

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 3.

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CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE assizes in Ireland have not produced anything to justify the loud cry of horror 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 in Ireland in the Land Bill, a great amount of discontent will soon disappear.—*London University.*

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 independence to stand its ground.—*Exchange.*

THE Bishop of Exeter objects to disestablishment, which, after all, is only natural. His reasons, however, for objecting are not cogent, at least to the unbigoted mind. He affirms that with disestablishment there will depart from the English character depth, sobriety, and steadiness. Not to waste time in examining whether the English character is already blessed with these qualities, it is difficult to see how the act of leaving Anglicanism to stand alone on its own feet will interfere either with depth, or sobriety, or steadiness in the people of this country. "As a religion," says Cardinal Manning, "Protestantism has ceased to exist." If so, to continue the Establishment is nothing less than a gigantic swindle.—*Univers.*

"If you want to know how the world will get along after you are gone, find a large, smooth mill-pond, and stick a fine smooth needle into it. Then pull out the needle, and see how much of a hole is left." Such is the sage advice given by one of those quaint American philosophers, who are miscalled humorists, but who have more philosophy in one of their pithy paragraphs than 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. Conkling, to-day withdrawn from public life! But yesterday and he was all potent in the proud Empire State, while in the nation he carried on his shapely shoulders, not a whole party perhaps, but Cesar and his fortunes. To-day he carries nothing but his disgrace, and still the machine runs smoothly as ever with a new engineer at the throttle-valve, while the world itself, to quote another solemn humorist, "revolves on the living head and in the body of the Church. Where Peter is there is the Rock on which the Church of Christ is built. He is as strong in the Catacombs as when swaying princes, as strong in prison or in exile as when aided by the temporal arm and ruling of a peaceful people of his own. All history shows this to be true as an historical fact, quite apart from belief in Christ or the teachings of revelation. And such a miracle of spiritual sway is unexampled and unknown out of the Church. If the papacy is the infamous assumption and imposture that its enemies declare it to be, there has surely been ample time to discover, expose and unmask it. The matter then frets not Catholics but non-Catholics, who from the time

of the pagan persecutions of the early centuries of the Christian era down to the modern persecutions of our own day, have bent their chief energies to the destruction of the Christian Church in its head, and why should they not, why do they not destroy it? Everything is on their side; arms, wealth, power, whatever human nature counts on to effect its purposes. But there is One against them who they forget—God. His everlasting word stands to mock and rebuke their mightiest efforts, and just as they deem their purpose accomplished they witness with dismay the Pope, it may be Pius, it may be Gregory, it may be Leo, speaking to the Catholic world with the recognized voice of the divine Founder of the Church who founded it unto perpetuity.—*Catholic Review.*

"A RESIDENT in Rome," who corresponds with the *London Times*, has been sojourning and concealing himself in the Pope's private apartments listening to the Holy Father's audible soliloquies, loud dreams, and private consultations with his most confidential advisers. Else how could he ever be able, unless he dreamt or invented it himself, to furnish the following spicy piece of information:

"I have sufficient grounds for believing that had all gone quietly, the Pope would have taken the occasion he desires for terminating his imprisonment, and that the arch-hearing procession was organized by the old radicals 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.*

What we have little doubt that whatever 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 disc omnes* is often a good rule, and the testimony of an intelligent gentleman interested in the progress of his child and frank enough to conceal nothing that ought to be known, even through charity, may be taken as expressing a volume. Therefore, without disclosing our own approval of what we had seen at the commencement, or in the halls, where specimens of the pupils' art and handiwork were shown, the question was put "what, Mr. Rorke, is your experience in this convent?" Has it improved your child? The answer was most emphatic: "Most certainly it has; it is a good school, and they attend to their business." If our correspondent wants to know whether convent training is valuable from a secular or domestic point of view, let him put a similar question to some parent whose child has been trained in a 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 greatly the minds of men, especially of men who profess to regard the papacy as an inflexible assumption of power over minds and hearts. Strange to say, it troubles Catholics less than any other class of persons. Catholics may feel anxious about the future of the faith in certain regions and countries; in France, for instance, or in Italy just now. But as regards the future of the papacy they have not a shadow of doubt or hesitation. And the reason for this calm confidence is very plain and very sufficient. It is faith in God, in his words. Christ founded the papacy to exist through all time till the end of the world. His word and promise on this score are the plainest and least mistakable possible. He did not attach the office of the papacy to any particular clime, or place or city. He did not say it should abide forever in Jerusalem, or Antioch, or Rome. He simply said it should abide, and He with it in the person of the living head and in the body of the Church. Where Peter is there is the Rock on which the Church of Christ is built. He is as strong in the Catacombs as when swaying princes, as strong in prison or in exile as when aided by the temporal arm and ruling of a peaceful people of his own. All history shows this to be true as an historical fact, quite apart from belief in Christ or the teachings of revelation. And such a miracle of spiritual sway is unexampled and unknown out of the Church. If the papacy is the infamous assumption and imposture that its enemies declare it to be, there has surely been ample time to discover, expose and unmask it. The matter then frets not Catholics but non-Catholics, who from the time

whose ancestors have been Catholics for generations back. With the gift of faith, it is the same as worldly goods. He who has struggled hard to obtain riches, knows their value and appreciates them, while he who has inherited a fortune from wealthy forefathers, does not understand its value and is frequently reckless with it. A convert prizes the faith that has dawned upon his mind after the clouds of doubt shall have passed away. The Catholic whose faith may have been instilled into his mind and heart by a good mother fails to note any transition from darkness to light, and thus does not value the latter at its true worth.—*Catholic Columbian.*

The following item about the young Dr. Tyng, who it was at one time feared, would be tempted to write a book in defence 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 usual nowadays."

The desire to make money is very usual nowadays, 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 pay, looked toward life insurance as a means of securing quicker returns. In fact, Dr. Tyng, with a noble frankness extraordinary in his cloth, concluded that he could not serve God and Mammon, and carrying his "moral heroism" to its utmost limits, he openly went over to Mammon, leaving his own parish in the most melodramatic manner, on any member of his congregation who should approach him in the way of his ministry. He will have found himself "sold." The truth is, that, for a young man, the Protestantism is not a mere theological novelty, and this, with Messrs. Beecher and Talmage in the field, is not an easy matter. Dr. Tyng, "the moral hero," who forsakes the pulpit for the life-insurance business, has the courage of his opinions. The pulpit will not miss him, and, if members of other ministries could be induced to follow his example and start lightning rod and book agencies, the weakness of the Protestant ministry would not lend so many subjects for jests 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 Longford Chief Justice May had to tell the grand jury that there were but three cases for trial, and the general condition of the country was most satisfactory. Nevertheless, 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 be seen by the Home-Rule agitator while it suited his purpose; he now wants to make out that crime and outrages reign supreme in Ireland.—*New York Tribune.*

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 on 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 Government 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 Elsie 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 congratulate the young lady on the happy event of entering the one true fold of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* says that the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Elder has received an official letter from Cardinal Simeoni,

with a copy of the Roman decree, announcing that henceforth the Diocese of Nashville is to belong to the Province of Cincinnati instead of that of St. Louis, as heretofore.

