate, "I'll have no rest-ing in my theatre. Play on, sir!"

Two Oxford scholars meeting on the road with a Yorkshire ostler, fell to bantering him, and told the fellow they tering him, and told the fellow they would prove him to be either a horse or an ass. "Well" said the other, "I can prove your saddle to be a mule." "A mule!" cried one of them, how can that be?" "Because," said the ostler, "it is something between a horse an ass."

Clergymen-"I wish to complain, Mrs. Diggins, of the conduct of your daughter at the Sunday school to day; it was rude in the extreme." Mrs. D.—"Ah, it's what they teaches her at that theer public what they teaches her at that theer public school as dun it; yesterday she come home, and she says, "Mother, they are a teaching of me vu gar fraxshuns." What can you expect after that, sir?"—Punch.

Lever, the novelist, noticing that the hand of a woman who was bringing him

Lever, the novelist, noticing that the hand of a woman who was bringing him some tea, at a small country hotel, shook tremulously, kindly said to her; "I am sorry to see, Biddy, that you have a weakness in you hand." Oh, your hon or, she replied, with a glance of indescribable humor, "the weakness is not in me hand, but inside the taypot."

MIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school, under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to remark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in progress, together with its well-known advantages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15,00 monthly.

AN EVICTION SCENE IN THE COUNTY

One of these sad scenes, familiar enough in other places, took place yesterday (Wednesday) at Clounties, about three miles from Dunmanway, on the property of Mr. Moorhead, of Moy. The affair has been talked about during the past week all through the country here, and it was feared that very bad work would accompany the carrying out of the law. Nothing very serious did occur, for, after a stout show of resistance, the quiet possession of very serious did occur, for, after a stout show of resistance, the quiet possession of the different premises was given up. The circumstances of the case, as far as I can learn, are as follows:—The farm contains about 160 acres, and comprises the whole of the townland of Clounties, the yearly rent being £132. Two years rent was due in March last, and the recognized tenant was John Sweeny, who came into possessions. m March last, and the recognize tenant was John Sweeny, who came into possession about twenty years ago, and some fifteen years ago he gave over half the land to a son-in-law, Timothy Regan. Sweeny's son managed the other portion. Sweeny's son managed the other portion, but old Sweeny was the nominal tenant. The Sweenys, it appeared, were able to pay their portion of the rent, and also helped Regan. Be this as it may, they owed a year and half's rent in September last, and were served with notice of ejectment in October. Sweeny applied for time till Christmas, stating that a daughter of his was to come from America and take up the place. This was granted, and two

up the place. This was granted, and two months further time after, but no one coming, the ejectment was moved in the superior court, and to carry out its order, Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Sheriff of the County, accompanied by four bailiffs and thirty men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, under Sub-Inspector Kervin, of Dunmanway, moved on Clounties. Regan's house was first reconnoitered, and here some two hundred persons had assembled outside in the yard and on the ditches as spectators. The doors and windows, and every mode of ingress or egress, were found strongly barricaded. It was evident possession should be taken. So, after consultation it was decided to force the door, and a battering ram in the shape of a huge and a battering ram in the shape of a huge block of wood used for supporting a turf rick, was procured, and plied energetically without effect. The door would not without effect. The door would not give way, so it was suggested it might be brought out, and out frame and door were pulled. The outer defence, however, was only taken. Close up to it was another barricade, large square blocks of timber lying across, supported by transverse beams against the opposite wall, and over the top bristled four pitchforks in the hands of as many stalwart men behind. A parley ensued. The sub-sheriff reasoned with the resisters to the law, and warned them of the consequences if they persisted in their foolish course. He was replied to—"We are satisfied to be hung, we have but one life to lose, and we might as well lose it now." While this was taking place at the door the windows were flung out and showers of stones and streams of over the top bristled four pitchforks in the lands of as many stalwart men behind. A parley ensued. The sub-sheriff reasoned hives on his mother-in-law.—Rockester Democrat.

"Did you ever know such a mechanical genuis as my sen !" asked an old lady. "He has made a fiddle out of his own head, and he has wood enough left for another."

A gentleman was applied to by a crossing-sweeper for charity. The gentleman replied, "I will remember you when I return." "Please, your honor," says the man, "I'm ruined by the credit I give in that way."

At a public gathering lately in New York, one of the gentlemen present was called upon for a speeche, and this is how he responded: "Gentlemen an' women, ain't no speecher. More'n twenty years back I came here a poor idiot boy, and now what are I!"

"Sir," said an astonished landlady to a traveller who had sent his cup forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of offere." "Yee, madam, I am," he replied, "or I should never have drank much water to get a little."

Manville (to his widowed friend Chasubel, who has views on art)—Is it true that below the contained of the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee." "Yee, madam, I am," he replied, "or I should never have drank much water to get a little."

Manville (to his widowed friend Chasubel, who has views on art)—Is it true that below the contained of the contained of the provision of the men contained the desired effect, between the containing the provision of the provision of the members, and the simple of the provision of the members, and the strange of the provision of the members, and the simple of the provision of the members, and the strange of the provision of the members, and the simple of the provision of the members, and the strange of the provision of the members, and the strange of the provision of the members, and the strange of the provision of the members, and the provision of the members of the provision of the members of the provision of the members of the provision of the provision of the provis

Mr. R. W. Doherty, sen., Bandon, is the agent.—Cork Examiner. THE AILSA CRAIG SALVE.

an occasional shout they were mere passive spectators. The grazings of the land

ive spectators. The grazings of the amish, is let to this person, whose name is Beamish, for six months, subject to redemption. He belongs to the squireen class. The farm is part of a large estate owned by Mr. or Mrs. Moorhead, nee Sillman, and

Woodstock, July 21st, 1880.

