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Yet not My Will, but Thine be Done.

No home for me, no rest for me,
Though wide the earth, and wide the sea;
My roaming bark no haven knows
From lands of flowers to lands of snows;
The aspen shakes in Summer's vales,—
How like my trembling, silken sails,
Doves sleep upon the cold, hard ledge,
Lambs sleep beneath the thorny hedge,
The sea-bird rests his wing awhile
On moss-bound rock, or soit green isle
Young pigeons hide amid tall reeds,
And baing insects bed in weeds
The fishes silver sleep on sands,
And warry swans can seek calm lands;
But ah, this heart, by care oppressed,
Can never know the sweets of rest;
But ah, this hand, sole source of bread,
Must work and bleed 'till life is fied;
But ah, these eyes, deep wells of tears,
Must weep dead hopes, and living fears;
Nor purple meads, nor green-roofed trees,
Can lead my thoughts to sleep, or ease;
No sun—nor all the stars that roll—
Can chase Life's shadows from my soul;
O God, my God, I long for Thee,
I long to leave earth—misery,
O God, my God, take Home Thy son,
Yet not my will, but Thine be done.
—Treacy.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian. No school, however well managed, says the Freeman's Journal, can supply the lack of home-training or home influence. Home-life, among the majority of Catholics is not very Catholic. A gilded Bible somewhere, a few souvenirs of a Mission, the family prayerbooks, with the prayers for Mass well thumbed and the rest of the book untarnishedno Catholic paper, no other Catholic book, except a few numbers of a pious subscription book, incomplete Earl of Shaftesbury all the same, he nished the rest-this is the religious equipment of a vast number of Cath-olic families in our cities. A sermon is hardly ever heard by these people; their children run in and out of the Church at a short Mass on of the Church at a short Mass on Sunday, and behave at it with hor-Michael Balfe and Vincent Wallace the rest of the day. They are the seed of the Church, fallen on stony

satisfaction of all friends of Ireland and the Land League. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," so let all follow Parnell. He has proven himself trustworthy. He has accomposer, claimed with an amusing imperturbability, is the author of Mar-Michael Davitt. Let no new de-

parture be taken. THE Catholic Church receives all converts into her pale on the same footing. She does not offer to some greater inducements than to others, nor does she take into account what social or political caste they may lose by becoming Catholics. She does not say, "you honor me by be-coming a Catholic, but I rejoice that a soul is brought under the influence of grace." It may be an edification to weak souls to narrate one's selfdenial in joining the true Church, but it surely is no reason why any

London Universe.

Church.

one should be more favored in the

OLD Catholicism is decidedly on its last legs. That is the opinion of a German Protestant paper called Deutsche Reichszeitung, which at first was rather in favour of the now moribund sect. A letter from Baden, the headquarters of the sectarians, published by the paper alluded to, contains some information on the subject, of which we consider it our duty to translate the following for the edification of our readers: Old Catholicism is going down the hill as fast as its last legs will carry it. Reinkens (the Old Catholic it, Reinkens (the Old Catalons, "Bishop") has no luck with his

of Canterbury, has sent a fiver to "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army. The Earl of Shaftesbury calls the Salvationists a set of myrmidons, trading under a blasphemous the Gospel by bones and tambour-ines; the Earl is jealous at any encroachment on his monopoly as a lay preacher. But his lordship is warranted in looking upon the doings of "Happy Sarah" and "Converted Jane" as farcical balderdash. He properly describes their excesses as irreverent in thought, expression, and action, turning religion into a play, a farrago of music-hall frolic and gymnastic antics. We should like to know who was at the bottom of the huge practical joke of persua-ding the poor old nobleman that he heard Communists of Belville singing, "Hold the Fort?" The Com-munists were having a lark at the expense of "milord." We like the is so very earnest in what he under-takes. It is a pity he is not a Cath-olic. Good readers, all, pray for his conversion!

as Englishmen. Balfe, it says, was rible indevotion; and read story-papers or amuse themselves during known throughout the civilized ground.

The power of the Catholic press was at no time more fully demonstrated than it was a few weeks ago, when Davitt made his famous speech at Liverpool, previous to sailing for this country. The universal contemporation of the untimely key note hen sounded was too much, and we are glad to see that the great Irish patriot has considered it necessary to explain his position to the satisfaction of all friends of Ireland and the Land League. "Too many to be in Ireland and the Land League." Too many to be in Ireland and the Land League. "Too many to be in Ireland and the Land League." The satisfaction of all friends of Ireland and the Land League. "Too many to be in Ireland to the satisfaction of all friends of Ireland and the Land League." Too many to be in Ireland to the satisfaction of all friends of Ireland and the Land League. "Too many to be in Ireland to the satisfaction of all friends of Ireland and the Land League." The catholic press whom had he to thank for the eminence he enjoyed? Not England, which permitted him to scrape cathem to the end of reliance." The Standard and the Catholic press was at no time more fully demonstrated than it was a few weeks ago, when Davitt made his famous speech at Liverpool, previous to sailing for this country. The universal contained the Davit made his famous speech at Liverpool, previous to sailing for this country. The universal contained his possible to the most independent, less swayed by the Matchael provided the marriage ties, divorces and wide-spread polygamy, not confined to Mormondom.

In the diary of Lieut. De Long we discover a minute history of a strong man's hostory of English and the Land League. "The French Academy as a subject over which it is worth while to pause a little, if for no other twill to more themselves and wide-spread polygamy, not confined to Mormondom.

In the diary of Lieut. De Long we discover a minute history of a strong man's Rourke. The other English com-

Baltimore Mirror,

WE observed the other day in a city exchange (Evening News) in two parallel columns, passages in regard to the influx of Mormon converts from Europe, and something significant of the state of morals where Mormonism prevails. The imported converts, it is noticeable, were all from England and the North of Europe; from Protestant Kingdoms; there were none from Catholic communities. The immigrants were represented to be respectable looking folks, of the "bone and sinew" order, that is, middle class and sinew" order, that is, middle class people, such as generally are substantially better than the extreme class above and below them. "The middle class of English race," it is claimed, "with their industry and religion, are the salt of the earth." Well, here we have Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Germans and English men and women, carrying their industry and religion (?) to the household of the Saints of Mormondom. What are we to think of this ? Is it dense ignorance, or reckless immorality, that leads these people, the children of the Reformation (so called) into a community stained with so many into a community stained with so many crimes, besides the abomination of polygamy? Mormonism is an anti-Christian

Hosemann died in a madhouse; Lang was turned away by Reinkens himself as a swindler and a cheat; Suschtschinsky has become a Protestant divine and a father of a rising family. Others have returned to the Catholic Church, and one of them, Schoef, is now doing penance in an Austrian convent." The writer of the letter gives a list of about another dozen of Old Catholic divines who have fared no better in their capacity of renegades than any one of those referred to. The two sectarian prelates—Reinkens for Germany and Herzog for Switzerland—are now sitting on the ruins of the unhallowed city they built up in their imagination, and are already in the position of Canterbury, has sent a fiver to "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army. The Earl of Shaftesbury calls the Salvationists a set of myrmi. does all this looseness have its origin? Not in Utah, not in America. The Spirit of Brigham Young, or of Joe Smith, may find kindred spirits in the fathers of the disorganization called the Reformation: in Martin Luther, and his permit to the Landgrave of Hesse; in Henry VIII. King of England, in the exercise of his own royal will, pleasure and passions. The people who run these loose courses upon name. The truth is "Cantuar" is afraid of the dirty-faced, draggle-tailed folk who pretend to propagate the Gospel by bones and tambour-ines the Feul is included. fess to find their religion in the Bible, and then in their own construction of it. There is nothing plainer in the New Testament then the denunciation of polygamy, and yet this has open sanction among the Mormons, and practical if not assured sanction throughout the New England and Western States, where divorced men and women marry apparently without scruple and without conscience. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the Christian law restrains them. They know it not, or knowing it, they wantonly contemn and violate it. Have such people the attribute of conscience, or do they know what it is? Speaking of this know it not, or knowing it, they wantonly contemn and violate it. Have such
people the attribute of conscience, or do
they know what it is? Speaking of this
matter, Mr. Matthew Arnold, who sees the
religious; wreck around him, holds the
following language: "Fidelity to conscience! cries the popular Protestantism
of Great Britain and America, and
thinks that it has said enough. But the thinks that it has said enough. But the modern analysis ruthlessly scrutinizes this conscience, and compels it to give an account of itself. What sort of a con-science? a true conscience or a false one? Conscience is the most changing of rules; conscience is presumptuous in the strong, timid in the weak and unhappy, wavering in the undecided; obedient organ of the sentiment which sways us, and of the THE Standard, in an article on opinions which govern us; more mislead-ing than reason and nature? So says one of the noblest and purest of moralists; and terrible as it may be to the popular Pro-testantism of England and America to hear it, Vanvenargues thus describes with perfect truth that conscience to which

born at 10, Pitt Street, in the city of Dublin, which is generally supposed to be in Ireland, and received his trust in God, and I believe that He who has led us thus far will not suffer us to die of want now." Next day they had but an ounce of alchohol and a spoonful of glycerine, yet he says "All hands are cheerful. God help us." Every Sunday itana, Curiously enough, Vincent he speaks of divine service being read, Wallace was born at Thurles, in the save the last Sunday before his death, wallace was born at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, and always looked upon himself as an Irishman. Benedict, the third English composer, is a German, and the one opera of his which will live, The Lily of Killarney, borrows its theme from the sainted isle of old!

Beltimore Mirror

save the last Sunday before his death, when he states that only a portion of the service was read. We know what De Long meant by divine service. It was his Mass prayers; away up in the arctic circle he united his intentions with the great Catholic world and offered up to God the great unbloody sacrifice that was being enacted on tens of thousands of alters. On the 16th he baptized Alexy, his faithful attendant. We would sooner die tars. On the 16th he baptized Alexy, his faithful attendant. We would sooner die like De Long amidst polar snows, than like Garfield surrounded by preachers who never ventured to mention the name of God in his presence.

CAMPELLO AND HIS CONVER-

SION. Catholic Review.

At last he has been discovered and interviewed, that illustrious Count and Churchman, whose conversion to Methodism set the whole world talking for a

cles in the Italian States."

Dr. Wheeler met the poor man "at the dinner table of George P. Marsh, the American Embassador." We were not aware that our old friend Marsh of the eccentric

Campello, inding Methodism unsuited to his own tastes and those of the Italian people, wants an Italian national church of which possibly Campello would be a National Pope. But there is to be no confession in the new church, that being the rock on which Campello split. "I ventured to say to the Count," says Dr. Wheeler, "that while I wished him to succeed, I could not help feeling that his reformed church or national church would be the same old two-and-six-pence." And what is there left Campello to do? Dr. Wheeler sees no future for him save to "fulfil his course as a religious comet." Worse could not well be wished him. For our own part we carnestly wish for him the grace of repentance and return. It is painful to a Catholic to touch on such persons and their mishaps in any sense. But when they are held up as leading lights by impostors or ignorant men, it becomes one's painful duty to expose their true character. their true character.

opinion, a recognised authority in mat-ters of intellectual "tone and taste," and greatly regrets the want of such an institution in our own country. Exception has been taken to the high estimate ton has been taken to the high estimate thus expressed by the most accomplished of English literary critics, and not long ago a French writer of some name—M. Alfred Assolant—pronounced the present forty Immortals to be "un flot de chefs de bureau, de deputes, de pairs de France et de senateurs sans empoloi, et quelquefois sans orthographe" (this was a hit at noor Duke Pasquier, said to have spelt quetos sans orthographe" (this was a hit at poor Duke Pasquier, said to have spelt "academie" with two c's), among whom with difficulty discern a small knot of men of letters. It may be observed that this pungent estimate of the venerable literary senate was penned by an unsuc-cessful candidate for admission to it, whence the fable of sour grapes is naturally sug-ge-ted to the judicious mind. As a matter of fact, even if we do not quite adopt Mr. Matthew Arnold's estimate of the Churchman, whose conversion to Methodism set the whole world talking for a day, and who was announced as the man at last destined to overthrow the Vatican, the Pope, and the Catholic Church generally. Because Campello said the Church must fall under him or over him. So at least our Methodist friends proclaimed, and they hastened to hoist Campello on their shoulders. Dollinger had failed, Bismarck had failed, Jarvis had failed, Reinkens had failed, all the Catholics, old, new, and middle-aged had failed in their attempt to undermine or blast the rock of Peter; but at last came Campello, a member of a noble Italian family, a Roman priest for a quarter of a century, stepping down from St. Peter's and embracing the doctrines of John Wesley. Here was fine revolution indeed.

To be sure the world was startled, as it always is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for a latvays is when any one man, priest for instanced but serve in this behalf, and the lad being in the thodist fluency of the Methodist Church, who interested them-scles in his behalf, and the lad being in the declined to the religious life was placed in a theological seminary of the Methodist control at the count of the Roy Cane man and Universal Inquisition the Carada the died about two years ago in Iowa, and his memory is held in high esteem by those who knew him in his ministry.

On the other hand, the lad being in the died about two years ago in Iowa, and his memory is held in high esteem by those the catholics of the Noundral and in the retainly are typical of all that is mentally most considerable in France, without distinction of creed or party; and the great was a startled, as it always is when any one man and the lad being in t

members of the ecclesiastical order. In the room where its solemn meetings are held you may see the statues of Bossuet and Fenelon. The names of Massillon and Flechier, of the Abbe d'Olivet, who wrote its history, of the Abbe Barthelemy, whose Voyage du Jeune Anachariesis has not quite sunk into oblivion, of the Abbe Gerard, one of the most learned of Farnel not quite sunk into oblivion, of the Abbe Gerard, one of the most learned of French grammarians, of Francois Tallemant, the famous linguist, of Cardinal Fleury, Cardinal Maury, Mgr. de Quelen, Mgr. Frayssinous, Mgr. Dupanloup, Lacordairesuch are some out of the ninety-five ecclesiastics who, since the foundation of the Academy, have been among its members. Of these Mgr. Perraud is the worthy successor. The most illustrious livthy successor. The most illustrious liv-ing member of the French Oratory, he ing member of the French Cratory, he has kept alive its admirable traditions, while one of his works is devoted to its history: a work of profound learning and of much practical value. The other book by which he is best known is his treatise on Ireland: a composition which, written as it was in the country of which it treats, in full view of the wretchedness of the much wronged race whose past fortunes in full view of the wretchedness of the much wronged race whose past fortunes and actual condition he describes, deserves to be widely read and deeply pondered; the more especially as it is not a mere graphic narrative, but a profound study; the fruit of much meditation and research by a powerful mind which fully apprecia-tes the dictum "Savoir c'est connaître par les causes."

But there is another reason besides the compliment paid to an illustrious prelate, and to the French clergy in the person of one of its most distinguished members, which leads us to welcome the election which leads us to welcome the election of Mgr. Perraud to the French Academy. This choice by that venerable body of an ecclesiastic to fill the vacancy in its ranks expresses in some sort the judgment of the higher intellect of France upon the persecution to which the Church has been subjected by the brutal Jacobinism and militant Atheism which have for some years dominated the Third Republic. The great majority of the Academicians are men who are not likely to be suspected of what it is the fashion to call clericalism. are men who are not likely to be suspected of what it is the fashion to call clericalism. But they are men who, whatever their own views about Christianity in general or about the Catholic religion in particular, recognise therein a great spiritual and moral force, which they are very far from wishing to proscribe, insult or persecute. It is quite certain that in this respect the French Academy represents the views of the great mass of educated Frenchmen. The vulgar demagogues so fawned upon by British Radicalism, who trade upon popular passions and popular trade upon popular passions and popular vices, and who find their sordid ends best served by shricking against the Catholic Church as the enemy of that politically appears to the control of the control ical freedom which, as a mere matter of fact, owes to her its existence in the mod-

Half a Century in the Priesthood.

Rev. E. J. Sourin, S.J., assistant pastor of St. Ignatius's Church, this city, will on Sunday, August 6th, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The celebration will take place at hood. The celebration will take place at the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Frederick, where Father Sourin will offi-ciate at Mass, which will be attended by several of the friends of the aged priest. Father Sourin is one of a few represent-

atives of a past generation. He was born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1808, and is consequently in his 74th year. His parents were Irish and moved in the hum-bler walks of life. Dying when the subject of this sketch was but a mere boy, the children were left, to some extent, de-pendent upon the charity of others. The family was of Catholic stock, Very Rev. Dr. Matthew Carr, founder and pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, being nyels to the children or the nyels of Mr. Matthew Arnold's estimate of the French Academy, it is impossible to deny in candour that it does represent all that is most distinguished in the intellectual life of France. Take for example the following names, which we find as we look down the list of its members, arranged in order of seniority:—M. Mignet, M. de Vielcastel, M. J. B. Dumas, the Luc de Noailles, E. Victor Hugo M. de Chang, and the list of the control of the hands of some members of the Methodist Church, who interested themselves the control of the contro

it. Reinkens (the Old Catholic Bishop") has no luck with his amy informanism is an anti-Christian apostles and disciples. Some of them are running away; thus, Paff-rath has become a physician at Durseldorf, and Gregorewitsch has evaporated without leaving a trace of his existence behind. Others are coming to a bad end. That unfortunate man, Klein, committed suicide in the prison to which he had been consigned on the charge of a moral offence; Hanep drowned himself; If not

members of the ecclesiastical order. In side Father Sourin, the only survivor of

the class.

On August 5th, 1832, he was ordained priest in St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, by Right Rev. Francis P. Kenrick, D.D., his only companion in ordination being Rev. Francis X. Gartland, who in 1850 was consecrated first bishou of Savannah. was consecrated first bishop of Savannah, Ga., and who died four years later, Sep-tember 20th, 1854, during the yellow fever evidence.

tember 20th, 1854, during the yellow fever epidemic.

After his ordination Father Sourin returned to the "mountain," where he filled a professor's chair with distinguished ability for a period of ten or twelve years. He finally entered upon the mission, and in 1840 was appointed assistant pastor of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, where he subsequently became pastor and was held in high esteem. During his term there the turbulent events of Know-Knothingism were enacted, and his gentleness and forbearance had much to do in eventually dispelling the savage hatred begotten of dispelling the savage hatred begotten of ignorance and bigotry. He was twice Vicar-General and twice Administrator of the diocese of Philadelphia, the jurisdiction devolving upon him when Bishop Kenrick was transferred to Baltimore, and afterwards during Bishop Neumann's absence in Europe

afterwards during Bishop Neumann's absence in Europe.
Finding the life in the religious orders more congenial to him, he became a member of the Society of Jesus, entering the novitiate November 13, 1855. He has since been engaged in missionary work in Philadelphia, Frederick and Baltimore. Of his labors in this city little need be said, as his zeal and exemplary piets are said, as his zeal and exemplary piety are everywhere known. His work among the convicts at the penitentiary has been productive of extraordinary results, and, through his mediation, the grace of God has found its way into many hardened hearts.

hearts.

He is hailed as a friend among the criminals, and among the faithful as a model of Christian perfection worthy of emulation.—Baltimore Mirror.