On Sunday, June 12th, the entire parish of Cantriddin, in the Barony Jurra, 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 Rait, who is thus restored to his flock. The joy of the people is very great.

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 tomb 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 pilgrimage to the sacred shrine.

MR. REDPATH IN IRELAND.

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

CLOSTARY, July 2.
My dear Sir,—I regret that I cannot accept the invitation to attend the meeting to be held at the Rotunda, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. I am receiving, daily, from every province in Ireland, as well as from England and Scotland, many and most cordial invitations to make speeches on the Irish Land Question; but neither my health nor my duties will permit me yet to yield to these tempting solicitations. I find that I can no longer depend on a "long lease" of my life; that I have no "sixty of tenure"; that I hold my life, now, as a "career-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 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 penniless and working men of Ireland endure under the rusty and blood-crust-ed pretext of "enforcing the laws" and "maintaining order,"—inquiries framed into statutes,—and the "peace" that tells of the death of freedom.

As an American citizen I could not find words 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 met with an American General, their guest, Haynan—because he had ordered a woman to be whipped,—and, then, themselves, send out soldiers and armed constables 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 champions of human rights, for such pomes of office postage as the tawdry dignity of the "Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster," or the paltry authority (fit only for a paltry soul to wield), vested in the "Chief Secretary for Ireland," of sending Kilmarnock illustrious patriots, the lynch-boys of their day, to the gallows;—worthy to excite, 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 Rotunda so warm, that he would be forced, to prevent him from catching a cold,—to wear an blanket to 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 Kilmarnock; and there I could be of no service, as Ireland has need not of martyrs but of vindictors.

But I wish your words to 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 irremovable courage; proud of their unshakable fidelity to their principles and their leaders. If they will bear in mind and act on the sacred saying—"He that endureth 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 landlord's 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 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 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 the priests of Ireland to maintain the good fight for land, and liberty for the people,

even if every civil leader shall be thrust into jail or forced into exile.

Ever yours truly,

JAMES REDPATH.

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 subject of landlord evictions in Ireland, from which we take following extracts. Of the 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 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 people 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:—"There have been great changes in Ireland since my last visit here. There are not so many Land League meetings held, and I notice that the tone of the speeches, as a rule, has been greatly modified. Not one of the conspicuous leaders of last Autumn is in the field to-day. Those 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 1,500 Land League Branches in active operation. Not one has been disbanded. 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 Autumn. A thousand local leagues, at least, have been established since September. The priests have joined the movement in large numbers since Autumn. Only one high ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Dublin, has assumed an open attitude of opposition to the League. His authority prevents the priests of his archdiocese from taking any active part in the agitation, but it neither destroys their secret sympathy, nor has it the slightest influence on the people here or elsewhere throughout Ireland. In different parts of Ireland, last Autumn, when the action of the Archbishop of Dublin was spoken of, the common answer that I received, both from priests and people, 'Sure there never has been a patriot Archbishop of Dublin since St. Lawrence O'Toole.' It is a common expression to-day in Dublin, of which St. Lawrence O'Toole is the patron saint. The other prelates,—and especially the Archbishop of Cashel—who have taken a conspicuous position in favor of the agitation, have greatly strengthened their hold on the affections of the people. If Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary associates, on their return from their duties in London, should be arrested and sent to Kilmarnock 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."

EVICTIOMS IN IRELAND.
"Eviction papers are falling thick 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 repellent; 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 roadsides. In 1859 there were nearly 3,000 persons evicted; in 1864, 6,200; in 1870, over 10,000. The population of Ireland, which was nearly 9,000,000 within the memory of men still 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! During 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, 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 charity!"—*N. Y. Irish American.*

Sometimes subjects of not absorbing interest may have their attractiveness heightened by the ornamentation of language, as the beauty of the cup enhances that of the wine.

Written for The Record.

The Indians. There I saw a stern, pitiless fate, A wild and a soft life decay; A weary shore, a transient joy, A cold and a sunless day!

ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

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

TO ALL THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATEs, ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN GRACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

LEO XIII., POPE.

VENERABLE BROTHERS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEEDICTION.

That long and most mischievous warfare, carried on against the Divine authority of the Church, has reached the point whither it tended; that is to say, it has put in danger all human society, and particularly civil government, when once the minister public weal, and this particularly, has happened in this, our age, especially for popular passions, deny more boldly now than before, any power whatever in government; and such is the prevailing licence and so frequent are seditions and insurrections that not only is obedience refused to those who administer public affairs, but no sufficiently adequate protection seems to be left them.

FAMILY PRINCIPLES.

Forests of Alabama. The woods of circumstances if with my family in the space of a few days, has often sought to throw off the yoke of authority, never has he been able, however, to get to where he might obey no more. Necessity itself requires that some should be rulers in every association and community of men; lest society going without a government or head should go to pieces, and fall to attain the end for which it was organized.

people, without any opposition or repugnance to Catholic doctrine, but by the choice of the ruler is designated, but the rights of government are not conferred; and power is not given, but it is determined by whom it is to be wielded.

But touching political government, the Church rightly teaches that it proceeds from God; for she finds this clearly attested by the Holy Scriptures and the monuments of Christian antiquity, and, besides, no doctrine can be conceived, which is more agreeable to reason or more conducive to the welfare of both rulers and people.

Indeed, the books of the Old Testament establish plainly in many places the fact that the source of human power is in God. By me kings reign, by me princes rule, and the mighty decree justice.

The fathers of the Church devoted themselves zealously to the profession and propagation of the 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 that they ought to appear quite correct and true even to those who follow reason alone as a guide.

With these doctrines protecting the State, every cause or desire of sedition is taken away; the honor and security of rulers and the repose and well being of States will be assured. Likewise the dignity of citizens is best consulted for; it is being given to them to return in their very obedience that which is agreeable to man's excellence.

divine gift or benefit. Hence, it will need be that citizens submit to, and obey princes as God, not so much from dread of punishments as reverence of majesty, and not for the sake of flattery as for the conscientious claims of duty.

Wherefore, be subject of necessity, not only for wrath but also for conscience sake. And the celebrated passage of Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, on the same subject, is in harmony herewith: Be ye subject, therefore, to every human creature for God's sake, whether it be to the King as excelling, or to governors sent by God for the punishment of evil doers, and those that are, are ordained from God.

The only case wherein men are bound to obey, is if anything plainly repugnant to the natural or divine laws should be demanded of them; for it is impious alike to command and perform anything that is against the law of nature or God's will.