REV. T. ATKINSON, Ailsa Craig. Sir,-I now have the pleasure to let you

know that your salve has completely cured me. Some of the itchiness and redness yet remains; no wonder, being 15 years doctoring at it. It was a blessing to me the day I saw the advertisment of the old Irish lady's salve. Hoping others afflicted as I was may use it, I am, sir, yours very truly.

HUGH McKENZIE.

truly. HUGH MCKENZIE.

Mr. McKenzie is a respectable merchant
of Woodstock, and is the person who went home to Edinburgh to put himself under the care of an eminent Doctor there. Write to him. He will feel pleasure in replying, and write to Rev. Mr. Atkinson, ending stamp for reply.

Brook, Aberfeldy.

Dear Sir,-I hope you will be so kind as to send me some more salve. It is healing up spiendidly. I will not forget your kindness in attending me so regular. Yours truly, MICHAEL FLANAGAN, Aber-

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS,

PORTABLE SAW MILLS! GRIST MILLS!

FARM ENGINES ---OUR SPECIALTY .--Twelve leading Insurance Companie license this Fire-Proof Champion Engine-259 sold in three years.

IN THE FIELD. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA.

Come and Investigate—We test an Engine every day. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD.

4-3-1-7-6

GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINES SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879.

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



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

THE SINGER MANF'G CO'Y

BOOTS & SHOES.

WINLOW BROS.

BOOTS&SHOES

In-every variety.

Close prices and an immense stock to choose from.

113 DUNDAS STREET,

Opposite B. A. Mitchell's Drug Store.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

OFFICIAL.

Great Western Railway, Going A.M. F.M. F.M. East—Main Life.
By Railway F.Q. for all places,
Boston, Eastern States, etc. 50 115 ... 8 on 1 30 63
New York ... 113 ... 8 oo 245 ...

Sarnia Branch—G. W. R.

Thro Bages—Petrolia, Sarnia,
Strathroy, Watford and Wyoming P. O. Mulls for all 115 245 ...

Alsa Craig, Canlachie, Forest. Thedford, Parkhill and
Midder L. L. & P. S. and S. 500 115
analogue west.

Alsa Craig, Canlachie, Forest. Thedford, Parkhill and
Midder L. L. & P. S. and S.
Ganworth, White Oak. 750 100
Wilton Grove. 750 115 200
Canada Southern east of St.
Thomas and for Aylmer and
dependencies, Fort Brue. 750
Canada Southern west of St.
Thomas C.
Canada Southern west of St.
Thomas C.
Canada Southern west of St.
Thomas C.
St. Clair Branch Rallwy. P. G.
mails—Courtwright to St.
Thomas etc. 750 115 265 50
St. Clair Branch Rallwy. P. G.
mails—Courtwright to St.
Thomas etc. 750 115 265 630
Port Stander
Fort Stander
For

Between Harrisburg and Ferguls.
Buffalo & Lake Huron, west of
Stratford, and G. T. west of
Stratford & Lake Huron, between
Paris and Stratford & 1215 65
Buffalo & Lake Huron, between
1. R. between Stratford and
Toron St. Marvis and Stratford & 1215 86
St. Marvis and Stratford & 1216 86
St. Marvis & 1216 86

dresses.

L. LAWLESS Postmaster.

London Post Office, 24th June, 1880.

JOHN COOPER

PHOTOGRAPHER

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

REAL LACE

Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by MISS CUNNINGHAM, 153 Mill street, London, Ont., lately of Youghai Town, County Cork, Ireland—where Irish Point Lace derived its All orders will be promptly attended

MAILS AS UNDER.

a, etc.

"Bags—Windsor, Amh'stg, Sandwich, Detroit and
stern States

"Bags—Chatham and
wbury

Branch—G. W. R.

"Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia,
rathroy, Watford and Wyting."

Arrangement Arrangement

5 80 8 00 2 45

222 Dundas Street, London, Out.

INSURANCE.

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

THE LONDON MUTUAL

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

and constantly being added to, CROWELL WILSON, Prestdent.
D. BLACK, Vice-President.
W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
C. G. CODY, Inspector.

ESTABLISHED 1839.



S. R. WARREN & SON CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

WAREROOMS,
Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto,
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion—among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
Church, Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals,
With every possible facility at their command they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with
the most favorable terms. Correspondence
solicited. On hand—I Two manual organ,
\$2,300; 1 One manual organ \$200. 73.1y

BATHS.

Electropathic Remedial Institute, 244 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. For the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

REFERENCES:

From THE GUTHERE HOME.

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

Mr. & Mrs. Gurrons.

Protestant Home:—
In our opinion the Mollere Electric
Vapor RATIS and Electricity locally applied are the only certain modes of cure in
Rheumatism and Spinal Diseases.
Miss Lowe, Mrs. Hill.

RE-OPENED!

THE LONDON TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1; Molliere Bath, 50c; Hot and Cold Bath, 5c, 70-ly Drs. STEEET & MCLARKS,

HE

GROCERIES.