WHAT IS A SUCCESSFUL LIFE!

ldly reading last night some verses by a woman, we came across a line which has suggested this article. The poet told us that she had unexpectedly told us that she had unexpectedly met again an old and forgotten song of hers, a song that was composed by her in her girlhood, and that was aglow with the flush of a golden future, when fame and wealth would be the possessions of the writer; and that, alas! the vision had proved delusive, and the hopes founded on her skill as a builder of the lofty rhyme had vanished into thin air. Mourning the glory unattained, she uttered a wail of regret, and concluded her threnody with the words:

My life has missed the promise of its youth. This poem with its plaintive climax led to the query—what is a successful life?

The world has its standard of greatness The world has its standard of greatness. We speak of the heroes of antiquity and the long line of warriors and statesmen and merchant princes and authors who have rendered themselves illustrious, and "history" bids us fall down and worship "history" bids us fall down and worship these as great and regard their lives as successful. Its maxim is that "Nothing succeeds like success," and with it success means power or honors or riches, however acquired. It is like the old man who bade his son put money in his purse, honestly if he could, but—put money in his purse. in his purse.

The great White Throne, however, has

a different measure of greatness and a different meaning for success. It points to John the Baptist, who lived in a desert, was clothed with camel's-hair, ate locusts was clothed with camel's-hair, ate locusts and wild honey, preached penance, and was beheaded in the prime of his manhood, and it calls him great and his life a success; it points to Joseph, the poor carpenter of Nazareth, who lived in obscurity and toiled hard for his daily bread, and it calls him great and his life a success; it points to Mary Magdalene, to Monica, to Theresa, to Jane Frances de Chantal, and it calls them its pride and its joys; it points to Francis Zavier, who Chantal, and it calls them its pride and its joys; it points to Francis Zavier, who, spurning the grandeurs of the world, wenter to India and passed his days among the outcasts of that pagan land, and died alone on a desolate island in view of heathen China, and it calls him blessed and his life glorious; it points to Benedict Joseph Labre, the beggar, whose garments were rags and whose food was the crumbs given for charity, and it raises him to the altars for charity, and it raises him to the altars as worthy of veneration.

What, then, truly is a successful life?
It is a life of virtue ending in a happy death.—Baltimore Mirror.

The Nuptial Blessing.

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ANTED

Her Only One. BY MARY B. BURNETT.

"Good dame, how many children have you?"
Then, with a loving and troubled face,
Sadly she looked at an empty place:
"Friend, I have two."
"Nay, Mother," the father gravely said,
"We have only one; and so long ago
He left his home, I am sure we know
He must be dead.

"Yes, I have two: one, a little child,
Comes to me often at evening light;
His pure, sweet face and garments white,
All undefiled.
With clear, bright eyes and soft, fair hair,
He climbs up on his mother's knee,
Folds baby hands and whispers to me
His evening prayer.

The other, he took a wilful way,
Went far out West, and they link his name
With deeds of cruelty and shame.
I can but pray,
And a mother's prayers are never cold;
So, in my heart the innocent child
And the reckless man, by sin defiled,
The same I hold.

"But yet I keep them ever apart;
For I will not stain the memory For I will not stain the memory Of the boy who once prayed at my knee, Close to my heart. The man he grew to will come again; No matter how far away he roam. Father and mother will bring him home Prayers are not vain."

The stranger stood in the broader light.

"Oh, Mother! oh, Father!" he weeping said,
"I have come back to your side, to tread
The path that's right."

And so the answer to prayer was won;
And the father wept glad tears of joy,
And the mother kissed and blessed her boy,
Her only one!

—The Independent.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XXX TO THE LOWEST DEPTHS.

Mental or physical pain, if not too acute is long in reaching a culminating point. It continues while endurance lasts, and when that fails pain is death. Misery can heap itself to an astonishing height, and find mortals to bear the burden even while putting on the straw that breaks the supporter down. Miss McDonald had come to the conclusion that her sufferings, her real miseries, had begun and ended the one fatal announcement which her father had made on his death-bed. She did not discuss her wretchedness or endeavor to analyse it. The fact was too Whatever hopes she had before entertained of reaching once more the eminence of virtue by an irreproachable life died out. The strongest motive was gone from her. Poverty, loneliness, oblivion would have been welcomed could they have restored to her the friends she had Her wealth was become distasteful, hateful. It had cost her the esteem of a noble woman and the love of one man -the only man in her world, and who had

gone out of it forever.

It was April, and the April rains were falling on the dead leaves of the previous autumn. The laden skies and the desolate streets, the grand, lonely house with its death-odors, the skeleton trees naked and dripping, were in perfect accordance with the mood which possessed her. A curtain of dismal colors had fallen between the of dismal colors had fallen between the mirth of the winter and the promised gaities of the spring, and a similar curtain had fallen between the glory and joy of her past life and the utter misery to come. Her trust in herself was gone. She played now the role of the unsuccessful schemer, cheated by those whom she had thought faithful, cheated by herself when she dreamed of purchasing at a bar-word she promise absence. For all progradue we had come into his inheritance, that the charge of absenteeism would soon be flung at his head. Heaven alone knew what wrongs his tenants might be suffering the promise absence. For all progradue we had a similar curtain to had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he had come into his inheritance, that the words had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he was the promise of the spring weather, and no time to would be more appropriate for them. He had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he was the promised that the little birds were mating in the spring weather, and no time to would be more appropriate for them. He had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he had come into his inheritance, that the words had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he had come into his inheritance, that the little birds were mating in the spring weather, and no time to would be more appropriate for them. He had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he had come into his inheritance, that the little birds were mating in the spring weather, and no time to would be more appropriate for them. He had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he had come into his inheritance, that the had been dallying so long on the American continent, not having been home since he had come into his inheritance, that the had been dallying so long on the Ameri by breaking the less favored ones in suc-

cession.

Her father had scarcely been laid in his grave with fitting honors when she sent for Killany. Caprice had more to do with the action than sound sense or discretion. She was inclined to do rash and spoiled her a little, "then you don't believe in the cooing and wooing that desperate things. He had once been igno-miniously ejected from her house, and threatened with a similar service should he venture to make his appearance there again without permission. This he had felt as no disgrace, neither as an annoyance, until by the death of McDonell his trusteeship lapsed. Then a footing at Mc- have consented to listen to it for the refull advantage. His honor was expediency.

In where construct of his his to the first bloody full advantage. His honor was expediency.

In where construct of his his to the first bloody full advantage. His honor was expediency. He received her summons with gratitude, and came, smiling and subservient at her He was met with superciliouscommand. ness. She had some torpedoes to set off for his benefit. Their effect had already been tried on herself, and she was desirons of noting in her cynical way their effect on the arch-schemer, who was never sur-prised, never taken aback at anything." "My father in dying," said she, when the conversation was fairly begun, "man-aged to leave the property we so struggled

This was the first of the missiles she had prepared, and it went off with considerable noise. He blushed at her nice innuendo, and stammered out that he was as much idea

come by this unexpected mark of favor, but conjecturing that it came from disap-pointment and grief at the personality of the heirs.

"Very good. You may go, and when you have business to transact send a deputy. I do not care to see you oftener than can be helped. Thirty thousand of my property is yours. You have already by your negligence cost me more, but I let that pass. Without any questions or thanks or explanations, go." He went with wise alacrity. Her smil-

ing, decisive manner was too much for him.

"Generous with her money,"he thought.
"However I am not sure that her generosity will stand the strain I will soon put upon it."

A remark which shows that Miss Mc-Donell's cynical, brave, devil-may-care recklessness in appointing such a villain as her agent was not without something of

her agent was not without something of foolishness in it after all. Perhaps she thought to bribe him into faithfulness by her gift of thirty thousand.

Real estate was then at premium, and particularly that which had been owned by McDonell. His investments had been well made, and the mortgages, bonds, etc., were sold at full value. Her share in the business which her father had carried on was sold to the junior partners, and in two was sold to the junior partners, and in two weeks the sum of three thousand was weeks the sum of three thousand was was placed to the account of Dr. Hamil-ten and his sister. Killany announced by deputy that in ten days all the remaining property would be property would be represented by a bank account of over one hundred thousand dollars. His deputy was the agreeable Quip, whose share in certain transactions had not yet became known to his over confident master. Mr. Quip called every other day with his report, and was so to call until

the doctor had finished his work.

The Hamiltons in the meantime had made their appearance in society under the protection of their new name, their new fortune, and the powerful Mrs. Strachan. Their confidence in themselves and their indifference to every one, now that they could stand face to face with the world, upset the slander which Killany's public horsewhipping had already brought into question; the fact that brother and sister were to share some sixty thousand pounds between them made general society affable, though not cringing; and Mrs. Strachan's unconcealed pride in their Strachan's unconcealed pride in their company capped the climax gloriously. Society came to its knees after a time, threw dirt at Killany, and begged pardon in the many delicate but open ways which it employs for that purpose. Having a great respect for it, with a safe amount of scorn intermingled, Dr. Hamilton and Olivia chose to forgive and forget past

cruelties.
With the end of April the marriage music began to melt on the air in delicate cadences, and Hymen, in the person of the baronet, to make furious and unceasing attempts to light the nuptial torch. Olivia declared that she was in no hurry, which Sir Stanley refused to believe, and he reasoned with her in a variety of ways. He argued that the little birds were mahad thought faithful, cheated by herself when she dreamed of purchasing at a bargain. She had become a laugher and a scorner. Diogenes seemed likely to be made her beau-ideal of a philosopher and a man. What little faith she had in personal good was lost, she sneered at her transcendentalism, and threw her books into the lames. Iconoclasm was her religion. Having innocently broken her most favored idols, she revenged herself by breaking the less favored ones in sucshould have become man and wife and turned their attention to more serious duties and more rational pleas

ought to precede these things.

ore house, and service should pearance there

This he had cooled and wooed for a whole winter like a young dove? And haven't I liked it and haven't you liked it so well that you to satisfy your-my tastes for the thing And am I not about to fight a due with a man on your account, unless the said man, who has twice abjectly petition for an extension of time, shall leave the

city immediately?"

"Oh!" hiding her blushes with her hands, "how absurdly you can talk. Fight a duel with a man when you are go-

ing to get married!"
"It gives a relish to the wedding, my to hold to the heirs of the estate. I was money"—coaxingly—"and will you not puzzled to know how he could do that when you so successfully proved the heirs consent I will do more cooing and wooing

in one week—"
"I don't want it." said she curtly "I don't want it," said she curtly, "What are you thinking of? A week! You take away my breath at the bare

Miss Hamilton was not afraid of scrutiny Miss Hamilton was not afraid of scrutiny into her family records; that she stood before the world a lady of fortune, and not one whit less equal to her husband before than after her marriage. As her wealth was considerable, it would not be amiss to give society an idea of its proportions in the magnificence of her last appearance as Miss Hamilton. The ceremony was to be performed at the cathedral, and the breakfast was to take place at Mrs. Strachan's residence. at Mrs. Strachan's residence.

It came off at the appointed time, and was, of course, a grand affair. All the city was present. Every fashion of the hour was represented in the costumes of the ladies and gentlemen, and the bride, as the ladies and gentiemen, and the per-the centre of attraction, looked the per-fection of the character which she susthe centre of attraction, looked the per-fection of the character which she sus-tained. It was a triumphant hour for Sir Stanley, but a rather mournful one for Lady Dashington. That day saw her go out once more into the strange world. She had once thought that no other part-ing could be more sorrowful than that which she had made with her beloved con-yent and conyent life. It hore only a which she had made with her beloved con-vent and convent life. It bore only a shadow of present suffering. "For ever and for ever" were the words traced on her destiny. She was to find a new soil, and a new home, and new friends, and all the dear old associations were to be torn from her and thrown aside. One face that should have smiled and wept with her in that hour was not present. A card in that hour was not present. of invitation had been sent to Miss Mc-Donell, and with it Olivia had sent an entreating note, affectionate as ever when the chilliness of the past was allowed for. The invitation was declined with thanks, and the note remained unanswered. The breakfast, being under Mrs. Strach

an's supervision, was a success. Well-bred hilarity, a quality for which she had ever hilarity, a quality for which she had ever been famous, prevailed. The guests were arranged with an eye to the peculiarities of each grouping. Father Leonard sat vis-a-vis with Sir John McDonough, who had a High-Church bishop on his left, with some nonentity, however, between. The endeavors to get a decided opinion for the street of the from Sir John on any point—an amuse-ment which kept that part of the table in perpetual good-humor—only served to show the dexterity, wit and good humor show the dexterity, wit and good humor of that slippery politician. Speeches were made by everybody famous or stupid at such a bit of delicate tongue-fencing. The priest told his little story: and the attorney-general spoke of the day on which he was married, without committing himself in any way; and the High-Church bishop who was a wit, said sharp things at the expense of his neighbors. The bridegroom was in a merry mood between looking too often at his bride and at the bottom of his wine glass. In his speech he said his wine glass. In his speech he said many rash brilliant things and many rash foolish ones, which were quite excusable n a man just married, but afforded Lady Dashington ample material for a first curtain lecture. Dr. Hamilton had been very cheerful and talkative through the who eremony. It was a satisfactory event for him, inasmuch as he saw his sister so well provided for. Olivia had watched him closely, but was unable to detect any outward expression of the sorrow which knew to be eating up his heart. At last the ordeal was over for the

married pair, and, after many tearful adieus, they were carried away to the station. Olivia bore it very well, although she looked a trifle frightened, as if the magnitude of her position had not yet been fully understood. She hung about her brother, and would not take her eyes from him even while the train was stean ing into the depot.

"Keep a brave heart, little girl," he

said consolingly, "and have no fears for me. Such a steady old chap, with plenty of money at his command and a loved prossion, can never want for happiness.
"Ah!" she said tearfully. "vou wi "Ah!" she said tearfully, "you will be alone. If the wish of your heart could but be accomplished this parting would not be so bitter for you and me. You have always had the suffering, Harry, and I the pleasure. Even now it is the same I the pleasure. Even now it is the same. Isn't it just possible, Harry, that she and

He put his hand over her mouth with a gentle shake of the bowed head.
"Never, never, Olivia. It can never be.
I love her still, it is true, but my respect for her is gone. I do not condemn her.
We can leave that to God. Yet do not trouble yourself about me in that respect. When she is forgotten I shall perhaps find

another to fill her place."

He led her to the train and stood waving his handkerchief at the tearful face as it noved away. It was the last of pretty, pure-hearted Olivia. Very downcast he elt as he returned to the guests at Mrs. trachan's and took his place among them, le was resolved that as soon as possible would leave the city and seek forget thress and peace amid new scenes.

Having obtained the property so confi-ently assured him by Mr. Quip, his first

Having obtained the property so confilently assured him by Mr. Quip, his first luty was to search up that individual, in order to pay him his stipulated five thoussand. Mr. Quip, however, was not to be found, neither at the office, which was closed, nor at any of his usual haunts in the city. Strict inquiry brought out the fact that the gentleman was in jail, and thither went the doctor, amused at this new freak of Mr. Quip's fortunes. The philosopher greeted him cheerily and gaboled away with unconscious coolness. "All through our friend Mr. Juniper," he said in explaining the circumstances of his imprisonment. "Miss McDonell presented him with some money for his devotion to her father—he knew that would be forthcoming, the rascal!—and on the

delivered to her one by one every other day for two weeks, exactly as if he were present in the city. He has been gone ten days, and the whole affair has made me uneasy. I can swear that he did not go without taking a fair share of somebody's goods along with him, for he had none of his own."

his own."

Dr. Hamilton thanked Mr. Quip for his information, bade him a final adieu, and hastened in alarm to the priest. Inquiries were set on foot by both, and the result chronicled a new and last misfortune for Miss McDonell. She was left as poor as the poorest. The house had been sold from over her head by the smiling Killany, and with his ill-gotten gains that slippery gentleman had fled to distant countries where he would be unheard of by his Canadian friends for evermore. She bore her losses with the same stoicism shown her losses with the same stoicism shown under the trials of the months that were

"I am not in love with riches and station now," she said to the priest, "and feel some relief in knowing that the metal which brought me so much evil is no longer mine. I am going to New York. I have a position already assured me as editress of a magazine, and the salary is quite sufficient to support me in comfort. If I desired to be revenged on Killany I could not have done better than to have permitted him to make away with this money. He is now the beggar on horsemoney. He is now the beggar on horse-back, and you can surmise the direction he will take.

Nevertheless the priest was not pleased with her manner or her looks or her decision. Her face had of late become marble in its whiteness, and the lustrous eyes never for a moment lost their expression of pain. The strain which she had borne without once wincing was too severe for

poor and earning my own living, will be of benefit. All my own pursuits are distasteful. I could not remain here in any event. I shall go within a week. I have many friends in New York, who are acquainted by this with my changed fortune and are anxious to serve me. If I get ill—and, to tell the truth, I am not desirous of it—there will be many kind friends to care for me. Good-bye, father. Be assured of my gratitude for your many

kindnesses."

Within a week she had departed, alone within a week she had departed, alone and unattended, for New York. It was the wonder of society for the proverbial nine days. Dr. Hamilton had preceeded her by one day: Killany was said to be in Italy; Quip was in jail; Juniper, haunted in his drunken moments by visions of the long wharf and a woman's face, had fied to the West, and Olynia with her hadad the West; and Ohvia with her husband was safely settled in Ireland. Thus one by one the characters of our tale faded from the scene where they had played with so much pathos, merriment, and pain, and left behind them no deeper impression on the hearts or memories of men than the snow which had gone in the spring. Their places were filled as rapidly as they were It is our misfortune and our safety that, important as we may be to our little selves, with the world we are of no importance.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Effects of Too Much Brain Work for Children.

On April 28, Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., delivering a lecture on "National Neces-sities as the Bases of Natural Education," sities as the Bases of Natural Education," before the Society of Arts, brought forward, writes F. C. S., the following extract, which happened to be a report of the chairman of the evening, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C, B., to the British Association in 1860, to show what an evil effect too much brain work without the state of the stat much brain work, without a proportional amount of industrial occupation to support

it, has upon young children:
"In one large establishment, containing about six hundred children, half girls and about six hundred children, haif girls and half boys, the means of industrial occu pation were gained for the girls before any were obtained for the boys. The girls were therefore put upon half time tuitions; that is to say, their time of book instruction was reduced from thirty-six hours to eighteen ner week, given on the three eighteen per week, given on the three alternate days of their industrial occupation, the boys remaining at full school time of thirty-six hours per week, the teaching being the same, on the same system, and by the same teachers, the same school attendance in weeks and years in both cases. On the periodical examination of the school, surprise was expressed by the inspectors at finding how much more alert, mentally, the girls were than the boys, and in advance in book attainments. Subsequently industrial occupation was found for the boys, when their time of book instruction was reduced from thirty-six hours a week to eighteen; and after a while, the boys were proved, upon ex-amination, to have obtained their previous relative position, which was in advance of the girls."

THE STABILITY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. Montreal Gazette.

Montreal Gazette.