And in order that justice may be preserved in government, it is of very great moment that who rule States should understand that political power is not devised for the profit of any individual whatever, and that public affairs must be administered for the advantage of those who are connected with the charge, not of those to whom the charge is committed.

With these doctrines protecting the State, every cause or desire of sedition is taken away; the honor and security of rulers and the repose and well being of States will be assured. Likewise the dignity of citizens is best consulted for; it is being given to them to return in their very obedience that which is agreeable to man's excellence.

The Church has always acted so that the Christian form of authority should be not only engraved in the minds of the people, but also manifested in their public life and manners. So long as the reigns of government were held by Pagan Emperors, who were prevented by superstition from rising to that form of government which we have sketched, they were 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.

Those who 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 these rights is vested.

No truer or more useful doctrine can be found than this. For the authority of State rulers, in this is a sort of communication of the divine power, immediately acquired a dignity greater than human; for that reason, not that impious and very absurd dignity formerly sought by pagan emperors claiming divine honors, but true and solid, and that coming from a certain

number of enemies were wont to decrease. You have fewer enemies now because of the multitude of Christians, having Christians in almost all the cities of nearly all the States. There is, also, signal evidence in the same matter in the Epistle to Diognetus which establishes the fact that the Christians were accustomed at that period not only to obey the laws, but that they were bound to do by the laws.

After States had Christian princes, the Church was still more emphatic in proving and declaring how much holiness there is in the authority of those who ruled; whence it happened, that when people thought of authority, the image of a sacred majesty presented itself which excited a greater reverence and love for rulers.

And in fact, there was peace and sufficient prosperity while friendship and harmony existed between the two powers. If the people in their agitations, became guilty of crimes, their authority and instruction to shun forbidden acts and conspiracies, and have nothing to do with sedition; and let them understand that it is for God's sake they obey those who rule over them, and that their submission is reasonable, and their obedience generous.

On the contrary, the teachings upon political power invented by modern persons have already brought men great afflictions, and it is to be feared that they entail extreme evils in the future. For, to refuse to God's authority, by sudden tumults, the right of governing is nothing less than the sheer political authority of its finest glory, and cut away the nerve of its strength.

In order that our hope may be firmer, let us call to our aid the reverence and protection of the Virgin Mary, the great Mother of God, the help of Christians, and guardian of the human race; of Saint Joseph, her most chaste spouse, in whose patronage the Universal Church confides so much; of Peter and Paul, the Princes of the Apostles, the guardians and champions of the Christian 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 Apostolic Blessing in the Lord.

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

CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Tortures of Thirst Endured by Priests and Sisters.

Str-I arrived at El Obeid, the chief city of Cordofan, on the 5th of the present month. I have been astonished to find a new church considerably larger and finer than the house of the governor, which is looked upon here as a wonder.

Hence we ought to consider that the Roman Pontiff served conspicuously the common weal, because they were careful to curb the haughty and restless minds of Reformers, and quite often by showing how dangerous they are even to civil society. Let us recall here the memorable counsel of Clement VII. to Ferdinand, the King of Bohemia and Hungary. In this matter of faith your dignity and your interest are comprised, seeing that the faith cannot be overturned without unsettling the wreck of your own affairs.

At El Obeid there are a great many people who would send their children to school, but one must first build schools, and, again, there is not enough water, or it is exceedingly dear. In the meantime the good is not done. It would be possible to overcome all these obstacles by the creation of wells large enough to contain the necessary water for quenching thirst, for washing linen and repairing the houses, would cost a considerable sum.

Wherefore, your work, venerable brethren, will be eminently useful and quite salutary, if you use with yourselves the zeal and all the talents which, by God's gift are in your service, to ward off the perils and inconveniences of human society. Take care and see that these teachings of the Catholic Church respecting power and the duty of obedience be unceasingly put before men's minds, and diligently applied in the regulation of their lives.

When water for drinking is scarce, 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 are about 15, 20, and 25 francs according to the months. The greater power the sun has.

When water for drinking fails, water to wash one's hands and face is out of the question. Happy are the missionaries and nuns when they have preserved in their wash-basin the water used the day before, and more than once.

And when the lines of the missionaries, nuns, and children—boys and girls—have to be washed, the expenses of water is double for that week.

What has not been done last year must be done this year under pain of having the water inside the rooms as well as in the street, and of seeing the houses crumble away.

LET ME PRAY FIRST.

A sweet and intelligent little girl was passing quietly through the streets of a certain town, a short time since, when she came to a spot where several boys were amusing themselves by the dangerous practice of throwing stones.

And when the lines of the missionaries, nuns, and children—boys and girls—have to be washed, the expenses of water is double for that week.

What has not been done last year must be done this year under pain of having the water inside the rooms as well as in the street, and of seeing the houses crumble away.

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The Catholic Record
 Published every Friday morning at 428 Richmond Street.
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ADVERTISING RATES.
 Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in non-pallet 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 Tuesday morning.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
 Publisher and Proprietor.
LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.
 Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
 Office of "The Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1881.

FATHER FABER'S POSTHUMOUS WRITINGS.

Our readers will pardon us for indulging 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, 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 will 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 heads, "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 tibi quod non ornabit*, 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 Night," "The land beyond the Sea,"

"O Come and mourn with me awhile," "The Precious Blood," are 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 for 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 appreciate 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 left us an example which is ably summed up in the words of his biographer: *He served Jesus out of love.*" The *London Catholic Register*, too, pays him the following graceful tribute: "There is throughout Father Faber's writings such a genuine, earnest, honest tone of practical piety, that the reader who would not be charmed with them must be indeed difficult to please. To a good Catholic their perusal must be like one of our very best books of spiritual reading; to a non-Catholic their effect must be to increase greatly his reverence for the Church. In a word, *good cannot fail to come of 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 dignitaries of 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 represents to us the mind and the preaching of St. Bernard and St. 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 may be."*

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 heart disease. Requiescat in pace.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for parents and guardians to select an institution for the education of their children or wards. It is with an increased pleasure that we notice the interest taken 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 every branch of human learning are 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 traditional system of instruction adopted within the walls of well-nigh all the educational establishments of the country, it has come to our notice 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 by him on the occasion of the grand re-union of former students of the College of Ottawa, remarked on this question: "It is a subject of regret 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, the committee of letters expressed their displeasure at the present system, and proposed, besides other things, a more extensive application to mathematics and the physical sciences. Need we speak of hopes frequently manifested both by the clergy of our church, and the rulers of our country, that some one of our institutions would take a step in the right direction? "Speak to those," continues the orator above quoted, "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 this step has been taken, and in no 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 quarters, not such commendations as fall from the lips of an enthusiastic audience 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 confined to English-speaking and English educated teachers. It would be highly interesting for us to open the prospectus or programme of studies followed 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 educat on 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 field of education in this country, and that we wish to see the number of its students increase during the coming year, thereby to satisfy a want long since felt by the Catholic English-speaking population of this country.