${f H}$ ous ${f E}$

The place for the CHEAPEST AND BEST

GROCERIES O'CALLAGHAN'S

> CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS ALWAYS
> IN STOCK The Star House is now the popular Family Grocery of the City. Goods delivered on

T. E. O'CALLAGHAN. BLACK, JAPAN AND YOUNG

TEAS, VERY FINEST QUALITIES.

PURE JAVA COFFEE Wilson & Cruickshanks'.

353 RICHMOND STREET, TO Opposite the old stand. J. W. HARDY

CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS,

GROCERIES

A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon. WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. W. HARDY, Corner King and Ridout Streets

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING

GROCERS LONDON POST OFFICE.

ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and

Retail. A CALL SOLICITED

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CU., 169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Boor East Richmond Street.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS. -Gothic Hall.-

MITCHELL & PLATT, B. A. Mitchell & Son.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL. A new and safe remedy for Diar-rhoea, Summer Complaint, Cholera Infuntum, Dysentery, and generally for relaxed conditions of the Bowels, Passive Hemorrhages, &c.

MITCHELL & PLATT, 114 Dundas St., London, Ont. june18.z

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE W. H. ROBINSON,

Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURI DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Which are sold at prices to meet the pre-vailing competition and stringency of the times. Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. W. H. ROBINSON.

| 1215 | 245 | 245 | 247 | 245 | 247 | 245 | 247 | 245 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 ALEX. CAMPBELL, PHARMACIST and DRUGGIST. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. Central Drug Store, 172 Dundas-st., London

J. W. ASHBURY, Successor to Puddicombe & Glass, CHEMIST DRUGGIST,

115 Dundas St. London. All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices, Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Foreware dualty | Leave | Leav TEN HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL
SYRUP will convince you
that it is the best preparation
in the market for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Large bottles, Soents. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesels und retail by

Wholesale and retail by
HARKNESS & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, corner of De
das and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do. be relied on to do what it claims to do.

The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

Manufactured only by Manufactured only by Manufactured only by Reinard Street, Montreal, Retailed everywhere.

FINANCIAL.

THE HOME

SAVINGS

AND LOAN COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON, FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., Vice-Pres.

PATRICK HUGHES, Esq. W. T. KIELY, Esq. JOHN FAHEY, ESQ.

JAMES MASON, MANAGER. Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most fayora' ie terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without commission or expense.

Applications for Loans to be made to EDW. E. HARGREAVES, 230 York Street, London.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, -\$1,000,000. Subscribed . - \$600,000. Paid Up, . Reserve Fund, -\$38,000. . \$720,000. Total Assets,

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. 58-1y

MONEY LOANED REAL ESTATE

SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY. LONDON, ONT. Thos. Peel, J. P., President; John Brown, City Treasurer: Thos. Green, Esq., London A., Crosbie, Esq., London Tp. S. McBride; Esq., Vice President. J. J. Lancaster, M. D. London, R. Dickle, Esq., Lobo Tp. D. Campbell, Esq., Petersville; J. Platt, Esq., London. Savings Bank Branch.—Best rates of Interest allowed on deposits.

Office-98 Dundas St., London. JAS. MILNE,

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly. The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent. Dedosits of one Bollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made. D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,

PRESIDENT. MANAGER HARDWARE.

T. & J. THOMPSON,

Importers and Dealers in
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils. Dundas Street, - - London, Ontario.

REID'S HARDWARE HARVEST TOOLS !

BUILDING HARDWARE PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, ETC.
CALL AND SEE US

JAS. REID & CO.,
nov21z

ASS. REID & CO.,
16 Dundas Street, N.S.

CHEAP Lawn Mowers GARDEN TOOLS,

COWAN'S HARDWARE,

ALFRED CRAGIE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Address-ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada.

TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

THE MODEL FARM DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Sir,—In a recent issue of your excellent journal, you exouerated Mr. Brown, professor of agriculture at the Model Farm, Guelph, from the charge of bigotry, published in a previous number; and you coincide in the decision given by the commission which tried the case on the 25th of June, at the Agricultural College at Guelph. Where all the facts of the case, and the character of the parties who gave evidence are well known, it is the almost universal opinion that Mr. Mahon has not received fair treatment.

Mr. Mahon was dismissed on the strength of a report made to the Government by Mr. Brown stating "he was deficient in knowledge of live stock." To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Mr. Brown stating "he was deficient in knowledge of live stock."

Mr. Mahon had the repeated assurance of

Mr. Brown up to the moment of dismissal that he was well satisfied with the manner in which he discharged his duties as farm forman, and moreover, those conversant with model farm affairs, notably Mr. Laidlaw, M. P. P., who, at one time had the management of the institution, have said that the live stock were never in better condition than during Mr. Mahon's term of office.

Mr. Mahon justly concluded that the charge of incompetency was a mere cloak to cover the real motive, viz: religious hate; and accordingly, made to the govern-ment such a charge against the professor. A special commission consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Wood and Pardee, tried the case and in spite of the following evidence de cided that the charge was groundless. Mr. Laidlaw swore that Mr. Brown said, pre-vious to Mr. Mahon's appointment, that "no Catholic should be appointed if he "no Catholic should be appointed if he could prevent it," and on two subsequent occasions made use of similar expressions. occasions made use of similar expressions.
Mr. Massie, who, according to the testimony
of Mr. Laidlaw, M. P. P., was present on
the first occasion, swore he did not remember the words, not being present on
the occasion referred to, although Mr.
Brown swore that he (Mr. Massie) was

How, in the face of this evidence, the ommission could, in justice, exculpate Mr. B. from the charge of bigotry, is simply incomprehensible. Mr. Laidlaw, M. P. P., is a gentleman of undoubted honor and integrity, and could have no other mo-

and integrity, and could have no other motive in giving his evidence than that of
truth and justice.