Twelve years of development has given to the present French Republic a stability which its friends have good reason to consider proof against party intrigue or popular caprice. It almost seems as if the goal vaguely sought in the uprising of 1789, and from the path to which rival ambitions and unforeseen contingencies have so often caused the nation to swerve, had been at last reached, and that the form of rule which above all others suited form of rule which above all others suited form of rule which above all others suited the genius of the French people, was now firmly and permanently established. It may be so, and to all appearance such is really the case. One by one the parties inimical to the Republic seem, through innate weakness, lack of able leadership or the compelling force of circumstances, to bave dropped out of the race for power and to have lost all hope of success, even in a distant day. Nevertheless, it would and to have lost all hope of success, even in a distant day. Nevertheless, it would be rash, even to-day, to conclude from such favorable appearances that the Republic was destined to last forever and that there was no possibility of revival of the seemingly dead cause of Bourbon or of Bonaparte. Without falling back on the infinite variety of human chances or even on the proverbial saving that it is the infinite variety of numan chances or even on the proverbial saying that it is the unexpected that happens—a saying which in France has been proved by ex-perience to have an element of truth as well as of paradox—it will be sufficient to recall that other regimes which had a longer term than the September Repub-lic has vertreached, and which, not long ic has yet reached, and which, not long

lie has yet reached, and which, not long before their fall, seemed as stable as it is now, were suddenly swept out of existence by the resistless wirlwind of revolution. The restored Bourbons reigned for sixteen years, and when one thinks of the changes which intervened between the deposition of Louis the Sixteenth and the accession of his successor, it is approximate that they reigned so long. Yet and the accession of his successor, it is surprising that they reigned so long. Yet, if Charles the Tenth had not tried to ignore the Revolution, it would not have risen up to banish him from his kingdom. When too late he would have yielded but fate had already decreed his expulsion, and Louis Philippe was elected to reign, not by divine right, but as King of the French. He held that position for eighteen years, and then, after refusing demands for reform, he, too, lost his throne as suddenly as the monarch whom he had displaced, and while just as confi-dent that it was secured to him and his heirs for ever. After the brief interval of heirs for ever. After the brief interval of the second Republic, the coup d'état placed the hitherto despised Louis Napoleon on the vacant throne. He held his grip on power longer than either restored Bour-bon or Orleans, but the fatal day came upon him, too, unawares and, like his three predecessors, he also died miserably in evile.

in exile After so many catastrophes in the fac of seeming security, can it be said of the actual regime that it is altogether exceptional and that no assault of foes without or plots of malcontents within can endanger its stability? If, with the most universal favor (as proved by recent elections) which it enjoys we contrast the weakness, of any of the claimants, for the throne from which Bourbon, Napoleon, Bourbon again, Orleans, and Napoleon, again have in turn been driven, may it not be replied that in all these cases the successful aspirant after sovereignty attained his aim from the standpoint of a depression which seemed equally hopeless. Some years, in some cases a few months, before the actual elevation of Bonaparte, Bourbon and Orleans there seemed quite as little chance of such an event taking place as there does to-day of the accession to power of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris or of Prince Napoleon. Nor does France at the present moment fail to furnish indications to those who choose to look for them, that the same ebb and flow of opinion and sentiment which made such extreme and sudden changes which keeps M. DeFreycinet in office, while general enough to show how com-pletely his rival has lost his hold on the public mind, is still devoid of all enthuiasm. It is of that lifeless, formal, almost indifferent character which sometimes gives evidence of a deep-seated dis-content, that endures unpopular men content, that endures unpopular men simply because no man, under the actual system, would be popular. If only there were a great leader in any of the monarchical parties to take advantage of the present defection of republican spirit, who ows what changes a few weeks might bring forth! Of course this may be mere conjecture. The Republic may be as deeply based in the affections of the ople as ever it was. Loyalty is not to people as ever it was. Loyalty is not to be measured by the degree of spread-eagleism which it evokes. All we mean to point out is that, with the history of the past century before us, we cannot pronounce a French Republic perenuial because it has outlived the dangers of a dozen years, or because its foes are apparently dead. Living men have seen political resuscitations which rebuke all trust in such appearances.

Br. and Min Fellenten-two bindy of the flame of the first one of the flame of the f political resuscitations which reduke all trust in such appearances.

It would be premature, however, to speculate on that one of the rival monarchic parties which, if its course were

royal blood. This may not be of such consequence, as if a man is a usurper, royal kinship does not improve his claims. But it would, perhaps, have some weight. A Prince who represents in his person the extraordinary career of the Bonapartes—these strange children of the Revolution—and those memories of victory and conquest of which France will always be proud, combined with all that is grandest in those royal lives which carry us back to the Roman Empire, ought to satisfy all the demands of popular sentiment touching that "divinity which doth hedge a king." But whether Prince Napoleon or his sons will ever sit on a throne, who can say? Better, perhaps, to leave them where they are. And yet more unlikely things have happened. royal blood. This may not be of such

HORRIBLE MURDER AND MUTILA-TION OF A PRIEST ON A SICK CALL.

There is proceeding this week at one

of the departmental assizes in the heart of France a trial for murder which reveals one of the most remarkable crimes of our day. In a village high up in the mountains, where the Loire takes its rise, is an old church of the twelfth century, with a neighboring parsonage of one storey. At seven o'clock on the evening of Jan. 3rd a man, of forbidding appearance, rang the bell of the parsonage, and on the door being opened by the priest's sister he entered and told the priest, who was finishing his dinner, that he was wanted to administer the last Sacraments to one of his one of the most remarkable crimes of our ing his dinner, that he was wanted to administer the last Sacraments to one of his parishioners, who had been seriously wounded by a cow. The priest, Abbe Garraud, felt some doubt about his visitor, but prepared the Sacred Elements, and then took a revolver from his dressing-case. "You don't need that," said the man; "we shall meet no one. Thieves find nothing to do here." To show his acquaintance with the neighborhood, the man said he had been an acolyte in a man said he had been an acolyte in a church at the foot of the mountain. They set out upon the wintry walk, along mountain paths so narrow in places that two men cannot pass each other. The abbe walked in frost, but he turned so abbe walked in front, but he turned so frequently that his eye was almost con-tinually upon his strange companion. They arrived at a particularly wild spot, and M. Garraud was about to step upon a bridge stretching over a precipice, when, on looking back, he saw his companion in the act of leaping upon him. To draw and fire his revolver was the work of a moment, and the mountains reverberated moment, and the mountains reverberated with the echo of its discharge. The stranger paused, raised his hat, and; saying, "Excuse me; I will go first to see how the sick woman is," he fled. Abbe Garraud, pondering upon the strange occurrence, returned home. Scarcely an hour after this a man out of breath ran up the street of the village in the valley. hour after this a man out of breath ran up the street of the village in the valley, stopped at the priest's house, and, being admitted by the old housekeeper exclaimed to the cure: "Bring the Host quickly; M. Martin, of Rognac, has been gored by his bull, and is dying." The Abbe Rivet offered his visitor a glass of wine, while he prepared to accompany him. As they left together, the old woman expressed the hope that her master would not attempt to return home that night, as it was snowing, and the that night, as it was snowing, and the stranger said arrangements would be made for the cure to sleep at Rognac. About ten o'clock the same night there was a knocking at Abbe Rivet's door, and the woman, who had got a friend to stay the night with her, hesitated to open the door, so a colloquy was carried on from the window. The man at the door said it was he who had summoned M. Rivet to Rognac, and that he was stopping there; the wounded farmer was better. The woman asked if he would like to come in and warm himself, and the man replied that his feet were very cold, as it was freezing hard. The key was turning in the lock, when some neighbors, who had made such extreme and sudden changes made such extreme and sudden changes possible in the past are still forces in the community. Only a few months ago, M. the man took to flight. Next morning, about a couple of miles from the village, about a couple of miles from the village, the path winds among precipices the body of the unfortunate cure was found, horrible mutilated. His watch, snuffbox, and the sacred vessels had disap-peared. The murder had been committed shuffox, and the sacred vessels had disappeared. The murder had been committed by a blow of a hammer from behind. Suspicion at once fell upon the strange visitor, who had returned to the parsonage visitor, who had recarded to the passage in order, by killing the honsekeeper, to remove one who would be a witness against him. He was tracked from place against him. He was tracked from place to place, and was found to have been dealing with some of the stolen property. For two months the muraerer had eluded the pursuit, and lived like a wild beast in the woods. At length, on March 1st, the gendarmes arrested him near Dunieres,

and he still had his victim's watch in his

possession. He proved to be a man of 36 years, named Mallet. His record is one

, 1882,

t be of such is a usurper, ove his claims. e some weight. Bonapartes— the Revolution ictory and con-vill always be hat is grandest carry us back ht to satisfy all ntiment touch-doth hedge a ce Napoleon or hrone, who can be leave them more unlikely

ND MUTILA-ST ON A

is week at one s in the heart of which reveals e crimes of our p in the moun-es its rise, is an century, with a one storey. At ing of Jan. 3rd arance, rang the on the door be-t's sister he enwho was finish-who was finish-s wanted to ad-nts to one of his been seriously he priest, Abbe about his visitor, Elements, and that," said the one. Thieves

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oceeds from those complaints Dr. R. Prescription" is a

lruggists.

Chief of Police. which women are

An Incident of '98. There are soldiers in the market-place,
The Judge is in the town,
And Justice' stern-faced handmaid, Law,
Now wears her darkest frown:
'Tis the year of tears and troubles,
The year of blood and fate,
of blackened hearths and roofless homes,
The year of 'Ninety-eight!

The year of 'Ninety-eight'

For the prisoners to the court-house
The soldiers clear the way;
The fate of two young lives shall be
Determined to-day;
Through surging crowds of clansmen
The youthful rebels pass,
But not an arm is raised to save;
Stands mute each galloglas.
The people's heart is broken,
Their hopes are dead and gone;
They hardly dare to breathe with sound,
Each face is scared and wan,
For, heavy as the thunderbolt,
Swift as the lightning's flash,
U pon their patriot plot has fail'n
The English vengeance-lash:
The land they thought with arms to free
Is but the faster bound,
And hearts that Freedom's hope had raised
Are dashed again to ground!

Are dashed again to ground!

The Judge is seated:—round the court,
Like statues, soldiers stand;
The two whost doom this day shalf ix
Are fettered and to hand;
Two noble youths, with clear gray eyes,
And glane ot that never qualis;
Their lips are set and bloodless, but
Their courage never fails.
And only who far than they—
Stands in the box and faces them,
Do they at length give way—
Oh, then the memory of the past
Springs up their souls to rend—
They curse the hour their trusting hearts
Called that black traitor "friend;"

Called that black traitor "friend!"

Tis over now. The foreman's lips
Have spoke the fatal word;
And then from out the silent crowd
A woman's voice is heard—
A, sir—my lord—oh, Judge, asthore—
Ye'll give me leave to speak—
I'm all they have, God help them, now,
Their mother, old and weak:
Himself is dead, my lord; for long,
Ohn, long, long weary years
The love of them two boys is all
The poor old widow cheers:
One's not my own, his mother died
An' left him a gorsoon—
But sure I love them both, my lord,
Ye'll save them both, aroon?
An' may the heavens be your bed,
May all the saints look down
An' bless you—an' ye'll have the prayers
Of all that's in the town."

Of all that's in the town:"

Then rose a murmur strong and deep,
And all that anxious crowd
For mercy on the widow's boys
Prayed earnestly aloud.
The Judge was moved with pity,
But duty tied him down.
He tried in vain to steel his heart,
He tried in vain to steel his heart,
He tried in vain to frown:
"These men are all the stay you have?
They toil that you may live?
The mercy that I can I'il show,
His life to one I'll give;
Take, then, your choice—your husband's
child,
Whose mother is no more,
Or him whom to the sire of both
You in your bosom bore."

You in your bosom bore."

A cruel choice! a bitter task!
She bowed her aged head,
Some bitter tears coursed down her face,
Then she looked up, and said:
"I thank you kindiy, sir—my lord—
But oh, my lord, 'tis hard!
How can I choose between the boy
I bore, an' him I reared?
Oh, Judge, alanna, choose yourself—
Take which you please to save—
If sent one to death I'd not
Sleep quiet in my grave."
"Good woman, I can do no more;
One dies—'tis right and just;
Which life is spared depends on you,
So make your choice—you must."

One moment more, and then she spoke:
"Oh, Mike, my darlin' boy,
You know 'tis not I love you less— "Oh, Mike, my darim boy,
You know 'tis not I love you less—
I'd die for you with Joy—
But Patsy's mother's dead, asthore,
He's none to take his part.
So him I choose—oh, Mike, this dav
'Tis broken is my heart!
His mother's gone, alanna—sure
'Tis you will see her soon,
An' tell her, Mike, I saved her boy:
God bless you, Mike, aroon."

way, "Say a prayer to St. Anthony, my dear!" I waited till the lively troop moved on, and then asked the lady of the house what our friend meant by her remark about St. Anthony.

She looked at me in surprise and said : "You don't mean to say you never heard "Heard of what?" I replied.

"Why," said she, "don't you know about Anthony, but feeling sure it could have no reference to this matter, I said, "No; I

This was not the first time she had made this remark to me. I was then fresh from the Pacific coast, very "fresh" in some You show the saint some particular devotion, and he will be grateful for it, and will have thenceforth a particular interest in you and your welfare. I there-fore set to work to become a client of St. Anthony's, and I can say I have never had cause to complain of my patron. My re-lations with him have been the most marvellous of all the strange experiences of my life. It is now more than twelve years since I begun with him, and in all that time he has never failed me in a single instance. I would not have committed these things to writing were it not for a reason

I shall explain farther on.
I know we are living in the nineteenth century, and that some very small people any they don't believe in such things. I don't see that that effects the matter at all. They have no proof of the reason-ableness of their want of belief, while I have proof of my faith. Things are not changed at all, merely because a few bril-

that my friend would repeatedly lapse into silence and look very intently at the mountain, and sometimes turn in his saddle, looking back. I would ask him what was the matter. He would say. "Nothing; I was only fixing the lay of the country in my mind," and then he would begin talking again, and yet I apply a same than and reason on the situation as well as now. If the was loth to leave me, as he had brought world world world world world world world world world.

yet in that mountain except that a little finds of the point in front, or what it is processed in the left of the point in front, or what it is processed in the left of the point in front, or what it is processed in the left of the point in front, or what it is the left of the point in front, or w the right or left or whether we had crossed he did not know; but as he felt sure we had come too much to the left in approaching the range he thought we should skirt along the base to the right,

than as to its disappearance. Then we thought it must have been a meteor, still and we did so.

I was beginning to be very weak; my thoughe was swollen so I could hardly speak, and I began to have a sensation of heat I had never felt before. I no longer cared for the external heat, though the hydle-rains fall but and I could not hear burning after it fell, and finally burnt out. One of the most wonderful meteor stones in the world fell in this very country we were in and is now preserved in Smithsonian Institute at Washington. I did know something about one St. bridle-reins felt hot, and I could not bear bridle-rems telt not, and I could not bear to rest my hands on the pommel of the saddle, but the heat about me did not now so much trouble me, for I began to feel a heat internally in my body, as if the blood don't understand this."

Then she laughed, exclaiming: "You Western Catholics are half heathens, I do heat internally in my body, as if the blood in my veins were liquid fire. Hotter and hotter became this internal heat, until I hotter became this internal heat, until I called to my companion, who was leading the way a few steps in advance. I told him I must stop; that I was literally burnthe Pacific coast, very "fresh" in some things. My friend thereupon kindly explained to me that St. Anthony had a singular power of enabling people to recover things that were lost, which, when it pleased him, he exercised in behalf of his particular clients. I resolved then and there to become one of these as soon as a singular power one of these as soon as a soon as a singular power one of this least two properties. pleased him, he exercised in behalf of his particular clients. I resolved then and there to become one of these as soon as possible. I went to a priest seon afterwards and asked him how one should manage to get on the good side of any particular saint. He said it was a very simple ular saint. He said it was a very simple when the saint same particular saint. We show the saint same particular saint. He said it was a very simple when the saint same particular saint. He said it was a very simple when the saint same particular clients. I resolved then and there to become one of these as soon as possible. I went to a priest seon after word with the saint was particular clients. I began to get wild. I mule. Useless. I began to get wild. I mule. Useless. I began to get wild. I mule. Useless. I began to get wild. I mule. Useless I began to get wild. I mule. Useless I began to get wild. I mule. Useless. I began to get wild. I mule. Useless my companion exclaimed, "I see the bed of a creek. I don't suppose there is any water there, but you may find a damp place that will cool you a little." We hastened to it. I got down and tried to lie in tened to it. I got down and tried to lie in the bottom of the creek; but the stones were as hot as if they had come out of a fire. I threw myself wildly from one place to another, but I could stay still nowhere, not even for a minute. I mounted my mule, this time unailed and mounted my mule, this time unaided, and we moved on. It was hardly moving.
The mules could not be got out of a walk,
and it required continual urging to make

them even keep that pace.
I went or, as well as I can remember, a couple of hours through this agony of yards to face, which was by the side of the road. I jumped down and began to grope about for the water-bucket; soon I then I no longer had any great sensation of thirst. The feeling of heat abated so that I was no longer crazy from it, and was able to quietly endure it; but I now began to get so weak I could not sit my heat, this internal, consuming fire, and

liant talkers and writers have lost the faith, and make light of what they no longer have the grace to understand. I don't see what difference their disbelief ought to make with us. But to come back to St Anthony.

In 1874 I was lost on a sandy desert in a place that was a part of Old Mexico. I had one companion with me, a mine owner, who had taken me out to show me a silver mine he wanted me to see.

In the or fifteen minutes' full stretch of the bucket and took a drink. We gave a shout to see if any one was chair. In ten or fifteen minutes my companion would spread the blanket and I would stretch at full length a sense enough for that. Then my companion came and sat down on the other side of the bucket and took a drink. We gave a shout to see if any one was chair. In ten or fifteen minutes my companion a little, old shrivelled Mexican came up at a little distance and halted, with the words:

"Online va 1" (Who's there)

In a place that was a part of Old Mexico. I had one companion with me, a mine owner, who had taken me out to show me a silver mine he wanted me to see. We each had a mule; we took no provisions or water to speak of, as it was a ride of only thirty miles across a little sandy desert. It was in the month of August, and the sand was at a burning heat. My companion had been a special bearer of dispatches in the Confederate Army, and you can understand that he must have been a person of unusual courage, strength and endurance to have been chosen for that work. He was of medium height, full round figure, rough as a mule, and used to out-door exercise. We jogged along, he beguiling the time with incidents of his military service. The mine we were making for was in a ridge of mountains which showed in the distance only as a long, vaguely-defined, bluish-looking out-line.

We travelled on until dark, with the strange result that we did not seem to be getting any nearer to the mountain. All along through the afternoon 1 noticed that my friend would repeatedly lapse into silence and look very intently at the mountain, and sometimes turn in his saddle, looking back. I would sax him what was the matter. He would say.

nave understood it; but we were on a flat, sandy plain, level as the floor of a house, and barren of vegetation. Nothing could have come between us and the light, and yet the light had gone. We pushed on, though, as well as we could in the same direction wandering and wandering. even as to what this light could have been | Maria.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The London Correspondent of the Re-

direction, wandering and wandering, more

had both seen that, and thought this might be another one.) All at once the

half or quarter of an hour, and then the light shone again; so it kept on three or four times and then for a long while we

droop forward on my mule, but I kept a little look out. All at once I saw a faint,

dull, red spot of color on my left, apparently not far off. "I see fire!" I shouted to my companion, who had passed it in advance of me, without seeing it.