The census of Ireland, which was 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 Catholics, 32,328 Churchmen, and 12,145 Presbyterians.

"COMMON SENSE."

A PROTESTANT contemporary quotes an article on Irish affairs from the New York Observer, and styles it a common-sense view of the situation in that country. Here is some of the common sense:—"Even the priests, with here and there an exception, though giving encouragement to lawlessness, take care not to make themselves amenable to the law." When men give encouragement 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 I precious little justice. Another sample of New York Observer common-sense is the following:—"Really the case seems almost hopeless, and one of the worst elements in the desperation is, that the real rulers of the Irish people are the British priests, who will never permit them to settle down into willing and obedient subjects of Protestant England." It has often been claimed by colporteurs that the people of Lower Canada are ruled by the priests. If this is the case, how does it happen that the people in that part of Her Majesty's 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 Church as a conservative element. This paper was some time since notoriously anti-Catholic in its views. The expression of opinion given below is therefore all the more remarkable: "It is a noticeable and gratifying fact that some of the earliest and strongest expressions of horror at the crime of the assassination and of sympathy and hope for its victim have come from the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. One of the highest dignitaries of that church, the Archbishop of Baltimore, has issued a special pastoral on the subject, directing that prayers and other religious services shall be 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 himself in the land," and, extending his view beyond the immediate case, speaks of the crime as an illustration of "the mischief of which a single individual is capable when he has 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 of modern society were arrayed against her, and since he wrote that vitality has been perhaps more impressively manifested than ever before. What is the secret of this great fact, so puzzling and discouraging to the minds of men? The fanatic Protestant account for it on the theory that "the devil takes care of his own;" the pious Roman Catholic regards it as the fulfilment of Christ's promise to be with His church all days, even to the consummation of the world. Without attempting to controvert either of these views, or 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 the 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. Liberty unrestrained by authority runs rapidly into licence; authority without liberty soon becomes despotism. We live in "a progressive age" and the whole tendency of our modern civilization is to destroy the balance, to exalt liberty and to belittle authority. There have been periods in the past when society has obeyed the same tendency and has carried the principle of liberty to excess, and experience has shown that every such excess is followed by a reaction in which all the conservative elements of society unite for self-preservation. Now the Roman Catholic 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 circumstances 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 pestilential 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 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 theological, 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 bear of his final downfall will do well to take this factor into account.

In referring to the inroads made

by Mormon missionaries in Protestant and bible-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 virtue, 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 get no recruits, in the others many. No less than seven hundred of them were landed in New York last week. Will some believer 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 *Dunsmuir's* connumerators, it is one of these 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 journalists. We make place with positive pleasure for the criticism, 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 the Western parts of our country. He finds too much shooting and too little regard 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 rosy 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 friendship between the great "special correspondent" 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 systems will receive from it. We do not speak of the irritation it may arouse in Americans' minds. We refer to the failure of European readers to appreciate those peculiar governmental arrangements and those artificial limitations of responsibility which characterize our American systems. 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 remotest 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 hear of no exceptional information, read Dr. Russell's letters, they will judge of the situation as they would of disorder in Calcutta or Gascony. They will say, "What are Mr. Garfield and his associates about, to permit such a state of things? They will 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 on the Texas frontier."

To understand such a state of things as exists in America, English readers must go 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 such a state of things as that of Northumberland was the Bretwalds who exercised 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, and in the other end of it might find themselves altogether powerless to prevent or punish. So long as the local lines were lines which limited responsibility for public order, the nominal ruler of the whole island could hardly interfere for the efficient protection of his own subjects. Out of that primitive and unsatisfactory condition England emerged by process of natural growth. The national authority grew stronger; that of the local 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 in our fundamental law arrangements which belonged to the colonial condition of America, and have no fitness to what the country is.

Our criminal law is enacted and enforced, not by one legislature and one executive, 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 domain, is not able to defend its citizens in the exercise of those duties which it requires of them. Its citizens are driven away from the ballot-box it establishes for national elections, and murdered for the exercise of their discretion in voting for Congressmen and for a President; but 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 admitted by even the newspapers of that State. That lawlessness was brought home to the people of this city not long ago by the unprovoked and unpunished murder of a Philadelphia actor, who visited it 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, known to the public for years past in that civilized Commonwealth, 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 earmarks which showed its resemblance to what they had been doing for years past with impunity.

There is but one road out of this sad 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 soon 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 ourselves 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 lawbreakers. These 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 week was robbed. This evil is localizing and suppressing. They are thwarted at every step by the escape of the rogues across the lines which defines State jurisdiction, and by the necessity of appealing to the 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 national traditions will give way to this demand. Dr. Russell has done us good service by his criticism.

We look forward with confidence 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 mission conducted 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 words:

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 Catholic newspapers—less than one-fourth of the secular papers extant—they 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 two-pence a copy for a fourth of the weekly and annual issue—to subsidize the secular press, and leave meanwhile, to a great extent, the law Catholic papers extant to a struggling existence. Many take a Catholic work and do not pay for it at all, or not until after years of forgetfulness, trying to the proprietors. Tens of thousands receive no Catholic journal whatever. They impose on the generosity of others by borrowing journals they themselves ought to have and pay for, allowing to be 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 religion. O, my people, who 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 rebel you and endeavor to blacken your race and your religion. But so far you have paid them for doing so, or, if not precisely for that, they have been fattening on your money and

gloating over your bl which you strengthen that strike you and your inter ground. They sympath canies of your race at h They side with the tyrannically evicted many a friends, and have throw world. And you say men who do so! They five system of godless lead your dear children His Church, from heav and you do not resent thousands to have the w and you call that r word, at least in work. (continued the rev. time to change your subsidizing your enemies support your friends. Catholic journals. Plus before his happy death, bishops of the Catholic w the circulation of good among their dioceses a ful thing. Leo. XIII. in telling us that the c catholic journals amongst present circumstances is

EDITORIAL.

The Irish Land Bill House of Commons Lords will do with i seen.

A DESPATCH dated July, says that the fa estate of Macnamara have received letter them with death if Macnamara has also with death by any o

The Toronto Telegra truth in a very manner in a late doubtless a fact that would evince a war for Ireland the effect people would be b years Ireland has been the reigning sovereign of the blood as i colony to be avoided of the finest countries

LARGE quantities of some infernal mach recently been discovere Mainly blame Americ importing them, who incline to the opinio ernment and the po about these things the Certain it is that the capable of resorting however contemptible justify their barbaric wards the Irish tena

We thank our Christian *Guardian* extended to visit the meeting and regret ourselves of the trip, many of the gentle promoted these meet and believe good res But we hold a cont our conclusions are references made in papers to these out ings. The United referring to camp "There is a mingling corner-lots, of hy financial speculation work and study, and gallantry, that at least, suggestive of tian piety."