It is argued that if Mr. Brown was actuated by religious bigotry he would not
have recommended the government to retain Mr. Mahon, at the same time he reported inefficiency. Why, then, if he
wished him to be retained, did he make
such a report at all 2 and why, if he he a such a report at all? and why, if he be a conscientious man, did he advise the govconscientious man, and he advise the government to retain an incompetent officer? Hyprocisy and double-dealing are manifest in the whole a fair, and the general opinion here is that Mr. Mahon has been shamefully treated, not only by his superior officers, but also by the government. From the time of Mr. Mahon's appointment he was frequently subjected to gross ment he was frequently subjected to gross insults on account of his religion and nationality, by some of the students. He bore all this with fortitude, and devoted bore all this with fortitude, and devoted himself to the faithful discharge of his du-ties. In order to convey some idea of the character of the persecution to which he was subjected, it may be stated that on a certain occasion, the students painted the udder of Mr. Mahon's cow green, and decked her off with various offensive labels and then marched the cow into the market

and then marched the cow into the market square of the city. It is, indeed, no uncommon remark that "the boys must have made it pretty hot for him."

What an admirable religion that is whose training of youth bears such precious fruit. Alas! how different from the charitable spirit of true Christianity is that they have included which require them. they have imbibed which prompts them thus to hate and persecute their fellow-cit-

wer in Onfar whose party Mr. Mahon has always been a consistent and strenuous supporter, there is not one who has done aught to vindicate his rights as a citizen thus assailed by big otry of the most revolting description Liberal Protestants, as well as Catholics in Wellington, regardless of political proclivities, regard the whole affair with indignation.

Observer.

Guelph, July 31st, 1880.

BOOK NOTICE.

The Conditions of Labor and Modern Civilization, by John McCormick, 1, McCaul St., Toronto.

We are just in receipt of the above mentioned work. It is written in a simple and concise style, and reflects credit on its author. He bases his theory on the on its author. He bases in theory on the labor question on the two points of Agur's prayer—riches and poverty are the two extremes in civil life, to be avoided as not only undesirable, but positively injurious and productive of vice in society; and lays down as a pri-mary principle the proposition that labor is the foundation and superstructure of wealth, and that the worker, whether o brain or muscle, is fully entitled to the fruition of his labor, but maintains that the Great Britain and Ireland to exemplify his views, and concludes with a reference to the plutocracy of the neighboring Republic, giving some very interesting items concerning its railroad kings and monopolists. The remainder of his work consists of an able resume of his letters to the Toronto Mail and Irish Canadian. The book is well worth reading. book is well worth reading. Send 25c to the author, and obtain a copy.

THE experience of the manufacturers of the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is a valuable lesson in political economy. Previous to their commencing that brand, the tobacco made of the finest Virginia leaf, was always held at fancy prices, and put up in some fancy style of manufacture. It was thought that only the rich would buy such tobas and at the old prices none but the rich could buy it. The makers of the "Myrtle Navy" resolved to strip the manufacture of the tobacco of all its fancy costs are put their profit at so low a rate that no competior could possibly undersell then with the same quality of article. From the v ry first, until now, their rate of profit

been a uniform percentage upon the . It is their enormous sale which make t. It is their enormous sale which make their low rates of profit a satisfactory one in the aggregate, and also gives them their firm hold upon the market. Their auccess is an excellent lesson for manufacturers to

THE LADY NOVEL-READER.

Victorine was a gentle, good, pious, and amiable girl, her conscience shone with in-nocence, and modesty beamed from her reyes. Her heart so calm, so placid, might be compared to the limpid lake that no blast had ever ruffled; to be by her mother's side constituted her happiness; the mother found a companion in her daughter. Their souls formed one and the same;

er. Their souls formed one and the same, their love of each other was of that pure cast whose source is in heaven. Victorine's heart was transparent for her mother, she heart was transparent for her mother, she saw in it peace, goodness, gentleness of character, an ingenuous mind and a blind submission to her to whom she owed her existence. They prayed together fervently, spoke of God with delight, and their happiness was completed at the Holy Table.

"Happy mother! happy daughter!" their neighbors exclaimed, on seeing them in the Church or in the tamily circle; indeed, the mother's countenance beamed

deed, the mother's countenance beamed with happiness, and an angelic candor had left its impress on every trait of the daughter.
Now all is changed! Victorine is no

longer the same; her tranquility of mind and her quietude of heart have fled; the rose on her cheeks is faded. Her exalted imagination leaves her nervous and ex-cited. See how the storm of passion agitates this once quiet, sincere and innocent oul; she is now uneasy, dull, silent; her mother no longer enjoys the outpourings of her beloved daughter's heart. Through the day Victorine muses. At night her dreams disturb her; she sees enchanting groves, splendid palaces, a shepherdess or pregamt girl cantivating some great prince. peasant girl captivating some great prince, who marries her; she sees a tower, a dunwho marries her; she sees a tower, a dun-geon, where some unfortunate creature is pining away her life; she fancies duels, sui-cides, hideous phantoms and graceful forms. Her exalted brain is exhausted forms. Her examed brain is calculated with those empty, seducing and always fantastic ravings. Throughout the day her mind is preoccupied with continual visions and recollections, which waste away her

Her mother will say to her: "My child, what is the matter; you seem so sad, so pensive, speak without fear—are you sick?"