"Where!"
"Here in the road."
"What road!"
"Here in the road. There is a track
here, and I see fire down on my left. I
suppose it is the embers of a camp fire of

some wagoners passing; they may be there
yet. Let us go down."
My companion seemed to hesitate about

going. I could not understand his best. tion. He wanted to follow the other fire.

turned down the road to my red sp

He followed. I was not more than thirty

"Where?

followed in darkness.

I was getting weak again and began

public (Boston) says:
It is an extraordinary thing that, the wonderful Gladstonian land act of last year, instead of bringing peace to the country, as we were informed it would, has only increased and expedited the evic-tion of the peasantry. Exactly the same result followed the enactment of the land light blazed out again.
"Pick a star!" I cried; "pick a star; quick!"
"I've got one," he replied.
We had the course then in case the light
went out again. The light burned brilliantly as before for some five or ten act of 1870; but the increase in the num-ber of evictions at the present time sur-passes anything known since the famine. went out again.

liantly as before for some five or ten minutes, then it began to pale and finally disappeared. We were more mystified than ever. All was dark again for another than the state of a pour and then the

passes anything known since the lamine.

THE RETURN OF EVICTIONS
show that 3415 families, comprising 17,
331 persons, were expelled from their
holdings. For the three months ending
March of this year, the number of families sons. In April there were 519 families, or 2734 persons, evicted; while last month or 2734 persons, evicted; while last mouth (May) the number for thirth-one days alone rose to 699 families, or 3581 persons. The total, therefore, of families evicted for the first five months of the present year is no less than 2534 families, comprising 13,335 persons. In addition to to these grim figures, Mr. Gladstone, as I have stated, informed the House two or three days age that the rate of eviction three days ago, that the rate of eviction now goes on at twenty families (or say now goes on at twenty families (or say 100 persons) per day. So great is the scandal, that the lord lieutenant has, at length, consented to annul the order of Mr. Clifford Lloyd against the building of huts for evicted families by the Ladie Land League. He has, however, also given orders that, where these have been put up, and the local resident magistrates fear "intimidation," a police hut is likewise to be erected, and the expense

gue, must, at the present rate of expenditure, very soon exhaust the balance of the amount raised at Chicago. The weekly outlay varies from \$60.00 to \$10,000, and there is in hands at Paris about \$180; 000. The executive are therefore doing all they can to cut down the rate of expenditure, in order to eke out as much as possible the succor they can afford to the evicted; but as the arrears bill will give no help to many of the tenants now the evicted; but as the arrears bill will give no help to many of the tenants now evicted, the day of the final depletion of the fund when it is supplemented cannot be far off. The blending of political and charitable objects in the disposition of the receipts of the league, has at times been a source of considerable embarrassment. Money which is absolutely necessary to carry, on a vigorous campaign against Money which is absolutely necessary to carry on a vigorous campaign against landlordism, is required to be spent in relieving its victims, so that it is possible that the temporary necessities of the league may defeat its permanent objects.

A SPECIAL LEVY TO BE MADE.

Mr Parnell, I believe, has it under contemplation to renew any land movement.

Mr Parnell, I believe, has it under con-templation to renew any land movement, which may be possible under the coercion bill, on the basis of calling upon each farmer for a subscription, at the rate of farmer for a subscription, at the five per cent. per annum on his valuation; and if the government allow any scheme in the heartied out, a considerable like this to be carried out, a considerable sum would be realized for national objects. If out door agitation be impossible, the seat of war must be transferred to Parliament. But there is very great difficulty in carrying on a constitutional movement in Ireland, in obtaining able and trust-

we kept about the same distance off. My companion was right as to his mistake in going too much to the left. We found the mine the next day and I own an interest in it still, but I don't care for any more at that price.—E. F. Dunne, in the Ave literature. It may be said why not employ the funds of the League for Parliamentary purposes? There is a general idea in England that this is done, but as a matter of fact, it is ridiculously untrue; although certainly, the laborious duties, and constant watchfulness, which some of

them display in public service, might well give grounds for the belief amongst un-thinking Englishmen that they do not work for nothing. The constituencies in many parts of Ireland, however, are becoming alive to the fact that they cannot get advocates to plead their cause in the high court of Parliament any more than they do at petty sessions for nothing, and the question of the resupent of members is being taken. the payment of members is being taken up with spirit in several popular journals. Indeed, I believe, a beginning has been made in the matter in the county of made in the matter in the county of Sligo, whose brilliant and able representa-tive, Mr. Sexton, has so often recalled the palmiest days of Irish eloquence. Mr. Sexton, whose frame is very fragile, and whose health hangs ou a mere thread, has been foremost during the present session in his efforts in the cause of Irish nationality, and his constituents have already subscribed a sum of \$7000 or \$8000, which they intend to present to him in recogni-tion of his valuable services. Unless some vigorous effort in the same direction is generally made the future of the movement, during the continuance of the new coercion bill must remain in doubt. No one knows what the government will tol-erate in the shape of open agitation in the untry, and if public expression outside of Parliament is put down and inside becomes languid, through sheer weariness on the part of overworked members, all the sacrifices of the last three years will have been made in vain. Public attention will be equally divided between the work of the assassin and the spy. M. P.

"Rough on Rats." clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chip-

A NEW LANDLORD PLOT.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has, to The Dubin Freeman's Journal has, to its honor, dragged into the light of day a hideous plot, which for some months has been kept "secret and confidential," and has never been placed before the public by has never been placed before the public by its promoters. It aims at a repetition of the old "Hell or Connaught" doctrine of the savage Cromwell. It seems that a gigantic land company is to be formed, with a capital of three-quarters of a million sterling, and that this company has for its object to wage war upon the Land League. "The landlords," says the honorary secretary, Mr. Kavanagh, "must be driven from the country, or the Land League must be abolished." The plan is that the company shall take up and work the farms from which tenants have been evicted for non-payment of rent, which farms are now lying waste and derelict. farms are now lying waste and derelict. Money is to be lent to work some farms, and other farms are to be taken on lease by the company, but the company must be allowed to take the whole townland. Old rents will be demanded without abatement, and, where they cannot be paid, there will be a wholesale clearance of the old inhabitants, to be followed by the inold manufants, to be followed by the mi-troduction of what are called "loyal far-mers from other countries." It appears that nearly £130,000 have been subscribed by rich landlords, and that the remainder of the money is expected to come in rap-

idly. So a new civil conflict may be looked for

Kingdom, and the glory for ever and ever."
The reporter must have been quite absorbed in his thought to fancy that the Bishop was varying from the Catholic form. Nor does he keep up with the march of modern events. The "Revision" obliterated from the sacred text those words, "For thine is the kingdom," etc. Protest-"For thine is the kingdom," etc. antism will have for the future to recite the "Our Father" in the Catholic form, and blame King James's Bible for having led it to repeat for three centuries an incorrect version of the Lord's Prayer.—North-western Chronicle.

Death too with its unknown necessities, must have a sacrament which it can call its own, as well to finish the demolition of sin, as to anoint the failing warrior with a heavenly unquent for his last dire combat, and enable him, in defiance of earthly calculations, to elude the hold which the utseen powers of evil lay upon him in that hour. If we ever need help, will it not be in that dreadful agony, for neither earthly love nor earthly power can help us then? With many, doubtless, the battle has gone hard, though they who stood around neither heard nor saw the mortal wrestle; and with many it was the secret strength of that holy oil, the hidden oper-ation of that sacramental grace, which turned the scale, and consigned to the Good Shepherd's arm that sheep which is now His own for ever.—Father Faber.

Love is the foundation-stone upon which the universe rests. Without it all would be chaos-both the material and the physical worlds.

Honored and Blest.

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

DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

The Catholic Mecord Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich-

reet. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

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 if has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, very success.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881. I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,

Archbishop of Halifax.

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mgr. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.

DEAR MR. WALSH,—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the "Record" to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. Power,
Administrator

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

THE TURKMAN AND HIS RELA-TIONS WITH EUROPE.

The Egyptian difficulty is but another phase of what is well known, in political and diplomatic circles throughout the world, as the Eastern question. When the Berlin Conference assembled to arrive at some final arrangement touching that question which for more than three centuries has distracted and disturbed all Europe, the status of Egypt with its important political bearings, was not considered. The condition of Egypt was then unsettled, and those blessed with foresight did not fail to perceive that the day was at hand when the position of that country should be clearly defined and placed on a basis to afford security to European interests of all classes.

easily than it can now be done, have decided on some satisfactory solution of the Egyptian problem. The opportunity was, however, lost, much to the pleasure of the Porte. he latter might, with the Russian army within easy march of Stambeen forced to a line of boul, have action in regard to Egypt which its own obstinacy and the conflicting interests and claims of riva, European powers must now render very difficult of attainment. Turkey is, as well through principle as by tradition, hostile to foreign intervention either in its domestic affairs or in its relations with subject territories such as Egypt. Nothing but the presence of immediate danger can effect a change of Turkish policy in this direction. With their apparent anactivity and indifference, Turkish diplomats often achieve and have of late especially achieved many signal triumphs. They well understand the jealousies and conflicts of the various European powers, and know how to set one against the other to their own advantage. When, at the inception of the present Egyptian troubles, all the powers of Europe seemed willing to leave their adjustment to France and England, the Porte at once took alarm and succeeded by its representations to the other powers in bringing about a Conference in which at the very last moment it refused to take part The object of the Turkish government is quite evident. It is determined to preserve, notwithstanding the marked proof of its inability and unwillingness to govern that country properly, its dominion over Egypt. If any confirmation of this purpose were needed we have it plainly in the despatch telegraphed from Constantinople to the Turkish ambassador in London: "The Porte

of this matter the Porte confines it- if in early autumn the present Par- would be utterly annihilated if the law. A measure more unjust and self to requesting you without a liament be dissolved. An administra- views of the Imperial government unstatesmanlike, especially in the moment's loss of time to make press- tion with the Marquis of Salisbury were to be preferred to those of the ing representatives to Earl Granville as its leader could be no worse, as far peorle of Canada." to issue orders to cease firing imme- as Ireland is concerned, than that of misfortune." The Porte is itself result of a general election, judging foreign influence and intervention. Arabi has fulfilled this part of his mission well enough, but not too wisely. The massacre of Alexandria was an event for which neither he nor the Porte probably looked, but it has seriously injured the Turkin Egypt. Turkey has not, however, abandoned its purpose to insist on such a solution of the present difficulty as will preserve intact its of European powers opposed to Eng. liberal, no matter how prominent. lish domination there, but it cannot now be expected that England, after having been forced to open hostilities against Arabi and his fanatical following, will readily relinquish the advantages which success must confer. The interests of Britain in Egypt are very important, but do not really demand British occupation of the country. It just government could be secured for the people of Egypt, without occupation by any European power, so much the better. The mass of the Egyptian people have been, till now, most cruelly oppressed, and though for the time incapable of self government would, no doubt, appreciate and prosper under any form of government protecting them against exactions and tyranny such as they have had for centuries to bear with. When the powers, therefore, come to discuss an arrangement of the Egyptian crisis, they should, if they desire any such arrangement to be permanent, endeavor to procure for the Egyptian population the bless-The Conference might then more difficulty be settled. Settled upor this basis, with or without the acknowledgment of a nonimal domination of Turkey over the country, the Egyptian question will cease to trouble the spirit of diplomatic

RESIGNATION OF MR. BRIGHT.

The retirement of Mr. Bright from the Gladstone Cabinet is one of the severest blows yet received by that administration. Mr. Bright retires. it appears, on account of the stand taken by the Administration on the Egyptian question. The views of the late Minister on the subject of the following clear and emphatic war are so well known that no one can be surprised at his withdrawal from the government. His resignation at this juncture is, however, very unfortunate for the Cabinet. Its line so extremely injudicious as to alienate from its support certain classes of affinity with those by the profession of which the liberal leaders came into likely to gain for it new adherents.

has opened fire. It is superfluous to make an appeal to the country, yet cannot admit responsibility or re- undertake responsibility for such a dilate upon the extreme gravity of he has done things just as unlikely. quire approval beyond that of the measure as that which under Mr. diately, in order to avert still greater which Mr. Gladstone is the head. The largely if not entirely responsible from the feeling in Ireland would parties in Canada. But the Imperial for the action of Arabi Bey in as- tend to greatly strengthen the hands government did not, by any means, timation, be justly construed as the beginning of the end for the Gladstone government, for the absence of Mr. Bright from the national coundominion over that country. In cils cannot just now be compensated this purpose it may have the support for by the admission of any other

A FAIR QUESTION.

In view of the uncontradicted statement that the Imperial government has emphatically condemned the course of the Canadian administration in reference to the Irish resolutions adopted last spring by both houses of the Dominion Legislature, it may well be asked, are Canadians really a free people? This is a very fair question indeed, especially when we consider that the policy of Downing Street is, on the whole, to act towards this great country as if it were a mere Crown Colony. It is, no doubt, in the recollection of many of our readers that for several years after the concession of responsible government to Canada, that we had but its shadow, not its substance. From 1841 to 1848 there was little of real executive responsibility to Parliament. In the latter year there was, indeed, a decided improvement, but it can hardly be said that at any time ings of good government, and also throughout the existence of the make certain the neutralization of Legislative Union between Upper the Suez Canal. This great work is and Lower Canada did this country one over which no individual power enjoy the full benefits of responsible should exercise absolute control. It government. As late as 1859, when is the world's highway, and could a new tariff, somewhat more strinnot without manifestly endangering gent and protective than that prethe peace of Europe and of the viously in force, was, through the world be given over to any one exigencies of the public service, a reply befitting the importance of government. Upon no other adopted by the Parliament of Cangrounds than these can the Egyptian ada, the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, moved by memorials addressed to him by the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield, wrote to the Canadian government intimating that under certain circumstances Her Majesty ought to be advised to disallow acts of this kind passed by the Colonial Legislature. The Canadian government of that day at once conveyed to the Colonial Secretary, in language vigorous but respectful, its view of the rights of the Canadian Parliament in that particular case, and all others similar. Amongst other statements made by the Canadian government to the Duke of Newcastle, we find

assertions of the rights of Canada to self-government: "The government of Canada, acting for its Legislature and people, cannot, through those feelings of of action in domestic affairs has been deference which they owe to the Ireland? Coercion had been, pre-Imperial authorities, in any manner waive or diminish the rights of the the people whose views have much people of Canada to decide for themgrow cold in their allegiance to a policy must be to the Provincial the disastrous fate of every measure adopted for the purpose of weakenwith his party and his hold on the country. And in the imposition of much if a conservative government, to its demands seems to give it new

The views thus expressed by the

government of Canada met with the

hearty approbation of all political

suming an actual dictatorship in of Mr. Parnell, who more than ever on account of the just representa-Egypt over the head of the Khedive since his release has proved himself tions of our Administration, relinhimself. Having set its heart on a leader in the highest and most ac- quish its claims to disallow colonial the maintenance of its supremacy in ceptable sense of the term. Mr. Par- legislation. The commission issued that country probably through the nell is reputed as having declared to every Governor General, till withextinction of the virtual sovereignty himself confident, in the event of an in a very recent period, contained of the Khedive, but unable to do so election, of carrying 78 out of the 103 instructions to that officer entirely directly owing to a depleted treasury, Irish seats. This is by no means a at variance with the principles of selfit has employed Arabi to excite the sanguine anticipation, and may be government. If it be true, as now native Moslem population against surpassed by the actual results of the stated, that the Imperial authorities next contest. In England the radi- have disapproved the action of the cal party is not likely to suffer any Canadian government and Legisla very serious losses-and may make ture in relation to the Irish question some surprising gains, but the Whig they have done that which must element there, as in Ireland, is certain | bring them into odium with the vast to suffer for the shortcomings and majority of Canadians, and into conomissions of the government, Mr. tempt in the eyes of the world ish scheme of self-aggrandizement Bright's resignation may, in our es- They may claim that the grievances of Ireland no wise affect Carada that the relations between Great Britain and Ireland concern the British government only. Any such claim is simply untenable. Canada is one of the most important portions of the empire. Whatever, therefore, affects the peace and prosperity of the Mother Country must concern the people of Canada. Besides, nearly one-fourth of the total population of the Dominion is of Irish crigin and follows with deep interest every phase in the cycle of Ireland's misfortunes. And again, the reighboring republic, upon whose friendliness towards us the prosperity of Canada very largely depends, contains an immense Irish population, keenly alive to the oppression under which the old land suffers, and determined to do everything in their power to put a term to the British misgovernment of Ireland. The Irish element in the United States exercises very great influence in the direction of the foreign policy of the country. We Canadians cannot afford to have our American neighbors enemies. And enemies of ours they will be, with more or less emphasis of expression, on account of our connection with Britain, unless that country does Ireland justice. The Parliament of such as these, did at its last session adopt an address to Her Majesty on the subject of Irish grievances, That address was couched in terms so respectful as to give its authors just claims to humility itself. Now we are told that instead of receiving the question and the dignity of the

REPRESSION ENFORCED.

Parliament of Canada, that address

has drawn from the colonial office

censure and condemnation. If this

be really the case, we may, especi-

ally in view of other similar actions

on the part of Downing Street, ask

if Canadians be a free people and our

Parliament a free Parliament?

The repression bill, having already royal assent, is apparently to be enforced with the utmost rigor. Thirteen counties have been already proclaimed under its provisions; in deprived of every vestige of liberty, and placed under the absolute conthe government really hope by this means to restore peace and order to vious to the introduction of the repression act, confessed a failure by the Gladstone government itself. tent to which taxation shall be im- raised when the unfortunate outrage

this fact. In view of the urgency We need not, therefore, be surprised local legislature. Self-government Gladstone's auspices has become present critical condition of Irish affairs, it were impossible to conceive. It is not ruinous, but remedial legislation that Ireland requires. It is not war, it is not disorder, it is not bloodshed that its people demand. They cry out earnestly for peace, order and tranquility. The government refuse to hearken to their cries. On the government then must rest all responsibility for the anarchy and civil strife that must follow their action. The repression act is neither more nor less than an open declaration of hostilities upon the Irish people. Some of its provisions are the very refinement of cruelty and despotism. Respectable strangers visiting Ireland are not free from insult and outrage. Within a few days one of the citizens of London, Ontario, with his brother, a resident of the United States, returning to Ireland for pur poses of health and recreation, has been placed in custody, and may be detained for weeks in some loathesome prison cell without a shadow of

> proof against him or chance of trial. There is at this moment as much security for the traveller in the wilds of Arabia as in Ireland. In the one country, the rank barbarism of the Bedouin, in the other the brutalized civilization of the informer makes life insecure and prosperity impossible. Repression, if persisted in, can only have as results, crime, confusion, anarchy. If these be the only means Britain can adopt to govern Ireland, its failure to rule the country is plainly avowed, and ample proof at hand of the justice of Ireland's claim to self-government.

