# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3.

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### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1881

NO. 147

### CLERICAL.

WE have received goods suitable for cleri- which our supreme teacher again Christian Church in its head. And and appreciates them, while he who cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special at least to everyone to whom this whatever human nature counts on to attention to this branch attention to the properties attention to the propert of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

### CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE assizes in Ireland have not produced anything to justify the loud cry of borror that has rung through the English press. Not only have the accusations been fewer than was expected, but the police reports to the judges have also disappointed Ireland's enemies. Everything tends to the belief that if justice be done to Ireland in the Land Bill, a great amount of discontent will soon disappear.—London Uni-

HEAVEN help the man who imagines he can dodge enemies by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded we should be glad of it; nor that one should be going through the world trying to find the beams to knock and thump against, disputing every man's opinion, fighting, and elbowing, and crowding all who differ from him. That, again, is another extreme. Other people have their opinion, so have you; don't fall into the error of supposing that they will respect you more for turning your coat every day to match theirs. Wear your own colors in spite of wind and weather, storm or sunshine. It costs the irresolute and vacillating ten times the trouble to wind and twist and shuffle than honest, manly inde pen lence to stand its ground.-Ex-

disestablishment, which, after all, is closing our own approval of what only natural. His reasons, however, or in the halls, where specimens of for objecting are not cogent, at least the pupils' art and handiwork were to the unanglico-episcopal mind. He affirms that with disestablishment there will depart from the English character depth, sobriety, and steadings. Not to waste time in examining whether the English character depth, and steading whether the English character depth, sobriety, and steading with the renegades. They simply run to seed, like the sectarians themselves. Yet this system continues to be patronized by the Prussian Government.—London Universe. it is difficult to see how the fact of with depth, or sobriety, or steadiness says Cardinal Manning, Protestantism has ceased to exist." If so, to continue the Establishment is nothing less than a gigantic swindle.—Universe.

"Ir you want to know how the greatly the minds of men, especially world will get along after you are of men who profess to regard the gone, find a large, smooth mill-pond, papacy as an infamous assumption of and stick a fine cambric needle into it. Then pull out the needle, and Strange to say, it troubles Catholics see how much of a hole is left." Such is the sage advice given by one of those quaint American philoso future of the faith in certain regions phers, who are miscalled humorists, and countries: in France, for but who have more philosophy in one of their pithy paragraphs than regards the future of the papacy would stock a dozen Concord schools, and leave enough over to fill the cranial vacuum of Joseph Cook. How aptly it fits the case of Mr. very sufficient. It is faith in God, Conkling, to-day withdrawn from public life! But yesterday and he his words. Christ founded the State, while in the nation he carried on his shapely shoulders, not a whole | promise on this score are the plainest party perhaps, but Cæsar and his and least mistakable possible. He but his disgrace, and still the machine runs smoothly as ever with a city. He did not say it should abide new engineer at the throttle-valve, forever in Jerusalem, or Antioch, or while the world itself, to quote another solemn humorist, "revolves on abide, and He with it in the person its axle-tree, once in every twenty- of the living head and in the four hours, subject to the Constitution of the Church. Where Peter is there tion of the United States."-Pilot.

conscience sake, for such is the will princes, as strong in prison or in ex-of God." Not indeed for public lie as when aided by the temporal of God." Not indeed for public opinion's sake, or for personal affection for the individual, have Catho- to be true as an historical fact, quite lies to a man, felt stung and out- apart from belief in Christ or the of the President. God's minister," as Pope Leo reminds ampled and unknown out of the the people, in the splendid encycli- Church. If the papacy is the inpage. It any of our non-Catholic readers wish to know, why instinctively, the whole Catholic American body, with one heart and mind, irrespective of politics and re-

gardless and forgetful of any previous agreements and disagreements,
early centuries of the Christian era
for generations back. With the gift
down to the modern persecutors of
prayers for the stricken ruler, we our own day, have bent their chief
prayers for the stricken ruler, we our own day, have bent their chief

Mose ancestors have been Catholics
for generations back. With the gift
of faith, it is the same as worldly
goods. He who has struggled hard

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leven in the copy of the Roman decree, an nouncing that henceforth the Diocese of
Nashville is to belong to the Province of
Cincinnati instead of that of St. Louis, as

ments listening to the H ly Father's it unto perpetuity .- Catholic Review. audible soldoquies, loud dreams, and private consultations with his most information

"I have sufficient grounds for believing that had all gone quietly, the Pope would have taken the occasion he desires for ter-minating his imprisonment, and that the torch-bearing procession was organized by the old zealots in distinct opposition to the representations of the Cardinal Vicar, in the hope of provoking what in fact happened, and so effectually preventing the Pope from passing the doors of the Vatican."—Philadelphia Standard.

WE have little doubt that what-

ever feminine education there is to be had in America or elsewhere, can be found in our convent schools. When returning from Flushing the other day, we sat next a keen, observant, and successful business man of New York, whose daughter has been for some years at St. Joseph's. Ex uno disce omnes is often a good rule, and the testimony of an intelligent gentleman interested in the progress of his chili and frank enough to conceal nothing that ought to be known, even through charity, may be taken as expressing THE Bishop of Exeter objects to a volume. Therefore, without disis already blessed with these qualities, business." If our correspondent wants to know whether convent leaving Anglicanism to stand alone training is valuable from a secular on its own feet will interfere either or domestic point of view, let him in the people of this country. "As a religion," says Cardinal Manning. put a similar question to some para good convent school. If the testimony is not satisfactory, we shall be surprised, unless, indeed, the pupil is to blame .- Catholic Review.

THE future of the papacy troubles

power over minds and hearts. less than any other class of persons. Catholics may feel anxious about the stance, or in Italy just now. But as they have not a shadow of doubt or hesitation. And the reason for this taith in the divine Son of God and in was all potent in the proud Empire papacy to exist through all time till the end of the world. His word and To-day he carries nothing | did not attach the office of the papacy to any particular clime, or place or Rome. He simply said it should is the Rock on which the Church of Christ is built. He is as strong in "Nor only for wrath, but also for the Catacom's as when swaying arm and ruling of a peaceful people of his own. All history shows this raged by the attempted assassination | teachings of revelation. And such "The ruler is a miracle of spiritual sway is unexcal which we publish on another famous assumption and imposture

sent forth their sympathies and down to the modern persecutors of of faith, it is the same as worldly prayers for the stricken ruler, we our own day, have bent their chief goods. He who has struggled hard a large stock of refer them to the Catholic doctrine, energies to the destruction of the to obtain riches, knows their value places before the world in a most solemn form, but which, otherwise, was familiar to every Catholic child, their side; arms, wealth, power, mandment: "Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land."—Catholic Review. and just as they deem their purpose mind and heart by a good mother accomplished they witness with dis-"A resident in Rome," who cor- may the Pope, it may be Pius, it darkness to light, and thus does not responds with the London Times, may be Gregory, it may be Leo, value the latter at its true worth .has been sojourning and concessing speaking to the Catholic world with the recognized voice of the divine himself in the Pope's private apart- | the recognizer | Founder of the Church who founded

> "Two Churches" is the heading confidential advisers. Else how could be ever be able, unless he dreamt or invented it himself, to furnish the following spicy piece of paper, the Deutsche Reichszeitung, of the state of things at Witten, a small town in Westphalia, where the tath-olic Church was, a few years ago, handed over to a small handful of 'Old Catholics," so that the Catholies, mostly poor laborers, had to build a new "emergency church" of their own. The correspondent first visited the emergency church, and was surprised to find that, despite was surprised to find that, deshife the great poverty of the people of the place, everything was in excellent condition, the altar, confessional, pulpit, organ and all being well appointed and kept up as nicely as in any wealthy parish. He then visited the original Catholic Church, which is now occupied by the sectarians, by virtue of one of the accursed Falk laws. We translate the visitor's own words: the great poverty of the people of

own words: What a contrast? On entering I am

WE read (not with astonishment, for we are long past that) the following in the daily press:

The United Armenian Society, which work of gratuitous education in Armenia and Celicia, proposes to invite the British public to assist them in their work. An influential London committee, compris-ing many well-known names, is being formed, and a public meeting will shortly

Of course it will. And the "British public" will go to it and will write down their names as members or aggregates, or something or other, will throw a vay their money upon this as upon a thousand other speculations of the same character. Ever since the founding of the "Universal Umbrella-lending Society (Limited)," ever since Charles Dickens' "Morning and Evening Muffin and Crumpet Universal De-livery Association," this same "British public" has taken shares, nas subscribed money, has believed rascaldom to an extent that ought to surpass human credibility. And once more this same patient British public is to be asked for money for Armenia, of all places in the world. Why should we interfere between the easy parting of the proverbial fool from his money? Universe.

A writer in the North American Review for August discusses the probable annexation of Canada to the United States. He believes annexation to be the manifest destiny of the Dominion. First, there will be close confederation, then inde-pendence, then union with the Great Republic. But we fail to find any ridence of this in the tone of the Canadian newspapers or in the discriminations of the politicians, and we doubt whether there is any large lesire for annexation this side of the lakes. The Dominion is cultivating a very handsome public debt; we want to annex it .- Catholic

mind and heart by a good mother fails to note any transition from

THE following item about the young Dr. Tyng, who, it was at one time feared, grimage to the sacred shrine. would be tempted to write a book in de ence of the Catholic Church, occurs in

the Baltimore American:

"The young Dr. Tyng, who lately resigned his pastorate, and is now on his way to fill an important position in connection with one of the great American houses, which is establishing transatlantic connections, made a felicitous master of ceremonies. Dr. Tyng's avowed purpose is to make a fortune. He says he will not preach again until he can do so independently of pecuniary considerations, and in this he has shown an amount of moral heroism which deserves respect and is not the Baltimore American: heroism which deserves respect and is not usual now-a-days."

ism" to its utmost limits, he openly went over to Mammon, laying his curse, in the What a contrast? On entering I am met by a mouldy smell, as in a cellar. I soon found the reason of it. The place is covered all over with green mould, which is so slippery as to make it dangerous for anyone to walk in it. The confessionals and seats are all covered with dust half an inch thick, and in many places the spiders have built large cobwebs. The altars are desolate and devoid of all ornament, and there is no light burning on them. I felt quite chilly in the place.

It is pretty much the same thing in other places where Catholic in other places where Catholic ter; but for the married minister there is agencies, the weakness of the Protestant ministry would not lend so many subjects for jeers to infidels .- Freeman's Journal

THE reports from the assizes in Ireland give the lie to the oft-repeated cry of 'terrible crimes in Ireland." Several judges congratulated the people on the peaceful state of the country. At Long-ford Chief-Justice May had to tell the grand jury that there were but three cases for trial, and the general condition of the county was most satisfactory. Neverthe-less, Colonel King-Harman, the foreman, insisted that the judge was wrong, and that there were offences which the police had not reported. It is from Colonel King-Harman's class that Mr. Forster receives his inspiration, and its value may easily be understood. Colonel King-Har-man used to be a Home-Rule agitator while it suited his purpose; he now wants to make out that crime and outrages reign supreme in Ireland.—New York Tab-

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The very Rev. John McMullen was, on Monday, consecrated Catholic Bishop of the newly created See of Davenport.

One hundred and fifty priests reached Dover from Calais or Tuesday, on their way to visit the shrine of Thomas a Becket, at Canterbury.

A petition to the Pope has been drawn up praying for the establishment of an independent Catholic University, and is now being circulated through the Province to receive signatures.

The Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican has been instructed to convey to the Pope the deep regret of the Spanish Govern-ment at the disturbance during the removal of the remains of Pius IX. A Roman correspondent writes July 6

"Amongst the most recent visitors who have come to lay their offerings before the Pope and manifest their homage to the Church was the "King of the Sandwich Islands, who is an ardent Catholic."

Conversion.—On the 25th of last month, Miss Elcie Jardins, of St. Mary's, was received into the church by Rev. Father Colovin. The event took place in the Parkhill Church, of which Rev. Father Corcoran is pastor. We congratu-late the young lady on the happy event of entering the one true fold of our Lord

On Sunday, June 12th, the entire par ish of Caurredlin, in the Bernese Jura, abandoned the schism of the Old Catholics to return to the bosom of the Church. The people having been called upon by the Government to elect an Old Catholic pastor, unanimously voted for the legitimate Catholic pastor, the Very Rev. Joseph Rais, who is thus restored to his flock. The joy of the people is very great.

Though the Cathedral of Canterbury Though the Cathedral of Canterbury has been wrested from its rightful Catholic owners, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass has ceased to be offered up within its walls, the tom's of its Archbishop, martyred seven hundred years ago, is still venerated by the faithful children of the Church. A few weeks ago one hundred and fifty of the French clergy made a pilorimage to the sacred shrine.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. James Redpath to Mr. Sexton, M. P., in reply to an invitation to speak at the Rotundo, at the recent celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence in Dublin:

CLONTARF, July 2.

CLONTARF, July 2.

There have been great changes in Ireland:

"There have been great changes in Ireland since my last visit here. There are not so many Land League meetings held, that the tone of the speeches

in this he has shown an amount of moral heroism which deserves respect and is not usual now-a-days."

The desire to make money is very usual now-a-days, though it is not customary to regard money-makers as "moral heroes."

Jay Gould, or Vanderbilt, if he reads this paragraph, may see himself in a new light. The young Dr. Tyng, possibly finding that the preaching of even sensational sermons did not pa, looked toward life-insurance as a means of securing quicker results. that I hold my life, now, as a "care-taker," with only the certainty of being "summarily evicted," under the oldest of all "coercion laws," if I could violate the "Rules of the Estate." I can work for a few hours only, each day. Until, therefore, Ireland restores the health that she gave me last Summer, but which I spent gave me last Summer, but which I spent again in her service in America I must confine myself to the duty of educating my countrymen, through the Press, in a knowledge of the incredible, the intolerable, and the innumerable wrongs that the peasantry and working men of Ireland endure under the rusty and blood crusted pretex; of "enforcing the laws" and

age of his opinions. The pulpit will not miss him, and, if numbers of other ministers could be induced to follow his exagencies, the weakness of the Protestant minister would not be without their brewers and draymen are so inspired by the love of liberty that they once mobbed an Austrian General, their guest—Haynau—because he had ordered a woman in the weakness of the Protestant man to be whitned,—and then the return form their return form the return form their return form th man to be whipped.—and, then, them-selves, send out soldiers and armed con-stables to stab and shoot and trample under the hoofs of the cavalry the peasant women of Ireland; of the apostates who have sold their precious birth-right, as exampions of human rights, for such poor messes of official pottage as the tawdry dignity of the "Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancester," or the pairty auth-ority (fit only for a paltry soul to wield), vested in the "Chief Secretary for Ireland," of sending Kilmainham illustrious patriots, the latchets of whose shoes he is unworthy to untie. But if I could find words hot enough to express my scorn for them, and if that old-time landlord, Mr. Dives, could get a "ticket-of-leave" to hear me, I think I should make the Ro-tundo so warm, that he would be forced, to prevent him from catching a cold,-to wear an ulster on his return to that famous and last resort of absentee landlords, where he is believed by all good Christians to reside. But, such a speech would send me to Kilmainham; and there I could be of no service, as Ireland has need not of martyrs but of vindicators.

martyrs but of vindicators.

But I wish you would say for me, in your speech, that the Irish in America are very proud of the Irish in Ireland—proud of their manly self-control, proud of their spirit of self sacrifice; proud of their resplendent courage; proud of their immovable fidelity to their principles and their leaders. If they will bear in mind and act on the sacred saying—"He that en-dureth to the end shall be saved," if they will neither grow weary nor abate one jot of heart or hope; if they will neither be goaded into hopeless insurrections nor tempted to accept the stone of an English landlords' bill when they ask for the bread of peasant proprietorship;—then, I know and promise that the Irish in America will continue to pour out uncounted gold to sustain them in their lawful efforts -lawfully to regain the lands that were lawlessly wrested from their ancestors and

lawlessly wrested from their ancestors and from themselves.

I wish, my dear Sexton, that you would say for me also that, since I was last in Ireland, I have spoken with many hundreds of Catholic priests in America—from Canada to Louisiana, from Maryland to Nebraska—and I know that they have you would of the wrist hood of Iran. and to Nebraska—and I know that they are very proud of the priesthood of Ireland, who have been true to the traditions of their Church here, by sustaining the just demands of their people. Equal, now, to their old and great love for the venerable "Lion" of Tuam is their love for the fearless "Eagle of the Rock of Cashel". They rely with confidence on

Mr. Sexton, M. P. "IRISH EVICTIONS.

In a letter addressed to the New York Commercial Advertiser, Mr. Redpath gives his ideas of the Land League movement as well as his enquiry into the sub-ject of landlord evictions in Ireland, from which we take following-extracts. Of the Land Bill he says:—

Land Bill he says:—
"The Irish members do not regard the
Land Bill as an important concession to
the just demands of the people of Ireland.
They say that at the best it will benefit a
small class only, and that class only of the small class only, and that class only of the tenant-farmers who are the least oppressed by the present system, even should it pass the House of Lords without any vital amendments in the interests of the lords of the soil. But as the Irish people must of the soil. But as the Irish people must submit to the Bill if it became a law, whether they wish to accept or reject it, the Irish members are trying, at every stage of the discussion, to eliminate the more objectionable features of it, and to make it more liberal to the tenantry. Mr. Parnell told me that he would probably revisit America after the passage of the Bill, or as soon as it had passed its most important stages."

Mr. Redpath adds on the subject of the Land League in Ireland:—

independence in Dublin:—

CLONTARE, July 2.

My dear sir,—I regret that I cannot accept the invitation to attend the meeting to be held at the Rotundo, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence.