Victorine answers: "Do not be uneasy, mother, nothing is the matter."
"Why, then, has that cheerfulness, for which you were so much admired, given place to sadness? You appear, my dear place to sadness! You appear, my dear child, as if melancholy preyed upon your very vitals. Your prayers are less fervent and your happiness less apparent in the reception of the Sacrament. You loved to read the lives of the Saints, now it cre-ates but disgust and ennui. You would say sometimes: 'Mother, to-morrow is the day of the Lord let us prepare. I wish to say sometimes: 'Mother, to-morrow is the day of the Lord, let us prepare, I wish to have a pure and clear conscience;' but it is not so now, you are annoyed, you care not to go to Church when I ask you: in fact you are so totally changed that my heart is grieved."

ords of this grieved mother deeply affected Victorine; she tried to conceal her falling tears, and answered in evasive and

falling tears, and answered in evasive and embarassed sentences. "Alas!' she thought, "no one understands me!"

The anxiety of the mother becoming so great, she sought out at all hazards, the true cause of this change. She perceived that Victorine's room was lighted to an advanced hour in the night; her suspicions thus awakened she wind to know what thus awakened, she wished to know what had so interested her daughter; she searched her room for some time to no purpose. At length she discovered two novels under her pillow. Behold the cause of the trouble! This was the food of her sou!! She had forgotten real happiness and un-ion with God and her mother for happi-

ness that was but imaginary!
So, preoccupied and taken up with novel-reading, she lives no longer but for some unknown being for whom she sighs unceasingly. She feels her happiness can only be complete when her dreams are Prayer and occupation ease her mind; she wearies herself and others by her sadness and silence, and her health falls a prey to her res lessness. The ideal of the novels is ever before her eyes-with him alone she could be happy—novel writers assure her of all riches and happiness and the enjoyment of a surer Paradise than that promised by religion.

Wretched girl! and wretched mother:

Both are miserable and suffer intensely. Victorine's home has become a prison in which she languishes away as the victim of a vampire. Her mother is inconsolable and weighed down with sorrow at the sight

of her suffering daughter.
Finally novels have disappeared! She njoys gentle excitement so as to banish nperceptibly her preoccupation. Owing maternal solicitude the evil had not made much progress. The fatal effects of novel-reading begin to be effaced; cheerfulness returns, the pallor of her brow disappears, her heart is once more at ease; her nerves are less irritable, and she is in good health. Sensible and real life takes place of the vain dreams of fancy. ther's severe reprimands and the wise unsels of her spiritual director have had ir effect; Victorine, led astray by unhappy illusions, is once more the joy of her family, the edification of her parish, and the model of a virtuous girl.

There is a Bishop Coxe in the United States. What he is bishop of is not within the range of our knowledge. He does not like the Jesuits, though that does not surprise us, seeing that M. Ferry and M. Loyson, and Mr. Newdegate, and mary others, are hostile to the sons of Loyola. He has probably read some wild romance from Eugene Sue, or he would not rant in this way.—"I do not exaggerate the perils which menace us from our Romish population; but it is not because of their tenets that I say this. It is because of the political hostility of Jesuitism, which controls everybody in that communion, from the Pope himself to the servant at the washiub and the laborer on the railway." Where is this Jesuitism to be found ℓ It is time somebody told us, for we are constantly hearing the Coxes of anti-Catholic-ism vapouring away in the same strain without condescending to particulars. What does he know about the Society !—
or the sentiments of the servant at the washtub |- or the domination maintained | tain to become a law

over the railway laboure? Above all, what does he know about the private affairs of the Pope? We are interested in discovering and defining the tremendous power which Bishop Coxe understands all about, but of which we—the oppressed—know nothing whatever. Possibly our right rev. friend—who is good enough not to denounce our religious tenets—is as much in the dark himself. And if he is, we shall not be accused of unwarranted severity in proclaiming him grossly slanderous.—Liverpool Times.

BRADLAUGH AND PARNELL.

A WANTON OUTRAGE ON FAITH AND MORALITY

[From the Cork Examiner.]
The Bradlaugh imbroglio is at an end, and the member for Northampton is now entitled to take his seat among the representatives of Great Britain and Ireland. The morning papers express a sense of re-lief at its being brought to a close, and, doubtless, many members of Parliament, even amongst those most hostile to the embrace of the Atheist to the House, are glad to have the ugly business over and done with. It involved on the part of some of those opposed to the government resolution an apparent conflict between their principles and their practice, but that was not really the case if the circum-stances are taken into account. The Liberal theory is that a man's opinions should not be made a hindrance to his entering Parliament, but it was not really Mr. Bradlaugh's opinions but his conduct which excited the movement against him. His demeanor towards the oath naturally provoked the hostility of all who believe in its solemnity. A man who so treats that really awful attestation unquestion-ably soils the House of Commons with his presence. The opposition shown to his entrance in the first instance was a defence of the sanctity of the oath; and the resistance to the Government resolution was a natural expression of the resentment caused by Bradlaugh's demeanor. While we prefer the course of those who posed the resolution we are not inclined to judge them too severely. Mr. Parnell's plea in justification of his course, for example, leaves us no ground for censure of his vote. If in his conscience he believed that it was his duty to admit Mr. Bradlaugh to the House of Commons he was right in voting as he did. But as he deemed it necessary to explain his views on this point it was a pity he did not go farther and explain why he deemed it expedient to make such an unostentatious display of sympathy with Mr. Bradlaugh

TO VISIT HIM WHEN IN THE CLOCK TOWER

of the House,

Mr. Parnell declared that he held Mr.