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

The Federal Council of the German

measure against socialism, having,

upon the urgent representations of the Saxon government, declared the city of Leipsic in a state of siege, and consequently subject to martial law. In spite of all the rigor employed by the government, socialism is on the increase in Germany. Thoughtful minds in that country never gave as ensign in 1852. He became a very warm approval to the repressive schemes devised to retard the Canada, impressed by considerations growth and finally crush out entirely the socialistic element. M. Joerg, during the debate in the Reichstag also served in the Crimea, during on a measure specially framed against socialism, gave expression to Chinese campaign of 1860. He an excellent idea, when he declared was appointed quarter master genthat the principles of socialism could only be overcome by the principles manded the Red river expedition in of Christian order. Apart from the 1870. He achieved distinction in the influence of Christianity in society, Ashantee war in 1873-4, and after there is nothing that can overcome an element so insiduous and so pow- was despatched to that country to erful, as the socialist. Force is eviltake the command, He arrived, dently of little or no avail in such a however, too late to take any active movement. One of the most menacing part in the struggle, the Zulus havfeatures of the socialistic agitation in ing been just the day before Germany, as elsewhere, is that it his arrival completely defeated does its work under the cover of at Ulundi. Sir Garnet Wolsely is an darkness. Its central organizations, with their numerous offshoots, have disappeared from the public view. Socialism has consequently become a passed the Lords and received the veritable conspiracy, fomenting opposition to constituted authority and hatred for society as at present organized. Instead of being weakened, it has gained strength by repression, other words, at least one-half the spreading its ramifications everypeople of Ireland are to be at once where, specially throughout the towns and cities. At recent elections the socialistic element has displayed trol of the landed oligarchy. Can an audacity, strength and organization that have enabled it to conquer ground never before entered. What is particularly regretable in the matter is that large bodies of artisans. and men of independent means, who had previously held aloof from the selves both as to the mode and ex- But on account of a senseless cry movement, cast in their lot with it so soon as the government decided to power. Nor is its foreign policy posed. The Provincial Ministry are in Phonix Park took place, this adopt towards it a policy of represat all times ready to afford explana- same government determined to go sion. Socialism has made enormous It is singularly ill-judged, weak and tions in regard to the acts of the further than had ever been gone in gains by the sympathy evoked ineffective. Mr. Bright was in Legislature to which they are party, a course reprobated by itself! It through the brute force policy thus the Cabinet the representative of but, subject to their duty and alle- requires not the gift of prophecy to inaugurated. But if the policy of views held by very large bodies of giance to Her Majesty, their respon- be enabled to declare that the pres- repression has signally failed, so also the English people who will now sibility in all general questions of ent policy of repression will share has every measure of quasi reform Ministry of which he forms no part. Parliament, by whose confidence of coercion put in force by the Brit. ing the vitality of the party. In fact, With Ireland completely at variance they administer the affairs of the ish government. We doubt very every such partial concession made masses of England seriously loosed, taxation, it is so plainly necessary headed by Lord Salisbury, notwith- life, determination and impetus. Mr. Gladstone could not, at this that the administration and people standing his avowed support of the Thus Vollman, a leading socialist, has learned that Admiral Seymour moment, with any prospect of success, should be in accord, that the former landed interest in Ireland, would recently combatted the proposed and intelligent spectator of the troubles

tobacco monopoly, although admitting that the scheme was in accord with Socialistic principles.

The only effective resistance that can be offered to socialism is a thorough reorganization of the social system on a Christian basis. With the church restricted in its freedom, its influence curbed and the resources of religion unused and undeveloped, nothing practical or effective in the way of solid social reform can be accomplished. When, perhaps, too late, European statesmen may see the truth of this position.

THE WAR.

The bombardment of Alexandria by the British squadron under Admiral Seymour resulted in the speedy fall of the city. But before the British became masters of the place Arabi Bey gave Alexandria over to pillage and massacre. He himself escaped with many of his followers under cover of a flag of truce. The scenes enacted by the fanatical Moslems in the city were simply terrific. Not fewer than two thousand Europeans are supposed to have fallen victims to the frenzy of the Bedouins and released convicts. The Egyptian losses during the bombardment were severe but do not compensate for the many valuable lives lost during the reign of terror naugurated especially after Arabi's departure. The city is now quiet, and condign punishment is being meted out to all apprehended in connection with the late massacre and conflagration.

The latest news from Egypt up to

our going to press indicate that

Arabi Bey is at the head of a large body of troops prepared to maintain a struggle in the interior of the coun. try. If strong enough, he may attempt the destruction of the Suez canal. Nothing very definite as to his purposes is, however, yet known. Empire has adopted another coercive | Another massacre of Christians in Cairo is apprehended. Arabi has certainly aroused Moslem fanaticism to the highest pitch. The force of events having rendered a land expedition to Egypt necessary, the government have selected Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsely to command the force. Sir Garnet entered the army captair in 1855, major in 1858. lieut-colonel in 1859, and colonel in 1865. He first saw active service in the Burmese war of 1852-3. He the Indian mutiny, and in the eral in Canada in 1867, and com-Lord Chelmsford's defeat in Zululand officer of merit and ability and has now a grand opportunity to achieve a lasting distinction.

The action of England in entering upon the bombardment of Alexandria did not evidently meet with universal approval. In France, Russia and other European countries the course of Britain in the Egyptian crisis was, at first, looked upon with evident distrust, if not openly avowed condemnation. In America there is yet a diversity of feeling on the subject, but the general view was, till the massacre, one of sympathy with the Egyptian people. When the bombardment of Alexandria was announced, a well-known American journal thus pronounced itself:

"On Tuesday morning, England began in Egypt, by the bombardment of Alexandria, the old game of overpowering violence against right and justice. By this time, the fellahin general and his national army may be overpowered, and the policy of the usurer and the stock-gambler may be triumphant in the lead of the Pharaohs. But England should be given to understand that the moral sense of mankind does not maintain her in this rolley and no counter her the rin this policy, and no country has the right to speak more distinctly than our own.
American influence in the affairs of the East is much more real and extensive than even Americans are aware. the only power which comes into contact with these Eastern people, which has not some private end to serve. It is not unnatural that the Porteshould turn

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THE 12TH OF JULY.

The twelfth of July passed off throughout Canada with very little attempted display of any kind. In Toronto, London and Kingston there were celebrations, but unat- city accountant of Quebec, has been tended with the enthusiasm of by- offered and accepted the Private Secretarygone days. We regret, however, ship of the Minister of Inland Revenue, that the Mayor of the first named Hon. John Costigan. Mr. Walsh is a city saw fit to attend the Orange demonstration, and address the meeting in terms that call for condemnation. He, as a native Canadian, himself will prove a very serious loss to must know and feel that the institu- the Ancient Capital, his acceptance of the tion which he tock such pains to post offered him by Mr. Costigan will give belaud should not be countenanced the Civil Service of Canada an official or encouraged in this country, it, whose usefulness and capacity must serve whole record here, as elsewhere, to give him a foremost place in its ranksbeing one of mischief, strife and disturbance. Mr. McMurrich is a gentleman of promise, but must not go too far in his search for popularity if he wishes not to mar the prospects of a brilliant career. At the London celebration the most notable feature pression bill. Under ordinary circumwas a display of the most abandoned commemorate the next anniversary But the Government that had it in hand in Montreal. Our super-loyal brethren must understand that with all their loyalty they cannot be permit-

Apropos of the talked of incorporation by the Dominion Parliament of the Orange body, we are glad to perceive that our esteemed contemporary La Verite of Quebec takes strong but just ground. No such measure can receive the support of Catholic members, and will, trom what we know of many of our Protestant legislators, meet with on their part a determined resistance. Although the grand lodge at its late meeting at Sherbrooke did order steps to be taken for the introduction of a bill providing for the incorporation of the Orange Society, we hardly think that any such steps will be taken, at least for the present. The late 12th of July celebration on their parts and vote of University of the trish members in permitting in the Government to suffer defeat:

"What in other circumstances might have led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the distribution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the value led to a dissolution of the British Ministry, was the rebuff encountered by Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan the pres ent. The late 12th of July celebration has shown that the body has gallery as spectators, but they resisted all entreaties to come down and vote with the Government. Mr. Gladstone earned this now no real hold on the Canadian public. If severely let alone, it must, before many years, die of inantition.

Government in the Gadatone earned man public. If severely let alone, it must, before many years, die of inantition. anition.

year 1882-3. This excellent institution has now a fixed reputation and unmistakeable standing amongst the educational establishments of the Dominion. Its location at the seat of government, its admirable course of studies and its trained and efficient staff of professors combine to give the College of Ottawa special claims to patronage and support. We have always held that the past achievements of an institution of this kind form one of the fairest tests of its merits and capabilities. In the earlier days of its history the College of Ottawa had many difficulties to encounter. The community in the midst of struggling, and the city of Ottawa a comparatively isolated place. Until ten or twelve years ago there was but one railway connecting the gation of the Ottawa River affording in summer the only public means of intercourse with the large sections of country lying east and west of the city was, owing to natural obstructions, slow, tortuous and unpleasant. From this difficulty the usefulness of the College was greatly restricted. Now things have very materially changed in this regard. The Dominion metropolis is brought by the Canada Pacific R. R. through its various branches into easy and rapid communication with the whole of Canada and the United States. If the College of Ottawa in days gone by was enabled to do so very much in a limited sphere, can we not expect much more from it, now that the sphere of its beneficial operations has been so largely extended, as evidenced by the prospectus before us? The College has, as our readers are aware, under an act of the Parliament of old Canada passed in and distinction. His Holiness has been Russia.

of his empire; not unnatural that English | pleased to grant a silver medal annually despatches from Egypt should exaggerate everything that seems to show American sympathy with her proceedings. The truth is that the all but unanimous voice that the all but unanimous voice wished heavy her her her time such a distinguished honor has been granted any colof our public opinion denounces these outrages upon Egypt, and regrets only the likelihood of their success."

guished honor has been granted any college in America, and perhaps anywhere outside of Italy. The last year's work outside of Italy. The last year's work in the College was most satisfactory in all respects, and is a strong guarantee of its future successful achievements.

PERSONAT.

We see it stated that Mr. M. F. Walsh, filled with benefit to the city and credit to

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Much fault was found with the Irish party in the British Commons for not rallying to the support of the Government on the Trevelvan amendment to the re-At the appointed hour his Lordship, bearing mitre and crozier, and attended by the stances that party would certainly have lent its aid to make any improvement, however small, to their infamous measure. But the Government that had it in hand had 'perpetrated an act of injustice and outrage on Ireland and her representatives by their expulsion from Parliament under circumstances specially disgraceful a day or two before. We are clad to see the profligacy on the speaker's platform. lent its aid to make any improvement, A resolution was also come to to however small, to their infamous measure. circumstances specially disgraceful a day or two before. We are glad to see the

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

We have before us the prospectus of the College of Ottawa for the academic year 1889.3. This excellent institution.

It will be a matter of deepest regret to the friends of Ireland everywhere to learn that Mr. Parnell's health is not in a satisfactory condition. One day last week he was taken ill in the House and obliged to retire in the middle of the discussion. His suffering is not due, as alleged, to mental anxiety, springing from dissensions in the Irish ranks, but largely, we believe, to his long incarceration. He purposes, we are happy to say, taking a few months' rest amid the magnificent scenery of the Swiss mountains. He will not leave till which it was established was new and after the passage of the Arrears' Bill, an eventuality of which we have some grave doubts. Before going he will complete arrangements for establishing an anti-eviction committee in Dublin, to protect tencity with the outer world, while the navi- ants from the operations of the landlord's corporation, which proposes carrying out wholesale evictions under the new Coercion Act. The cable contains the refreshing assurance that Mr. Parnell's policy will be to keep Ireland as quiet as possible and to deprive the government of all excuse for using the despotic powers conferred by the Crime Prevention Act until the next general election, and meantime to obtain a number of minor reforms to which the Liberals stand pledged. Mr. Parnell's policy has been always to keep Ireland quiet, a task in which he should have easily succeeded but for the incompetence of the government to deal with Irish questions in a large-hearted, liberal spirit.

Harvest reports from the American and Canadian North West point to a heavy wheat crop. This will be reassuring, es-1866, the power of conferring University | been very wet and unseasonable, and in degrees. This power the faculty has used many parts despatches state that the most sparingly and judiciously. In the wheat has been beaten down so that not prospectus we have a list of graduates | half a crop can be hoped for. In Russia whose names and merits reflect credit on the summer crop promises a satisfactory the institution. The College of Ottawa | yield, and the winter crop will be equally has recently received from His Holiness good, except in the Central Black Sea Pope Leo XIII, a special mark of favor district and certain portions of Mid-

ORDINATION IN TRENTON.

The Event of Sunday Last-Important Ceremony—Admirable Address of Bishop Cleary.

On Sunday morning, 9th inst., our little town was early astir. Evidently the day was to bring us something altogether unusual. About 9 o'clock large numbers unusual. About 9 o'clock large numbers from the neighboring districts—from Belleville, Frankford, Brighton, etc., thronged our streets. The cooling breezes from the bay tempered the warmth of a July sun. Bunting was displayed on the shipping of our harbor. Towards 10 o'clock your correspondent wended his way to the Catholic Church, where the unusual event of the ordination of four unusual event of the ordination of four young men to the priesthood was to take place.

Father Brettargh, the Catholics of Trenton were disaffected, in fact it seems to have been hoped by some we were to have a full-fledged schism, but the arrival of Bishop Cleary in our town gave our Catholics a welcome opportunity to prove such rumors to be as unfounded as they were malicious. During the preceding week the members of St. Peter's congregation vied in preparing the presbytery, the beautiful grounds and magnificent church for his Lordship's reception. Arches bearing appropriate mottoes were erected at every entrance; innumerable miniature at every entrance; innumerable miniature flags floated along the line of procession. Inside the church the decorations were most profuse and tasteful.

PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH.

At the appointed hour his Lordship, ted to violate the laws of the Province of Quebec, which expressly prohibit Orange processions within its bounds.

Apropos of the talked of incorporation by the Dominion Parliament of the Orange body, we are glad to perceive that our esteemed contemporary La Verite of Quebec takes strong but just ground. No such measure can receive the support of Catholic members, and will, from what we know of many of our Province of Quebec takes where the process of the Irish members in permitting the Government to suffer defeat:

"What in other circumstances might and designedly blasting the above mentioned rumors of disaffection. Any spectator might well say to himself "This kneeling multitude, these Catholics of Trenton, are saying from the Apostle's creed, "We be lieve in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church;" in thus receiving our Bishop we pression Bill, restraining the right of search by the police to daytime. This Mr. Gladstone on the 7th. Mr. Trevelyan offered an amendment to the Irish Reportance of the open day, professing their faith and designedly blasting the above mentioned rumors of disaffection. Any spectator might well say to himself "This kneeling multitude, these Catholics of Trenton, are saying from the Apostle's creed, "We be lieve in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church;" in thus receiving our Bishop we prestate ourselves before the representative of God's authority." His Lordship's blessing thereby in the open day, professing their faith and designedly blasting the above mentioned rumors of disaffection. Any spectator might well say to himself "This kneeling multitude, these Catholics of Trenton, are saying from the Apostle's creed, "We be lieve in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church;" in thus receiving our Bishop we prostate ourselves before the representa-tive of God's authority." His Lordship's blessing thereby in the Apostle's creed, we believe in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church; in the open day, professing their faith and designedly blasting the above mentioned rumors of disaffection. profession of reverence and obedience to their bishop and his successors, His Lordship graciously assented to

RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS. read by Mr. D. Murphy, barrister, and signed by almost all the leading and prominent gentlemen of the parish. Mr. Mur-phy read the address with much emphasis and feeling. The gentlemen who accom-panied him within the railing filled the spacious sanctuary:

We, the undersigned, for ourselves and on behalf of the parishioners of St. Peter in Chains, learning that your Lordship inin Chains, learning that your Lordship intended visiting Frenton and as a special mark of your favor and good will to this parish to confer upon it the great privilege of witnessing one of the most beautiful as well as impressive ceremonies of our holy Church, namely, ordination to the priesthood, beg respectfully to approach your Lordship with hearts full of carnest welcome at your coming amongst us, and come at your coming amongst us, and with unfeigned pleasure and hearts full of thankfulness for the distinguished honor Your Lordship has conferred upon this, one of the oldest as well as important parishes in the Dominion of Canada, in parishes in the Dominion of Canada, in selecting our parish church as the sanctu-ary for the present ordination services. We beg to assure your Lordship of our great devotion, obedience, love and respect to your person, and to the position held by you as a high dignitary of the Catholic Church we invoke God's choicest blessings upon your head, that He may grant you many years of usefulness in the Church, and that under your paternal lieve it to be your highest ambition and desire, to the honor and glory of God, with credit to yourself and to the lasting benefit and satisfaction, peace, harmony and contentment of your people. We also bumbly unite with your Lordship in earnest prayer for the future welfare, cess, happiness and contentment of Rev. Messrs. Fergus, McAvey, Michael Spratt, Michael Sweeny and William Walsh, to be ordained writer in this deep be ordained priest in this church, and that they may enjoy many years of usefulness

in the ministry.
We wish Your Lordship a safe and pleasant return to Kingston.
HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

evening. He then preached a most elo-quent and instructive sermon on the dignity, rights and duties of the priest, reminding them (in exemplification) of the solemn ceremony they had just witnessed. They had seen the young priests kneeling before him, placing their consecrated lives in his keeping, and solemnly promising to him and his successors reverence and obedience; that whilst he and his success. ors must provide adequate support for the priests, in sickness and in health, the wheat crop. This will be reassuring, especially in view of the gloomy reports from England. The weather there has been very wet and unseasonable, and in many parts despatches state that the wheat has been beaten down so that not half a crop can be hand for. In Russia devotion, the entire people individually asking and receiving the blessings of the

all things." He again preached to a large congregation. Your correspondent regrets that he is unable to place this sermon before your readers. His Lordship congratulated them on the truly Catholic spirit shown in their reception of him as their bishop, and on their feelings towards him as expressed in the address. He bore towards them none other than the feelings of an affectionate father of one who left wards them none other than the feelings of an affectionate father, of one who left home and everything dear to him to come and be responsible for the soul of each one of them at the command of God conveyed to him through the Sovereign Pontiff. St. Paul, in the words read for them, gave the converted Jews, few and scattered as they were among the Pagans, the rule by which to preserve the faith, "Obey your prelates." The Catholics in Trenton and in this province might, like the early Christians among the Pagans, be largely in the when it did not, but the grand old Cath-olic Church was the kingdom of God, and in that kingdom the authority of the bis-hop was represented by the pastoral staff held in his hand. He was sent amongst them to use that authority for their soul's salvation; to guard it and hand it down undiminished to his successors.