The London, Eng has made a new c detriment of Ireland found out that the boys" in some of Well, what desperat resorted to by the b little the fair fam They have time and to make the outsid that Irishmen are a graded people. Th sharply taken to t disregard for truth's serious of this n have now been co to the corners of t to find an excuse fo

The corner boy n tation which flour every country in t dare say in o greater perfection where the *Telegra* Here in Canada w friend gatherings quite as formidable us are to be t For an unscrupul Press commend us don, England.

By CABLE we lea astical quarrel has now growing out of ing quarrel betw and liberal wings The standard of and faith of catechism are the Liberals wish so as to do away of infant damnat tion and verba Bible, while the hold that these de preserved. At a of the Free Chu

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.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Irish Land Bill has passed the House of Commons. What the Lords will do with it remains to be seen.

A DESPATCH dated the 30th of July, says that the farmers upon the estate of Macnamara, Bedfordshire, have received letters threatening them with death if they pay rent.

The Toronto Telegram tells a plain truth in a very straightforward manner in a late issue:—"It is doubtless a fact that the Queen would evince a warmer sympathy for Ireland the effect upon the Irish people would be beneficial."

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.

We thank our cotemporary the Christian Guardian for the invitation extended to visit the Grimspy 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.

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 baffle the fair fame of that country.

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.

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

A TORONTO Methodist paper says, in referring to the notorious Gavazzi, "May the grand old man be long spared to his beloved Church." What particular church does the "grand old man belong to?"

The Methodists are very ambitious. They have actually been making efforts to obtain a following even in Ireland. They have set their hearts on the Emerald Isle.

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.

OS arriving in Tunis, Mgr. Sutter, 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."

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QUEBEC LETTER.

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

Our newspaper literature has received a valuable accession in the appearance 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.

Several miraculous cures are reported as having been effected at the famous shrine of LA BONNE STE. ANNE of Beauport. Strict measures will, however, have to be adopted to prevent the recurrence of some disgraceful scenes which have lately taken place, owing to the rivalry of steamboat owners and crews, and also to prevent the overcrowding of the boats.

The Shippers' Society dispensed with their usual parade this year. Instead, the Catholics of the various sections—they are the majority—attended special Masses in their respective churches in the churches of their respective localities.

The sum of \$35,000 has been missing in La Banque for some time back. There is a difference of opinion between three of the officials as to whose possession it was lost. The Admiral and officers of the French fleet have subscribed \$103 in aid of the fire sufferers.

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

The following is Mr. George Stewart, Jr.'s appreciation 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.

THE MARYLED ARCHBISHOP. Drogheda, Sunday.—To-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.

Before proceeding to give, however inadequately, an idea of the sacred and most impressive proceedings of the day, a few words briefly descriptive of the new church may not be out of place. The design provides for a third century Gothic building, comprising nave, aisles, transept, side chapel and tower. The entire length will be 155 feet by 66 across the nave and aisles, and 91 across the transept.

The Earl of Fingal, who subsequently laid the foundation-stone of the new church, Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M. P., and Mr. DeLangham, M. P., were amongst the congregation in St. Peter's.

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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.

and upon their lips—the name of Oliver Plunkett, who by the heroism he displayed at Tyrone 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 asserted her rights as an independent nation in 1641.

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DEVOTION TO MARY THE GREAT GIFT OF JESUS.

There is much in the world to make us sad; 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 glory to God, and more and more help to the church, because millions upon millions of souls, in every clime and of every blood, are daily growing in the deep reverence and the deeper love of the Immaculate Mother of God? O, that the days were longer, and would pass more slowly, that we might fill them fuller of that sweet enthusiasm for Jesus, whose natural outburst is devotion to His dearest Mother!

1. The gifts 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—the way it makes us love Him and love ourselves (before Him). 11. The gifts of Jesus. 1. A peculiar sweetness in receiving gifts from Jesus. 2. He has one gift, an immense 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, 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 we 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. 1. As would make us love Himself most. 2. As would make us love Him. 3. As would most honor His Mother. 4. As would be most advantageous to ourselves. 5. As would make Him love us most. All these things are combined in the love of Mary.

What an intense joy it is in any way to resemble Jesus! How then ought we to cultivate and multiply this heavenly grace of loving Mary. O happy soul who have it, happier you who greatly prize it, happier 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 touch of God, the golden prophecies of a happy death, the cheerful securities of a joyous judgment are upon you. Happy, happy you! God be praised for your abundant 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!

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 repentance in heaven—else when we see Mary we shall wish we had known her better, prayed to her oftener, and loved her more; for we shall see brighter 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 Fusilier 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 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 Engineer by the Chairman of the Board of Works to call for tenders at once for the 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 is placed at 10 cents.

Chas. E. Gooding, charged with feloniously taking money from registered letters, has been remanded until August 25th. It is understood the Postmaster 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 him extradited.

The White Cloth on the Arms of the Cross.

When the old Romans attacked a city it was their custom to set up a white flag at the city gate. If the garrison surrendered while the white flag was up, the city was spared. If they did not surrender, a black flag was run up and every man was put to the sword.

Lost a Boy.

He went from the old home hearstone
Only two years ago,
A laughing, frolicsome 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 today,
But this is not the dear fellow
We missed and sorely miss;
Tall as the man he calls father,
With a man's look in his face,
Is he who takes by the heartstone
The lost boy's olden place.

We miss the laugh that made music
Whenever the lost boy went,
This man has a smile that winsome,
His eyes have a grave intent;
We know he is thinking the counting
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, thoughtful face;
And yet comes back the longing
For the boy we must have missed,
Whom we saw at the heartstone
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 but 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 accounts of the general air of thrift and industry that pervade these. 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 exertions of Mr. Dillon O'Brien, Mr. John Sweetman, a wealthy gentleman from County Meath, Ireland, became 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 organized the Irish-American Colonization Company, with a capital of \$500,000. Thirty thousand acres of land were purchased in the Township of Currie, and here a flourishing colony has already been planted. Each family gets eighty, a yoke of oxen, a cart, a plow, and other implements of husbandry, as well as household 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 states that the population of Minnesota will be appreciably increased next year through the exertions of the Irish-American Colonization and the Catholic Colonization societies and that the influx of large numbers of families well skilled in farming can not fail to largely increase the agricultural products of the State.

TRUTH AND POETRY FROM A METHODIST (CLERGYMAN).