Bradlaugh guilty of proclaiming abominable doctrines; ought the representative of a Catholic city, ought the leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons make himself conspicuous by his condolence with the Atheist preacher of abominations? We have no desire to indee inations? We have no desire to judge Mr. Parnell unfairly. Despite manifest injustice done many times by that gentle-man to this journal, we have endeavored to be as candid and unprejudiced in our critcisms of his course as possible. We have before this acknowledged that with the responsibilities of his new position there seems to have come a certain there seems to have come a certain amount of modertaion and patience that we hardly expected. But those responsiwe hardly expected. But those responsi-bilities involved a good deal more, and they certainly ought to have enjoined upon Mr. Parnell that AN UNCALLED-FOR MANIFESTATION OF SYM-

PATHY

with the turbulent decrier of the existence of God, with the lecturer who preached obscenity to the youth of these countries, ill-became a man in his position. Mr. Cardinal Manna don from Rome.

A party of pilgr Parnell asks Catholics what are they afraid of in connection with this que It is not easy to say what we are afraid of. We are not sure that Catholic action Doubtless there may be grounds for apprehension in the progress that Atheism and Materialism are making, which is signified by the election to Parliament of But amongst Christians it is Catholics who have least reason to fear the consequen-They are the furthest removed from danger, planted as they are in the very citadel of Christianity. But without fear there may be censure. And Catholics may be excused, we think, if, while disposed to judge tolerantly any vote which a man's sense of justice compels him to give, they have seen with pain and wonder a wanton and unnecessary display of sym-pathy for a man whose whole career has been an open outrage upon the creed and principles they most cherish.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

There seems to be little doubt in minds of those best qualified to judge that the Old Catholic cause in the Canton of Geneva is nearing the end of its days. It s little likely to live after the withdrawal of State support—a contingency which, if not actually imminent, is said by the correspondent of the Daily Ners to be not very far distant. He adds his opinion to that of other observers recently recorded, that the recent synod is probably the last in which what is known in Geneva as the Liberal Catholic Church will be represented. State support, without doubt, will be soon withdrawn, and then it must inevitably perish. Already several county cures are vacant and their churches are closed. In some that are still open the worshippers on Sunday do not average more than a score at best, and even at the parish church of Geneva they rarely exceed forty. At the same time the opinion is held that a re-es-tablishment of Roman Catholicism is impossible. Widely as the Genevese have strayed from Calvanism, they can never, it is said, be induced to tolerate a Bishop. Further it is added that a community which contains a majority of Catholics and free-thinkers would never consent to be taxed to support a Protestant, so that the fall of the Liberal Catholic Church must of necessity involve that of the Protestant Church as a State institution-a conclusion at which the Council of the Canton has finally arrived; since last month it resolved to proceed to the second reading of a bill for the liberation of religion from State control, and sooner or later the bill is cer-

At the late Dunmow, Essex, Petty Ses At the late Dunmow, Essex, Petty Sessions, two men, father and son, laborers, were charged with misbehaving themselves towards Susan Sharpe, wife of an army pensioner, living at High Easter, in a manner likely to lead to a breach of the peace. The evidence showed that defendants were under the impression that complainant was a witch, and they wanted to put her to the test by throwing her into a pond to see whether she would sink or float. They affirmed she had bewitched the younger defendent and his wife; the furniture in the house was disturbed, their domestic animals died, their bed rocked like a swinging boat, and shadows appearlike a swinging boat, and shadows appear in their bedroom; on one occassion there were three in bed to witness the shadowy were three in bed to witness the shadowy apparition, and they strongly asserted that the "shape" was that of the complainant. The elder defendent had visited certain reputed "cunning" men and women in the villages around with a view to baffle the supposed witch's evil designs, but without effect; "all sorts of things" had been tried, but they could get no peace, and the reports they set abroad caused great excitement in the locality. The defendants were bound over to keep the peace for six months. peace for six months.

THE EVIL DAYS OF OLD.

IRISH PERSECUTION BEFORE EMANCIPATION.

(A recently republished letter of J. K. L. to Spring Rice, Lord Monteagle.)