I am receiving, daily, from every province I am receiving, daily, from every province who are not in Parliament are in prison. who are not in Parliament are in prison. But, on the other hand, the spirit of the people, instead of having been subdued, is not only as resolute as then, but even more defiant. There are 1,800 Land League Branches in active operation. Not one has been disorganized. As soon as a local officer is sent to jail, his place is supplied without a moment's delay. There are nearly 400 Ladies Land Leagues in Ireland. There was not one last Au-tumn. A thousand local leagues, at least, have been established since September. The priests have joined the move-ment in large numbers since Autumn. Only one high ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Dublin, has assumed an open attitude of opposition to the League. His authorof opposition to the League. His authority prevents the priests of his arch-diocese from taking any active part in the agitation, but it neither destroys their secret able, and the innumerable wrongs that the peasantry and working men of Ireland endure under the rusty and blood crusted pretext of "enforcing the laws" and "maintaining order,"—iniquities framed into statutes,—and the "peace" that tells of the death of freedom.

As an American citzen I could not find words hot enough to express my scorn of the hypocrites who dared to boast of their constitutional freedom, while they arm their barb-coated Cromwells with the execrable feudal power of the letter de cachet;—of the dastards who pride themselves, when in Europe, on the fact, that even their brewers and draymen are so inspired by the love of liberty that they once mob-London, should be arrested and sent to Kilmainham Jail, there seems to be little doubt that the hierarchy and priesthood would at once step to the front and boldly continue the agitation in defiance of the drab coated Cromwell who has sent one member of Parliament and one priest to prison. The imprisonment of an Archbishop and a Bishop or two would be the death-knell of landlordism

in Ireland. EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

"Eviction papers are falling thick "Eviction papers are failing times and fast in every part of Ireland. With 30,000 soldiers and 12,000 armed constables to drive the peasants from their homes, the landlords are having their revenge, but still—unlike the days of 1849—they fail utterly to subdue the spirit of the people. The Queen of England will be known in Irish history as Victoria the Evictor. Statistics are always repellant; but I will venture to illustrate by a few figures how thoroughly the work of the ruthless Cromwell has been done during the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty. In 1849 there were more than 90,000 persons evicted in Ireland. In 1850 there were over 104,000 cast from their homes into the roadside. In 1860 there were nearly 3,000 persons evicted; in 1864, 6,200; in 1880, over 10,000. The population of Ireland, which was nearly 9,000; 000 within the memory young, is now only 5,150,000—less to-day than it was eighty years ago! And yet the Irish landlords and the English Government are not satisfied—and they still insist on inciting the emigration of the Irish by grants of public money ing the first three months of the mg the first three months of the present year, a Parliamentary paper, just published, shows that in the province of Ulster 838 persons have been evicted, in Leinster, 258 persons; in Connaught, 281 persons, and in Munster, 355 persons. During the three years ending in April last, 7,599 persons in Ireland were thrown out of the cabins that their own hands, had built and from the lands that their own labor had reclaimed. In Munster, own labor had reclaimed. In Munster alone, last year, over 4,000 persons were evicted. This expulsion of the people occurred during and in consequence of three bad seasons, and these persons, thus evicted, for the most part, during the famine of 1879-80, were kept alive by American and Canadian and Australian

She was a little Irish maid,
With light brown hair and eyes of gray,
And she had left her native shore,
And journeyed miles and miles away
Across the ocean, to the land
Where waves the banner of the free,
And on her face a shadow lay,
For sick at heart for home was she.

When from the city's dust and heat,
And ceaseless noise, they took her where
The b'rds were singing in the trees,
And flower fragrance filled the air;
And there their leaf-crowned heads upraise
To greet the preity gray-eyed lass,
A million blossoms starred the road.
And grew among the waving grass.

"Why, here are daisies!" glad she cried, And with hands clasped, sank on

Now, God be praised, who East and West Scatters such lovely things as these!

Around my mother's cabin door
In dear old Ireland they grow.

With hearts of gold, and slender leaves
As white as newly fallen snow." Then up she sprang with smiling lips, Though on her cheek there lay a tear. "This land's not half so strange," she said, "Since I have found the daisies here."

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE LAND LEAGUE. The Cardinal and the Archbishop of

Cashel. IRISH EMIGRATION-THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PEASANT PROPRIETARY -- THE GOV -ERNMENT LAND BILL-DON'T SCUTTLE

On Saturday evening, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop received the members of the Irish labourers' deputation, at Arch-bishop's House, Westminster. The deputation was comprised of the same gentlemen as waited upon Mr. Forster at the Irish Office on the previous day: Father Kennedy, Kilmeed, Limerick; Messrs Johnson, Upton, Hessin, Enricht

be treated. It has been—as Mr. Forster said yesterday—a most sorrowful state, and is a shame, not to Ireland as much as to England (hear, hear). That the state of the labourer in England, as well as in Ireland, has been the subject of my most earnest sympathy, those who know me in London well know, and will remember that I have given evidence of its but I that I have given evidence of it; but I have felt that the state of the labourer in Ireland could not be treated in the present Land Bill. I know there was some disappointment that something was not done for the labourer. My answer is this

details; I am always unwilling to go into details on such subjects, but I may point out certain things which I see. First of be the aim we ought to direct our attention. "Their zealous anxiety for the temporal details; I am always unwilling to go into details on such subjects, but I may point out certain things which I see. First of all, it is quite obvious that a certain amount of land is necessary if a man is to live by it as a farmer, and it cannot be less than a certain quantity. Now, I will not attempt to fix what that quantity ought to be, and I will tell you why. In one part of Ireland the land is fertile, and in another it is not; in one part it is mountain and in another plain; so that what amount of land would be necessary to a tenant farmer I cannot say. But I say that the land ought to be drained, and that there ought to be a minimum under which no man could attempt to be a tenant farmer, because if he does he will only ant farmer, because if he does he will only be starving himself and his family, and probably throwing good money after bad, or injuring the land by not having capital enough to do justice to it. I will go turther, and say that
EVERY LABOURER OUGHT TO HAVE A

HOUSE. do not call that which has been described by Mr. Euright as a house; that is not the name for it. I know that there are such dwellings to be found even in England, but I do not call them houses, though I won't say what I call them, there are cer-tain names for them, but as they are not respectable I will not use them. I believe this, that there ought to be hereafter, when I trust this commission is in full exercise of its powers, or when there should be local county government or administration on a very large scale, there ought to be a Sanitary Commission, or Sanitary Commissions; and I would rather it came from the land commission with all speed, not waiting for another session and new laws, but coming at once. I think this Sanitary Commission should go all over Ireland, and do what they do in

Campbell, the secretary of the League of the Cross, who, in turn, repeated to his Eminence the statements made to Mr. Foster, and reported on our latest edition last week. His Eminence put various questions to each member of the deputation, and appeared to be deeply impressed with the facts thus brought out. The deputation was said to represent the counties of Limerick, Cork, Munster, Watanta and Kilkenny.

it (hear, hear). I believe that this treatment of landlord and tenant is a subject large enough to occupy a whole session of Parliament, as we see it has, and that, therefore, it is far better for you that the subject of the laborer shall be entirely reserved for the future. I most heartly served for the future. I most heartly man can put him out of so long as heartly served for the future. subject of the laborer shall be entirely reserved for the future. I most heartily agree with what Mr. O'Leary has said, and I think that you ought to petition that

THERE SHOULD BE A ROYALCOMMISSION issued for the purpose of taking evidence of the state of the laborers. The landlords and tenants have had their turn; they have had a commission occupied itself entirely with Ireland, and the Bessborough Commission occupied itself entirely with Ireland; so now I think if you petition that there should be a commission to occupy itself entirely with the ishorers, that would be a wise course (hear, hear). I do not like to get into

tion to, and

hope, will be the most efficient mode of attaining that end, of any that have ever been proposed to the English Parliament, not only in our lifetime, but in the life-time of any man. No statesman ever proposed anything approaching to it, and for the first time we have before Parliament that which is called the three "F's," which I believe will be attained in the main though perhaps not perfectly or entirely. Every man that loves Ireland and desires to do what he can to improve the position of landlord, tenant, and laborer in Ireland, ought to do what he can to pass that bill into law. There may be things that want amending in it, but if you want to repair amending in it, but if you want to repair a ship you take it into a dry-dock and ex-amine it; you don't scuttle it. Now, I say to you, Don't scuttle the ship. It will be a long time before you will be able to get another bill so good, so take what you have got. I am not astonished at reading in the papers sometimes certain wild in the papers sometimes certain wild words. I wish I did not read them as a friend of Ireland. Tell my friends in Ireland I wish I did not read them, but say also that I do not wonder at them, for I have said a thousand times that

IF I HAD BEEN BORN IN IRELAND I have no doubt I would have been worse; therefore I do not wonder at them, but I deplore them, and we must avoid them (hear, hear). Your bishops the other day oublished eighteen resolutions on the land published eighteen resolutions on the land bill, and they were exceedinly good. Out of the eighteen there were three which, as I read them over, I said I am not sure whether they will work, or can be got, but you may tell your bishops when you them that in the main I went heartily with them in those eighteen resclutions. Now I say to you stand by your bishops keep together. You said truly, good keep together. You said truly, good Father Kennedy, that the Church has ever been the mother of the poor, and it must always be so to the end of time, because it is the Church of our Lord, who lived amongst the poor. It has been a joy to my heart to see the way, especially during the last six weeks or two months, that bishops and priests and people have been

I have always had in view in this quest-ion is this, to admit the largest number of the people of Ireland to a share in the soil of Ireland (hear, hear). I believe that that is the end we have in view; I believe that the creation of peasant proprietors upon the largest possible scale—the creation of what in England we should call yeomen—would be a great benefit to Ireland. done for the labourer. My answer is this —I am not a politician, and have no relations with the Government whatever, and I speak simply as an independent pastor of the Church—that the present bill is already so unwieldy, so large, so manifold, that it would be impossible to introduce so large a subject as the labourers, without doing it in so insufficent, so shallow, and so unsatisfactory a way that it would be most imprudent to attempt it (hear, hear). I believe that this treatment of landlord and tenant is a subject are mount of capital to buy up and devour such as the second of the clausers of home have been gradually disappearance, I believe, is in great measure to be found in the enormous wealth that has sprung up from caverns, strangers to the pleasures of home and the security and sweet enjoyments of civilized life. They changed their habits from the predial to the peaceful state, and turned their attention from the chase to buy up lands, and so the yecomen have been devoured and their small holdings have been thrown into large ones by riches prevailing over poverty. It seems to me that in Ireland the security and sweet enjoyments of civilized life. They changed their habits from the predial to the peaceful state, and turned their attention from the chase to agricultural pursuits. They began by providing the necessary food and shelter, and extention from the chase to agricultural pursuits. They began by providing the necessary food and shelter, and turned their attention from the chase to agricultural pursuits. They began by providing the necessary food and shelter, and turned their attention from the chase to agricultural pursuits. They began by providing the necessary food and shelter, and turned their attention from the chase to agricultural pursuits. They began by providing the necessary food and shelter, and turned their attention from the chase to agricultural pursuits. They began by providing the necessary food and shelter, and turned their attention from the chase to agricultural pursuits. They b a public library for the district, together with educational establishments to instruct

the new converts in the principles of religion and the arts of life. ligion and the arts of life.
"They taught them the rudiments of a commercial system applied to inland traf-fic by encouraging native industry, and

tion to, and
I BELIEVE THAT THIS BILL OF MR. GLADSTONE'S
is by far the most complete, and, as I
helf zealous anxiety for the temporal
and spiritual welfare of the converts, and
their frequent exhibitions of self-denial, incurring dangers and sufferings on their behalf, raised them in general esteem. The and the number of adherents increased, so that after fifty years of their landing on the coast of Brazil, they had gathered around them no less than 100,000 natives, spread over about thirty settlements. Each settlement had a town of simple but not settlement had a town of simple but not unsightly mud houses whitened and covered with tiles, and provided with veran-das on either side. Each mission had its own church, generally built of stone, and magnificently ornamented. Two curates were attached to each, whose office was that of parochial minister as well as general organizer of the local economy, and thus the Jesuits became at once the teachers and

ragistrates of the community.

"To protect their followers from the incursions of the lawless settlers in the neighboring province of St. Paul, they trained them in the art of self-defence and fortifications, as they had taught them previously habits of industry. Romantic counts of heroic defence and precipitous retreats of the settlers when attacked by overpowering numbers of these ruthless freebooters and marauders, called 'Mamelukes,' are related in the history of the Missions. They gave frequent oppor-tunities to the ecclesiastical governors to distinguish themselves by a noble fearless-ness in the midst of the danger, and a devoted self-forgetfulness in their endeavor to save the commonwealth from the terror and scourge of powerful enemies, and so as to enhance still more the love and reverence of the people for them. The

reverence of the people for them. The zeal of the pastors increased the fervor and devotion of the people.

"The religious exercises forming part of their regular routine resembled, in a measure, those of the Mor vians under similar conditions, if we make due allowance for the difference of religious dogmand corrections." and ceremonial usage in the two bodies. The following is a description by Muratori: Every morning, before dawn, the children go to church, taking their place there, girls on one side, boys on the other. There they recite prayers and creeds until the rising of the sun. Then follows the Mass, in which all the inhabitants must join, except in particular cases de-manding dispensation. After this every-

their simple and guileless minds, without

a murmur.

THE PASSION FLOWER-This singularly named and most beautiful flower was originally called Passiflora, or the flower of the Passion, by the priests wno follow closely in the track opened by Columbus to the new continent of America, in order to attempt the conversion of the aborigines to the Christian faith. Many of these Catho-lic missionaries were men highly cultivated in all the learning of the time, and were consequently more or less naturalists. As such they were much attracted by the beauty and structure of this remarkable flower, which they found growing in wild luxuriance and abundance over the rocks of Hispaniola, Cuba, and Jamaica; and also climbing the great trees to their tops, and hanging their beautiful foliage and bloshanging their beautiful longe and bios-soms in thick festoons from the branches. The structure of the flower, upon careful analysis, appeared to them a "miracle," which seemed to foretell that these new countries were fore-destined to Christi-anity; for the structure which they so much admired at a first glance was found upon more careful examination to contain, upon more careful examination to contain, as they conceived, representations of the objects most closely connected with the Crucifixion and the events which immediately preceded it.

The golden age—the present—when present—when objects most closely connected with the reach of all. The stationers can supply them. Wholesale by the leading ately preceded it.

### PIUS VII. AND THE TAILOR.

Whilst Pius VII. was kept a prisoner in Tavona by the Emperor Napoleon, he lived most simply, or rather poorly, for he had refused the pri cely household that was offered him, as also a yearly grant of two million francs. The vener able Pontiff bore his hard lot heroically, and suffered his navations with pions and and suffered his privations with pious and

and sinered his privations with plots and dignified resignation.

The festival of Easter, 1810, was approaching, and the saintly Pontiff wished to celebrate it with the people, as they had petitioned him to do. His cassock being thread-bare and torn, he sent for a tailor to have it mended; the tailor came, received the orders of the Holy Father, and promised to do his best. When he reached home, his heart, deeply touched by the sight of the humiliations and poverty of the Pontiff, he broke out into poverty of the Pontin, he broke out into lamentations to his friends; with deep grief he showed them the poor cassock of the Holy Father. They entered into his feelings, lamented the hard fate of the venerable prisoner, and the sad story was repeated everywhere. They began to make pilgrimages to the house of the pious tailor—pilgrimages which in number retailor—pilgrimages which in number re-sembled those to the holy shrine of Loreto. Every one wanted to see the it remained; but instead, the table was literally covered with gold and silver. The taitor had the new cossack ready very soon, gathered up the spontaneous offer ing of the faithful, and brought the garments and a well-filled purse to His Holi-"What is this, my son?" asked Pius

VII., in surprise.
"This is sent by your loving people, with their sympathy," answered the tailor, and then he related what had

work, even the heads of the towns for the community, at the bidding of their ecclesiastical rulers; and although they were occusibly governed by a representative body chosen from among themselves, implicit obedience to 'Catholic discipline, i. e., the word of their spiritual superiors, was expected from the people in this Christian Republic.' But since the rule imposed upon them was upon the whole wise, humane, and beneficent, the Indians wore their chains, which set so lightly on them as to be almost imperceptible to their simple and guileless minds, without

Honored and Biest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a contract of discase that most all other wide range of disease that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—Democrat.

Visitors returning from abroad, as well as recent immigrants, will find Ayer's Sarsaparilla helpful in avoiding the hardships of acclimation with the same of acclimation. of acclimation, and in removing the boils pimples and eruptions consequent upon sea diet. Its blood-cleaning qualities remedy such troubles promptly.

July.

During this month summer complaints commence their ravages. To be fore-warned is to be forearmed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best known preventative and cure for all forms of bowel complaints and sickness incident to the summer season.

The golden age—the present—when

### A Pretty German Custom.

There is a beautifule ustom among the Germans of having chorals played from the church-towers at regular intervals of the day. It is said they first derived the idea from the Arabs, who at certain hours of the day and night are called to prayers by the day and night are called to prayers by the long, wailing cry of the muezzins from the minarets of the mosques. When I first heard this music in Stuttgard, coming, as it appeared to me, from the heavens, I was puzzled to know its object a id the source whence it came. I gazed above and around me, but I failed to detect its source. The beautiful melody, softened by distance, was floating in the air. It was like the invisible heavenly choir that enraptured St. Cecilia. A few days afterward, hap-St. Cecilia. A few days afterward, hap-pening to be in the same neighborhood, and at the same hour of the day, I was more fortunate in my observations. I again heard the music from above, its pealing notes coming to me from some far dis-tance like the strains of a church organ. Near me was the Stifts Kirche, an old church built in 1038, which has attached to it an immense octagon tower rising up to a height of nearly 200 feet. Encircling this tower near the top, is a balcony, on which I at last espied the authors of the Loreto. Every one wanted to see the poor garment; every one wanted a piece of it as a relic of the holy Father, and at the same time each one made an offering towards the purchase of a new one for Easter. It was not long till the old Easter. It was not long till the old the was cut up, and not a fragment of the company pass. On making inquiries afterward, I found that this playing from the church tower had been in practice for more than a hundred years. A German lady, "once a hundred years. A German lady, "once upon a time," belonging to one of the noble families, bequeathed a sum of money, the income of which was ever after to be devoted to paying the expenses of this reli-gious observance. The clause in her will stated that chorals or selections of sacred music were to be played from this church-tower twice a day every morning punctailor, and then he related what had passed at his house.