Rev. V. M. Simmons, pastor of the Methodist church in Holyoke, Massachusetts, preached a sermon on the assassination of the President to his congregation on Sunday, July 10, in the course of which he had the Christian manhood to say: "Towns, cities, villages, societies, and longues, corporations, conventions and churches have joined to say, 'God save the President,' while the crowned heads of the Old World have made haste to respond most devoutly to our prayer, 'Amen.' Even Roman Catholic prelates have made official proclamations of their share in our sorrow. Never was there a more beautiful pastoral written than that which, three days ago, the Archbishop of Baltimore sent forth to the faithful of his diocese, calling on them to deprecate our calamity and to pray that the wounded President may be spared. And to-day we see in these our churches have been veiled with the utterances of the new meaning, put by the assassin's bullet, into the litany of the saints. It does seem to me that now we should forego our way to our cheap talk of danger to liberties because of the presence of a few Irishmen. They are here by our invitation. They have labored for us. In our dark days they fought for us, and now, in the time of sudden sorrow, they have prayed for us. They have more than ever a 'divine right' to call our hands, our institutions, our churches, our honor their honor, and our freedom their home. And we have new right to deny to them any privilege of American citizenship. Birth, labor, blood, prayer, these make our heritage their own and forever. No man and no nation, in danger, if there be any, imperiling our nation, will be looked for in vain among the common people. Our love of ease and honor, our purse-proud snobbishness, our separation from the Plymouth Rock principles on which our forefathers founded the nation; our lawlessness and luxury and licentiousness; these, the privileges of the upper classes, these in our republic, as in ancient Rome, are the sources of our danger and the evils that threaten our overthrow."

SALUTING PRIESTS.

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 respect in some of our people, and the impression the priest received was that these weaklings were ashamed of this courtesy, which may often be represented as an act of faith.

Well we pity the Catholic who is ashamed to recognize his clergyman; and that that cannot be raised to the priest is glad 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 supposition, and be gratified you had the opportunity 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 a clergyman be a deacon could so far forget Christian courtesy as to fail to acknowledge a respectful salute—Catholic Universe.

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 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, but after a long and manly struggle succeeded in getting the mastery of himself, and does not drink. That is virtue. Yet the world prizes the one because he never drank; and though it applauds the other for conquering his appetite, remembers the time when it seemed 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 holding into this world bad 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 control and conquer them, they deserve the highest praise. The more fortunate are 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 THEIR PEOPLE.

The correspondent of the Freeman, writing from Crosskeys, County Cavan, says: "Today, for the second time, this village 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 Hussars, all under the command of Mr. French, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Neill, R. M.'s, were engaged in protecting the sub-sheriff, Mr. Towley, and the bailiffs. During the past few days both the military and police had contributed out of their own pockets 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.

In the excitement and fear caused by the recent severe thunderstorms the people generally have been asking if there any security in lightning rods. Another question, whose safety or danger is caused by them. It was decided, under the circumstances, to submit to the public a complete and satisfactory chapter on lightning rods. The "Scientific" Bulletin is healthy for an ordinary person other than an Alderman to read. The "Scientific" Bulletin is healthy for an ordinary person other than an Alderman to read. The "Scientific" Bulletin is healthy for an ordinary person other than an Alderman to read. The "Scientific" Bulletin is healthy for an ordinary person other than an Alderman to read.

Situations.

WANTED—A RELIABLE CATHOLIC MAN of fair business capacity, to travel in section of a wire-rope, and a commission to an active man. References: Rev. Canon, St. Michael's, 31 Broadway, New York.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hill, 4, Abou Rook, Richmond, near the corner of Richmond Street, London, Ontario. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Secy.

Professional.

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DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT-LAW, Office—No. 55 Dundas Street, London.

Dispepsia and Piles. Gentlemen: For more than thirty years I have been a great sufferer from dispepsia and piles. I have been frequently under medical treatment, and have tried the various preparations which have been recommended to me, but received no permanent relief. In January last I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and after taking three bottles of it I became perfectly cured of the dispepsia and piles; and my general health is now all that I can desire it to be. MILTON DAGGETT, No. 12 Essex Street, Boston.

DR. J. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Chees Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 20 York St. 1 ly

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE! IN THE CITY of London, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellent chance for an energetic R. M. or Catholic man. For particulars address: P. O. Box 28, Simcoe, Ont.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have understood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Read the following and be convinced.—Thomas Robinson, Farham 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 Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Stafford, P. Q. writes—"I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I had used it since with the best effect. 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. Mayhew, Merchant, Wakefield, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Electric Oil, and I am pronounced by the public to be one of the best medicines they have ever used; it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusak, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness 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. Thomas' Electric 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 the Dominion.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Cures scurfula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaint, all headach, nervousness, female weakness and general debility.

Are You Going to Travel?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

A Fool once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humberg 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 man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays!"—H. W., Detroit, Mich.—Free Press.

Nature Makes no Mistakes.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, cholera, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, liver troubles, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the Summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

August. The Summer season now reaches its climax, and is prolific in developing bowel complaints. Over indulgence in fruit, immoderate drinking of cold waters and Summer beverages, in a few hours produce fatal ravages among children and adults. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most reliable remedy for all forms of Summer complaints. Safe, pleasant and prompt in its effects. All dealers keep it.

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FUNERAL FLOWERS AND WEDDING BOUQUETS PRESERVED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE MRS. COLVILLE, 471 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, & C. The only house in the city having a Coach and Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS BEARERS FOR HIRE. 202 King St. W., 251 King Street.

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CROWN BLOCK Dundas St., and Market Square.

OFFICIAL.

MAILS AS USUAL					
Great Western	100	100	100	100	100
By Rail to London	100	100	100	100	100
By Rail to Toronto	100	100	100	100	100
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LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SABBEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Chinese 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 us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to FRY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and part-panels, 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 lbs. cans only 15c. 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 a large 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 competition. Give them a call.

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

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WILSON'S SWEETHING 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 taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold every where at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort in the Suffering.—"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back, Head, Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache. "It is the purest, safest, and most effective alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrophulous and all scrophulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Eczema, Fuzzes, Itches, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

NEW FLOUR & FEED STORE 617 RICHMOND STREET, OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH. E. J. RODDY

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

REID'S HARDWARE LOWEST PRICES FOR BARB WIRE

Just received JAS REID & CO., 16 N. 8 Dundas Street

MONITOR PENCILS (Shilling Lead—New) AUTOMATIC COPYING PENCILS. BUILDING BLOCKS. KINDELIG ARTS BLOCKS. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

J. T. LEVELLY'S, No. 4 MARKET LANE, LONDON, ONT.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.—The proprietors take great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WILSON'S SWEETHING 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 taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold every where at 25 cents a bottle.

EDUCATIONAL. YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of thorough and practical, Educational advantages unsurpassed.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudiments of English, as well as the higher English branches—Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and the Science of Music, and the use of the Piano, French and English, per annum, \$100.00. Drawing and painting, \$15. Bed and bedding, \$10. Washing, \$10. Private room, \$30. For further particulars address—Mother Superior.

URSULA ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Nuns, this Institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 60 miles from Detroit. The spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Tuition (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$10 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DESSA O'CONNOR, President.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE. W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS, 75 KING STREET WEST, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS, MACHINISTS, ETC.