My Dear Sir—I wish to state to you something of the impression with which I returned from a late visit to the counties of Kilkenny, Cork and Tipperary, espe-cially as I delayed some days in the county last mentioned, where barbarous scenes are frequently occurring. You are also well acquainted with the state of this country, especially of the country, especially of the south, with the several events which happen there and you know so well the character of those who furnish information to the Government, that no general remarks can be valuable to you. It is quite true that the present murders, burning strifes, and hatred arise from precisly the same causes as similar and greater atrocities arose in time past. The two parties are still struggling; the character of the warfare is changed, but the animus of the wariare is changed, but the animal of the seengaged in it is the same. The people are oppressed beyond all endurance, and great portions of them, but not by any means the majority, are savage. The gentry, great and small, with a few executions, are not less savage. Some of exceptions, are not less savage. Some of of them are like fiends; they would devour the people, and insist that they are all lost to every sense of morals and humanity. Whilst the truth, as far as I can ascertain it, is: peasentry are generally industrious and peaceable, rendered outregeous and cruel only by oppression which human nature cannot—another person would say ought not—to bear. William C——k, who was murdered lately, and from whose murder arose several others, I was told, after a series of esuelties, set fire to a widow's house, who with her little children were ill of fever, in order by that process to eject them from their tenement. He was only more cruel and rash than many others of the same spirit; and I sincerely believe, if the in-fluence of the Catholic clergy did not arrest the people, you would have murders, military executions, martial law, or insurrections throughout one-half of

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Cardinal Manning has returned to Lon-

the counties in Ireland.

verts have been supplied from four Ritualistic churches in England within the last few years.

been subjected to by the Italian govern-The Honorable Mr. Monsell, who has

The increase of the Catholic population in the United States in the last twenty

The names of Dr. Lynch, bishop of Charleston, Dr. Loughlin, bishop of Brooklyn, and Dr. Corrigan, bishop of Newark, are said to be before the Prooaganda for the appointment of coadjutor o Cardinal McCloskey.

Sister Mary Dominick, Mother Superior of the Dominican Convent, New York, was naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas recently, in order to qualify her-self under the laws of that State to hold real estate about to be acquired by the institution over which she presides

"It is never too late to learn," at least so thought an Indian woman residing at the Catholic Indian Mission of Keshena, Wisconsin, who was received into the Catholic church recently at the extraordinary ripe age of 105 years! Father Masschelin had the happiness to instruct this convert, perhaps the oldest person ever received for Baptism into the Church since the days of the Patriarchs. The name of the centenarian convert is Sophia Oskakiah, and—in the language of Webster—she "still lives."

SUPERSTITION IN ENGLAND.

Allen, of Lowell, shows the Catholic population of Canada (1,846,800), is provided for by 23 bishops, 1,599 priests, and 1,617 churches. There are also 18 seminaries, 40 colleges, 85 academies, 247 convents, 92 religious communities, 43 asylums, 34 hospitals, and 3,544 elementary schools.

WHAT BISHOP DOYLE SAW OF THE

CARLOW, October 30, 1627. Lard, to Eggs, Store Lots, to Eggs, Store Lots, to Farmers' utter, Crock. Rolls. Cheese, Dairy, & B. MISCELLANEOUS. Muttor b 10 0 10 0 88
Lamb, \$\Phi\$ tb. 0 07 to 0 08
Lamb, \$\Phi\$ tb. 0 09 to 0 10
Beef, pr tb \$\Phi\$ qtr 0 07 to 0 08
Geese, each 0 45 to 0 60
furkeys, each 0 75 to 1 25
Dried Apples \$\Phi\$ tb. 0 06 to 0 60
Onions, \$\Phi\$ bhl 150 to 2 00
Hay, \$\Phi\$ on 4 400 to 6 00
Straw, \$\Phi\$ load 250 to 3 50
Live Hogs, \$\Phi\$ cwt 375 to 4 00
Dressed Hogs. 5 60 to 6 60
Chickens, \$\Phi\$ pair 0 40 to 6 60
Chickens, \$\Phi\$ pair 0 40 to 6 60 Ducks..... Turnips ♥ bush....... Carrots Carrots.
Apples, # bag
Potatoes bag
Coal, all stove kinds.
Cordwood, No. l dry, # cord.
Tallow, rendered "
Wool,
SKINS AND HIDE London Stock Market.
Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10,
Richmond st. London, July 28.

Buyers. Selle
138 140
126 128
118 120
110 112 Huron & Erie. Huron & Erie
Ontario
Dominion
Agricultural
Canadian
London Loan
English Loan Co
London Life

MRS. J. J. SKEFFINGTON

isnes to inform her friends and the public merally that she has RE-OPENED in the ew store (next door to Reid Bros.), 179 Dun-is Street, opposite Strong's hotel, and in-nds to continue the

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Will open on Saturday, 31st July.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitte

Hop Bitters are the Furces of the Court of t

perties of all other Bitters test Blood Purifier, Liver Life and Health Restorh h. No disease or ill health long exist where these Bitter aried and perfect are their very give new life and vigor infirm. To all whose en es irregularity of the bowel thus, or who require an app mild stimulant, these Bi

the Bitters at once. It may Hundreds have been saving. ### \$500 for will be set they will not cure or help, temember, Hop Bitters is n ngged, drunken nostrum, but d best medicine ever made; the first form of th

Hop Bitters Man'Ig Co., Rochester, New Yor and Toronto, Ontario.

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF

These old books at 25 cents each-many of them worth a dollar.