The holy old Pope accepted the garment with lively emotion, but he returned the purse, pleasure beaming on his countenance: "My son," he said, "the Almighty watches over his loyal servants, and makes use of the kindly dispositions of some to alleviate the sufferings of others; He overshadows all with his blessings. The garment, which his blessings. The garment which

the interest properties. The control of the control

A correspondent in the forests of Alabama writes thus to the Wohrheils Freund:
"I live in a little village in the woods of
the South, whither certain circumstances the South, whither certain circumstances obliged me to betake myself with my family during the year 1864. In the space of eleven years we saw a priest only three times, the nearest church being seventy two miles away. In order not to become barbarians entirely, I procured some Catholic books. Every Sunday I assembled my family at a certain hour and one for my family at a certain hour, and one of us my family at a certain hour, and one of us read aloud the Prayers at Mass. Then we invoked the Holy Spirit, and read the Epistle, the Gospel, and the explanation of them given in Goffine. This took about three quarters of an hour. Instead of losing our faith, we have rather in-creased it. When I first came here, our neighbors looked upon us as simpletons because we were Catholics, but it is quite different now, and during those seventeen years as many as eighteen Protestants have entered the Church. We have at present an oratory with everything neces-sary for the Holy Sacrifice, and a Jesuit Father visits us every two months, remain-ing three days. When he is gone we have our own services. Our Protestant neighbors show great regard for us, even preachers, who are generally so ready to abuse the Catholic Church, treating us with respect. I have had to procure thirty-five copies of Goffine for Protestant neighbors, and they set a high value on the work."

The fountain of true politeness is a good and generous heart. It consists less in exterior manners than in the spirit

Written for The Record. The Ind

There I saw a stern, pit A wild and a sw ift de A what a swift of A weary share inearth A cold and a sunless A whitewinged tale of A deep, spirit song of A crims'n lessen of hig That shines forth in

Yea, brave and bold as Firm and true to the They sarank not from Fear'd not the red bo No rest payillioned th With soothing solace A darkly mournful life No earthly hopes to In their savage vigor, in their noble hearts
Softened and subdued
Where love's pure wi
To their country true:
Clung till the last on
And with a glance at t
They are fied for ever

They're basking 'neath Of the throne of the In harmony their viet In beauty soft they s No heartiess white ma Their's is a bitssful la Where pearly sea and c Chant the glories of t And their history—bri As the sparkling sky In the moral heav'ns g Replete with noble d No home had they to c Save the lonely duss A requiem breathe with O'er the spirits of the

Pity, unseal thy founts Weep, weep o'er thele For a wildly weary life Ah! sympathize e'en In freedom's valley fi They are shelter'd froi dart,

They're resting sweet Hamilton, Ont.

ENCYCLICAL

Of Our Most Holy Lo Divine Provide

TO ALL THE PATRIARCH BISHOPS AND BISHOP WORLD IN GRACE AND THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

LEO XIII.,

VENERABLE BRETHREN, OSTOLIC BENE That long and most fare, carried on against of the Church, has

whither it tended; that in danger all human so larly civil government principally the public to have happened in the ally. For popular particular boldly now than before ever in government; as vailing licence and so tions and insurrection obedience often refused minister public affairs, adequate protection see The task for a long tim their rulers into cont with the people, and t thus started having bur sovereigns have severe sovereigns have sever tempted by secret tree tacks. All Europe wa the dreadful death of Emperor; and while m in a state of amazemen of the crime, dissolute publicly to make thr ing speeches against th rope. These dangers in ti

things cause us grave behold the almost hor the security of rulers, governments, together of the people, are pl virtue of the Christian produced excellent fo ty and order for the 1 it entered into the ma tions of States. The adjustment of rights art of rulers and peo or last fruit of that vir wonderful force in the ample of Christ Our L bounds of duty obey as those who rul among them that unio reeable to nature, and were, of wills, from tranquil and wholly of public affairs. W of public affairs. W are appointed by God the Catholic Church, terpreter of Christ's de to be within the scop publicly to call to n truth demands of ev matter of duty; from manifest, in what way

provisions may be ma

a state of things, for the Although man, spurvainglory and wilful to throw off the yoke has he been able, where he might obey itself requires that so in every association men; lest society bein ment or head should to attain the end for dained and organized cal power of States away with, it was su employ all sorts of ex its force and impair i especially in the Sixte obnoxious new opini siderable numbers of period, not only did arger measure of libe but it seemed that th theories of the origin civil society. Nay m more recent day, ma those who, in a formatitle of philosophers, from the people; the exercise authority in ercise it as their own them by the people, tion that it may be that same people, by to them. But Cath right of governing for d necessary source,

It is important, in consider that they v the republic, may, chosen by the will

MILY PRE-ITH.

a moment.

forests of Ala-hrheils-Freund: a the woods of circumstances
f with my famIn the space of
iest only three
being seventy not to become red some Cathay I assembled r, and one of us Mass. Then we and read the he explanation he. This took hour. Instead have rather incame here, our but it is quite those seventeen en Protestants We have at testant neigh

ly so ready to h, treating us ad to procure ine for Protes-

politeness is a It consists less in the spirit

Written for The Record. The Indians. There I saw a stern, pittless fate,
A wild and a sw if decay;
A weary share inearth's transient joys,
A cold and a sunless day!
A whitewinged tale of wee they tell,
A deep, spirit song of grief;
A crims'n lessen of high-soul'd pow'r,
That shines forth in bright relief!

Yea, brave and bold as the eagle swift,
Firm and true to the right,
They sarank not from sable tasks of wor
Fear'd not the red bolt's light.
No rest pavilioned their path
With soothing solace sweet:
A darkly mournful life I ween,
No earthly hopes to meet!

In their savage vigor, storm-like pow'r,
In their noble hearts and brave,
Softened and subdued they worship low,
Where love's pure waters tave'
To their country true: with ren'rous faith
Clung till the last on her shore,
And with a glance at the azure house,
They are fied for evermore.

They're basking 'neath the rainbow arch Of the throne of the King. In harmony their vict'ry notes, In beauty soft they sing.
No heart'cs white man taints them now Their's is a blissful land.
Where pearly sea and deep blue bay Chant the glories of their band!

And their history—bright it shines As the sparkling sky for beauty In the moral heavins glitters bright Replete with noble duty. No home had they to call their own Save the lonely dusky grave, A requirem breathe with earnest heart O'er the spirits of the brave!

Pity, unseal thy fountains soft!
Weep, weep o'er their mournful fate
For a wildiy w-ary life was their's,
Ah! sympathize c'en late!
In the regions of light and love,
In freedom's valley fair,
They are shelter'd from the white man's
dart,

dart, They're resting sweetly there! E. DE M. Hamilton, Ont.

### ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Of Our Most Holy Lord Leo XIII., by Divine Providence Pope.

BISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN GRACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

### LEO XIII., POPE.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND AP-OSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

That long and most mischievous war-fare, carried on against the Divine authorof the Church, has reached the point whither it tended; that is to say, it has put in danger all human society, and, particu-larly civil government, whereon reposes principally the public weal. This seems to have happened in this, our age, especi-ally. For popular passions, deny more boldly now than before, any power whatever in government; and such is the pre-vailing licence and so frequent are seditions and insurrections that not only is obedience often refused to those who ad-minister public effairs, but no sufficiently adequate protection seems to be left them. The task for a long time has been to bring their rulers into contempt and hatred with the people, and the flames of odium thus started having burst forth, the lives of sovereigns have several times been atsovereigns have several times been at-tempted by secret treachery, or open at-tacks. All Europe was lately horrified at the dreadful death of a very powerful Emperor; and while men's minds are still state of amazement at the magnitude

ity and order for the republic, as soon as it entered into the manners and instituit entered into the manners and institu-tions of States. The equitable and wise adjustment of rights and duties on the part of rulers and people, is not the least or last fruit of that virtue. For there is a wonderful force in the precepts and ex-ample of Christ Our Lord, to keep within the bounds of duty as well those who obey as those who rule, and to maintain among them that union, which is quite agreeable to nature, and that harmony, as it were, of wills, from which springs the tranquil and wholly undisturbed course of public affairs. Wherefore, since we or public analis. Meretoric, since we are appointed by God's favor to govern the Catholic Church, the guardian and interpreter of Christ's doctrines, we judge it to be within the scope of our authority, publicly to call to mind what Catholic truth demands of every person in this matter of duty; from which it will also be manifest, in what way and by what mean provisions may be made, in so threatening a state of things, for the public welfare.

a state of things, for the public welfare.

Although man, spurred on by a sort of vainglory and wilfulness, has often sought to throw off the yoke of authority, never has he been able, however, to get to where he might obey no one. Necesity where he might obey he one. Necessity itself requires that some should be rulers in every association and community of men; lest society being without a govern-ment or head should go to pieces, and fail to attain the end for which it was ordained and organized. But if the political power of States could not be with, it was surely the pleasure to employ all sorts of expedients to weaken its force and impair its majesty; and that, especially in the Sixteenth Century, when obnoxious new opinions infatuated considerable numbers of men. From that period, not only did the masses claim a arger measure of liberty than was proper; but it seemed that they invented at will, theories of the origin and constitution of civil society. Nay more, very many of a more recent day, marching in the steps of those who, in a former age assumed the those who, in a former age assumed the title of philosophers, say that all power is from the people; therefore, that they who exercise authority in the State, do not exercise it as their own, but as entrusted to them by the people, and upon this condi-tion that it may be recalled by the will of that same people, by whom it was confided to them. But Catholics who derive the right of governing from God, as a natural nd necessary source, hold a contrary opin-

the Romans, who were subjected to the rule of Pagan princes: There is no power from God; from which he infers as a con-

rom God; from which he finites as a con-sequence. The prince is God's minister. The fathers of the Church devoted them-selves zealovsly to the profession and pro-pagation of this same doctrine in which they had been trained. Let us not attribute the power of conferring government and empire, says Saint Augustine,

to any one except the true God?
Saint John Chrysostom is of the same mind, "Let there be governments," he says, and let some rule, others be subject, and let all things not be given over to chance and random. I say it is a piece

of divine wisdom.

The very same testimony is given by Saint Gregory the Great, who says, "we confess that power was given from heaven to Emperors and Kings."

Nay, the holy Doctors undertook to explain these same doctrines even by the

natural light of reason, in such a manner natural light of reason, in such a manner that they ought to appear quite correct and true even to those who follow reason alone as a guide. And, in fact, natural, or more truly God the author of nature, Europe.

These dangers in the general order of things cause us grave auxiety, when we behold the almost hourly peril in which the security of rulers, and the peace of governments, together with the welfare of the people, are placed. The drvine virtue of the Christian religion, however, produced excellent foundations of stability and order for the republic it entered. it were may be produced, and who impels them according to right and order, in the direction of the common good; accordingly, God has wishes that there be men in so-ciety who should rule the masses. And ciety who should rule the masses. And it is of great value, also, that they, by whose authority public affairs are administered, should be able to oblige citizens to obey in such a manner that it would be plainly sinful for the subject not to obey. But no man has in, or of himself, the power to bind by such bonds of authority, the free will of others. This thority, the free will of others. This power belongs solely to God, the creator and universal lawmaker: and it is necessary that they who exercise it, should do so, as if shared with them by God. There

so, as it shared with them by God. There is one lawgiver and judge that is able to destroy and to deliver.

This same thing is seen in every order of power. It is so well known that the power which is in priests comes from God, that they are esteemed and called among all people the ministers of God. In like manner, the power or heads of families is stamped as if with the image and impress. stamped as if with the image and impression of the authority that is in God, of whom all paternity in earth and beaven is

In this way the different sorts of power possess admirable resemblance to one another, since whatever there is anywhere of government and authority, is derived from one and the same maker of the world,

Those who will have it that civil society has sprung from the free consent of men, seeking the origin of government from that same source, say that each one has relinquished some portion of this right, and that by his will each one has contributed to the power of him, in whom the sum of those rights is vested. But it is a great error not to see, what is manifest, that since men are not a race of nomads, they are born independently of their will, for a natural community of life: and, moreover, the compact, which is alleged, is clearly fabulous and fictitious and it cannot impart to political power so much strength dignity and stability as the care of public affairs and the common good of citizens exact. Authority will have all these ornaments and supports only if it be regarded

holy principle, God.
No truer or more useful doctrine can be found than this. For the authority of State rulers, in it is a sort of communication of the divine power, immediately acon.

It is important, in this connection, to that reason; not that impious and very

as emanating from that august and most

ved in government, it is of very great mo-ment that who rule States should understand that political power is not devised for the profit of any individual whatever, for the profit of any individual whatever, and that public affairs must be administered for the advantage of those who are committed to their charge, not of those to crease of nobility on the part of authority whom the charge is confided. Let rulers whom the charge is confided. Let rulers take as their model that best and greatest God, from whom they derive their authority and placing him before them as their guide, in managing public affairs, let them govern the people justly and honorably, and temper such severity as is necessary, with paternal charity. For this reason, they are admonished by the oracles of the sacred Scriptures that they themselves shall

there is neither slave nor freedman, that there is one God of all, rich to all who call upon him, and that they submit to can upon him, and that they submit to and obey their rulers, because the latter bear, in some manner, the image of God, to serve whom is to reign. The Church has always acted so that this Christian form of authority should

this Christian form of authority should be not only engraved in the minds of the people, but also manifested in then pub-lic life and manners. So long as the reins of government were held by Pagan Em-perors, who were prevented by supersti-tion from rising to that form of govern-ment which we have sketched, the Church studied to impress it on the winds of the studied to impress it on the minds of the people, who, as soon as they embraced Christian institutions were willing to conform their lives thereto. Therefore pas-tors of souls, reviving the example of the Apostles were most careful and diligent aposites were most careful and diligent in admonishing the people to be subject to princes and powers, to obey the law also, to pray to God for all men, but particularly for kings and all that are in high stations; for this is good and the stations. stations: for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God. On this point the ancient Christians left quite significant testimony; being most unjustly and cruelly persecuted by the Pagan Emperors, notwithstanding, they did not cease to behave obediently and submissively so that they seem plainly to be engaged in a combat, for the one of cruelty, for the other side, of respect, so great a moderation, so assured a disposition to obey was too well known to be capable of being obscured by the calamity and malice of enemies. Wherefore, the public advo-cates of Christianity before the emperors used to prove that it was unjust to turn the laws against the Christians, above all, ing on this argument that in the sight of all they were a meet pattern of obedi-ence to the laws. Thus, Athenagoras boldly addressed Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Aurelius Commodus, his son: Yea let us, who do no wrong, nay, who behave most justly toward God and your empire, to be harassed, plundered, and exiled. In like manner, Tertullian openly praised the Christians as the best and most assured friends of the Empire: the Christian is nobody's enemy, still less, the Emperor's, whom he is obliged to love, revere and honor, knowing that he is constituted by God, and whose welfare he must desire with that of the whole Roman

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

By the without my appellion or reprolike desiries. For the desiries are consistent to the control of t ed by God's authority. At the period, when society, drawn forth, as if from the ruins of the Roman Empire, was born anew to the hope of Christian greatness, the Roman Pontiffs, having established a

> injury of the republic will slip easily and smoothly into secret movements and open seditions. In fact, what is called the Re-formation, the helpers and leader of which assailed to the very foundation by new doctrines the civil power, was followed, especially in Germany, by sudden tumults and most audacious revolts; and that with slaughter that no place seemed to be free from disturbances and blood. From that heresy sprang in the last century, a false philosophy and the so called new right, the sovereignty of the people, and an un-bridled licence which very many esteem the only liberty. From those we have come up to these last scourges, Communism, Socialism, Nihilism, most pernicious portents and almost the death of human society. And yet a very large number of men strive to increase the violence of such serious evils, and under the pretense of helping the multitude, they have already provoked no slight outburst of calamities.

existed between the two powers. If the people, in their agitations, became guilty in any way, the Church was there to re-

What we recall here is not uuknown or very remote.

What is most serious, is that rulers, in the midst of such dangers, have no suffi-cient remedies to restore public order and appease disturbed minds. They fortify themselves by laws, and think that the , who are disturbing the public peace ought to be subdued by the rigor of punishments. Rightly indeed; but still it must be seriously reflected that no punishments have such an efficacy as alone to be able to save States. Fear, as Saint Thomas plainly teaches, is a weak foundation: for they who are subdued by fear, if an occasion arises, when they may hope for impunity rise up with as much the more ardor against authority as they have been put down against their will by fear alone. And besides, from too great a fear, most people fall into despair; but despair launches them boldly into all sorts of inlaunches them boldly into all sorts of injuries. We know sufficiently by experience how true that is. Therefore we must have recourse to a higher and more efficacious principle of obedience, and lay it down simply that the harshness of laws cannot be fruitful rulers. Men yield to a sense of duty and are moved by the wholesome fear of God. Religious the wholesome fear of God. Religion, which by her own force, influences men's minds, and bends their very wills, can de-mand of them to be attached to those who govern them not only for obedience consider that they who are to be set over the republic, may, in certain cases, be emperors claiming divine honors, but true chosen by the will and decision of the and solid, and that coming from a certain whole thoman decision are to be set over that they who are to be set over that they who are to be set over the and solid and he did not hesitate to assert that within the boundaries of the empire which, in every human assembly, is the with the increases of Christians the number of the sake, but also for benevolence and charity that within the boundaries of the empire which, in every human assembly, is the

equity into laws; never hostile to an hon-orable liberty, she has been used always to detest tyrannical power. This habit of doing good, which is inherent in the Church, Saint Augustine has well ex-pressed in few words. She (the Church) teaches kings to watch over the people and all the people to be submissive to their kings: showing, thus, that everything does not belong to every one, but that charity is for all, and injustice due to was very great; and it is not to be doubted that that institution would have been always quite useful to religious and civil society if rulers and peoples had had also in view the end the Church proposed.

ren, will be eminently useful and quite salutary, if you use with ourselves the zeal and all the talents which, by God's with paternal charity. For this reason, the paternal charity. For this reason, the pare admonished by the oracles of the sacred Scriptures that they themselvesshall, you have to render an account to the King of Kings and of Rulers; and that if it they have been false to their duty they can in no wise shun the wrath of God.