to him in sight of all classes of society, by their public participation in the welcome accorded officially to him by his own flock. Not only do they display banners and flags from public buildings and private dwellings during the Bishop's presence in their towns, in token of their amity towards their Catholic fellow subjects, but the Protestant Mayors and principal gentlemen pay him courtesy by their personal visits, and, on one occasion, it was the Protestant Mayor of a large town who conducted him from the depot in his carriage to the Catholic church, and he had also the hoper and pleasure of heir actions. also the honor and pleasure of being taken by a Protestant gentleman in his yacht by a Protestant gentleman in his yacht from Kingston through the Thousand Islands to one of his chief parishes for the purpose of Episcopal visitation. In his own Episcopal city of Kingston, many of the high Protestant families paid him marked honor by giving him special entertainments and inviting their distinguished friends to meet him in the family circle. Among those who thus showed circle. Among those who thus showed him particular attention he mentioned the Venerable Dean of Ontario. He asked, why should Trenton be an exception to all Protestant society in this part of the Dominion? Why should the various petty Protestant communities of the village of Trenton deem it their worthy task to outrage Catholic feeling by not only withholding, as they have a right to withhold, every exhibition of respect to the Catholic Bishop of this great Diocese, but by interposing between him as chief pastor and his Catholic flock, and striving by every means, fair and foul, to sow dissension among the Catholic congregation of sion among the Catholic congregation of Trenton. He laid down this rule of

Trenton. He laid down this rule of
RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL HONOR,
that if he, as Bishop of this Diocese, gave
permission to his clergy to admit Protestants of every denomination to the public
services of all his churches, in which the
divine worship of the Holy Sacrifice of the
Mass is usually accompanied by instructions upon doctrines and morals and the
manifold discipline of Catholic life, this is manifold discipline of Catholic life, this is a privilege takin to the admission of strangers to a family home, where they are care, great learning and piety, kindness of disposition and character, aided by the infinite wisdom of God, the affairs, both spiritual as well as temporal, of this diocese may be administered, as we bethe gutter of the streets in travesty and falsehood, proclaiming that they had heard what they did not hear and had seen what they did not see. This, he said, is what Protestants in Trenton have done to insult the Catholic faith and offer the recompense of outrage to this Catholic congregation in return for their religoius hospitality and for the accommodation of their Protestant neighbors. The lishop concluded this subject by asking why should Trenton be the scandal of Protestant in Canada? He believed in Protestant honor and had proofs of it among the Protestants of Kingston Diocese, and, therefore, he de-After thanking Mr. Murphy and the Catholics of Trenton for their loyal address His Lordship said that because of the length of time they had already been in an overcrowded church, on a sultry day, and as he wished just then to give them a short religious instruction, he would defer his reply until seven o'clock Vespers that rated upon that portion of his flock which constitute the congregation of Trenton. He declared that if any of his subjects throughout his extensive diocese from

Durham to the Province line of Quebec, were GUILTY OF THIS UNSEEMLY CONDUCT. towards any congregation of Methodists, or Presbyterians, or Anglicans, or any other religious community, he would compel the offenders to make the reparation of a public apology or he him-self would feel bound to make it in the name of the Catholic people of the Dio-cese of Kingston. He again thanked the congregation for their warm affectionate address, the welcome and Catholic loy-alty presented to him in their name by Mr. Murphy, and the large number of gentlemen standing in the sanctury. congratulated them on their steadfastness

of St. Paul to the Hebrews "Obey your prelates and be subject to them, for they watch as being able to render an account of your souls; that they may do this with joy and not with grief. For this is not expedient for you. Pray for us, for we trust that we have a good conscience, being willings to behave ourselves well in all things." He again preached to a large congregation. Your correspondent regets that he is unable to place this sermon before your readers. His Lordship's discourse, and to give your readers anything like an adequate idea thereof, the cloquence in delivery and expression of the congregation is to be measured by the general reception given His Lordship. The words of praititude for his having selected fore your readers. His Lordship congration. Your correspondent regets that he is unable to place this sermon before your readers. His Lordship congratured to give your readers anything like an adequate idea thereof, the cloquence in delivery and expression of the present time Egyptologists had been of one mind in thinking that the two royal names, Amenhotep and Khuen-aten, were but the earlier and later names adopted by the disk-worshiping Pharaoh. But in this tomb Amenhotep was remarkable stomation of the was a lean, effeminate-looking man, just as he is represented in the well-known Tel-el-Amarna bass-reliefs. Mr. Villiers Stuart pointed out what he deemed a

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBUS.

During the past week there has been in progress a lively discussion between Bishop John A. Watterson, of the Columbus Diocese, and the Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Franklin County. Thomas Larkir, a Catholic and a member of the Association diad in destination Association, died in destitute circumstan-ces, and the Association, having given him attention during his illness, arranged to attend the funeral in a body, with their badges, banners and martial music. Meantime a communication was received by President H. M. Neil, from Father Fitz-gerald, pastor at the Cathedral, to the effect that no non-Catholic Society would be allowed to participate as a body, and RELATIONS WITH PROTESTANTS.

He was glad to see so many Protestants coming to our Catholic churches in this Diocese, always comporting themselves decorously and in conformity with the discipline of Catholic worship, carefully avoiding all occasions of offence to our religious feelings. Furthermore, he should say that Protestant gentlemen had in say that Protestant gentlemen had in say that Protestant gentlemen had in the discipline of his Diocese, on occasions of many parts of his Diocese, always comporting themselves to attend as individuals. This was done, and the pall-bearers were made up from the Association. The indignation of the Association, however, was intense, and at their meeting on Thursday night of last week they passed a set of strong resolutions condemning the Church and Bishop Wetterson, who was responsible for the course again taken towards them. These resolutions were published in the discipline of Catholic worship, carefully avoiding all occasions of offence to our religious feelings. Furthermore, he should say that the part of inviting the members of the Associations to attend as individuals. This was done, course again taken towards them. These resolutions were published in the dispatches of Friday. Now Bishop Watterson came back at the veterans in a long reply. He recites the history of Larkin; that after he left the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, the Catholies took care of him at St. Francis Hospital, in this city, for months, and ever after he quit that when

months, and ever after he quit that place they looked after him, as did also the Association, and says:

"The popular cry of religious intolerance against my action the other day on the occasion of Mr. Larkin's funeral implies that the winciples." implies that the principal of universal religious intolerance is the only correct thing in the premises. Well, admitting it for the sake of argument, why not apply it to us and tolerate our religious convictions and tolerate our religious convictions. to us and tolerate our religious convic-tions and practices as well as other peo-ple's? Why should we be expected to tolerate everything and everybody, and not to get any toleration for ourselves? The people who preach up universal toler-ation, as was done in one of the resolutions of the Ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Associa-tion the other night, are oftentimes the most intolerant themselves, when there is a question of admitting the rights and lib-erties of the oldest and largest and most respectible religious body in the world. With regard to the fourth resolution of the meeting last night, "that in this country of religious liberty, the Nation and State are paramount to all other con-

and State are paramount to an other considerations, not even excepting the Church, and the American flag should not yield precedence to any other banner or symbol, secular or clerical," I will only symbol, secular or clerical." I will only say that it is the sheerest nonsense. In my Church the American flag will always yield precedence to the Cross of Christ; not that I love the flag less, but that I love Christ more. This earth, with every country and nation on it, is but a place for preparation for another and a better country. The end of a man is two fold, to live in peace and order here and be happy hereafter. The temporal State attends to the first, the spiritual to the second; and as the first is not a final end, but only a means to the second, the nation and the means to the second, the nation and the State cannot be paramount to all other a sprivilege sakin to the admission of strangers to a family home, where they are permitted to hear and see the inner life of friendly hosts; and it would be a violation of honor and decency to convert this set some people to thinking, and keep them from hurtful absurdities that, un-

fortunately, have some hold on the popular mind.

In the course of my ministry I expect to get a good deal of abuse and criticism for my public acts. It will do me no harm. It will, so long as I keep within the limits of my authority, only help to strengthen my position and the position of the Church I represent. I would not have realized to the articles in the articles in the articles in the articles in the articles. lar mind. have replied to the articles in the news-papers if it had not been for the attacks on Father Fitzgerald. He was but carry on Father Figeraid. He was but carry-ing out instructions, and I am glad he carried them out so politely and at the same time so firmly. I assume the whole responsibility of what was done, and I wish the burden of whatever blame attaches to it to be put on me alone. I am very peaceably disposed; but I love my church and revere her doctrines and principles and practises, and will always up-hold them without any fear of what may be said against me. I love truth, and hope I have not offended against it in this communication."

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

At the last meeting of the session of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Mr. Lund read a paper identifying Joseph's Pharaoh, under whom the seven years' famine took place, with Amenhotep IV., the disk-wor-shiping zealot and reformer, at the close shiping zealot and reformer, at the close of the Eighteenth Dynasty. In speaking of the paper, Mr. Villiers Stuart, M. P., exhibited a large colored drawing, 3 feet by two feet, of the remarkable funeral canopy lately discovered near Thebes. Some fragments of the original were also produced. He stated that Queen Isi-em-Kheb, in whose honor the canopy has been made, was a contemporary of Solomon, being mother-in-law to Shishak, who took Jerusalem on Solomon's death. He further exhibited original casts from the Capuchin monk. further exhibited original casts from the bass-reliefs of the tomb discovered and 15. The Ven. Julian Manier, of the Sobass-reliefs of the tomb discovered and excavated by himself at Thebes. The newly ordained.

ADDRESS IN THE EVENING.
At seven o'clock in the evening his Lordship, having officiated at Grand Vespers, read for them from the last charter.

At their duty towards their Church and malignant misrepresentation raised by the anti-Catholic bigotry for the purpose of disturbing Catholic society.

At seven o'clock in the evening his Lordship, having officiated at Grand Vespers, read for them from the last charter.

At seven o'clock in the evening his location of the tomb discovered and casts represented the heads of Amenhotep in the Ven. Mary Emily de Rodat, foundress of the Sisters of the Association occur on the opposite sides of the tomb the discovered and casts represented by himself at Thebes. The ven. Mary Emily de Rodat, foundress of the Sisters of the Association occur on the opposite sides of the tomb their duty towards their Church and casts represented the heads of Amenhotep in the Ven. Mary Emily de Rodat, foundress of the Sisters of the Sisters of the Society of Jesus.

It is to their duty towards their Church and casts represented the heads of Amenhotep in the Ven. Mary Emily de Rodat, foundress of the Sisters of the Society of Jesus.

It is to their duty towards their Church and casts represented the heads of Amenhotep in the Ven. Mary Emily de Rodat, foundress of the Communication of Villefranche, in the discovered and casts represented by himself at Thebes. The cast represented the heads of Amenhotep in the Ven. Mary Emily de Rodat, foundress of the Communication of Villefranche, in the discovered and their duty towards their Church and casts represented the heads of Amenhotep in the Ven. Mary Emily of Signature of Communication of Villefranche, in the discovered and their duty towards their Church and casts represented the heads of Amenhotep in the Ven. Mary Emily of Signature of Communication of Villefranche, in the discovered and their duty towards their duty towards their Church and casts represented by the anti-Catholic bigotry for the Society of Communication of Villefranche

their Church for the ordination of the young clergymen, then indeed, must your correspondent truly say they were really happy.

The ceremonies of a day long to be remembered in Trenton, and sure to produce spiritual fruit in abundance, were brought to a close by the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, given by Monsignor Farrelly.—Kingston Whig.

BISHOP WATTERSON'S REPLY TO THE SOLDIERS' AND SALIORS'
ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA. reign the Egyptain chronic'er Manetho dated the Exodus.—Scientific American.

THE MARQUIS OF POMBAL AND THE JESUITS.

Pombal coveted the glory of striking the first and most decisive blow at the Jesuits. Pretexts were soon found. He asserted as "a certain and notorious fact," that the Society had arrived at a perfect understanding with the English, and had promised to put them into possession of all the territories of Spain and Portugal south of the Equator! He alleged that south of the Equator! He alleged that they had concocted the conspiracy of the Duke of Averia against the life of Joseph I: "a palpable lie," remarks a recent writer, "which no sober man believes now, and which probably, no sober man believed when it was first invented and instilled into the public ear." But, in a State like Portugal, in the second half of the last century, when every vertice of the last century, when every vestige of political liberty had disappeared, one pretext was as good as another. A persecu-tion was set on foot, which, as the Protes-tant historian Schlesser witnesses, can only find its parallel in the kingdoms of the East, or in Russia. The saintly Father Malagrida was tried for heresy before a packed tribunal, strangled with a gag between his teeth, and then burnt. Multitudes of holy priests, crowded into boats and embarked for Italy, died of boats and embarked for Italy, died of cold and hunger on the passage. Thousands were flung into dungeons and left to rot in cells half full of fetid water, and swarming with rats. Of the 9,640 victims of the Marquis of Pombal, 4,000 perished by violent deaths, or by deaths attributable to their sufferings; their last words space or written being prayers for their space or written being prayers for their ble to their sufferings; their last words spoken or written being prayers for their murderers. At last the tyrant in whose name these atrocities were perpetrated, passed away, and his daughter, Dona Maria, succeeded to the government of Portugal. A judicial inquiry was held, and it was solemnly found by the tribunal that all the persons, living or dead, who had been executed or imprisoned under the decree of the 11th of January, 1759, were innocent. The dungeons opened, and eight hundred living skeletons—the survivors of the Jesuit fathers cast into them—came forth. Pombal was tried and condemned to death. His abjectentreaties to the Queen for mercy can only be paralleled in their craven terror by the supplications of another murderer of priests, the cations of another murderer of priests, the infamous Thomas Cromwell. They succations of another murderer of priests, the infamous Thomas Cromwell. They succeeded. His vile life was spared by the royal clemency. But the divine justice spared him not, even in this world. Soon, as the historian relates, a hideous leprosy overspread his body. It was difficult to

FRENCH SAINTS.

The following French causes of canonization or beatification are at present before the Sacred Congregation of Rites: 1. The Ven. Sister Teresa of St. Augus-

tine, in the world, Mme. Louise, daughter of Louis XV., who took the religious habit in the Carmelite Order to obtain from God the conversion of her father, and the Divine mercy on France.

2. The Ven. Andrew Hubert Fournet,

secular priest of the diocese of Poitiers.

3. The Ven. Claude de la Colombiere 3. The Ven. Claude de la Colombiere, of the Society of Jesus, chosen by Our Lord to make known to the world the devotion of His Sacred Heart.

4. The Ven. Magdalen Sophia Barat, foundress of the Society of Ladies of the

Sacred Heart.

5. The Ven. Louis Mary Grignon de Montfort, founder of the Society of Mary (missionary priests), and of the Congregation of Daughters of Wisdom, of St. Laurence-sul-Sevre, in the diocese of

Lucon. The Ven. John Baptist de la Salle, secular priest, founder of the Institute of Brothers of Christian Schools, common **y** called "Carissimi" or "Ignorantelli." 7. The Ven. Louis Mary Baudouin

founder of two Congregations at Chavag-nes, in the diocese of Lucon.

8. The Ven. John de Lestonac, founder of the Daughters of our Lady at Bor-

deaux. 9. The Ven. Mary Rivier, foundress of 9. The ven Mary Revier, formaliss of the Sisters of the Presentation at Bourg-Saint-Andeol, in the diocese of Viviers.

10. The Ven, John Endes, founder of the Religious institute called "Eudists,"

Cure d'Ars.
14. The Ven. Honoratus of Paris,

From the New York Tribune. IRISH VIEW OF THE IRISH CRISIS.

> The Case Against England. By JUSTIN McCARTY, M. P.

Justin McCarthy, Esq., Member of Parliament for County Longford, furnishes to the Tribune herewith the closing paper of his series on the Irish crisis from of his series on the Irish crisis from an Irish point of view. He contends that the Home Rule party under Mr. Parnell's leadership have forced the grievances of the island upon the attention of Parliament, and that this fact justifies the obstruction tactics and the Irish policy in general. He believes that the land questions are the policy in the content of the policy in general. general. He believes that the land ques-tion will be settled by a fair process of State intervention and purchase, and Home Rule is not far off. By Home Rule Home Rule is not far off. By Home Rule he means as much legislative independence as is enjoyed by every State in the American Union. This is a significent comparison, as the States are represented in the National Congress. Under Home Rule Ireland would have a Legislature of its own, and yet form part of the Imperial system and he represented at Westering. system and be represented at Westminster as at present.

HOME RULE MUST COME.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
WESTMINSTER, MAY, 1882.
I was talking lately with a clever English lady who bears a famous family name, on the subject of Irish obstruction in the House of Commons. She told me she was satisfied that there must be some all bears and reliev in it and deliberate meaning and policy in it, and she asked me to explain to her my idea on the matter. I told her what I regarded as the purpose of obstruction.

She listened very attentively, and then

said: "Yes, I understand, you want to waken up a man who is fast asleep, and you find you have to shout loudly; but you don't want it to be supposed that you consider a shout the proper tone for ordinary life." This lady exactly described the purpose and the policy of Irish obstruction. The English Parliament was asleep so far as Irish claims were conasieep so far as Irish claims were con-cerned. For years, for generations the House of Commons had been accustomed to have a formal debate or two every session on some Irish question, and then to take a division and be done with the matter until next year came around. Nothing was advancing. From 1830 to 1870 the land question had not advanced one single step. In 1870 it made a movement owing to Mr. Gladstone's From courage and energy, and the Land bill, such as it was, got passed into law. Then the land question was about to go to sleep again. In Mr. Butt's time, in Mr. Shaw's short period of leadership, we were falling back to the annual debate on the land question, and the annual debate on Home Rule, and nothing else. Irish obstruction was deliberately adopted for the purpose of compelling the English majority to see that the grievances of Ireland must be dealt with once for In the House of Commons the majis so overwhelmingly against Ire land that, so far as mere numbers and division go, Ireland might as well have no representation whatever in Parliament. the House of Commons itself i domineered over by landlords and capitalists. The peers are not only masters in their own House of Lords, but they go in their own House of Lords, but they go very near to being masters in our House of Commons. A great number of the representatives of the people on both sides of the House of Commons are the elder and younger sons, the brothers, the nephews and the cousins of peers. The Army and Navy send many members to the House of Commons. On the Tory side the great majority of the members are landlords. On the Liberal side those who are landlords are for the most part capit are landords are for the most part capi-talists. In such a House what chance would Irish claims have of being heard, if Irish members left them to find their way to the ears and the understandings of might have our debate on Home Rule and our debate on the land question every session. The majority of the House would never listen to the debate, nor take the smallest interest in finding out anything about it. It would be regarded as a pure forma-

lity. We should make our speeches to each other—preaching to the converted and when the speeches were done the di-vision bell would ring, and the majority would come rushing and tumbling in from the dining-rooms and the smoking rooms and the terrace and the library, and would vote against it, and outvote and would vote against it, and outvote us. We had enough of this sort of thing and had lost faith in it. We have now forced the claims of Ireland so directly on the attention of the House of Commons that it would be absolutely impos-sible to leave them out of sight, we have shown that if we cannot directly compel the Government and the Parliament to deal fairly with the claims of Ireland, we can at least prevent them from accom-

plishing any other business.
Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues this year trying to remodel the Parlia-mentary forms of procedure in order to be able to prevent us from interfering with the smooth progress of the ordinary business of Parliament. They have not yet succeeded in accomplishing the change, and indeed it is quite evident nothing more can be done in the matter this session. But no change that human ingenuity can devise could prevent a resolute minority of men from effecting what is called an obstruction of business in an assembly like the House of Commons, so along as any right of speech is allowed there to the minority at all. It would be wearisome and unnecessary to go into a lengthened explanation of this to American readers, but they may take it on my authority that this is to show an inclination to listen to the demands made on behalf of Ireland, and to set about redressing Irish griev-

Now I fully believe that obstruction has already achieved this object. Its historical justification will be found in its results. I believe the land question will be settled on the basis laid down by the Land League. The Land League, des-pite all the tremendous outcry made against it, only set forth as its journey's against it, only set forth as its journey and and very sea-mark of its utmost sail, the transfer of the soil of Ireland from its landlord possessors into the hands of peasant owners and cultivators by the fair process of State intervention and purchase. Russia, the poorest courtry

in Europe for her size and her responsi-bilities, and at a time when she was still shattered and drained by the cost of the snattered and drained by the cost of the Crimean War, paid one hundred millions of pounds sterling to secure their land to her emancipated serfs. We ask no such ner emancipated salvante in a control approch-ing to it, from England, a country incom-parably richer than Russia. We ask the help of her State security her credit, her guarantee, for a time, than any sacrifice; at all events than any con-siderable sacrifice of her money. I fully believe that this will be accomplished in the end, that the State will, and before long, go so far as to agree to buy out any landlord who is at present willing to sell and that thus the programme of the Land League will come into gradual development and accomplishment. I take it, is not far off.