Illustrated Guide to the Palace and Park of old London; The Reporter's Manual; The Phonographic Reporter's First Book; Treatise on Mensuration; English Literature Primer; Mawe's Gardener; Constable's Miscollany; Life of a Blind Girl; History of the rise and progress of the Belgian Republic; Linnaer's and Jussiero, or rise and progress of Systematic Botany; Selections from British poets; Letters on Rhetoric, by Blair; Mathae's Greek Grammar; Life of Lord Byron-Poetic Library; Greek Testament; Spanish, without a Master; English Elements of Geometry; Outlines of General History; Experimental Knowledge; Reckeeper's Text Book; The School and the Schoolmaster; Greenlear's National Arithmetic; McCullough's Course of Reading; Vegetable Diet; Scholar's Reference Book; Betty's Bright Idea; The Art of Teaching; Swinton's Language of Lessons; History of Scotland, vol. 1, by Robertson; Kennedy's Greek and Latin verse. John O'Connell Market Square, London, ont.

TYLISH CARDS

191 DUNDAS ST, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON CARD CO.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDBY

siness, where she hopes to see all her old ends and a good number of new ones.

A party of pilgrims will leave Manches-ter, England, for Knock, early in August. It will be in charge of Rev. Father Walsh. Lord Courtenay, eldest son and heir to the Duke of Devonshire, was lately received into the Church by Cardinal Manning. As many as twenty-three clerical con

There is much suffering among the Sisters of religious orders in Italy, owing to the spoliations their communities have

been appointed State Steward to the Irish Vicerov, is a Catholic, Also, Colonel Dease, a Catholic, has been named Cham-berlain to the Irish Lord-Lieutenant.

years has been about 3,800,000; that of priests has been 3,754; that of churches and chapels, 4,022.

Cardinal Newman assisted recently at vespers at the Oratory in South Kensington, and attracted such an enormous mass of people that the police had to keep back numbers seeking admission. The vene-rable ecclesiastic, recovered from his recent accident, is represented as in ex-cellent health and the enjoyment of the highest spirits.

The number of Catholics in New Eng land is very large, probably one-fourth the whole population. Among this element there is, of course, no divorce statistics, which are averaged upon the whole people. They refer only to Protestants. Dr. Nathan

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in acting as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the same.

Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as charged by the advertisers, by addressing

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY,

37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY,

SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

This warded by the Provincial and Local Fairs I'S FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia,
FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

CARRIAGES

W. J. THOMPSON. King Street, Opposite Revere House,

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

GAS FITTINGS.

L. G. JOLLIFFE,

PLUMBER,

STEAM & GAS FITTER BELL HANGER, ETC. Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Spe-cial attention given to fitting up houses and Public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 376 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42.1y

McLENNAN & FRYER **PLUMBERS** GASFITTERS,

STEAMFITTERS, BELLHANGERS, &c.

Call and examine our economical Hot Water Heating Apparatus now in operation, for dwellings, stores, &c. Patent applied for.

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDUFF, HAIR-FALLING



STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS. 78 KING STREET WEST, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

MACHINISTS, ETC. Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. June17.z

LONDON EAST

PLUMBING & SHEET METAL WORKS HOWES & KINGSTON, RACTICAL SANITARY AND WATER-WORKS PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gasfitters, Bellhangers, Tin and Coppersmiths, Etc., ANDERSON'S BLOCK, DUNDAS STREET. All work done personally attended to.

THE STEAMER (大)成分 VICTORIA Will leave her dock, foot of Dundas street, every day (Sundays excepted) at the following hours:

2:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 10:30 A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.

FARES:—Adults, return trip, 15c.; tickets good for 10 return trips, \$1. Season tickets for sale.

A reduction inade to organizations and private paties. Will call at any place on the river.

A splendid Plano on board, and Master Willie Barron, Planist, is engaged or the season. VOL. 2.

GENT See our IRISI TWEEDS and nicest patterns able texture ev

Our Cutting unequalled in N. WILS

ECCLESIASTIC

AUGU AUGI
Sunday, 15—The Ass
Virgin Mary. Do
Monday, 16—St. Roel
Tuesday, 17—Octave
Wednesday, 18—St. Phi
ble. (From 16th
Thursday, 19—St. Phi
tyr. Double.
Friday, 20—St. Bern
tor. Double.
Saturday, 21—St. Jan
ble.

Written for the Recor Tell Me Thy Love Speak to my heart it.
Tell me thy love w.
No words can conve.
As music's own vo.
There are roses that untold,
Go cull them ere b.
Lilles too modest th.
Sweet lilles! their

There's the crimson The motto and fav The Forget-me-not its play, Too eager for sprin The Rose-bud pure love.
Sweet Williams d
Dandelions yellow,
Then love them,
Fragrant Rosemary
forget me, oh
Then cull me a will

And tell me thy lov London, Aug. 4th THE CAT

THE first pers

sires to see whe the Pope-then St. Peter's and and still his S him that the Po of Satan, and th attend mass. forget all his as soon as he er air of Rome mu upon him .- Ex

TIME does no eternal. Thos St. Paul's teac that he lived n dingly he does and his doctr What St. Pau been either t former we mus spired; if the sequence our poster .- Catho

THE Chris always been ar care to the Cat the beautiful the Catholic of the name of th repose the bod a glorious resu will have non ried in God's A her children a subject of Chri Catholic Heral

THE Maire called upon th asked whethe has been custo gime," replied to dispense cal display. our white co King, St. V have no flag. one from the Communal Maire. He th no doubt, tha

thing .- Freen

The Waterlo

Cronin of the John Cronin; Irish to the fing exchange. He Patrick, and John—Bull.—C Our Cincin We are proud and all the co article could rage, until F Buffalo, and for the prin printer! he, the editor of his hair in th such gorge Charles Aug

alas! 'tis or