The Most High will examine your works and search out your thoughts. Because the pare of the same of the pare of the pare of the same of the pare of the same of the pare of the pare of the same of the pare of the pare of the same of the pare of the same of the pare of the multipute of the pare of the par gift are in your service, to ward off the perils and inconveniences of human so-ciety. Take care and see that these teach Joseph, her most chaste spouse, in whose patronage the Universal Church confides

of the Christian's name.

Meanwhile, as a pledge of divine gifts, we bestow, from the depths of our heart, on all of you, venerable brethren, the clergy and people confided to your fidelity, the boothic Pleasing in the Land.

### CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Tortures of Thirst Endured by Priests and Sisters.

SIR-I arrived at El Obeid, the chief eity of Cordofan, on the 5th of the present month. I have been astonished to find a new church considerably larger and finer certain town, a short time since, wi new church considerably larger and finer than the house of the governor, which is looked upon here as a wonder. The roof looked upon here as a wonder. and the frontispiece are nearly completed, a part of the nave and the exterior walls are not yet coated with lime for want of water. The question of water is every year a very serious one. With a little money we can at all times find something to eat, but for drinking a great deal of money is wanting; and this year, even with money, the inmates of our two institutions have suffered thirst. Sometimes the heat is excessive, thirst, is great, and the adverted to the coate, and the surge taken out his instruments, she lay the heat is excessive, thirst, is great, and the heat is excessive, thirst is great, and how to quench it when water is scarce and cost so much is a question for a great part of the year; the expenses of water for drinking rises daily to 15, 20, and 25 francs according to the months. The greater power the sun has, THE SCARCER WATER BECOMES,

and the more the price increases. What anxiety there is when the Superior of the nuns comes to say to the missionaries—"There is no more water for cooking the food of the children;" or when a child cries out "Father, I am thirsty, and we have no more water." Then the Superior must go himself to the governor in order to obtain a little water, for which he is obliged to pay 15 to 20 centimes per litre. In Europe it is difficult to form an idea of the tribulations one must bear in the arid and burning regions of Africa, caused by the scarcity of water; and one must ex-perience them in order to be convinced of them.

When water for drinking fails, water to

in proportion, without mentioning the workmanship. This is a large sum.

Oh! what torture I feel when I think of

my poor MISSIONARIES, NUNS AND CHILDREN SU

for nine months of the year and expose to the rain the three other months! Wh a consolation it would be to me if I coulonce for all, see water in sufficient quant; for quenching their thirst, and to procu them a shelter for the rainy season. The are in these times of desolation many sur-ferings to relieve, but there are also hear full of inexhaustible charity. It is to the generous hearts that I appeal throughour kind intervention. May those heal have pity on us, and be moved by the tribulations of my poor missionaries, not be moved by the state of the stat

thirst, and the evening has come wi their drinking any water to quench thirst. We missionaries also must the Apostles, the guardians and champions of the Christian's name. clergy and people confided to your fidelity, the Apostolic Blessing in the Lo.d.

Given at Rome, at Saint Peter's, the 29th of June, A. D., 1881, the fourth of our Pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII. trust in the hands of the holy St. Jour dear father, and in the hands of ardent charity.

### LET ME PRAY FIRST.

came to a spot where several id were amusing themselves by the ous practice of throwing stones serving her, one of the boys, b

taken out his instruments, she lav father's arms, and he asked her if ready for the doctor to do what h to cure her eye.
"No father, not yet," she replied

"What do you wish us to wait is child?"

"I want to kneel in your lap, and pray first," she answered.

And then kneeling, she praved a few minutes, and afterwards submitted to the operation with all the patience of a strong

oman. How beautiful this little girl appears under these trying circumstances! the dear Lord heard the prayer most that hour, and he will hear every that calls u. on His name. Even page be endured when we ask our Brot Son of God, to help us bear it.

### Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

Jures summer complaints, diarrhous, dyswash one's hands and face is out of the cherry, cholera morbus, cholera in matum, sour stomoch, colic, nausea, vomiting, canAnnual subscription.....

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

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must see the name of the writer attached, and nust reach the office not later than Tuesday oon of each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. COFFEY,—As you have become and publisher of the CATHOLIC 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 one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and epocuragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

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

### Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1881. FATHER FABER'S POSTHUMOUS WRITINGS

dulging the confident hope that they will accord us no small measure of thanks for the pleasure they will derive from the first of a series of choice selections from the above, with which we to day present them, Faber's writings such a genuine, and which for some time will occupy a prominent place in our pages.

With the character of the illustrious Oratorian's writings generally, our readers, we doubt not, are well acquainted; but with the works left unfinished at the time of his lamented death, the public, we take leave to say, are not so familiar. These works, which contain a rich and rare and varied mine of wealth of thought, were published twenty years ago by Father Bowden of the Oratory-a cherished friend of the author, an accomplished scholar and a devoted Priest

Father Bowden reproduced them

in the form of "Notes on doctrinal

and Spiritual Subjects," and as he says in his preface, they have been left for the most part in the unfinished state in which they were found: as it has been thought better to let them appear incomplete than to give them another shape by alterations which might expose the Author's meaning to misinterpretation. They ill be judged not by themselves alone in their fragmentary character, but in connection with the many complete and finished volumes which were published in the Author's lifetime. Then he adds, "The Notes are intended to serve as a collection wherein may be found considerations in a short form upon the chief Mysteries of the Faith and the Spiritual life, and from which persons of all classes and ranks in life, especially religious communities and those engaged in missionary labor, may draw materials for meditation and instruction." Fr. Bowden concludes his preface with these simple and beautiful words: "To many these Notes will be interesting as an illustration of the methods of thought and works so familiar with Fr. Faber; and it is believed that those who had not the pleasure of hearing his sermons will be glad to have some record of them, however imperfect: while all will rejoice that his words would not be lost, but should continue the work of increasing, upon earth, the love and honour of Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, and the Saints which he strove so successfully to promote."

It is needless to remind our readers that of all writers, living or dead, with the exceptions perhaps of Cardinals Newman and Wiseman, it can be said with entire truth of Fr. Faber, Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit; he treated of no subject that he did not embellish with the resources of a master-mind. That he possessed the poetical element in a very marked degree is abundantly proved by the published collection of his "Oratory Hymns." Wherever the English language is spoken, the use of Fr. Faber's hymns is now well-nigh universal. His "Pilgrims of the

now translated into almost every tongue. And it is on record, which is unquestionable, that Wordsworth, the distinguished English poet, while on a visit at Elton, England, volunteered the flattering encomium that "if it was not tor Frederick Faber's devoting himself so much to his sacred calling, he would be the poet of his age." But, it is not from his position on the Parnassian heights that Catholics, competent to ap reciate his genius and his wondrous labors in God's service, estimate the claims of Fr. Faber to distinction and to enduring fame. The London Tablet speaking of his writings in general and of these "Notes" in particular, says: "He being dead, yet speaketh." "There is no man to whom these words are more applicable than to the deceased Fr. Faber. His influence extends far beyond his native land; his works have been translated into almost all European languages; his words sink into the heart and have moulded the characters of Catholics wherever the faith of Peter is held; his voice brings comfort to the mourner, courage to the faltering, peace to the troubled, and strength to the weak; but above all his zeal for the glory of God, his thirst for souls and his devoted charity have Our readers will pardon us for in- left us an example which is ably summed up in the words of his bio grapher: He served Jesus out of love. The London Catholic Register, too,

"O Come and moun with me

awhile," "The Precious Blood," are

these writings." But, from a Catholic stand-point, the highest human testimony that could be borne to any servant of God is that given by the Dublin Review, Jan., 1864, in reference to Fr. Faber. At the end of a long, elaborate and exhaustive article on his works, the writer, who at that time was one of the highest dignataries f the English Catholic Church, unhesitatingly says: "We know of no one man who has done more to make the men of his day love God and aspire to a higher path of interior life: and we know no man who so nearly Bernardine of Sienna in the tenderness and beauty with which Father Faber has surrounded the names of

Jesus and Mary." With these eloquent and appreciative eulogies, we will close our brief remarks by committing, with great confidence, to our Catholic and non-Catholic readers, the selections we will publish from these "Notes." In these selections, many of Fr. Faber's distinguishing traits will be at once apparent; but there are others which will stimulate mental exertion and which only serious meditation will enable one to discover. We are persuaded that more fervent piety, deeper respect, and purer affection for everything Catholic will be the issue of the perusal of these interesting and instructive writings and that many will not rise from them, until they have realized what Fr. Faber himself felt, when he wrote, Oh! how touchingly, "religion is not a private luxury-a simple sofa of sweet soft thoughts for conscience to lie down upon and take its ease. Love is work-God must have work from us-real, earnest, thorough work. We can at least begin with ourselves and increase our own love of Him. and we must begin at once, this very day; we must begin manfully-we want conversions-nothing short of it-look at the past; it will never do. Comfort, and luxury and home, and ease are not meant for those who wish to follow Christ-God's will be done, whatever that gracious will

### DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.

On Tuesday morning, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, London, Ont., Mother Catherine Kennedy peacefully expired. The deceased was a native of Alexandria. Virginia. Her death was occasioned by Night," "The land beyond the Sea," heart disease. Requiescat in pace.

### COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for parents and the education of their children or by our people in education, and the zeal shown by educators in worthily meeting this legitimate aspiration. The ambitious growth of our country and the universal development of two points towards which the responsible portion of the community must turn their attention when dealing with the important question of affording instruction to the rising generation. Without in the least denying the efficiency of the tradiwithin the walls of well-nigh all the and hearing that such a system is inadequate to the requirements of the age. A learned Q. C., of Montreal, J. J. Curran, Esq., in a speech given re-union of former students of the College of Ottawa, remarked on this that in very many of our institutions of learning the old beaten path that was followed in the petit seminaire of France, a century ago is still pursued. regardless of the changes in time, place and circumstances." And at the great celebration in honor of Canada's patron Saint some time ago, pays him the following graceful trithe committee of letters expressed bute: "There is throughout Father earnest, honest tone of practical things, a more extensive application piety, that the reader who would not be charmed with them must be indeed difficult to please. To a good frequently manifested both by the able Catholic their perusal must be like clergy of our church, and the rulers one of our very best books of spiritof our country, that some one of our ual reading; to a non-Catholic their institutions would take a step in the offect must be to increase greatly his right direction? "Speak to those," reverence for the Church. In a continues the orator above quoted, word, good cannot fail to come of who are engaged in the training of youth under that system, (petit seminaire) and they will probably tell you with frankness: "we acknowledge the existence of serious drawbacks, but how can we revolutionize in so important a matter" Yet?

instance more notably than in this institution." The College of Ottawa then has taken the step for the satisfaction of parents and statesmen, the advantage of our young but beloved Dominion. Already we have had most honorable appreciations from various quarrepresents to us the mind and the ters, not such commendations as fall preaching of St. Bernard and St. from the lips of an enthusiastic andience after a brilliant distribution of premiums, but the quiet and intimate conviction of minds devoting time and talent to the welfare of church and country. And here let it be said, by the way, that the English department is confided ing to controvert either of these views, to English-speaking and English educated teachers. It would be from highly interesting for us to open the prospectus or programme of studies tollowed in the College of Ottawa, and show to our readers the fitness of this system of education to our needs, but one word will suffice, The present programme of studies has been in operation for the last seven years. It is the fruit not only of twenty-five years' observation as to the education required in our clerical students, but also of the intelligent and frequent suggestions of the head-officials of the civil-service and statesmen regarding the qualifications of those to whom our future progress and honor will be entrusted. We may say in conclusion, that the College of Ottawa has made a furrow for itself in the and that we wish to see the number of its students increase during the coming year, thereby to satify a want long since felt by the Catholic English-speaking population of this

this step has been taken, and in no

taken in March, shows that in forty years there has been a decrease of over 3,000,000 in the population, which is now 5,159,859. The ecclesiastical statistics give the following results: Roman Catholics, 3,951,-880; Episcopal Church, 635,670; Presbyterians, 485,403; Methodists, 47,669. There has been a decrease in the last decade of 108,979 Catholies, 32,328 Churchmen, and 12,145 factor into account. Presbyterians.

country.

### "COMMON SENSE."

A PROTESTANT cotemporary quotes an article on Irish affairs from the guardian's to select an institution for New York Observer, and styles it a common-sense view of the situation wards. It is with an increased plea- in that country. Here is some of sure that we notice the interest taken the common sense:-"Even the priests, with here and there . n exception, though giving ercouragement to lawlessness, take care not to make themselves amenable to the law." When men give encourageevery branch of human learning are ment to lawlessness we should fancy they make themselves amenable to the law. More particularly is this the case in Ireland, where there is abundance of law, and precious little justice. Another sample of New York Observer common-sense is the following:-"Really the case seems tional system of instruction adopted almost hopeless, and one of the worst elements in the desperation is educational establishments of the that the real rulers of the Irish country, it has come to our notice people are the Romish priests, who will never permit them to settle down into willing and obedient subjects of Protestant England." It has often been claimed by colporteurs by him on the occasion of the grand that the people of Lower Canada are ruled by the priests. If this is the case, how does it happen that the unestion: "It is a subject of regret people in that part of Her Majesty's positive pleasure for the criticism. dominions have "settled down into willing and obedient subjects of Protestant England?"

### A PROTESTANT OPINION.

The Republic, a weekly journal of politics and science, published in Washington, contains the following remarks concerning the Catholic their displeasure at the present sys- Church as a conservative element. tem, and proposed, besides other This paper was some time since notoriously anti-Catholic in its views. to mathematics and the physical The expression of opinion given besciences. Need we speak of hopes low is therefore all the more remark-"It is a noticeable and gratifying fact

that some of the earliest and strongest ex-pressions of horror at the crime of the as-

sassination and of sympathy and hope for his victim have come from the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, One highest dignitaries of that church, the Archbishop of Baltimore, has issued a special pastoral on the subject, directing that prayers and other religious services offered in all the churches under his control for the President's speedy recovery. He points out at the same time the enormity of the attempt to take the life of "one who, while representing the whole nation, is also, as to matters temporal, the highest vice-gerent of God him-self in the land," and, extending his view beyond the immediate case, speaks of the crime as an illustration of "the mischief crime as an illustration of "the mischief of which a single iudividual is capable when he has once ceased to fear God, to value man or to dread the consequences of giving free scope to his own passions. Macaulay years ago in his striking way called attention to the wonderful vitality shown by the ancient church despite the fact that all the progressive forces ern society were arrayed against her, and since he wrote that vitality has been per-haps more impressively manifested than ever before. What is the secret of this great tact, so puzzling and discouraging to many good men? The fanatical Protestant accounts for it on the theory that "the devil takes care of his own;" the pious Roman Cathelic regards it as the fulfilment of Christ's promise to be with His church all days, even to the consum-Without att mptmation of the world. to settle the question in a paragraph, I may say that the language above quoted from the Archbishop's pastoral suggests what seems to me a more philosophical explanation. It is a truism that growth and permanence of society depend upon the maintenance or the restoration when lost of a due balance between two great antagonistic principles, the principle of liberty and the principle of authority. unrestrained by authority runs rapidly into license : authority without rty soon becomes despotism. We live "a progressive age" and the whole tendency of our modern civilization is t destroy the balance, to exalt liberty and to belittle authority. There have obeyed the same tendency and has carried the principle of liberty to excess, and experience has shown that every such excess jects. Out of that primitive and unsatiss followed by a reaction in which all the conservative elements of society unite for self-preservation. Now the Roman Cathlic church is the oldest, the strongest and incomparably the best organized conservative institution existing or that ever has existed in the civilized world. I speak not of its theological doctrines, but of its practical influence, which is always on the side of lawful authority. Local circumfield of education in this country, stances and complications may, as in Ireland, seem to force the church for a time to champion the other side, but, as a general rule, she is against communism. nihilism and all that pestilent brood of "isms," and on the side of the old and tried ways So it happens that when, as in the French revolution, come great tidal-waves of liberty run mad, having submerged and destroyed all ordinary institutions, begins to recede, the Catholic Church is found THE census of Ireland, which was still standing, forming a living link between the present and the past and a nucleus around which the conservative elements can rally to reorganize society. Aside from all theories, social or theologi cal, humanity instinctively feels the need of such an institution. This appears to be one of the main reasons why the old

church has endured so long and is likely to endure much longer, and gentlemen who are engaged in casting the Pope's horoscope and calculating the hour of his final downfall will do well to take this

by Mormon missionaries in Protestant and hible-reading countries, the same paper publishes the following scathing rebuke of those who are

engaged in belittling Catholic peoples for their adherence to the old faith, and accusing them of being ignorant

and priest-ridden:

In face of the generally-received idea that ignorance is at the bottom of all vice and that education is the way to all vir-tue, does it not appear strange that the Mormon missionaries are more successful among the enlightened Protestant populations of Denmark, Sweden and Norway than they are among the ignorant, priest ridden people of Ireland, Spain or Italy In these latter countries the Mormons ge no recruits, in the others many. No less than seven hundred of them were landed in New York last week. Will some be liever in the efficacy of the educational nostrum study out this problem and give to the public the results arrived at? I am afraid, however, that, like one of Dundreary's conuncrums, it is one of those things that no fellow can find out.