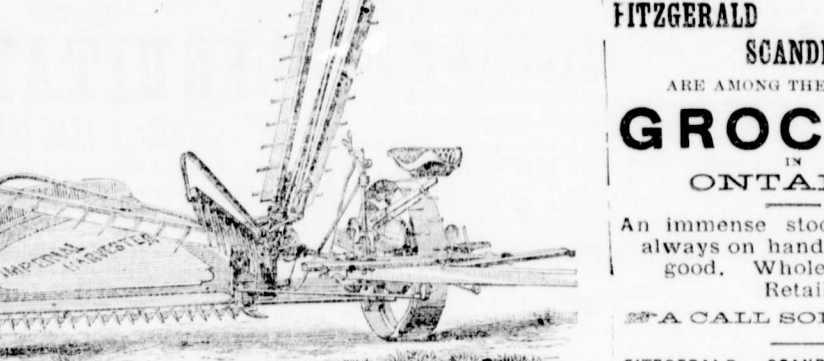
\$20 WATCH FREE and \$5 a day Patent Mixed Cards, Etc. No 2 alike. 50 Adams—London Card Co., London, Ont.

W. M. MOORE & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 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.

Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engine, Pumps, and all kinds of Machinery. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. June 17/12



COMPLETE 3 HUN GRIST MILL, No. 27 Establishment. WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO. BRAMFORD, CANADA. W. H. OLIVE, Gen'l Agent, St. John, N.B.



THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER 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.

Our agents will be glad to send you a circular giving full particulars of this machine, and 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, symmetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has no equal.

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 perfect machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity slip from you. The Imperial is sold under full guarantee 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.

Our agents will be glad to send you a circular giving full particulars of this machine, and 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, symmetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has no equal.

GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. CURES DIARRHOEA, COLIC, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

"NIL DESPERANDUM." THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

BACK TO LONDON. W. D. MCGLOUGHLIN, Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 11 Dundas Street, East, Market Lane, Corner Block.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD. The History of the World, by H. F. Johnson, 100 vols., 10s. 6d.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. We have just received a large stock of cast iron pipes, valves, and fittings.

I am off for My Holidays, as Soon as I go to SCARROW'S AND GET A TRUNK & VALISE!

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1856. Memorial Windows and all descriptions of Church and Domestic Glass in the best styles of Art.

THE ENGLISH SAVINGS CO. North-East Corner of Dundas and Talbot Streets.

DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED). Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Subscribed, \$600,000. Paid Up, \$500,000. Reserve Fund, \$28,000. Total Assets, \$720,000.

PLAYING CARDS! LARGE ASSORTMENT. GOOD VALUE. Prices Range from 10c. to \$1.25 per pack.

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. We have just received a large stock of cast iron pipes, valves, and fittings.

CO. advertisement on the far left edge.

Advertisement for a business or product in the middle-bottom section.

Advertisement for a business or product in the bottom right section.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

A Land League organizer was arrested at Ballinacorney, 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 some time longer.

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

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 26.—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.

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 reputation of contracts, and opposed to individual liberty, calculated to diminish the security of property and the prosperity of Ireland, and endanger her union with Great Britain.

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 judicial rent, the former shall be suspended until the latter is determined.

The Attorney-General for Ireland assented 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 clause should apply to every case where this form of action is brought.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland suggested that the amendment would come in letter on clause 53, whereupon Parnell's 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, he or she or any 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—209 to 76.

The clause of the Land Bill proposed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, providing that no Land Commissioner will be capable of sitting in the House of Commons during his tenure of office, was agreed to.

London, July 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord Randolph Churchill in an extravagant speech, moved his resolution on the third reading of the Land Bill.

Mr. Gladstone ridiculed Churchill, and powerfully insisted on the importance of 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 of the House.

The Bill was finally read a third time, and passed by 200 to 14, the minority being exclusively Conservatives. The majority of the Conservatives, and some Parnellites, including Parnell, abstained from voting.

London, July 27.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Bill was read a first time, the second reading being fixed for Monday.

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 back 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 consignee may have been fictitious. Anyone forwarding such goods under false pretences is liable to heavy punishment.

London, July 27.—It is stated that two hours before the steamer Malta, carrying the infernal machines, arrived at Liverpool, the Home authorities received information from a well-known patriot, who makes Paris his headquarters, that explosives had been shipped.

London, July 27.—A Times despatch says 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 consignor sent the machines with the pre-arranged purpose of having them seized, or there is utter disloyalty among Irish people in America.

The barrels containing the infernal machines 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 the intentions of the conspirators. Another theory is that the affair is instigated by the English agents maintained in America to watch the Fenians.

British Consul-General for proving that the shipment had been made, and was pronounced \$10,000 more when the English had 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, Yzzet Pasha and Sevd Pasha, implicated in the crime, embarked on Monday for Elhedjaz, Arabia, where they remain 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 estimate for Algeria. M. Ferry stated that Bon Auzan 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 supporting a panic by informing the 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 Tunisia. He regarded a good understanding with England essential for the interests of the two nations, and paramount interests of civilization and humanity.

Paris, July 26.—Advice from Tunis state that the climate is causing severe mortality among the French troops, who are dying in large numbers from malarial fever. Other dispatches state that the Bey's regular troops are deserting him, and that the control of the country is passing into French hands.

The embarkation of French troops for Algeria continues. Three thousand infantry and cavalry and artillery left on Thursday.

Germany. Berlin, July 27.—The emigration returns from Bremen show that 77,363 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 telegram confirming the defeat of the Afghans. He stated there was an Anglo-Indian force in the neighborhood of Candahar.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the Amer of Afghanistan has been totally defeated at Kareziatla. All his baggage and eighteen guns were taken. The Kheilat regiment and his Candahar horse deserted to Ayoub Khan. The Amer's general fled toward Cabul.

Ayoub turned the left flank of the Amer's army. The latter followed, but did not catch up until thirty-two miles from Candahar, where the battle was fought.

The London Telegraph says the defeat of the Amer implies the complete overthrow of the only remaining representative of British influence in Afghanistan.

American. The President is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the wound. The admiral who was fatally fatally burned at Brooklyn by the explosion of a kepot stove.

Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Court, died at Cornish, Me., on Monday morning.

An examination of the Stark County, Ohio, Treasury, reveals a deficit of \$212,000. The Treasurer, Sullivan, claims an error in the figures. A new Treasurer will be appointed. Sullivan's predecessor is serving twelve years for a deficit of \$50,000.

Canadian. GUELPH, July 27.—While working in a water-works trench to-day Daniel Driscoll was killed by a length of piping falling in on him, breaking his neck and fracturing his skull. Deceased was 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and six children.

Quebec, July 27.—This morning a brakeman from Stratford named Jas. Rodman, while standing on the bumpers between two cars, accidentally slipped and got his foot badly crushed. He protests against having it amputated. It is said he tried to pull the pin out of the coupling with his foot.

St. John's Nfld.—The American war ship 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 £15,000 by the British Government is unfounded.