Home Rule, I take it, is not far off.
Everywhere in English society we find
growing up the conviction that a Parliament in Westminster cannot manage the
affairs of the people of Ireland, and indeed that the present centralized system
of doing business in Westminster, of managing there all the local affairs of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, is of
precessity a failure. Go where you will necessity a failure. Go where you will now in London and in England, you find the minds of English people awake to the importance of this question of Home Rule, and willing to admit that there is much be said for it. The June number of to be said for it. The June number of The Nineteenth Century, just published, contains an article in support of HomeRule by the marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, lately Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—that Duke of Marlborough, to whom Lord Beaconsfield addressed the manifesto which as I showed in a former letter, had so much to do with the overthrow of the Tory Government. You will perhaps have heard of the article and seen it before you receive this letter, and I shall only say that it is remarkable in itself as well as in the source from which it comes, and that it is as earnest a plea for some form of is as earnest a plea for some form of Home Rule as if it were written by an Irish member of Parliament. Two bers of the present Government, at least— Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke— are in favor of Home Rule. Sir Charles Dilke is more strongly an advocate of Home Rule than Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Chamberlain is for trying to the last the policy of governing Ireland according to Irish ideas, and thus endeavoring to reconcile Ireland to its close connection with the central Parliament. Should this plan fail to succeed, he would then be in favor of recognizing the claim of Ireland to self-government. Sir Charles Dilke, however, goes a step further, and frankly acknowledges that he is at present and on principle an alvocate of Home Rule for Ireland. The House of Commons is beginning to find out every day that it

cannot get through the mass of work which the present system forces on it. We hear it continually asked why Irish members cannot be content with a system of Parliamentary government which is found satisfactory by Scotch members. The answer is very easy. Scotland has in fact her system of Home Rule already. She governs herself, although she does it in Westminster Palace, and not in the old Parliament House in Edinburgh. The Lord-Advocate of Scotland has a part in the administration of Scotland something like that of the Irish Chief Secretary in the government of Ireland. But when the Lord-Advocate of Scotland is about to bring in any measure concerning that country he convenes the Scottish members into a council of their own. He submits the measure to them, consults them on every principle and every clause of it. All their opinions are taken and given, and thus, by this little Parliament within a Parliament, the measure is shaped in full accord with Scottish ideas. When it comes before the House of Commons it is explained and discussed mainly or altogether by Scottish members. No Eng-lish or Irish member thinks of interfering.

endure, How is Ireland dealt with? Every mea-

sure that concerns her is arranged by the Government at the instance of the Lord Lieutenant or the Chief Secretary, with out the slightest reference to the opinions of the men who represent the great bulk of the Irish people. This system was caror the frish people. This system was cal-ried to absolute perfection in Mr. Forster's time. Mr. Forster acted with as sublime a disregard of the opinions of Irish mem-bers as a Turkish Pasha might show for the feelings of the inhabitants of some far distant province which he was governing at his ease from Constantinople. I do not merely point to the fact that Mr. Forster never consulted any of the members who act with Mr. Parnell. How any man in his senses would have supposed that he could govern Ireland without taking some account of the existence of these men and the constituencies they represent, it passes my wit to conjecture. But I am not dwelling on that fact alone. Mr. Forster never condescended to consult with regard to his measures of coercion even those Irish members who remained devoted to the Government of Mr. Gladstone. He never consulted Mr. Shaw on the subject. He consulted Mr. Snaw on the subject. He never asked for one word of advice or suggestion from Mr. O'Connor Power, one of the most eloquent of all the Irish members, and who for a long time standing in the very front of their opposition to English systems of admiration, has gradually, out of regard for Mr. Gladstone and belief in him, passed away altogether from co-operation with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. More than that, the Chief Secretary never condescended to consult Mr. Charles Russell, who is not a Home Ruler, although he represents an Irish borough, who is a most loyal follower of Mr. Gladstone, who is an Irishman by birth and bringing up, who thoroughly understands Ireland, and who is moreover the foremost man at the English bar. Now I say that when so sto-lid and contemptuous a disregard is shown for the national representation of a people, and when such conduct could be tolerated in Parliament, it is perfectly clear that Ireland ought not to be left dependent on Parliamentary government in West

Take again the policy which led to the arrest of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton, and the re-arrest of Mr. Dillon last autumn. Up to this day no Irish member knows, perhaps no Irish member ever will know what the reason was which dictated

that extraordinary step. Some persons conjecture that Mr. Forster must have fancied he had got hold of information which, in some more or less direct way, connected these Irish members of Parliament with some Fenian or other con-spiracy. Of course I am perfectly satisspiracy. Of course I am perfectly satis-fied myself that no such connection ever did exist, and that therefore there could be no evidence of its existence. But it is possible that Mr. Forster may have fancied he had evidence on which reasonable suspicion could be founded. If that were not so, then I am utterly at a loss even to guess at the reasons which inluenced Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster in that extraordinary and unlucky coup d'etat. Mr. Dillon, it will be remembered, had been arrested early in the year, not long after Mr. Davitt's arrest. He was only kept in prison for a few months, and was released toward the end of the session on the ground that his health, always very feeble, was becoming too weak to allow of his continued incarceration. After the session, a very few days before I left England for the East, Mr. Dillon dined with me in London. He was then dined with me in London. He was then convinced, as I was, that the Coercion Act would not be used for the purpose of making any further arrests. He said to me that he was sure Government only wanted to have a quiet autumn and winter, and a fair chance for the working of the Land act in the law courts. Mr. Parnell, he remarked to me, was quite willing that the act should have every chance, and had arranged that a certain number of test cases were to be prepared by which the Irish tenant-farmer might easily get to know whether the act would really become a benefit to him or not.

Dillon assumed that the Government would be only too glad to have the Land act tested in this way, and to have the country kept in tranquility, and that therefore they would make no more he told me he had strongly advised a very prominent member of the Land League then living in Paris to return to his home in Dublin. "He will be perfectly safe over there;" Mr. Dillon said, "we shan't hear of any more arrests nuder the Coer-

I left England in the full confidence that Ireland would have a quiet winter, and that the government had made up their minds to let the policy of coercion drop. Suddenly the attention of the world was aroused by the arrest of Mr. Parnell, the re-arrest of Mr. Dillon, the Parnell, the re-arrest of Mr. Dinon, the incarceration of Mr. Sexton and Mr. O'Kelly. No Irish member, even among those who have always remained devoted, I might say servilely devoted to the Government, knows to this hour the cause of that extraordinary and unfortunate stroke of policy. Nothing that has hap-pened since has materially altered the condition of things that prevailed early last October, and yet a month ago the Government were only too glad to open the prison doors, and to ask for the co-

operation of Mr. Parnell in restoring tran-quility to Ireland.

The evil of the centralized system is working its own cure. Ireland will have to be governed henceforth according to Irish ideas. That phrase is generally ascribed to Mr. Gladstone, but it was taken by Mr. Gladstone from the greatest of all the Whig party at a time when the of all the Whig party at a time when the Whig party was great, from that statesman "on whose burning tongue," as Moore sings, "truth, peace and freedom hung." I mean, of course, Mr. Fox. Ireland will have to be governed by Irish deas, and when it comes to this the English people will very soon see that it is more convenient for England and for Ireland that the latter country should govern herself in a Parliament of her own.

I do not wish to say anything harsh of Mr. Forster. I was during many years in political association with him supporter and a member of the English Radical party. Our opinions went side by That is the manner in which Scotland is governed, and let me say in justice of the during the prolonged struggles for reform Scotch members, that it would be impossible to get them to assent to such a system as that which Ireland is forced to were it for nothing els e than because of the noble, generous and appreciative spirit which his brother-in-law, Mr. Matthew Arnold, has always snown toward my country. But Mr. Forster's peculiarities of temper and intellect evidently rendered him entirely unfit for the task he had undertaken. Ireland soon grew disappointed with him, disappointed in proportion to the warmth of her previous expectations, and Mr. Forster appeared to grow angry with Ireland because of her disappoint-ment, and because of the manner in which

it found expression. Something like an antipathy seemed to something like an antipathy seemed to set in between lhe late Chief Secretary and the people he was sent to govern. He did not go about among them. He hardly ever quitted Dublin, only once or twice, I believe, going far into the country, and in Dublin, he went about but little. He relied altogether on the information given him by the permanent staff in Dublin Castle, who were about as well able to interpret the real feelings of the people as an Austrian commandant in a Venetian garrison of old to interpret the sentiment of the Venetians to some newly arrived Governor from Vienna. When Mr. Forster had once gone into coercion he seems driven by a kind of desperation to go deeper and deeper. He could think of no cure for the evils caused by coercion except more coercion. But I certainly acquit Mr. Forster of any purpose that was not honest in his dealing with Ireland. I am sure he meant well in the beginning, and entered upon his task with a desire to become a benefactor to the country. The better the purpose, the more evident it becomes that the task he had undertaken was hopeless. You cannot govern Ireland without taking account of the Irish representatives and the Irish people. That is the lesson of Mr. Forster's administration, as it is the lesson of many administrations before, and may be of others yet to come. When the English people become thoroughly alive to the fact—and they are waking up to it already—they will soon there can be but one solution of the whole problem, and that is that Ireland shall have just that measure of independent domestic government which is possessed by every state in the American

"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. Drgisugts.

A Drinking Saloon's Sign-Board.

One day Dean Swift saw a woman lying dead drunk on the cellarflap of a public house; so he walked into the bar, and said to the landlord, "One of your sign-boards has tumbled down." The gouty old pub has tumbled down." The gouty old pub-lican and his potboy, who was rather older lican and his potboy, who was have than his master, came outside exclaiming, than his master, came outside exclaiming, "Where?" "There," said the Dean pointing to the heap of rags on the flap. "Why don't you take it inside and put it in your window, like other respectable tradesmen do with their goods, and label it, 'Our own manufacture, made to order,' instead of leaving it here, as if you were ashamed

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 ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. itag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my follly 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.

Among the most prevalent fatal and

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the Summer and Fall, such as cholera morbus, bilious colie, diarrhoza, dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. That ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, chealed he at head for use in emergency. should be at hand, for use in emergency * *"Little thanks are due to him who

only gives away what is of no use to him-self." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not

Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all drug-

Liver Complaint.

Is rather an indefinite term, as commonly understood it consists of a torpid sluggish state of the liver, a deficiency or a superabundance of bile, or an alteration a superaduance of one, of an attractor, from its proper character. All disturbed action of the liver and biliary organs giving rise to pain in the side, or under the shoulder blade, headache, weariness, dizziness, sick stomach, loss of appetite, bad bowels, &c., are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed is a certain cure for diarrhæa dysentery, cholera morbus, col kindred affections. By druggists. cholera morbus, colic and

If mothers and nurses would cease giv-ing opiates in the guise of Paregoric, and Cordials, and for children teething and subject to bowel complaints, give instead Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the lives of many infants might be say that are sacrificed to deadly drugs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver," or "biliousness." In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects per-fect and radical cures. At all drug stores.

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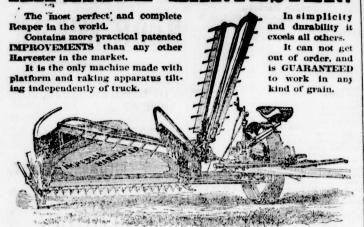
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Patience, (The Magnet and the Chura,) Sundardian de Chura, Solivette, (Torpedo and the Whale, Audran 40 Whorl am Near Thee, Abt 40 Whorl am Near Thee, Abt 40 Who's at my Window, Osborne 35 Lost Chord, Sullivan 40 My Dearest Heart, Sullivan 40 My Dearest Heart, Sullivan 40 Requited Love, (4 part Song.) Archer 35 Sleep while the Soft Evening Breeze, (4 part Song.) Bishop 36 In the Glomning, Harrison 36 Only be True, Vickers 55 Free Lanch Cadets, Winner 55 Free Lanch Cadets, Sonsa 35 If the music selected amounts to just 81.

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centre of unity, the scene of his labors,

action in regard to the Costigan resolutions. It appears' by the bve, that the British Cabinet does not read the Toronto

We believe that it is the right of any British subject, or body of subjects—of any individual, society or corporation, to present a respectful petition or remonstration to the Imperial Government, to the

British Parliament, or either House of it, or to the Sovereign. We certainly do not think that either the Parliament or the

Dominion of Canada is debarred from ex-ercising a privilege that is open to the

We might feel some regret at having

curred the disapprobation of Mr. Glad-stone, if we thought that he spoke in the name of the people of the three kingdoms, and that he was their mouth-piece to ex-press their disapproval. We would still, however, do what we consider our duty

even though feeling sorrow that we had in so doing to disagree with the mother country. But as it is, we have the con-solation of knowing that Mr. Glacstone,

who presumes to censure Canada, cannot

For The Pilot. Let Sin Come Home. BY CHARLES M. WOODRUFF.

I shed no tears for England, None for her fallen lords; My heart bleeds for the lowly, The Heavenly Father's wards— A land once happy, rich and free, Cast down in hopeless misery By English greed I weep to see.

I've no reproach for Ireland, None for her angered sons; I condemn the fountain head From which foul murder runs. Assassination is a crime, But there's a greater many a time That has its spring in England's clime.

I scan the history of the past,
A joyous isle behold;
I see a country free from care
Destined for rust and mold;
For British murder, rapine, lust,
Into this vintage pure is thrust.
And thus result the mixture must.

I will not gorge the camel,
And spew the little gnat;
Poor Erin's sins to England's
Is to the ox a rat.
The jewel of consistency
That doth adorn so brilliantly
The crown of Truth's the gem for me.

I'll not dress the bully's wounds.
And leave his victim sore,
Nor scourge the wronged for blows returned
For vasier ills before;
Let England first her crime requite,
Return the bloom, take back the blight,
Forgive her then perhaps I might,
Detroit, June 19, 1882.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

It is proposed to give a banquet to Davitt on his return from America. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, reports that he received from March to June £19,740, mostly from America.

London, July 12.—In the house of Lords this afternoon the royal assent was given to the Repression Bill.

Members of the Victoria (Australia)

Members of the Victoria (Austrana) Legislature having signed an address to the Irish people containing treasonable language, the Assembly has passed a re-solution condemning the action of the

signers, and expressing loyalty to the United Empire.

Dublin, July 14.—The Gazette proclaims the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Clare, Kerry, South Dublin; the cities of Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Dublin, Londonderry, Galway, Drogheda, and two baronies in Monaghan and two in Armagh, and the Property of the Control of the Co

under the Repression Act. United States.

New York, July 10 .- The Times, in a six-column article this morning showing the progress of religious denominations in the city between 1845 and 1882, shows the city between 1845 and 1882, shows that while the population has increased 225 per cent. the total Protestant membership has increased but 76 per cent. bership has increased but 76 per cent. During the same time the Roman Catholic church membership has increased 900 per cent., or from 50,000 to 500,000.

Canadian.

Canadian.

The captain of the barque Yorkshire, that went ashore on Sable Island last week has arrived at Montreal. He reports that the vessel is a total loss. The crew had a narrow escape from being drowned.

Alex. Robinson, of Port Credit, was returning from Brampton in a wagon on Wednesday evening, when the seat upon which he was sitting turned over backwards, throwing him from the vehicle, fracturing the skull, and dislocating his neck, resulting in almost instant death.

Millbrook, Ont., July 13.—This morning about half-past three o'clock, a young

Millbrook, Ont., July 13.—This morning about half-past three o'clock, a young man named Haggert, about eighteen years of age, was run over by a special train going north, cutting both his legs off close to his body.

The Hon. Alexander McLeod Seely, President of the Legislative Council of Naw Brunswick is dead

New Brunswick, is dead.

It is rumored that the Government has It is rumored that the Government has imposed a heavy fine on the Pullman Car Company, as the result of the late investi-Company, as the result of the late investi-gation held at Montreal.

gation held at Montreal.

Guelph, July 15.—Miss Bella Ritchie was accidentally drowned in the River while bathing last evening.

Mr. W. Pedrick, mail carrier between Exeter and Kirkton, was thrown from his expressions. At the spectators along the crowded sidewalks. The great festival of Corpus

Exeter and Kirkton, was thrown from his conveyance last week, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death.

Joseph, eldest son of Wm. Fagan, station master at Ethel, was climbing on a form of the city on that day, but I am informed that at least 5,000 souls were in which resulted in his death.

Joseph, eldest son of Wm. Fagan, station master at Ethel, was climbing on a car, on Thursday, when his feet slipped and he fell down, striking his shoulder on the end of one of the ties, dislocating it and also breaking the hone.

Votion. I regret to say that I was absent from the city on that day, but I am informed that at least 5,000 souls were in the procession. Beautifully decorated altars were erected along the line of march, and the benediction of the Most it and also breaking the bone.

it and also breaking the bone.

An accident occurred last week in gravel pit on W. Rutherford's farm, near Millbank. Statute labor was in progress when the bank fell, almost burying of the Immac.late Lamb of God. As the procession moved slowly on rarvel pit on M. Attention of the Diessing of the Immaculate Lamb of gress when the bank fell, almost burying B. Gibson, well known about Stratford, who was working in the pit. When the poor fellow was dug out it was found that one of his legs was broken below the knee, and he was otherwise badly bruised.

A CATHOLIC LAND.

