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

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The Three Queens.

Read Before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Dartmouth College. June 29th, 1881.]

In the far time of Barth's sweet maiden When Morning hung with rapture on her breast; breast; When every sentient life paid love for duty, And every law was Nature's own behest; When Reason ruled as subtile Instinct taught

her; When joys were pure and sin and shame unseen; unseen; Then God sent down His messenger and Daughter, His kiss upon her lips, to reign as Queen!

Her name was LIBERTY? Earth lay before And throbbed unconscious fealty and truth; truth:
Morning and night men hastened to adore
her,
And from her eyes Peace drew perennial
youth.

youth.

Her hair was golden as the stars of heaven,
Her face was radiant with the kiss of Jove;
Her form was lovelier than the sun at even;
Death paled before her: Life was one with
Love.

O time traditioned! ere thy dismal sequel Men owned the world, and every man was

free.
The lowest life was moble: all were equal
In needs and creeds,—their birthright,
Liberty.
Possession had no power of caste, ner learn-

ing; He was not great who owned a shining stone; one; r was needed for the truth's discern-Nor King nor code to teach the world its own.
Distinction lived, but gave no power o'er others,
As flowers have no dominion each o'er each;
What men could do they did among their brothers
By skill of hand or gift of song or speech.

Dear golden Age! that like a deathless spirit Fills our traditions with a light sublime; Like wheat from Egypt's tombs our souls inherit
Fair dreams of freedom from thy vanished time.

O Goddess Liberty! thy sun was cleaving Its golden path across a perfect sky, When lo! a Cloud, from nigh below up-

Men lo! a Cloud, from high below up-heaving, And underneath, a shadow and a cry! In lurid darkness spread the thing of error, Swift ran the shudder and the fear beneath; Till o'er the Queen's face passed the volceless

Her name was Law! She sent her proclam-Through every land, and set her crimson seal
On every strangled right and revocation
Of aim and instinct of the common weal.
She saw the true Queen prisoned by her
creatures,
Who dared to speak, was slain by her com-

mand.
Her face was lustreless. With smileless features She took the throne—a weapon in her hand! Her new code read: The earth is for the

able;
(And able meant the selfish, strong, and shrewd;)
"Equality and freedom are a fable;
To take and keep the largest share is good."
Her teachers taught the justice of oppression
That taxed the poor on all but air and sun;
Her preachers preached the gospel of possessions.

That taxed the preached the gospe.

Her preachers preached the gospe.

Sion.
That hoards had rights while human souls had none.

Then all things changed their object and relation;
Commerce instead of Nature—Progress instead of Men;
The world became a monstrous corporation,
Where finety serfsground luxury for ten,
The masters blessed, the toilers cursed the

The masters blessed, the toilers cursed the system
Which classified and kept mankind apart;
But passing ages rained the dust of custom
Where broken Nature showed the weld of
art.

But there were some who scorned to make alliance. alliance,
Who owned the true Queen even in the
dust;
And these, through generations, flung defi-From gaol and gibbet for their sacred trust.

Then came Christ the Saviour, and the bro-With truth and freedom once again the "Woe to the rich! Do ye to one another As each desires for self"—man's primal

And lo! they took the Saviour and they bound Him. And set Him in their midst, as He were free; They made His tied hands seal there deeds around Him, And His dumb lips condemn fair Liberty.

Then wee ! cried those faint hearted! wee for dreaming. For prayers and hopes and sufferings all in valu!

vain! Souls despondent at the outward seeming, Here at the cry behold the light again! ere at the cry, the answer and solution: When strong as Death the cold usurper

reigns,
When human right seems doomed to dissolution, solution, And Hope itself is wrung with mortal pains; When Christ is harnessed to the landlord's

His truth to make men free a thing of God hears the cry and sends the mystic guerdon— Earth thrills and throes—another Queen is hearth.

O weak she comes, a child and not a woman; Needing our nursing and devotion long; But in her eyes the flame divine and human To strengthen weak ones and restrain the strong.

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Her name is Learning! Her domain unbounded; Of all the fetters she commands the key; Through her babe-mouth man's wrong shall be confounded. And link by link her Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link by link her Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes, and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand shall hold the patriothe passes and link er Sister Queen set free. Her hand s

The end, where shall it be? Again rehearsal, With tragic sequel? No: the change is growth; Our reach toward Liberty may be reversal, But now calm Age assumes the crown of

Youth.
Our new Quant comes a nursing, thus to teach u. The patience and the tenderness we need: To raise our nature, that the light may reach Of sacrifice and silence for a creed.

Of sacrince and silence for a creed.