### AMERICAN LAWLESSNESS.

The American people will, we doubt not, in time duly appreciate the very just and temperate criticism on Mr. W. H. Russell's recent letter to the Morning Post, given to the public by one of their own ablest journals. We make place with which in part applies as well to Canada as to the United States:

Dr. Wm. H. Russell, in his recent letters to the Morning Post of London, has been expressing very unfavorable opinions of Western parts of our country. finds too much shooting and too little re-gard for law and order, and his letters are not calculated to attract emigrants and settlers to these new communities. It was not to be expected that Dr. Russell would see only the roseate side of American life, or that he would hesitate about speaking his mind of us. His letters from America to The Times during the war, and the manner in which his criticisms were resented, did not tend to a warm friendli ness between the great "special correspon-dent" and our country. But, on the other hand, Dr. Russell is a man of truthfulness. He has never drawn upon his imagination for his facts. So far as his insight and his knowledge go, he speaks by the book. And the criticisms of such a man as he

may be worth our heeding.
What Dr. Russell writes to The Morning Post will produce in Europe a very different impression from that which American readers will receive from it. We do not speak of the irritation it may arouse in Americans' minds. We refer to the failuse of European readers to appreciate se peculiar governmental arrangements those artificial limitations of responsibility which characterize our American system. When English or French readers hear of lawlessness in any remote corner of France or England, they hold "the Government" responsible for it. Their national authority has a long arm. It can take hold of the most obscure offender in the most remote village and bring him to justice. It can put the whole civil and military machinery of the realm in motion to punish any public disorder. It can "change the venue" of any case from the capital to the remotest province, or from the remotest province to the capital. And when English or French readers, of no when English or French readers, of no exceptional information, read Dr. Russell's letters, they will judge of the situation as they would of disorder in Caithness or Gascony. They will say, "What are Mr. Garfield and his associates about to mit such a state of things?" They hold every American in every part of the country responsible for the permission of unpunished murder and the constant use of deadly weapons. And they will regard the whole land as unsafe because these outrages on law and order take place or

the Texas frontier.

To understand such a state of things as xists in America, English readers must back to the earliest ages of their own history, when their national authority was in its infancy. When England was six or eight kingdoms instead of one, and when the King of Wessex and of Norcised over the whole island a limited authority, not altogether unlike that of an American President; there might he murder and outrage in one end of the island, which those in the other end of it might find themselves altogether powerless to prevent or punish. So long as the loca ines were lines which limited responsi bility for public order, the nominal ruler of the whole island could hardly interfere Out of that primitive and unsat factory condition England emerged by ocal rulers was confined more and more to purely local objects. But in America we have made our arrangements to prevent any such growth, and to stereotype fundamental law arrangements which belonged to the colonial condition of America, and have no fitness to what

Our criminal law is enacted and enforced, not by one legislature and one ex-ecutive, but by nearly forty legislatures and forty executives. What constitutes a legal marriage or a valid contract on one side of a State line, has no validity on the other side. The citizen who passes from one State to another transfers himself to a different system of civil and criminal jurisprudence. The conflict of State laws is settled on the principles laid down by writers on international law The National Government, so far from having the power to enforce order and put down lawlessness in every part of its lomain, is not able to defend its in the exercise of those duties which it requires of them. Its citizens are driven away from the ballot-box it establishes or national elections, and murdered for the exercise of their discretion in voting tor Congressmen and for a President : but it cannot interfere. We are still in that happy and primitive condition which corresponds to what used to be called the

Saxon Heptarchy, and we are so much in love with its disorders that we will suffer no one to meddle with them. Dr. Russell's strictures on the state of

things which exists in the far West and the Southwest are both true and timely. That the lawlessness which exists in Texas is a disgrace to the whole country is adnitted by even the newspapers of the state. That lawlessness was brought nome to the people of this city not long State. ago by the unprovoked and unpunished murder of a Philadelphia actor, who visited t at State on a professional tour What goes on in States farther North is seen by the plunder of a railroad train in Missouri, and the cruel and needless murder of a conductor and a passenger. No sooner is the deed effected than it is set down to the credit of a gang of professional robbers and murderers, kn exist for years past in that civilized Commonweath, but never put down by the strong arm of the law. It is true that the men were not recognized, but the transaction bore all the ear-marks which howed its resemblance to what they had been doing for years past with impunity.

There is but one road out of this bad state of things. It is through the maxim accepted by the people of the country during the war. "Whatever is necessary for the existence of the country and of its government is legal and constitutional or not." We shall scon come to the pass of seeing that we cannot continue to exist as a nation without bringing the national conscience and the national authority to

bear upon lawlessness in every part of the land. Thus far we have consoled our selves with the idea that this lawlessness belonged to the foundation stages of society. We have pointed to new and wild towns transformed into quiet cities. The truth is that we only moved mischief one stage westward, by opening still newer and wilder places, to which the reckless element had moved on. We have come to the end of that process. We see growing up in the more settled parts of the West towns whose whole population almost is made up of professional lawbreak most is made up of professional lawbreakers. Those are especially common at the junctions of the great railroads which unite the Western cities. One such lies in Illinois, at the junction of the O. & M. with the Illinois Central road. Another is the Missouri village in whose vicinity this train was robbed. This evil is localizing suppression. They are thwarted at every step by the escape of the rogues across the lines which defines State inrisdiction, and the necessity of appealing to authorities of neighbor State who take only a languid interest where the crime is not one of extraordinary magnitude.

The conscience of the world holds every civilized nation responsible for the life and safety of each of its citizens. The day must come when our colonial traditions will give way to this demand Dr. Russell has done us good service by

We look forward with confilence to the time when American society, founded on a firm basis, will be the envy and admiration of the world as well as a model for future generations. This time will come when the suggestions of the criticism to which we have given space will be fully carried out.

### THE MISSION OF THE PRESS.

During the course of a missoin con-

ducted some time ago by the Very Rev. Father Hennebery, in the diocese of Sandhurst, Australia, the Very Rev. Father delivered a powerful discourse on the mission of the press. Having sketched the true mission of the Press, he showed the stand of the secular press of the day with regard to the teachings of the Catholic Church, showing that the church or her ministers are blackened and maligned on every possible occasion; that every calumny no matter how malignant or absurd is sent broadcast over the land, poisoning the minds of the public and filling them with the most preposterous ideas of Catholicity. He then showed how much support the Catholics of Australia gave to such journals, and indeed what he said of Australia is equally true of our own country, and contrasted with this support their efforts for the sustenance of Catholic journalism in the following Let us now see (proceeded the preacher)

what part the Catholic press takes in the intellectual activity of the age. What do the Catholics of Australia do to encourage Catholic journalism? Where they, being a fourth of the population, ought to support 100 Catho ic newspapers—less than one-fourth of the secular papers extantthey sustain but eight or nine, and that poorly enough. They pay over £6000 a week, and over £300,000 a year—allowing the small average of twopence a copy for a fourth of the weekly and annual is sue—to subsidise the secular press, and leave meanwhile, to a great extent, the few Catholic papers extant to a struggling existence. Many take a Catholic journal and do not pay for it at all, or not unti after years of forgetfulness, trying to the proprietors. Tens of thousands received no Catholic journal whatever. They impose on the generosity of others by rowing journals they themselves ought to have and pay for. Money is wasted in large amounts by the Catholics in purchasing anti-Catholic papers, which frequently fling the most taunting reproaches at themselves, their nationality, and their at themselves, their nationality, and their religion. O, my people, why seek ye vanity and follow ye lies? How long shall your folly continue? Is it not time to become wise by the experience of the past? Your enemies libel you and endeavor to blacken your race and your religion. But so far you have paid them for delaying a or if not precisely for the their doing so, or, if not precisely for that, they have been fattening on your money and

gloating over your b which you strengthen t strike you and your inte ground. They sympatemies of your race at l They side with the tyra cruelly evicted many friends, and have throw world. And you pay men who do so! They tive system of godless lead your dear childre His Church, from heav and you do not resent thousands to have the and you call that word, at least in work. time to change your time to change your subsidising your enemies support your friends. I Catholic journals. Pius before his happy death, bishops of the Catholic w the circulation of good among their diocesans a ful thing. Leo. XIII. in telling us that the ci olic journals amongst present circumstances is

### EDITORIAL

THE Irish Land Bil House of Common Lords will do with i

A DESPATCH date July, says that the fa estate of Machamara have received lette them with death if Macnamara has also with death by anony

THE Toronto Teleg truth in a very manner in a late doubtless a fact the would evince a wa for Ireland the effect people would be years Ireland has l the reigning sovere of the blood as if i colony to be avoided of the finest countrie

LARGE quantities some infernal macl cently been discover Many blame America importing them, wh incline to the opinio ernment and the po about these things th Certain it is that th however contempti justify their barbar wards the Irish tena

WE thank our o Christian Guardian extended to visit th meeting and regret ourselves of the trip many of the gentle promoted these mee and believe good re But we hold a cont our conclusions are references made in papers to these out referring to camp There is a mingl corner-lots, of hy financial speculatio work and study. and gallantry, that least, suggestive of tian piety.' THE London, Eng

has made a new detriment of Irelan found out that th boys" in some of Well, what despera resorted to by the b-little the fair fam They have time and to make the outsic that Irishmen are a graded people. Th sharply taken to ta disregard for truth sertions of this r have now been co to the corners of t to find an excuse fo The corner boy nu tution which flou every country in the dare say in no greater perfection where the Telegr Here in Canada we friend gatherings quite as formidable ous as are to be For an unscrupule press commend us don, England.

By CABLE we les astical quarrel has gow growing out of ing quarrel between and liberal wings The standard of and faith and catechism are the The liberals wish so as to do away of infant damnatic tination and verbs Bible, while the hold that these de preserved. At a of the Free Chur

e are so much in at we will suffer on the state of he far West and rue and timely. exists in Texas country is advspapers of the s was brought is city not long and unpunished hia actor, who rofessional tour. arther North is railroad train in passenger. No gang of profes-erers, known to at civilized Comit down by the

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out of this bad
ough the maxim of the country tever is necessary untry and of its constitutional or ne to the pass of tinue to exist as ng the national every part of the soled ourthis lawlessness ation stages of ted to new and into quiet cities, y moved mischief ening still newer We have come s. We see grow-led parts of the e population al-essional lawbreak-y common at the railroads which One such lies in the O. & M. with

ose vicinity this evil is localizing rogues across the inrisdiction, and spealing to the State who take here the crime is magnitude. the world holds sponsible for the of its citizens, nen our colonial to this demand. good service by

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THE PRESS.

of a missoin congo by the Very ery, in the dio-Australia, the livered a powermission of the tched the true , he showed the press of the day teachings of the owing that the sters are blackon every possible ry calumny no ant or absurd is the land, poisone public and fillnost preposterous

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on your money and

gloating over your blindness, through which you strengthen the hands raised to strike you and your interests down to the ground. They sympathise with the enemies of your race at home and abroad. They side with the tyrant landlords who make the content of the property of the strength of the property of cruelly evicted many of yon or your friends, and have thrown you on the cold world. And you pay and support the men who do so! They prop up a seduc-tive system of godless education to mislead your dear children from God and His Church, from heaven and into hell, and you do not resent it. You pay the and you do not resent it. You pay the thousands to have the wrong continued, and you call that right, if not in word, at least in work. Ah! my friends (continued the rev. preacher), it is time to change your way. Instead of subsidising your enemies to do you injury, support your friends. Have and support Catholic journals. Pius IX., some years before his happy death, urged it upon the bishops of the Catholic world to encourage the circulation of good Catholic papers among their diocesans as a good and useamong their diocesans as a good and useful thing. Leo. XIII. goes still further in telling us that the circulation of Catholic journals amongst the people under

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

present circumstances is necessary.

THE Irish Land Bill has passed the House of Commons. What the Lords will do with it remains to be have left the one true fold.

July, says that the farmers upon the estate of Macnamara, Bedfordshire, have received letters threatening them with death if they pay rent. Macnamara has also been threatened with death by anonymous persons.

THE Toronto Telegram tells a plain truth in a very straightforward manner in a late issue:-"It is doubtless a fact that if the Queen would evince a warmer sympathy for Ireland the effect upon the Irish people would be beneficial. For years Ireland has been treated by the reigning sovereigns and princes of the blood as if it were a penal colony to be avoided, instead of one of the finest countries on earth.'

LARGE quantities of dynamite and some infernal machines have recently been discovered in England. Many blame American Fenians for importing them, while quite a few incline to the opinion that the Government and the police know more about these things than any one else. Certain it is that the landlords are capable of resorting to any trickery, however contemptible, that may justify their barbarous conduct towards the Irish tenantry.

WE thank our cotemporary the Christian Guardian for the invitation extended to visit the Grimsby camp meeting and regret we cannot avail ourselves of the trip. We doubt not, many of the gentlemen who have promoted these meetings are sincere, and believe good results will follow. But we hold a contrary belief, and our conclusions are strengthened by references made in some Protestant papers to these out-of-door gather-The United Presbyt referring to camp meetings, says, There is a mingling of altars and corner-lots, of hymn-singing and financial speculation, of consecrated work and study, with boat-riding and gallantry, that is not, to say the least, suggestive of the heroic Christian piety.'

THE London, England, Telegraph, has made a new discovery to the detriment of Ireland. It has really found out that there are "corner boys" in some of the large cities. Well, what desperate expedients are resorted to by the English press to b-little the fair fame of that country. They have time and again endeavored to make the outside world believe that Irishmen are a lawless and degraded people. They have been so sharply taken to task for their utter disregard for truth in making assertions of this nature, that they have now been compelled to resort to the corners of the public streets to find an excuse for abusing Ireland. The corner boy nuisance is an institution which flourishes in almost every country in the world, and we say in no other place with greater perfection than in the city where the Telegraph is published. Here in Canada we could show our friend gatherings of "corner boys' quite as formidable and as mischiev ous as are to be found in Ireland. press commend us to that of London, England.

By CABLE we learn that an ecclesiastical quarrel has occurred at Glasgow growing out of the long standing quarrel between the orthodox and liberal wings of the Free Church. The standard of church confession and faith and the Westminster catechism are the subjects in dispute. The liberals wish them remodelled of infant damnation, election, predes-Bible, while the orthodox factions

rose to such a pitch that the Rev. Maca-kaill seized Macarthuar by the throat and almost strangled him. The combatants were separated with great difficulty.

A Toronto Methodist paper says, in referring to the notorious Gavezzi, May the grand old man be long spared to his beloved Church.' What particular church does the 'grand old man belong to?" Perhaps the "Free Italia. Church." Well, who belongs to the Free Italian Church? There is, in reality, no such church, friend. It hasn't got a quorum, and never will, please God. Another "grand old man," by name Van Meter, visited the Queen City some time since. He took up a collection for his church in Italy, but lost the graft on his way home, and desired his dear American friends to be generous over again. Take care, gentlemen, the "grand old man" is on business. He knows very well the best mode of firing your Protestant hearts and loosing your purse strings. There is much of the "Heathen Chinee" about these "grand old men" of Italy who

THE Methodists are very ambitious. A DESPATCH dated the 30th of They have actually been making efforts to obtain a following even in Ireland. They have set their hearts on the Emerald Isie. They lately held a conference. We think it was in Cork. There were present a number of Methodist Ministers. Scarcely one of them possessed an Irish name. We know not what country owns them. But they cer tainly are not Irish, if we may judge from the names. Statements were adduced at the meeting showing the progress made. We do not for the ife o us see what reason there exists for making use of the word "pro-The number of adherents is gress." only a few thousands, and most of those are gentlemen who happen to be in Ireland either on business or pleasure. Probably many of them are there for the purpose of collecting rents, lest the land bill should

> FACTS and figures give but slight comfort to those who would have us believe that Christianity has attained a very marked degree of progress in the two great Protestant nations of the world. We quote from a Methodist cotemporary the following statement taken from an American newspaper. It is given with considerable bitterness of spirit, as it shows plainly that Protestant Christianity of those engaged in battle with the world, the flesh, and the devil. These are the figures in proof thereof:—
> "England is the great missionary nation. She gives about \$6,000,000 to her, annual income, as the Lord Mayor told us the other day in the great Exeter Hall Missionary Anniversary, is from \$50,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000,000. Foreign Missions
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> The Shiplaborers' Society dispensed with their usual parade this year. Instead, the Catholics of the various sections—they are the majority—attended to the majority—attended to the majority—attended to the same up to town, and the neturned to St. Joseph. One small vessel is reported to have had no less than 1,100 passengers on board, none of whom could consequently obtain seats. Surely it is high time for the authorities to interfere, if we are not to have a repetition of the London horror!"
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> The Shiplaborers' Society dispensed with their usual parade this year. Instead, the Catholics of the various sections—they are the majority—attended to the same up to town, and the devil. These same up to town, and the devil. Before proceedings of the sacred and most impressive proceedings of the sacred and few words briefly describing to give, h.wever indeaded on the sound of the so \$60,000,000,000. Foreign Missions (\$60,000,000) cost her only one-thousandth of one per cent, of her income. The United States waste on liquor \$600,000,000 a year. We all give to Foreign Missions less than \$3.000,000 a year." than \$3,000,000 a year.'

Archbishop of that see, thought it his duty to present himself to the Bey, and offer him the homage due him as the representative of authority.

When the audience was terminated, the Bey summoned his prime minister, and said to him: "That Bishop impresses me very favorably, and I am anxious to do something that will be agreeable to him; find out what I can do." The minister prowhat I can do." The minister pro Archbishop of that see, thought it his fire sufferers.