AN AMERICAN STATE THAT IS CATHOLIC IN PRACTICE AS WELL AS IN FAITH—TESTI-

PRACTICE AS WELL AS IN FAITH—TESTI-MONY OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL -INTERESTING CATHOLIC FESTIVALS.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 27, A. D. 1882.—
"Festival of our Lady the Conqueror."
—As your widely read paper is one of the —As your widely-read paper is one of the great channels through which flows the news of the Catholic world, thave thought that an occasional letter concerning the condition, religious and social, of the people of this distant and little-known territory would be interesting to your readers. It is well known that the people of 'Spanish origin and a large number of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Mexico, are now, and are more than likely to reico, are now, and are more than likely to remain, Catholies. I may add that they are Catholies not in name only, but in word and deed also. It may be said they are not educated as well as they might be, and this is true, but I would to God that a great many of their more highly favored brethren of the Eastern States were as practical in the exercise of their religious duties as they are. You may accept it as a well-established fact that although the Mexican people are in a majority of may be ten to one of the entire population, yet it is perfectly safe to say that out of loo crimes perpetrated not ten are by the a great many of their more highly fav-ored brethren of the Eastern States were yet it is perfectly safe to say that out of 100 crimes perpetrated not ten are by the 100 crimes perpetrated not t

thus gather together to commemorate his holy, loving and devoted life. May he ever remember them and us in his prayers ward where the vast extents of sparsely in-habited country offer them the refuges they habited country offer them the refuges they seek in their lawless career. Shortly after my arrival here I heard a great deal of the unreliability of Mexican juries. Indeed, so often did I hear such charges repeated that I was led to believe there must be some truth in them. Fortunately I was compelled to attend a term of court in one of the most Mexican counties in the territory (it is about the same in heaven. Amen. THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS. If a cable telegram from London is to be believed, the Imperial Government has censured the Canadian authorities for their

nal haunts too hot for them, flee west-

ties in the territory (it is about the same area as the State of New York), and after a close observation I was happy to learn that all such charges were scandalously libellous and false. I spoke to Judge Bell, who presided during the term, on the mathematical production of the same happy to the sam ter, and he assured me he never saw bet-ter nor more intelligent jurors, and at the ter nor more intelligent jurors, and at the close of court he personally complimented the Mexican jurors on their honesty, intelligence and fidelity in the discharge of their duties. So nauch for that slander. As I hope to have other occasions to refer to kindred matters, you will pardon me for a digression to give your readers an idea as to how religious festivals are observed and celebrated here. This morning, about seven o'clock, a procession ing, about seven o'clock, a procession numbering several hundred men and numbering several hundred men and women, accompanied by bands of music, proceeded along the principal streets of the city to the Cathedral and were there dismissed. The arrangements of the cordismissed. The arrangements of the cor-tege was entirely different from our manner of doing such things. The men are ranged along one side of the street and the women on the other, leaving the intermediate space open. At intervals between the ranks and on the middle of the street the flags and banners of the various so cieties are carried. About midway of the procession a statue of the Blessed Virgin is procession a statue of the Blessed Virgin is borne on a platform beneath a canopy, both of which were elegantly ornamented. Im-mediately following the statue marched the venerable pastor of the Cathedral, clad in full priestly vestments, and surrounded by a troop of acolytes in neat and pretty surplices. But the most attractive feature of the procession was the size of the Size

even command a parliamentary majority for shaping one of his most important measures, and that a general election would probably show that he has not the people at his back. surplices. But the most attractive feature of the procession was the girls of the Sisters' schools, numbering about 300, all clad in snow white dresses and veils. At intervals the solemn sound of prayer arose softly on the cool morning air, thus imparting a feeling of solemnity to the scene which was most impressive. I noticed many more carrying their beads in their hands and repeating aloud the prayers of A British premier, who has shown his A British premier, who has shown his incapacity to govern one of the three kingdoms, who is incompetent to pass measures regarding it until he has turned its representatives out of the House and who is unable to protect the lives and property of British subjects abroad, but still drifts in the end into war, need not be so very imparient of well meant advice. hands and repeating aloud the prayers of the holy rosary. The occasion of this religious display is given as follows: Sev-eral years after the first conquest of this country by the Spaniards a great revolt be so very impatient of well-meant advice took place among the aborigines. Almost immediately the Spaniards were over-

Lady of the Rosary, and carry in solemn

THERE WAS NO LEVITY.

Nothing could be more natural than the Canadians, having experienced the benefit of their own system of self-government, should think that some modification of it might be suitable for the kingdom, and that in the present crisis the experiment might be worth trying. It is no less natural that the people of Canada, more than a quarter of whom must have Irish blood in their veins, should feel some symmathy for the sufferings of those THE CONQUERORS BECAME THE CONQUERED. THE CONQUERORS BECAME THE CONQUERED. Every vestige of their presence was obliterated. Churches were destroyed, houses pulled down, mines filled up, and general ruin and devastation ensued. Every person who had embraced Christianity was some sympathy for the sufferings of those of their own race, should express such sympathy and should suggest a remedy for the troubles in Ireland. compelled, under pain of instant death, to renounce the faith. All who had contracted marriage were forced to violate their vows, and attempts were made to destroy the rite of baptism by washing the

Such an expression of opinion as was contained in the Costigan resolutions, endorsed as they were by both Houses of the Canadian Parliament in the name of the people of Canada, was in no sense an neophytes in the mountain streams. For the time being the Spaniards bent to the storm and retreated southward, but, obtaining reinforcements, they returned, completed the subjugation of the native impertinence, and that he should have stigmatised them as such is only another proof of the unfitness of Mr. Gladstone for his position.—Peterboro Review. tribes, and held undisturbed possession of the country. In honor of this great event the country. In honor of this great event a statue was erected in the Camp Chapel a short distance from here, and a perpetual Novena was promised to the Virgin Mother, to whose intercession the victory was attributed. Two hundred years have passed away since then, but faithful to the plighted vow of their gallant fathers, the Novena is performed, and the sons and daughters of the conquerors, on each returning anniversary, June 27th, repair in the early morning to the site of the ancient chapel which was dedicated to our Lady of the Rosary, and carry in solemn

LOCAL NEWS.

John Doidge, driver for the Express Company, while fishing, slipped off the dam at Blackfriar's Bridge and before as-sistance arrived was drowned. He leaves a wife and four small children in poor

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Wm. McCormick, V. S., could not bear the music of the Orange band on the 12th of July, and sooner than listen to it ran into killed.

About eight hundred attended the pic nic of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society on Tuesday at Port Stanley. Ar enjoyable time was speut and all seemed highly pleased with the manner in which all the sports were carried out.

Two Mysteries. The existence of God is a mystery. We know most surely that God is, we know that He is infinite and eternal, the beginning and end of all things. But we cannot understand these things. When we begin to reflect on a Being, who had no beginning, and is changeless, we get lost, we come from light into darkness, or rather we get blinded with the excess of light. God is then a mystery, and it is most reasonable that God should be a is most reasonable that God should be a mystery. But the behaviour of men to such a God is also a mystery, but a degrading, shameful mystery. If those who believe in God were proud of being His creatures, if they adored and loved Him, and spoke of Him with awe and lived only for His pleasure, and in the hope of coming one day to behold and possess Him, then all would be right, all would be reasonable. But to believe in God, and to have neither fear nor love for the ever persecuted, but ever victorious, Jesuits. Oh, how every Catholic heart should throb with love and admiration at the bare mention of that glorious name. What recollections of deathless deeds, of Christian heroes, of matchless and intrepid and to have neither fear nor love for Him; to believe in Him and to scarcely confessors and missionaries, and profound scholars and theologians, of vast and farbend a knee to Him in praise or prayer to believe in Him and show our belief mainly by taking His name in vain, by outraging and insulting Him; to believe in Him and to be ashamed of serving Him; to believe in Him and to make a mockery of Him, and to think we can cheat Him out of heaven in spite of His threats of hell—this is the conduct of many Christians, and I say it is an incompeople who came from fifty miles and people who came from fifty miles and more among the mountains which rise in solemn grandeur along the banks of the Rio Grande del Norte. The ceremonies were participated in by some twenty or more priests, and began with solemn vespers on the eve of the festival. During the night large growths assembled. prehensible mystery, and a sham eful and horrible mystery.

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C. M. B. A. NOTES.

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COMMITEES.

Laws and their Supervisions—Rev. P. Bar-

Globe or it would have been Mr. Blake upon whom their censure would have fallen.

of August Prox., commencing a. m.

Answers to correspondents:
The Grand Recorder has nothing whatever to do with the approving or disapproving of Medical Certificates: this is entirely in the hands of the supervising Medical Examiner.
According to our Grand Council Constitution, Branches must pay a per capita tax, prior to our G. C. Convention, in order to secure representative thereat. This per capita tax is for the purpose of defraying expense of convention.

SAML R. BROWN,
Grand Recorder.

There never has been a scheme presented in any part of the World, where the system of public or government lotteries has been, or is now legalized and protected, so the beat, in all its features towards the public, as that recently adopted by The Louisiana State Lottery Company, in its Regular Monthly Distributions, under the sole care and management of Gen'is G. T. Beauregard, of La. and Jubal A. Early, of Va., on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, all information of which can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. For \$5 a holder of a successful ticket may get \$75,000 or \$25,000, etc. Liberality seems here to render the charity of giving (as the Company pays the Charity Hospital \$1,000 000 for its franchise) a lux ury, open gratefully to even the most selfsh. The next drawing occurs on Tuesday, August 8, and early callers will be paid soon.

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Condon, Oht., July. 17.

GRAIN

\$0 00 to 0 00

\$\psi\$ 100 lbs. 2 05 to 2 12

2 00 to 2 16

2 00 to 2 16

2 00 to 2 16

1 2 00 to 2 18

1 36 to 1 39

1 70 to 1 75

4 1 40 to 1 45

1 40 to 1 45

4 1 20 to 1 25

4 1 5 to 1 39

1 1 5 to 1 30

1 1 5 to 1 30

1 1 5 to 1 75

4 1 5 to 3 25

UR AND FEED.

Eggs, retail....

Kee, Windsor.

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" 12 Berlin
" 13 Strathroy
" 14 Galt
" 15 Toronto
" 16 Prescott
" 17 Paris

Notice is thereby given to the officers, members, and representatives of the Grand Council of Canada of C. M. B. A. and also to the spiritual Directors of Branches, that the Third Annual Convention of said Council will be held at the Hall of Branch No 2, City of St. Thomas, Ontario, on Tuesday 8th day of August prox., commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

Never! What, Never! No! Never!?

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London, Ont., July. 17. GRAIN

Eggs, retail.

"basket.

Butter per lb.
"crock.

Cheese # lb.
Lard.

SKINS AND HIDES.

Lambskins, geen, # ib.

dry

Tallow, rendered.
"rough. Hides, No. 1.... "

MISCELLANEOUS.

furkeys, each.
Chickens, # pair.
Ducks per pair.
Beef, # cwt
Mutton, # tb.
Lamb, "
Veal, "
Dressed Hore.

. 0 75 to 2 00 . 0 75 to 2 00 . 0 50 to 0 70 . 0 50 to 0 70 . 6 00 to 8 00 . 0 09 to 0 10 . 0 11 to 0 12 . 0 06 to 0 08 . 8 00 to 8 50 . 1 75 to 2 00 . 1 00 to 1 00 . 1 00 to 1 00 . 21 00 to 30 00 . 4 00 to 5 00 Veal, "
Veal, "
Veal, "
Dressed Hogs
Potatoes \$\psi\$ bag
Apples, \$\psi\$ bag
Onions, \$\psi\$ bil
Hops, \$\psi\$ cwt
Wood \$\psi\$ cord. London Stock Market.

London, —noon. July 17. Name. Buyers. Sellers ural,.....xd 118 Sh. London, —no
Sh. Name. E
\$50 Agricultural. ... xd
50 Canadian Sav. ...
50 Dominion ... xd
100 English Loan ...
20 Financial A. of Ontario. ...
20 Huron & Erie ... xd
50 Ontario ... xd
50 Ontario ... xd
50 Royal Standard ...
50 Superior ... Ontario Lass no Ontario Investment Ass'n London Life.....

Toronto Markets-Car Lots. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$0 00. No. 2, \$126 to \$1 .7. No. 3, \$125 to \$134. Spring... No. 1, \$134 to \$134. No. 2, \$132 to \$132. Spring... No. 1, \$134 to \$134. No. 2, \$132 to \$132. BARLEY-No. 1, \$7c. to \$0 87. No. 2, \$2c. to \$0 83. No. 3 extra, 00c to 00c. No. 3, 00c to \$0 00.

0 00. PEAS—No. 1 49c to \$0 50. No. 2, 81c to 82c. OATS—No. 1, 49c to 50. No. 2, 00c. CORN—00c to 00c. CORN—00c to 00c.
WOOL—00c to 00.
FLOUR—Superior, \$5 00 to \$0 00; extra \$5 80 to \$5 85.
BRAN—\$11 5) to \$11 50.
BUTTER—Hic to 19c.
GRASS SEED—Clover, \$5 10 to \$5 25.
BARLEY—(street)—00c to 65c.
WHEAT (street)—Fall, \$1 27 to \$1 29,

Montreal Market.

Montreal, July 17. FLOUR—Receipts,3 000 bls sales1 100; Market FLOUR-Receipts, 3 000 bis salest 100; Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows, Superior, 6 35 to 6 40; extra, 6 20 to 6 25; spring extra, 6 02 to 6 25; spring extra, 6 20 to 6 25; spring bakers', 6 50 to 8 00; fine, 4 75 to 4 85, middlings, 1 0 to 4 25; pollards, 3 50 to 3 75; Ontario bags, 2 70 to 3 00; city bags, 3 60 to 3 65.

3 65.
GRAIN-Wheat, white winter, 1 32 to 1 33,
Canada red winter, 1 38 to 1 39,
spring, 1 37 to 1 49. Corn, 95e to 95e. Peas, 101
to 1 02. Oats, 45e to 46e. Barley, 65e to 70e
Rye, 80e to 85e.
MEAL-Oatmeal, 5 30 to 5 40. Cornmeal MEAI—Oatmeai, 3 50 to 3 40. Collinaea. 3 90 to 4 60. PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 18c Eastern Townships, 19c to 22c; B. & M., 18c to 21c. Creamery, 60c to 60c. Cheese, 10/c to 10/c Pork, mess, 25 60 to 26 60. Lard, 15c to 15/c Bacon, 14c to 14/c. Hams, 14/c to 15c.

HAMILTON, July, 11—Wheat, white at! 1 20 to 1 22: red, 1 23 to 0 00; spring, 0 60 to 0 00, barley, 69c to 60c; oats, 59c to 60c; peas, 72c to 85c; corn, 80c to 85c; rye, 80c to 82c; clover seed 4 30 to 4 40: timothy, 25 to 6 3 60. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 60 to 8 50: No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00: live hogs, hones for a few first of the first of th SEAFORTH, July 11.—Flour. No.1 super, 6 25 to 6 50; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 23; spring wheat; 123 to 125; barley, 0 55 to 65; peas, 0 75 to 0 80; oats, 41ec to 45c; hides, 0 00 to 0 00; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 16 to 17c; cheese, 10c to 11c; potaoes, 0 70 to 0 00, corn, 00c to 0c.

to 18c; cags, 16 to 17c; cheese, 10c to 11c; potaoes, 0.70 to 0.00, corn, 60c to 0.0.

St. CATHARINES. July 11—Flour, No.1
super, 6.25 \$\overline{a}\$ 6.50; fall wheat, 1.25 \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00
barley, ooc \$\overline{a}\$ ocs; peas, oc \$\overline{a}\$ cor; oats, 46c \$\overline{a}\$ 4.85;
cattle, (live weight) \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00 \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00; beef, 6.00 \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00; bleef, 6.00 \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00; beef, 6.00 \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00; hides, 7.00 to 0.00; sheepskins, 0.20 to 0.00
butter, 18c \$\overline{a}\$ 20c; eggs, 20c \$\overline{a}\$ 22c; cheese, 15c \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00; hay, 5.00 \$\overline{a}\$ 7.00; botatoes, 0.00 \$\overline{a}\$ 0.00 corn, 80c \$\overline{a}\$ 50c.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Flour, No. 1 super, 86.50
to 6.75; fall wheat, 1.30 to 1.35; spring wheat, 1.30 to 1.35; barley, 70 to 75; peas 0.75 to 0.80;
oats, 40c to 45c; cattle, (live weight), 3.00 to \$\overline{a}\$ 50c; beef, 6.50 to 7.00; mutton, 8.00 to 9.00
dressed hogs 8.50 to 7.00; mutton, 8.00 to 9.00
dressed hogs 8.50 to 7.00; mutton, 8.00 to 9.60
dressed hogs 8.50 to 7.00; peatcos, 110 to 1.20; per pag; corn, 75c to 80c.

HALIFAX, N. S. July 11.—Flour—Market
quiet, Quotations unchanged. Choice pastery
8.00 to 9.00; superior extra, 7.10 to 7.30, extra
superfine, 6.65 to 6.70; spring extra, 60 to
6.70 strong bakers, 6.90 to 7.10; superfine, 6.25
to 6.50; Yellow & d. cornmeal, 4.35 to 4.50; fresh ground, 4.30 to 4.40 Canada oatmeal,
5.55 to 6.00

GUELPH, July 11—Flour, No. 1 super, 3.10 \$\overline{a}\$
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.24 to 1.26 spring wheat, 1.95
25; fall wheat, 1.25

5 85 to 6 09

GUELPH, July 11—Flour, No.1 super, 3 10 @
3 25; fall wheat, 1 24 to 1 26 spring wheat, 1 25 to 1 28; barley, 60c to 65c; peas, 8cc to 85c; oats, 8c @ 40c; cattle (live weight); 4 50 to 5 50; beef, 9 00 to 15 00; mutton, 9 00 @15 00; dressed hogs 0 00 @ 0 00; mutton, 9 00 @15 00; dressed hogs 0 00 @ 0 00; occ 10 20; butter, 16c @ 17c; eggs, 15c @ 16; beese none; hay, 10 00 @ 12 00; potatoes, 1 50 @ 1 70 per bag; corn, 00c @ 00c.

00c.

Kingston, July 11.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 0 to 8 00; fall wheat, 1 20 to 0 00; spring wheat: 1 30 to 0 00; batley, 65c to 0; peas, 80c to 0; oats, 40c to 00c; cattle, live weight. 3 00 to 4 00 beef, 5 00 to 8 00; mutton, 6 00 to 8 00, stressed hogs, 7 00 to 9 00; hides, 6 00 to 8 00, sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 50; wool, 20c to 21c; butter, 18c to 0c; eggs, 17c to 19c; cheese, 10 to 10jc; hay, 14 00 to 14 50; potatoes, 175 to 0 0per bag; corn, 1 00 to 00c; rye, 65c to 00c.

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| 2P | RIZES | OF \$6000 | | 1 |
| 5 | do | 2000 | | 1 |
| 0 | do | 1000 | ************ | 1 |
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| Ď | do | 100 | | 2 |
| 9 | do | 50 | | 3 |
| ó | do | 95 | | 2 |
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| A | pproxim | ation Prizes | of 9750 | |
| , | do | do | 500 | 1 |
|) | do | do | 250 | |
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TRENT NAVIGATION. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENE-LON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the fifth day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—
Tenders will be received until Wednesday, the second day of August next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on Saturday, the fifteenth day of Julynext,

By order.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th June, 1882. SITUATION WANTED By a young lady as Lady's Companion. Can speak French. No objection to travelling. Address "M. R.," Catholic Record Office.