MARRIED. On the 25th inst. at St. Patrick's, by Rev. P. Corcoran, Joseph Egan, Esq., to Miss Elsie Jardine, both of St. Mary's.

THE GREAT CONVENIENCE OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY IS that 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 public business-matters needing personal and prompt attention. The advantages it offers in acting as your agent are more valuable than ever.

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

PETHICK & McDONALD'S CLEARING SALE OF CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHINGS FALL IMPORTATIONS. All Wool Tweed Pants FOR \$2.00. PETHICK & McDONALD, First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND ST. W.

MAYOR BEATTY. In the subjoined paragraph will be found a complimentary notice of the late Mayor of Montreal, who passed away on Thursday evening last. It happened we were on the passenger train that reached Montreal at about seven o'clock and while stopping to change engines a splendid pair of horses was noticed upon the street some distance below the track, drawing a carriage containing two gentlemen, neither of whom was recognized by us until a hum passed through the car, and the name of Daniel F. Beatty.

CIVIC HOLIDAY! To JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., Mayor of the City of London.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS and Ratepayers of the City of London, do hereby congratulate you on the occasion of your CIVIC HOLIDAY, the 10th day of August, in duty bound, as your very obliged servant.

F. Walker & Sons, F. H. Mitchell, Elliott Bros., Mitchell & Platt, R. Herbert Marsh, Wm. Harding, T. W. & S. Rogers, J. H. Chapman & Co., Wm. Hoar, J. B. Galt, Wm. Woolson, James Rogers, J. P. Thompson, John Miller, A. B. Green, S. T. Seddon, Patrick & McDonald, A. Mountain, R. H. Robinson, R. W. & W. Tracy, C. F. Hanson, J. M. & W. W. Woodson, Duncan McPhail, J. R. & A. Farquhar, Robert Clarke.

WEDNESDAY, 10th August Nxt., A CIVIC HOLIDAY, and would most respectfully request the citizens to observe it in duty bound. JOHN CAMPBELL, Mayor London, July 26, 1881.

VENOR'S PREDICTIONS! For this Month's Weather, prepared expressly for you. STODDARD'S REVIEW. Sample copy mailed for 3c. Stimp, 100 N. BROAD ST., N. Y. City.

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamp Samples free. TAYLOR, BRONX, N. Y.

JUST ISSUED. THE GREAT IRISH NATIONAL CHROMO! ENTITLED THE CAUSE OF IRELAND. BEAUTIFULLY COLORED, SIZE, 22 X 28. SENT FREE BY MAIL! FOR \$1.00.

The Cheapest Picture yet issued. Nineteen Pictures in one. The well known face of CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, nearly life size, fill the centre vignette, whilst the eighteen popular leaders of the Irish National Land League, such as DAVEY, DILLON, SULLIVAN, SEXTON, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, HEALY, EGAN, etc., etc., will be recognized and prove interesting to thousands all over the country.

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, OFFICE. LONDON, ENGLAND. Send the money in a registered letter to the above address and the picture will be sent by return mail. It cannot be procured any where else in Canada. It will be well to send in orders without delay, as the supply is limited.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT. (ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.) The aim of this Institution, which is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection, is to prepare young men for the Theological Seminary and for the University. The curriculum, a thorough course, includes Philosophy included, embraces five years.

THE "OTTO" SILENT GAS ENGINE. MANUFACTURED BY JOHN DOTY, ESPLANADE STREET, TORONTO. SAFETY! CONVENIENCE! ECONOMY!

No Boiler, No Coal, No Steam, No Pumps, No Danger, No Ashes, No Gases, No Explosions, No Soot, No Noise, No Extra Insurance, No Unpleasant Heat, Almost No Attendance. Started instantly with a match! Always ready to give out its full power at once. Excess capacity when engine is required. When power is required at intervals it is the cheapest motor known. Over 500 in use in England and the Continent.

DESCRIPTION: This engine consists mainly of a jacketed cylinder, with piston, slide valve and governor having a cut-off mechanism to regulate the supply of gas according to the varying load on the engine, and the pressure utilized for the production of the power is generated in the cylinder, and at the end of each stroke there is a small amount of gas therein to propel the piston. This pressure is due to the combustion of a peculiar mixture of common coal gas and air, which is ignited by a flame carried from a burning gas jet outside the cylinder by the action of the slide valve. The principle of combustion in this engine is entirely new; a small part only of the charge is combustible, which, on ignition, serves to expand the remainder, thus avoiding shock, and effecting a saving in comparison with other motors of this class—a vast economy. The "OTTO" GAS ENGINE is considered the most perfect of its kind, and is used in many of the most important works, such as in Gas Works, and in the manufacture of Soda Water, and in the propulsion of small boats, and in the propulsion of small boats, and in the propulsion of small boats.

Cost of Running as Compared with Steam, and amount of Gas required. The Gas Engine requires no boiler, avoids all the expensive attendance or loss of time which the heating of water in feed pumps and steam pressure-gauge demand in a Steam Engine. The gas flows freely, and there is no handling of fuel, and the engine requires only a few minutes for starting. The quantity required in the "OTTO" Engine, averages for the different sizes of engine, twenty-one and one-half cubic feet of gas per inch H.P. per hour, giving at the varying gas prices of from 20¢ to 40¢ per 1,000 cubic feet, a cost of from 2 to 4 cents per hour. While running, however, the cut-off saving in constant operation, the gas consumption is limited in proportion to the load on the engine, thereby, in practice, in many cases only one-third or one-half of the above rate of consumption is required, and the engine costs nothing while standing, and is started and stopped without waste of fuel and time. The Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters have decided not to charge any additional insurance on the "OTTO" Engine, and the fact, effected in this item alone is not an unimportant one. One of these Engines is now in the Catholic Record office, and we shall be happy to show it to any one who desires to see it in operation.

CONSUMPTION CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED! M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., (Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario) PROPRIETOR, 233 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

HEAD, THROAT & CHEST. Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined with proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT & CHEST. We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate cure of all these troublesome affections. BY THE SYSTEM OF MEDICATED INHALATIONS Head, Throat and Lung affections have become as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.

The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those who have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz. Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia, Sore Eyes and Catarrhal, and also, Diseases of the Heart. We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate cure of all these troublesome affections. BY THE SYSTEM OF MEDICATED INHALATIONS Head, Throat and Lung affections have become as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OBLATE FATHERS OF MARY IMMACULATE. PROGRAMME OF STUDIES ON A MOST EFFECTIVE PLAN: A MODERN INSTITUTION Suited to the Requirements of the Age. Special care is bestowed, from the first years of the Classical Course, upon the Study of the Sciences, English and French Literature, and Mathematics.

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The fight now inland over the harvest the farmers hold it against hawks that are swoop every yellow field? Well, at a meeting in recently told the farmer the expenses the amounting has thrown on them might be just as well harvest of 1882 before landlords any rent.

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