The City papers rejoice in the fact, that The City papers rejoice in the fact, that will be agreeable to him; find out what I can do." The minister proceeded to the Archbishop and made known the desire of the Bey. "It has would be exceedingly pleasing to ine," answered the prelate, "to obtain for the Church and the convent of munity and nothing for himself! He must be a man of God." From that time forth the Church and the convent were freed from all imposts, For an unscrupulous and truculent and the Bey decreed this exemption to be perpetual. And he did even more than this. When Mgr. Sutter visits his diocese, which includes all the country of Tunis, the Bey furnishes him abundant means of travel, so that he can distribute liberally to poor and suffering people. At his demand also the authorities of the places where he visits are required to liberate any and all captives except those condemned for murder, or for a crime against the State. In his last visitation, Mgr. Sutter delivered so as to do away with the doctrines of infant damnation, election, predestination and verbal inspiration of the the Mussulmans when they learn that he is about to start on his pashold that these doctrines should be toral visit. From what Christian preserved. At a synod of ministers prince has the Bey learned to treat of the Free Church the discussion a bishop after this fashion?

### QUEBEC LETTER.

The late rains in this region have had a

The late rains in this region have had a very salutary effect, and things look more promising than they did.

MASS ON BOARD THE "MAGICIENNE." At the celebration of Mass on board the French flagship on Sunday, 23rd, a large number of citizens were present by invitation of the Admiral, including Mayor Brousseau and Lt.-Cols. Duchesnay and D'Orsenges. The speciality invited quests. D'Orsonnes. The specially invited guests subsequently dined on board. Mass was celebrated by the chaplain of the vessel, Revd. Abbe Gibert. During the office the splendid band of the vessel played appropriate music. The Admiral and a number of the officers are presently "doing" the western country.

DEATH IN THE CLOISTER.

The death is announced at the Monastery of 1 Hospital General of Revd Mother Catharine Tanguay, in religion St. Philip, at the advanced age of nearly eighty-nine years. Deceased entered the Monastery on 27th October, 1811, and made her final yows on the 14th September, 1813; she had thus spent nigh "three score years and ten" within the sacred precincts of the

cloister. Our newspaper literature has received a valuable accession in the apperance of La Verite whose editor and proprietor is Mr. J. P. TARDIVEL. As I have already mentioned, La Verite is Catholic and Conservative, but does not, as is too much the case with Catholic papers, assume the role of director; this it becomingly leaves to the properly constituted authorities. In politics it will not follow any man or set of men, but will be perfectly independent. Of this latter it has already given an indication by refusing absolutely to publish eation by refusing assolutely to publish an advertisement sent it by the local government; but at the same time gives its readers the benefit of it gratis as an item of news. I would warmly recommend it to the French Canadians of your province.

Several miraculous cures are reported as having been effected at the famous LA BONNE STE. ANNE

of Beaupre. Strict measures will, however, of Beaupre. Strict measures will, however, have to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of some disgraceful scenes which have lately taken place there, owing to the rivalry of steamboat owners and crews, and also to prevent the overcrowding of the boats. The Chronicle has the following, which is, I believe, correct in the main: "We regret to learn of disgraceful doings on Sunday last, at St. Anne's. Four of the crew of one of the passenger boats run-ning there were insulted by some of the natives, others say by a portion of the crew succeed in passing the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords.

In the House of Should succeed in passing the House of Lords.

In the House of Should succeed in passing the House of Should succeed in passing the House of Lords.

In the House of Should succeed in passing the House of Lords. the scuffle violent blows and kicks were administered, and one man was thrown over the wharf for dead being subsequently fished out of the mud and water twenty feet below, in a very precatious condition. An officer of one of the steamers was seen rushing about the wharf, axe in hand, lookrushing about the whart, axe in hand, looking for some one to slaughter. It is reported that arrests will be made in connection with this affair. On the return trip to Quebec, we learn that two rival boats raced the whole distance, so much so that instead of waiting at St. Joseph to learly resurgers at that place, the centain land passengers at that place, the captain of one of them, rather than be passed on

stead, the Catholics of the various sections—they are the majority—attended special solemn Masses which were celebrated in the churches of their respective localities.

divided by arcnes, supported on possible granite pillers. The estimated cost of the building is from £ 5,000 to £20,000, ted in the churches of their respective localities.

The sum of \$35,000 has been missing in

On arriving in Tunis, Mgr. Sutter,

The Admiral and officers of the French fleet have subscribed \$193 in aid of the

has been very large here for the past few weeks. Tis a pity, however, that our visitors do not make a sufficiently long stay so as to "do" the old Rock City and its interesting surround-

in this respect owing to its position as a garrison town. It is calculated that

remaining behind could equal them as to general deportment and soldierly bearing, and as for general good conduct we can state from good anthority it was excellent during their service of three years in the Battery. It is no wonder, therefore, that Messers. Everson and Williams take them the sincere good wishes of comrades for their future welfare as well as the regret of the officers at the loss of two such fine matured soldiers. Mr. Everson returns to Guelph, and Mr.

The death is announced in London, Eng.

Williams to London, Ontario

The death is announced in London, Engof Mr. Bernard Megone, formerly of this
city, and a member of the Paris and London
firm of Ducasse, Claveau and Co.
The following is Mr. George Stewart,
jr's, apprecation of the work of your
fellow-citizen: "The World: Round it
and over it:"—This is the title of a very
pleasantly written book of travel by Chester Glass—a London, Ontario, lawyer.
There are 96 illustrations in the volume— There are 96 illustrations in the volume—most of them electros from Lppincott's most of them electros from Eppered Magazine, which in their new form and as vehicles for Mr. Glass's entertaining deliscriptions, fill out their purposes very well. The author has travelled over every con-The author has travelled over every considerable portion of this world's surface; he has an observant eye, a certain play of fancy and keen relish for a joke. His style is varied and pleasing, and while there is not much that is very new or striking in the little book befere us, it may be commended for its earnestness. Mr. Glass might avoid such expressions as a clicilly stay? with at least verify to himself. lly stay" with at least profit to himself. The Quebec races are coming off to-day on the Plains of Abraham. The programme is a very good one and the weather is fine, but exceedingly warm.

Brannagh.

### THE MARTYRED ARCHBISHOP.

Drogheda, Sunday. - To-day, the Sun-Drogheda, Sunday.—Fo-day, the Sunday within the octave of the bicentenary of the martyrdom of Archbishop Oliver Plunkett, an event took place in this historic old town of the deepest interest to all Catholics. His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, the silver jubilee of whose distinguished episcopacy has just been celebrated with such joy and fervour, to-day bessed the foundation of the new to-day blessed the foundation of the new nemorial church about being erected the sainted prelate whose pure and precious life was so ruthlessly and so igno miniously sacrificed two hundred ago. It were needless to say that an occasion so fraught with moving memories of the past, suggestive of so much that is sorrowful in the history of the island of saints, should evoke surpassing interest throughout the Catholic world, but especially in the hearts of Irish Catholics, the name of Archbishop Plunkett strikes a chord so sensitive and responsive that any elebration in his honour must needs poked upon as of national significance. Never in the chequered and stirring annals of this great old town has the sympathy of its people been given to an object more deserving to receive it than that which todar called together so vast a multitude. So lately has the life of the martyred archbishop, his persecution, and his death been sketched in The Universe, and the people are so familiar with his saintly character, and with the story of his priestly triumphs, his unflinching fidelity, that there is no need to dwell upon the sad yet not all

The Earl of Fingal, who subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the new church, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M. P., and Mr. Bellingham, M. P., were amongst

ne congregation in St. Peter's.

High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's

city—were not included.

The rush of Summer travellers course, emulate their faith." He said that in the ways of God's mercy many were the special gifts given and blessings bestowed on this our native land. In the ages of our faith Ireland was enriched beyond other nations with great sanctity and an abundance of peace. Many came from afar to her schools, and her gifted Tunis exemption from taxes. It appears to me that houses where we pray to the Creator of the world for all men, should not be required to pay tribute." The request surprised the Bey: "What!" he exclaimed, "he asks for a benefit for his community and nothing for himself! He is the request owing the request of the best corps of musicians munity and nothing for himself! He is the respect to wing the request against the request of the rescand. The research of the rescand her gifted sons went forth from her schools, and her gifted sons went forth from her schools, and her gifted sons went forth from her schools, and her gifted sons went forth from her schools, and her gifted sons went forth from her schools, and her gifted sons went forth from her schools, and her gifted sons went forth from her schools and an abundance of peace. Many came from a far to her schools, and her gifted sons went forth from her schools and an abundance of peace. faith, and when, in the sixteenth century, THE STORM OF PERSECUTION FELL UPON HER fully ten thousand persons were present on Tuesday night. The terrace is nearly 1,500 feet long and overlooks the St. Lawrence and lower town at an elevation of about 150 feet. It is well lighted up to the roll of white-robed martyrs of Christ; but Ireland's privilege it was to be a nation of martyrs, and she and on these evenings presents a scene not easily forgotten. The view from it and from the Citadel, which is still much of the Church. To-day, as of old, the and from the Citadel, which is still much higher, in day light, is not excelled—even if equalled in the world.

Antiquarians are somewhat exercised over the discovery of the remains of an old vessel in the bed of the St. Charles river by the dredgers now employed there, embedded in the sand at a depth of some twelve feet below low water mark.

The Chronicle says: On Monday evening a number of men of "A" Battery went to the Grand Trunk Railway station to bid goodbye and good luck to two of their comrades, who retired on purchase a number of men of "A" Battery went to the Grand Trunk Railway station to bid goodbye and good luck to two of their comrades, who retired on purchase before the completion of their engagement, deeming it more prudent to return home than to remain in the Battery. We can say for appearance that few, if any,

to sketch the pious lives and heroic deeds | DEVOTION TO MARY THE GREAT to sketch the pious lives and heroic deeds of many of the great Bishops who ruled over the Primatial See. They had in their own days seen a series of illustrious Archbishops of whom any Church in Christendom might justly be proud. It was reserved for him who now so illustriously wields the sceptre of St. Patrick to dedicate the new cathedral of Armagh—the noblest structure, which light pick had cation of our apostle— yielding in no way to the old cathedral even in architectural detail and outward glory. To-day there

and upon their lips—the name of Oliver Plunkett, who by the heroism he displayed at Tyburn spread undying lustre on the whole Church, and the second century of whose triumph they that day celebrated. Ireland had been renewing her strength. She had cast off the fetters of her slavery and had asserted her rights as an independent nation in 1641. A thrill of joy went through the nation when the descendants of the old Irish chieftains—the men of the Pale-met together at Tara's Royal Hall, and there plighted their faith to combat together under one standard for their faith and their country. A change, however, came; discord and dissension arose: treason and false friends had done their work. The name of this Church of St. Peter recalled a scene for which they would perhaps seek in vain a parallel in this country. In that city there was a garrison of 2500 men left without provisions. Early in September, 1649, a picked army of 15,000 men, with artillery and cavalry, were led on by

cavalre, were led on by
CROMWELL BEFORE THE WALLS,
and many breaches were effected again
and again, and, with heroism unmatched, the garrison repelled the assailants. A trooper of the enemy at length scaled the walls at some undefended place, and soon afterwards opened the gates to the enemy. All hopes of defence vanished, and truce All hopes of defence vanished, and truce is offered and accepted, and the city surrendered. So long as the garrison held their arms that promise of truce was kept, but no sooner were their arms laid aside than an order was given that young and old—citizens and soldiers, men and women—should be put to the sword, and thoroughly was that order obeyed, for during the three days that followed no mercy was shown. All that was fairest, purest, and noblest of the city had gathered together within St. Peter's Church, hoping purest, and nobest of the city had gathered together within St. Peter's Church, hoping that the sanctity of the place at least would stay the assassins' hands. THE MAIDENS CLUSTERED AROUND THE

mothers clasped their infants in their arms when the soldiers rushed in, and with sword and dagger slayed those helpless ones-not one was spared. venerable priests who were found to have concealed themselves in some edifice were put to death—one being tied to a stake in the market-place, and used as a target for the soldiery. It would be difficult in any other country to find such scenes, and yet these scenes were repeated in Ireland in every district of the land. It was then that Archbishop Plunkett hastened to Ireland, and fearlessly and faithfully discharged his duties as a good pastor. His charged his duties as a good pastor. His Lordship then dwelt upon the zeal, piety, and unswerving devotion to his flock dis-played by Archbishop | lunkett, describing the good he everywhere effected, teaching, correcting abuses and preserving discipline at a time when he had often to assume discusses to escape from the enemies of at a time when he had often to assume disguises to escape from the enemies of his religion. Being summoned to attend his illustrious relative, the Bishop of Menth, he proceeded on his mission, and was arrested in December, 1679. At that

so ridiculous that no Protestant jury in the country could give credit to them, but it was necessary to gratify the spirit of hatred that existed in the breast of Lord Shaftesbury and his friends that Plunket should be accused and cast into prison and put to death. Such was the malice of those who should have been the ministers of justice that their conduct in the matter is the state of the st had been likened to savages who celebrate their war dances around their victims doomed to death. Sentence was passed, doomed to death. Sentence was passed, and the execution took place at Tyburn, and when that sentence was pronounced Archbishop Plunkett exclaimed, Deo Gratias! He reached his martyr's crown. Before he died he prayed that God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, would show mercy to England, and he kissed the rope he held as though it were his sacerdotal stole. The question was often asked, even in those days.

CAN ENGLAND EVER BE RECONCILED TO

CATHOLICITY?
It seemed to him that, humanly speaking, such an auspicious day was never more removed than at present; but what wa farthest in the ways of man might be nearest in the ways of God. He prayed that the prayers of Oliver Plunkett at Tyburn might be fulfilled—that the day was near when the cloud of bigotry would be removed from the sister island; and when the bright star of faith would shine once more on the smiling hills and valleys of that fair land, and that the prayers of those heroes of the faith would be granted. Let them imitate the virtues of Archbishop Plunkett, and emulate his faith, and may God bestow his blessing upon them all.

A collection was made after the sermon, and over £700 was subscribed. The formal laying of the foundation stone was then effected by the Earl of Fingal, the stone being solemnly blessed by the Lord Primate.

by the Lord Primate.

In the evening the sermon was preached by the Hon, and Rev. W. Plunkett, C. S. S. R.—London Universe.

sheer exhaustion.

The Market Committee met on Wednes day night and decided to throw off the

### GIFT OF JESUS.

BY FATHER FABER.

There is much in the world to make us and ; the present sorrows of the church, and our own little love for God. Yet, can we help a certain jubilee of heart in thinking that the Octave of the Assumption of God's Mother is approaching, that each day of it will bring more and more clover to God and more and wore halp to glory to God, and more and more help to the church, because millions upon millions of souls, in every clime and of every blood, ONE GREAT NAME FOREMOST IN THEIR
HEARTS and upon their lips—the name of Oliver Mother of God l O, that the days were

longer, and would pass more slowly, that we might fill them fuller of that sweet en-

thusiasm for Jesus, whose natural out-burst is devotion to His dearest Mother! I. The gifts of God. 1. The pleasure of receiving gifts—huge pleasure to the 1. The gitts of God. 1. The pleasure of receiving gifts—huge pleasure to the generous—gifts from those we love. 2. What then must be the pleasure of receiving them from God? Yet all life is this 3. But our Lord says it is more blessed to give than to receive. 4. How immense then the pleasure of God, and so in proportion His love. 5. The wonderfulness of our receiving gifts from God: fulness of our receiving gifts from God; the way it makes us love Him and humble ourselves (before Him). H. The gifts of Jesus. 1. A peculiar sweetness in 1e ceiving gifts from Jesus. 2. He has one gift, an immeuse gift of huge importance for time, and still more for eternity. 3. Not only an immense gift, but a choice one that He gives most of to His dearest friends. 4. One that was and is part of His own heart and character—and one which He is not so much ready to give us, which He is not so much ready to give us, as He is intensely burning to give us, 5. This gift is the grace to love His Mother! O, if we did but prize and value this grace as we ought to prize it, as He himself prizes it, we should be already half-way to heaven, because we should have half ensured our final perseverance. III. It is the characteristic grace of Jesus; because He would give us such a gift.

resemble Jesus: How then ought we to cultivate and multiply this queenly grace of loving Mary. O happy yoz who have it, happier you who greatly prize it, hap-piest you who are all on fire with it, for it is a fire which Jesus Himself has kindled

in your hearts!
The fair light of eternity, the sensible The fair light of eternity, the sensible touch of God, the golden prophecies of a happy deeth, the cheerful securities of a joyous judgment are upon you. Happy, happy you! God be praised for your abounding happiness.

But! oh, unhappy souls, most unfortunate of men, most unfortunate at least of all men who are not yet the victims of the eternal prison, you who have not this devotion!

devotion!

There is much on earth which bears, and rightly, the title of misfortune, but of all God's creatures upon earth, they are the most unfortunate, who have no devotion to God's Mother!

Dearest brethren, there can be no re pentances in heaven—else when we see Mary we shall wish we had known her better, prayed to her oftener, and her more; for, we shall see brigher places than our own, further forward in the glory of heaven, where we might have been, had we loved her more.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Clarence Street, North of Dundas, has been changed to Park Avenue.

The 7th Fusileer Band will compete at the band tournament in Ingersoll on August 31st. A thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. McLean

Colborne street, shot himself through the palm of the hand on Wednesday while handling a revolver. Rev. Father O'Mahony will represent

Rev. Father Unanony will represent the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this city, at the Annual Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union to be held in Toronto on August 16th. Orders have been given the City Enneer by the Chairman of the Board of Works to call for tenders at once tor th construction of the new bridge at Oxford

street, and also for laying cedar block pavement on Richmond street. The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society intend holding a garden party on the grounds of the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum on Monday evening, August 15th. A Band will be present and a good time may be expected. The price of admission

s placed at 10 cents. Chas. E. Gooding, charged with felon-iously taking money from registered let-ters, has been remanded until August 25th, It is understood the Jostmaster General will be approached on the matter in order that the prisoner may be dealt with as leniently as possible.

Dr. Cream, formerly of this city, who has become notorious in Chicago, he being implicated in several serious crimes, was arrested at Belle River on Wednesday charged with poisoning Daniel Scott, of Belvidere, Ill. The doctor protested his innocence strongly and said that it was himself that demanded an investigation after the body had been interred. He says he will not leave Canada of his own accord, and efforts are being made to have

The White Cloth on the Arms of the Cross.

When the old Romans attacked a city it Sugar, Sugar, and Self-Sealing Gem Jars for the Preserving Season at Alexander Wilsons. Labatis & Carnings Ales & Porter, Fine Sherry & Port Wine, Guiness' Twomen stot ta Alexander Wilson, 355 R 'm m, 8, 1,007 st.

A man named William Ward, who was recently lodged in St. Thomas jail as a dangerous lunatic, persistently refused to partake of any nourishment since his incarceration, and died on Friday last from where expansions.

mercy of God is within our reach

Language, should be like the air, revea ling things to us without itself being visible remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, F. Q., writes—"I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years and have tried different medi-

cines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it or many have tried it or many have tried it.

No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts. wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horse as for man "——A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public 'one of the best medicines they have ever used; it has described in the second of the second

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. -Ask for Dr.

Thomas' Edectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown on the bottle, and Takeno other. Sold by all medicine dealers. NORTHROP

LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for

Are You Going to Travel?

should be kept at hand in case of emer-

A Fool once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ail-

gency.

### Lost a Boy.

He went from the old home hearthstone Only two years ago, A laughing, frolicking fellow, It would do you good to know. Since then we have not seen him, And we say, with nameless pain, The boy that we knew and loved so We shall never see again.

One bearing the name we gave him Comes home to us to-day, But this is not the dear fellow We kissed and sent away. Tall as the man he calls father, With a man's look in his sace, Is he who takes by the hearthstone The lost boy's olden place.

We miss the laugh that made music Wherever the lost boy went. This man has a smile most winsome, His eyes have a grave intent; We know he is thinking and planning His way in the world of men. And we cannot help but love him, But we long for our boy again.

We are proud of this manly fellow
Who comes to take his place,
With hints of the vanished boyhood
In his earnest, thoughful free;
And yet comes back the longing
The boy we must henceforth miss,
Whom we sent away from the hearthstone
Forever, with a kiss.

### CATHOLIC SETTLERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from St. Paul, Minn., furnishes some very interesting and instructive statistics on the settlement of the vacant bat fertile lands of the Northwest. He briefly sketches the origin, growth, and present prosperous condition of the Catholic colonies established by Bishop Ireland in Minnesota, and gives very flattering ac-counts of the general air of thrift and industry that prevails there. There are five distinct settlements under the control of the Catholic Colonization Society, their aggregate population being about 1,600 families. In addition to the exertions of the Bishop and his associates, an element of strength and progress has been added through the exertion of Mr. Dillon O'-Brien. Mr. John Sweetman, a wealthy gentleman from County Meath, Ireland, came interested last year in the question of emigration, and after studying the subject thoroughly, proceeded to St. Paul, where he examined the country, informed himself as to its productive capacity, climate, etc., returned home, where he organpany, with a capital of £ 50,000. Thirty thousand acres of land were pur-chased in the Township of Currie, and here a flourishing colony has already been planted. Each family gets eighty acres. a yoke of oxen, a cart, a plow, and other implements of husbandry, as well as house-hold furniture and a barrel of pork. Mr. Sweetman is at present among his people, whom he encourages to be frugal, industrious, and honest. The correspondent says that the population of Minnesota will be appreciably increased next year through the exertions of the Irish-American Colonization and the Catholic Colon

will be appreciably increased next year through the executions of the livid-American Golonization and the Catholic Colonization and the Catholic Colonization and the Catholic Colonization and the Catholic Colonization and the Catholic work in the American Catholic work in the Catholic work in the

Two of our Catholic contemporaries have quite recently called attention to the neglect of some Catholics who pass a priest without proper recognition. We have had clergymen complain to us of this same disrespect in some of our people, and the im-pression the priest receive i was that these weaklings were ashamed of this courtesy, which may often be represented as an act

Well, we pity the Catholic who is as-hamed to recognize his clergymen; and the hat that cannot be raised to the priest is glued to a very soft if not a wicked head. If the priest makes no response take it for granted that he is carrying the Blessed Sacrament, if there is room for that sup-position, and be greatful you had the op rectunity to encounter and reverance, the portunity to encounter and reverence the Sacred Host.

If the priest fails to salute in return, and is evidently not bearing the Sacrament, then,—we are puzzled what to say. Can it be possible a clergyman could so far for-get Christian courtesy as to fail to ac-knowledge a respectful salute?—Catholic

### POSITIVE VIRTUE.

Virtue is often a negative quality. The man who has no temptation to do wrong, and is so circumstanced that he finds it most natural and easy to do right, has no most natural and easy to do right, has no special occasion to plume himself on his virtue, and is not to be held up as a pattern by any means. For instance, there comes to mind a man who never drinks. He never did drink, he never wanted to drink, he doesn't like to drink, and—he doesn't drink. Another did drink always wanted to drink drank, to excess, does wanted to drink, drank, to excess, does like to drink, but after a long and manly struggle succeeded in getting the mastery of himself, and does not drink. That is Yet the world praises the one be virtue. Yet the world praises the one be cause he never drank; and though it applauds the other for conquering his appetite, remembers the time when it seeme to conquer him. Let us praise virtue, and applaud it, but let us make certain that it is virtue before the demonstration begins. People who bring into this world begins. People who bring into this works
hot tempers, strong impulses, and fiery
passions are certainly to be pitied, but
not to be blamed, unless they give way
to them without effort; while, if they conof the best medicines they have ever used; to them without effort; while, if they control and conquer them, they deserve the highest praise. The more fortunate ones, whom nature endows with cooler blood, genial sunny tempers, and more deliberate ways, are certainly to be congratulated, but never praised.

SOLDIERS PAYING RENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

of the best medicines they have ever used; it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy for the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes; "I was persuaded to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Olifor a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a public benefit."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. —Ask for Dr.

### PEOPLE.

The correspondent of the Freeman, writ-To-day, for the second time, this village was crowded with military and police, to carry out evictions on the proage was crowded with military and police, to carry out evictions on the property of Mr. Weld O'Connor. Over two hundred constabulary, under the command of Mr. Garrett, county inspector, 150 men and six officers of the Nineteenth and Ninety-fourth Regiments, and three officers and fifty men of the Nineteenth Hussay all under the companion, dropsy, kidney complaints, believe to the Nineteenth Hussay all under the companion, dropsy, kidney complaints, believe to the Nineteenth Hussay all under the companion. three officers and fifty men of the Nine-teenth Hussars, all under the command of Mr. French, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Neile, and general debility. teenth Hussars, all under the command R. M.'s, were engaged in protecting the sub-sheriff, Mr. Townley, and the bailiffs. During the past few days both the military and police had contributed out of their own pocket to pay the rent of tenants on the same property and save the people from eviction, but to-day that task would have been too great. A large crowd, Earl Cowper's proclamation notwithstanding, were present, but with the exception of some loud denunciations of the bailiffs their demeanor was quiet.

### A CHAPTER ON LIGHTNING RODS. Indisputable Evidence of Their Efficiency During the Late Storm .- The Globe Company's Operations to be Extended.

### Dyspepsia and Piles.

Gentlemen: For more than thirty years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and piles. I have been fre-quently under medical treatment, and well, we pity the Catholic who is as-amed to recognize his clergymen; and the at that cannot be raised to the priest is lued to a very soft if not a wicked head. I became perfectly cured of the dyspepsia and piles; and my general health is now all that I can desire it to be.

MILTON DAGGETT, No. 12 Essex street,

Mr Daggett has been for many years a well-known and highly-respected member of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episco pal Church in this city, and an active member of the official board of that church.

Sold by all druggists.

FUNERAL FLOWERS WEDDING BOQUETS

What they Say of It? A few Facts for the people.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre. P. Q. writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried RESERVED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE MRS. COLVILLE, 471 QUEEN'S AV'NUE, LONDON, ONT.

### UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

KILGOUR & SON. FURNITURE DEALERS UNDERTAKERS

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK Dundas st., and Market Square.

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V.R. Going West—Main Line
hro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, Mt. Brydges
kailway P. O. mails for all
places west of London, Detroit, Western States, Mani-.. 115 toba, etc. Thro' Bags—Windsor, Amh'st-burg, Sandwich, Detroit and Western States, Manitoba. Thro' Rags—Chatham and Newbury Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fow-ler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints in-duced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad it Newbury arnia Branch-G. W. R. Thro' Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford and Wy-places west ... 115 ... Ailsa Craig, Camlachie, For-est, Thedford, Parkhill and Widder and Farsmill and nada S. R., L. & P. S. and St. Clair Branch Mails. climate. Whether at home or abroad, it Dalaworth Tale Dalaworth Tale Thomas and Graylmer and dependencies, Port Brue and Southern west of St. Thomas and Southern west of St. Thomas. ments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any Stratford . 12 15
Butalo & Lake Huron, between Paris and Stratford . 12 1
Jufalo & Lake Huron, between 12 1
Jufalo & Lake Huron, between Paris & and Buffalo . 1, T. R., between Stratford and Toronto Toronto
St. Mary's and Stratford
Thro Bags-Clinton,Goderich,
Mitchell and Seaforth

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R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

London Post Office, 15th June, 1881.

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All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sieighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Cor-NER Front and Simcoe streets, Toronto. Fitted up with all modern improvements. In close proximity to railways. Every conveni-ence and comfort guaranteed at reasonable charges. M. A. TROTTER & SON, 990y Proprietors.

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

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FOR SALE! arch in this city, and an active mem-the official board of that church.

R. THAYER, Pastor of the Church.

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IN THE thriving town of Simcoe, Norfolk can be seed and the can be excellent chance for an energetic R man by all druggists.

Properties and the control of the church can be seed and the can be seed

## PERFECTED PROTECTION.

THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD CO.

LONDON, - - - - ONTARIO.

### SPECIAL OFFER!

AVING made arrangements with the Dominion Insurance Co. of Hamilton, Ont, whereby all buildings rodded hereafter by the Globe Lightning Rod Company' agents holding their certificates, the owner of such building shall draw on the Company for an insurance policy (according to value of property), to run three years, and at expiration of the three years' policy the Dominion Insurance Company will allow a Discount of 10 per cent. off their present rates for all renewals sent through the Globe Lightning Rod Company's office at London.

All persons having their buildings rodded by the Globe Lightning Rod Company, or by their agents holding their certificates, that are already insured in other companies, at the expiration of such policies the Dominion Insurance Company will insure them, on application through the Globe Lightning Rod Company, at 10 per cent. discount off present rates.

discount off present races.

FURTHER: The Globe Lightning Rod Company guarantee their rods (erected by them or their authorized agents) to protect all buildings against damage by lightning upon which they are placed for the term of TEN YEARS. Failing to protect the said buildings, the money paid therefor will be refunded, with seven per cent.

# added thereto. BELOW IS LAST YEAR'S STATEMENT OF THE DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMILTON CANADA

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Dec	ember 31st, 1880.		427,	957 42
J. HARVI	EY, President.		F. R. DESPARI	, Manager.

THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY. Manufacturers of all kind of Copper Lightning Conductors, Sole Proprietors of the Non-Conducting Glass Balls.

494 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO. Orders by mail for Rods and Insurance promptly attended to.

THOMAS C. HEWITT, Manager.

# COMPULSORY SALE

On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two large Carpet Warerooms for our immense Spring importations of "CARPETS," we will on Monday morning, May 2nd, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be

much lower than those of any House on this continent.

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

### PETLEY& COMPANY WHOLESALE & RETAIL CARPET DEALERS,

GOLDEN GRIFFIN, 128, 130 & 133 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO,

# HANRATTY

WILL SELL THIS WEEK

### TAPESTRY CARPETS

At 50 cts. per Yard, worth 65 cts.

### BRUSSELS CARPETS

At 75 cts. per Yard, worth \$1.00.

### COLORED DRESS SILKS

At 45 cts. per Yard, worth 621 cts.

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75 cts. per Yard, worth \$1.00.

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CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL

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J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER, REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET Eight doors East of his Old Stand.

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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.

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 W. D. McLAREN,

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Retailed everywhere. A Choice Stock of New SpringTweeds, Cloths, &c. For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one excels me, while my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call. N. B ... NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

### LOCAL NOTICES

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—grey hairs of age being brought with ow to the grave is now, we are gla-think, becoming rarer every year as the of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes n general. By its use the scanty locks age once more resume their former cand the hair become thick and luxur as ever; with its aid we can now defy change of years, resting assured that Grey Hair at any rate will come to sad Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city to FDY BROS., 280 Dundas street, and examine our stock of frames paspartonts, the latest styles and flus assortment in the city. Children's pictic specialty. a specialty.

Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richm Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, wines liquors, canned goods, fresh to toes, 3 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solici NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened a new boot and shoe store in St. Thor

They intend to carry as large a stock any store in Ontario. This will enable any store in Ontario. This will enable to get what they want, as every knestyle and variety will be kept on handlarge quantities, a new feature for Thomas. Prices will be very low to the present competition. Give them a

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish on bananas, Cape Cod Cranberrie Mountjoy, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has moved to A. J. Webster' old stand. 'is the Sewing Machine repair part and tachment emporium of the city. Be facilities for reparing and cheaper r than ever. Raymond's celebrated chinas on sale. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Rest and Comfort to the Sufferin

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEM

SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONI
Locality unrivalled for healthiness,
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pure and food wholesome. Extensive gra
afford every facility for the enjoyment
vigorating exercise. System of edue
thorough and practical. Educational at
tages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not
in class, but practically by conversation
The Library contains choice and sta
works. Literary reunions are held mon
Vocal and Instrumental Music form
minent feature. Musical Soirces take
weekly, elevating taste, testing improve
and ensuring self-possession. Strict a
tion is paid to promote physical and
lectual development, habits of neatneeconomy, with refinement of manner.

astitution. For further particulars apply to the S or, or any Priest of the Diocese. QT. MARY'S ACADEMY, WIN

TRSULINE ACADEMY, C situated on the Great Western Raiffules from Detroit. This spacious an modious building has been supplied with modern improvements. The hot system of heating has been introduce success. The grounds are extensiculding groves, gardens, orchards, et The system of education embraces branch of politic and useful informaticulding the French language. Plains fancy work, embroidery in gold and the wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of Goard and Tuition per annum, paid annually in advance, \$100. Music, D and Painting, form extra charges, I ther particulars address, Mother Str. 41.19

SSUMPTION COLLEGE,

A SSUMPTION COLLINGS, WICH, ONT.—The Studies embra Classical and Commercial Courses. (Including all ordinary expenses), of money, \$159 per annum. For full plars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor.

THE POPULAR DRUG STOP

W. H. ROBINSON Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PUR

DRUGS AND CHEMIC Which are sold at prices to meet the vailing competition and stringer of the times.

Patent medicines at reduced rates, attention given Physicians' Prescrip june 19.2 W. H. ROBIN

STEVENS, TURNER & BU 78 KING STREET WEST, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINIS MACHINISTS, ETC.

Contractors for Water and Ga Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitte plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc.

\$20 WATCH FREE to Agen W. M. MOORE &

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Le
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Also about 35,000 acres of Land in 2
and North West Territory,
Parties wanting to sell or purchacall on us. WM. M. Moore & Co.
Bank Building, London.

### LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to For Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty. Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, fine wines liquors, canned goods, fresh tomatoes, 3 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solicited.

LOWEST PRICES FOR

Toss, 3 lb. cans only 16c. A trial solicited.

New Boot and Shoes Store In St.

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

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

Thomas.—Prices will be very low to suit the present compretition. Give them a call. the present competition. Give them a call.

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

Choice Fig.

Mountjoy, City Hall.

Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster' old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Mothers!! Mothers!!

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeraciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MrS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the laste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Mest and Comfort to the Suhering.

"Brown's Household Panacara has no quai for relieving pain, both internal and statemal. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Foothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonterful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Relever, and of double the strength of any other Elivit or Liminean in the world, should

### EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY,

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND A SSUMPTION COLLIDATE, EACH Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, Si59 per annum. For full particulars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Presidents

### THE POPULAR DRUG STORE.

W. H. ROBINSON,

Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Which are sold at prices to meet the prevailing competition and stringency of the times.

Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. june19.z

W. H. ROBINSON.

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,

78 KING STREET WEST,
BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,
MACHINISTS, ETC.

Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Supplies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. iune17.1v

\$20 WATCH FREE and \$3 a day to Agents.
50 Finest Mixed Cards, 16c. No 2 alithe. No 10 Address—London Gord Co., London, Ont W. M. MOORE & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, dec.,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale,
Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territory,
Parties wanting to sell or purchase should
call on us. Wm. M. Moore & Co. Federal
Bank Bullding, London.

130.1y

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE 517 RICHMOND STREET,

OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

E. J. RODDY

Has just opened out a Flour, Feed and Seed Store, in the above place. He will keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of Flour, Feed and Seeds, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

E. J. RODDY.

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. Manufacturers of School, Church and Office

### 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.

REFERENCES—Rev. J. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

# BARB WIRE

Buy only the TWO BARB. It is the best at

No, 4 MARKET LANE, LONDON ONT. WHITE SULFIUR SPIRING BATHS.—The proprietors take great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public. Besides being most refreshing in this not season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all modern improvements. The Plunge Bath is ready.

W. G. STRATHDEE, Manager.



Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offerdelicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education through and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with retinement of manner.

Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

ST MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, ylocated in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education.

Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is felly to experiment with the numer-

sicians know its composition, and probe it. It has been widely used for fortrs, and has won the unqualified conce of millions whom it has benefited. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.



COMPLETE 3 RUN GRIST MILL. No. 27 Establishment. PRICE COMPLETE,
Delivered on Cars ready
creet, with plan, as shown
cut, no packer, . . . . \$2000.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD. CANADA. W. H. OLIVE, Gen'l Agent, St. John, N.B. GROCERIES.

FITZGERALD

ARE AMONG THE LEADING

ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods

always on hand, fresh and

good. Wholesale and

Retail. A CALL SOLICITED

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,

169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Door East Richmond Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. EATON & CO.

New Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties, Parasols, Silk Handkerchiefs,

All will be sold cheap.

A CALL SOLICITED

NOTICE--REMOVAL

e. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic ysician. Graduate of the Electropathic lege, Philadelphia, and of the Hygienic lege, Florence, New Jersey—Physician in

THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE

No. 131 MAPLE STREET.
LONDON, - - ONT.

TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was nduced to go to the London Institute for reatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testlying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S teatment.

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rie Blood, and will completely change the blood is the entire system in three months. A Any person who will take I pill each night from I to I zweek

Stratford, Ont.

Ribbons, Laces, Etc., Etc.

EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE.

When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves. Not only does this machine possess more valuable patented improvements than any other machine made, but in construction it is the simplest; in strength, and durability, combined with lightness, compactness, symetry of design, convenience in handling and combined with lightness, compactness, symetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection. no equal. It is adapted to work on any farm field, in any kind of grain, and it possesses advantages over all others, equipped as it is with both of the acknowledged perfect rakes now in use, either of which farmers can choose when purchasing.

Farmers, be not deceived by any statements made by agents anxious to sell you reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only per-

feet machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity slip from you.

The Imperial is sold under full guaranty that it is just as we represent it. You run no risk in buying it. It will do all we say, and more too. Therefore send in your orders at once. It costs no more to purchase now than it will at harvest time. By having your machine at here, before you require to use it, you will become so familiar with its construction and operation that when you begin harvesting you will be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we wil return your order. This is the way we do business. In dealing with us you run no risk whatever. You want value for your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your money. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine madebut you likewise have the cheapest, for the best is always the cheapest. The IMPERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your machine now.

In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston" or the "Imperial" rake shown in the above cut.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.



.s. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDER is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of ru in children or adults. Price 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. Mrs. FREEMAN'S NEW DOMESTIC DYES are perfect in every color. For brightness and durability they have no equal. Price 15 cents per package.



TO LONDON.

meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all its branches. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

HEAPEST OOKS in the Manualey's History of English Value of Services of Services

"NIL DESPERANDUM." THE GREAT ENGLISH REMED!

The GREAT ENGLISH REMED!

for Nervous Debility and all Nervon
Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFI'
MEDICINE. This is the only remed
which has ever been known to per
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THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO

MEDICAL HALL II5 DUNDAS ST.

DR. MITCHELL. Office:—Medical Hall. 115 Dundas st. 2 Doors West of Horner & Somerville's City

I am off for My Holidays, as

### SCARROW'S A TRUNK & VALISE!

Retail at Wholesale Prices. Twent-five per cent. cheaper than anybody lise. Call and get your Trunks and Valises

SCARROW'S. 235 Dundas Street.

### CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1856. Memorial Windows and all SCANDRETT & CO. descriptions of Church and Domestic Glass in the best styles of Art. GROCERS

JOS, McCAUSLAND, 76 King St. West, Toronto.

FINANCIAL.

### THE ENGLISH SAVINGS CO.

North-East Corner of Dundas and Talbot Streets,

Will now accept deposits and pay interest at the rate of 5 and 5½ per cent. per annum,
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,
ard on Saturday to 9 P. M.
J. A. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

# THE

SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

EATON'S To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of from Toronto, manager. Five first-class dress makers and 3 apprenties wanted at Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make tonus at 6 or 6½ per cent., according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money wil consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Hunt's Block, Blehmond street second door south of King, west side.

### THE HOME

SAVINGS I. GIBBONS AND LOAN COMPANY

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq. Vice-Pres. and Fancy Dress Goods.

EUGENE O'KEEFE, ESQ. Vice-Pres. PATRICK HUGHES, ESQ. W. T. KIELY, ESQ. JOHN FOY, ESQ. JAMES MASON MANAGER.

Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most favoral le terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent. mission or expense.

EDW E. HARGREAVES S treet, London.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS

tapital, - \$1,000,000.
Subscribed, - \$600 000.
Paid Up, - \$500,000.
Reserve Fund, - \$38,000.
Total Assets, - \$720,009.
Money loaned on Real Estate at lowe rates of interest. Mortgages and Municip 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.

### PLAYING CARDS! LARGE

ASSORTMENT.

GOOD VALUE.

Prices Range from 10c. to \$1.25 per pack. ANDERSON'S

175 Dundas Street, OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

"THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND."—A collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve num-"LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOL -, NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly.

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### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

A Land League organizer was arrested at

A Land League organizer was arrested at Ballaghaderreen, county Mayo, on Monday, under the Coercion Act. London, July 26.—It is understood that owing to the unsettled state of Ireland it has been decided to maintain the military establishments at their present strength

establishments at their present strength some time longer.

Capt. Boycott and wife have returned to their residence at Loughmask.

Dublin, July 26—The doctor pronounces Boylan, a prisoner under the Coercion Act, in a dangerous state of health. His eyesight has greatly failed.

Dublin, July 28.—At a meeting of the Land League to night Redpath delivered a violent speech, in which he characterized Harcourt's statement that John Devoy was an agent of the League as a deliberate lie, and alluded to John Bright as a renegade. He only opposed the Fenian schemes ne, and alluded to John Bright as a Fene-gade. He only opposed the Fenian schemes in America because he did not see how it was possible to conquer England by a re-volution at present. Redpath concluded by calling Harcourt a liar, slanderer and coward, and Forster an infamous Quaker. oward, and Forster an infamous Quaker. In the House of Commons, Lord Ran-In the House of Commons, Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill (Conservative) gave notice of his intention to move, on the third reading of the Land Bill, a resolution that the Bill, being the result of a revolutionary agitation, encourages the repudiation of contracts, asd opposed to individual liberty, calculated to diminish the security of property and the prosperity of Ireland, and endanger her union with Great Britain. It is understood that the notice was given without con-ultation with

voting.

In the House of Commons the Committee's report on the Land Bill was considered. Parnell moved to add to clause forty-four a proviso that, whenever an action for rent is pending at the same time as an application for fixing indicial rent, the former shall be suspended until the

latter is determined. The Attorney-General for Ireland assent-

ed to the principle of the amendment.

Gladstone said the Government was considering the best form of introducing an amendment limiting the power of staying action, only so far as to prevent the sale of tenancy, and providing that the base had a said to the sale of tenancy, and providing that the clause should apply to every case where this form of action is brought. The Solicitor-General for Ireland sug-

gested that the amendment would come in better on clause 53, whereupon Parnell' amendment was withdrawn, and Parnell made an addition to clause 53, providing that whenever, within six months after the passage of the Bill, action for debt is brought or pending against a tenant, before or after application to fix the judicial rent, the Court should have the power to stay the sale under any writ of execution of tenancy until the termination of the proceedings on application. Carried amendment was withdrawn, and Parnell made an addition to clause 53, providing that whenever, within six months after the proceedings on application. Carried -209 to 76.

The clause of the Land Bill proposed by the attorney-General for Ireland, previd-ing that no Land Commissioner will be capable of sitting in the House of Commons during his tenure of office, was

agreed to.
London, July 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Randolph Churchill

the measure, but attacks against it were such as did not necessitate its defence.

Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) paid a high tribute to Mr. Gladstone.

A desultory discussion was continued by extremists amidst the evident impatience

the House. The Bill was finally read a third time, and passed by 200 to 14, the minority being exclusively Conservatives. The ma-jority of the Conservatives, and some Parnellites, including Parnell, abstained

Great Britain.

The Cunard steamer Malta, on her last trip, carried ten barrels of cement, which, it is alleged, contain infernal machines. It was harmless-looking black earth, and was promptly accepted as freight. The statement that Rossa's name was found in barrels is not credited. The names of the consignor and consignees may have been feeting. Anyone forwarding such goods. fictitious. Anyone forwarding such goods under false pretenses is liable to heavy punishment.
London, July 27.—It is stated that two

hours before the steamer Malta, c rrying the infernal machines, arrived at Liver-pool, the Home authorities received information from a well-known patriot, who makes Paris his headquarters, that ex-

plosives had been shipped.

London, July 27.—A Times despatch
says that after the explosives and mechsays that after the explosives and mechanism had been removed from the cement barrels the barrels were made up to appear as if undisturbed, and were left on the quay, but nobody claimed them. One thing is clear, either the consignors sent the machines with the pre-arranged purpose of having them seized, or there is utter disloyalty among the Irish people in

The barrels containing the infernal ma-chines which were seized at Liverpool were marked with a black cross, which attracted the attention of the Customs officers. One theory is that the affair is intended merely as a scare, and that the English agents in New York were deliberately informed of New York were deliberately informed of the intentions of the conspirators. Another theory is that the affair is instigated by the English agents maintained in America to watch the Fenians.

O'Donovan Rossa publishes a card saying that if the Fenians had sent the inferual machines to England more caution.

nal machines to England more caution would have been used. His circular would

would have been used. His circular would not be enclosed as an advertisement; and, that if such were sent by the Skirmishing Fand, they would not be sent to blow up steamers leaving American ports and carrying some of their dearest friends. New York, July 29.—O'Donovan Ressa is reported as saying that he paid \$90,000 out of the Skirmishing Fund for constructing a useless torpedo boat. He says the infernal machine scare was planned by an Irishman, who received \$10,000 from the Irishman, who received \$10,000 from the

British Consul-General for proving that the shipment had been made, and was pro-mised \$10,000 more when the English po-lice seized the explosives. The material in the machines was harmless and of no use, and cost the Irishman only \$40.

Turkey. Constantinople, July 27.—Midhat Pasha and all the others convicted of the murder of the late Sultan, except the two actual assassins and Izzet Pasha and Seyd Pasha, implicated in the crime, embarked on Monday for Elhedjaz, Arabia, where they re-main in exile for life.

France.

Paris, July 27.—The Chamber of Deputies rejected the Senate's amendments to the Compulsory Education Bill.

Paris, July 26.—The Senate to day discussed the estimates for Algeria. M. Ferry stated that Bou Amema had retreated to the desert; that affairs on the frontier were in a most satisfactory condition, and that it was the duty of Parliament to aid in suppressing a panic by informing the country that it might have perfect con-

country that it might have perfect confidence in the future.

Paris, July 26.—In the Chamber yesterday, St. Hilaire said he replied perfectly sincere to the British Government regarding Tunis. He regarded a good understanding with England essential for the interests of the two nations, and paramount interests of civilization and humanity.

Paris, July 29.—Advice from Tunis state that the climate is causing severe mortality among the French troops, who

mortality among the French troops, who are dying in large numbers from malarial fever. Other dispatches state that the

Great Britain. It is understood that the notice was given without con-ultation with the Conservative leaders, and against their their wishes. It is believed that if the resolution is pressed to a division, the regular Opposition will abstain from voting.

Thursday. Germany.

Berlin, July 27 .- The emigration returns of Bremen show that 77,303 persons left there for America during the first

half of 1881. Thus it would not be astonishing if by the end of the present year Germany lost 333,000 subjects. Afghanistan.

In the Commons Gladstone read a tele-gram confirming the defeat of the Ameer. He stated there was an Anglo-Indian force in the neighborhood of Candahar.

The Vicercy of India telegraphs that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been totally defeated at Kareziatta. All his baggage and eighteen guns were taken. The Khelat regiment and his Candahar horse deserted Ayoob Khan. The Ameer's general fled toward Cabul.

Ayoob turned the left flank of the

American. The President is now rapidly recover-

ing from the effects of the wound. Celia Schmidt and daughter were fatally burned at Brooklyn by the explosion of a keros-ne stove. Justice Nathan Clifford of the United Siates Supreme Court, died at Cornish,

Me., on Monday morning.

An examination of the Stark County,

Commons to-day Lord Kandolph Churchill, in an extravagant speech, moved his resolution on the third reading of the Land Bill.

Mr. Gladstone ridiculed Churchill, and powerfully justified the Bill. He said it would be unbecoming in him to eulogize the measure, but attacks against it were Canadian.

GUELPH, July 28th.-While working in a water-works trench to-day Daniel Dris-coll was killed by a length of piping falling in on him, breaking his neck and frac-turing his skull. Deceased was 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and six child-

Forest, July 23rd,-This morning a brakeman from Stratford named Jas. Red-man, while standing on the bumpers be-Parnellites, including Parnell, abstained from voting.

London, July 29.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Bill was read a first time, the second reading being fixed for Monday.

Great Britain.

diven two cars, accidentally slipped and got his foot badly crushed. He protests against having it amputated. It is said the tried to pull the pin out of the couplings with his feet.

St. John's Nid.—The American war by Vandelies appearance in Fortune.

shin Vandalia's appearance in Fortune Bay is regarded in political circles with some significance. The Vandalia leaves for Halifax on Wednesday. The rumor that trouble is likely between the American and Newfoundland fishermen on account of the payment of  $\mathcal{L}^{\dagger}$  5,000 by the British Government is unfounded.

To OUR MERCHANT FRIENDS.—When visiting London do not forget to call on Messrs. Bood, Watson & Co., of 102 Dundas street, and 101 Carling street, whose advertisement appears in another column. Their display of laces, frillings, corsets and ladies fixings generally is simply immense—far ahead of anything they have heretofore had, and far ahead of anything that they get credit for shewing unless from those who had been there to see. It would, of course, be useless for anyone but a merchant to go, as their business is but a merchant to go, as their business is strictly wholesale, and they will not quote prices to anyone outside of "the trade."

MARRIED. On the 25th inst., in Parkhill, by Rev. P. Corcoran, Joseph Dagan, Esq., to Miss Elsie Jardins, both of St. Mary's.

THE GREAT CONVENIENCE

of the NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY is that by the writing of one letter, making one by the writing of one letter, making one remittance, keeping one account, paying one freight or express charge, one can get any kind of goods wanted, and never pay more (generally less) than when ordering direct from the dealer. It also has facilities for transacting any private or pr business-matters needing personal and prompt attention. The advantages it offers in acting as your agent are more

THOMAS D. EGAN, New York Catholic Agency, 33 Barclay street, and 38 Park Place.

valuable than ever.

MILLINER WANTED. M ILLINER WANTED - FOR MRS. F. GALLENA, 148 Dundas St.

At Irish Benevolent Picnie Port Stanley, a lady's waterproof cloak. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

PETHICK & MCDONALD'S CLEARING SALE

CLOTHING

GENTS FURNISHINGS FALL IMPORTATIONS.

All Wool Tweed Pants FOR \$2.00.

PETHICK & MCDONALD

First Door North of City man, RICHMOND STA

MAYOR BEATTY.

In the subjoined paragraph will be found a con pliment to Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey: "Thursday evening last it happened we were on the passenger train that reached Washington at about set right and white stopping to usual engines a stlendid span of horseware was noticed upon the street some distance below the track, drawing their of whom was recognized by us until a hum passed through the car, and the name of Daniel F. Beatty, the Organ King, was with the familiarity of a household word, and in an instant many of the windows were holsted, as the passengers seemed intent upon getting a better view of the elegant turn-out of that well-known gentleman. The Mayor gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and removing his white silk hat bowed repeatedly to the occupants of the train. We do not note this fact as an advertisment but as a pleasure. By strict attention to business this comparatively young man has built up a business of celossal proportions, and is at present giving employment to as great a number of men, if not greater, than any private individual in the country. Enterprise is what we most admire, and whether

### CIVIC HOLIDAY!

To JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. Mayor of the City of London. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS
and Ratepayers of the City of London,
respectfully request Your Worship to proclaim WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August
next, a Civic Holiday, and your petitioners,
as in duty bound, will ever pray:

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### In accordance with the above requisition, I to hereby proclaim WEDNESDAY 10th of August Next, A CIVIC HOLIDAY.

and would most respectfully request the citizens to observe it as such. (Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL, MAYOR

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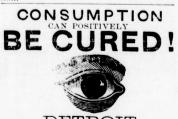
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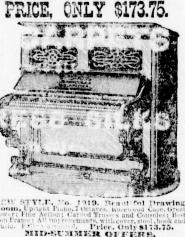
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THERE are Catholics as well as men and people call him a Cat within himself a full good works; that he things to do but to fin neighbors do not do The Catholic that wil scandalized at anothoften great need of lo own faults .- Catholic

THE fight now inte land over the harvest the farmers hold it ag hawks that are swood every yellow field? nell, at a meeting in cently told the farme ering the expenses th has thrown on then might be just as well harvest of 1882 before landlords any rent."-

THE Catholic Chur fore the New Testame She does not need t uses it only to confou who claim the Bible giver. The new Tes menting the Old Tes the establishment of Christ, but does not Christ said and di could not contain atl testant friends take u issued from the Chui it as pure, try to pro tain head is corrupt.-

A MANCHESTER O been complaining papers that at his ch cently been taught t of the Catholic En was followed by a year punishment; that t Eurydice was cause judgment from Hea pointment of Roman chaplains, and that dition of Ireland is England for the sp Irish Church, We the blowing up of t manifestation of Divi Manchester clergyr such pernicious doc

ENGLAND in her calling the attention States to alleged ex fernal machines, in injury to English pr cans will remember when England secr Southern Confedera went so far as to a government of Je doubt she remembe General Sherman to the sea, if she did n own business. The will be more honora the power of its gove trate all warlike and monstrations origin