A nursling yet—but every school and college Is training minds to tend the heavenly maid;
And men are learning grain by grain the knowledge
That worlds exist for higher ends than trade.

Grander than Vulcan's are these mighty forges
Where souls are shaped and sharped like flery swords
To arm the multitude till Might disgorges, And save the Savlour from the selfish hordes.

Around us here we count those Pharos stations,
Where men are bred to do their Queen's behest:
To guard the deep republican foundations Of our majestic Freedom of the West!
From our high place the broken view grows clearer,
The blood-stained upward path the patriots trod;
Shall we not reach to bring the toilers nearer

nearer The law of Nature, Liberty, and God?

CATHOLIC PRESS.

vainly puzzling their brains to find out the true cause of the Irish and out the true cause of the Irish and no more than a stroke of lightning, English irreconcilability, Mr. Matthew Arnold, like the "apostle of culture" that he is, explains the thing by saying that English midthing by saying that English midthing by saying that English midthing by saying that English midthing. The dle-class civilization is hard, brutal, and bigoted, and that the Irish people are dis_usted with the notion of being subject to "a nation of Murdstones." The true remedy (Mr. Matthew Arnold suggests) is not Land bills or franchise measures, but such a change as shall make the English bourgeois an attractive man. fear, such a transformation is quite

the freedom of the Church and its priests. No man is freer to be a patroit, even to the death, than a Catholic bishop or priest. It is a happy thought that in all her history, I land never saw a more beautiful union between priests and people than to-day. The noble action of the bishops will never be forgotten.— Pi-

SUICIDE among the Germans is increasing to an alarming extent, and some cases, at least, seem to be the fruit of a hopeless and melancholy literature. Two unhappy lovers have just killed themselves at Prague because they had not the means to get married. The young woman poisoned herself, whilst her lover having placed a wreath on her coffin, shot himself on the spot. This lover surpasses all the romance of Gothe's immoral and detestable book-"The Sorrows of Young Werther." Let the Germans continue to idolize such authors and such literature, and they will soon be known as the suicidal nation. Their only hope is to keep the long worshipped writings of their 'greatest men" frem their dreamful youth, and cling to the persecuted Catholic Church .- Buffalo Union.

ADVICE to young ladies who have graduated this year, given by a Bos ton School Committee member, Dr John B. Moran, to the graduates of the Boston schools:—"Do not be flattered when I say that in many respects you are of much greater importance than your more robust associates. The whole social fabric in the greatest degree rests upon you. the land, and your influence is the strongest factor in the moulding of society. You cannot act the soldier's part, or fill the legislative halls, or perform the severe labors that were designed for your stronger brothers But you have duties to fulfil of a You are the embodiment of modesty, patience, sympathy, and gentlenees.

guard them as you would the apple of your eye; they are the jewels in in the crown of womanhood."—Pi-

The Reformed Presbyterian "Church" recently passed an ordinance declaring that members who used tobacco ought to give it up. A similiar resolution was debated but was laid on the table by the Synod of Cumberland Presbyterians. would like to know the consistency of such action, or proposed action by Presbyterians. The Bible and the Bible only is professedly their guide and rule of faith and conduct; where does the Bible say anything about tobacco? Moreover, even if it did, it is the privledge of every Presby-terian to determine the meaning of the Bible for himself. For any Presbyterian "Church" or "synod," therefore, to declare a "dogma" or lay down a rule of action about tobacco or anything else under the sun is a plain outrage upon the "rights" of their members.--Philadelphia Standard.

"IF this be Nihilism," cried General Gant, speaking of the attempted assassination, "we must stamp it out." The instinct of the bull or any other brute is to "stamp out," and Grant was true to his stupid nature. Why should other countries be led to think that we had an organization of political murderers in America? There is not a shadow of reason for WHILE other Englishmen are anyone thinking that this vile wretch who admire that sort of thing. The good name of the United States is injured, and the good sense of the as Grant's.—Pilot.

THE young "lady," with her medals and her load of premiumbooks, is now at home. For the last three months of the scholastic year In lurid darkness spread the thing of error.

Swift ran the shudder and the fear beneath; Swift ran the shudder and the find ran the she best on the she abseen preparing for the Commencement; but the great day is past, and now she finds herself in possession of the fourth part of the swift ran the she bene preparing for the Commencement; but the great day is past, and now down;

down;

down;

down;

man's plundered birthright was the new corown.

The sorrow of the weak ones crown.

An excellent observation of the darning of stockings and the baking of bread are not taught in the baking of b modern schools, although they are good wife and mother than a smattering of music and "polite" litera-Schools which do not fit girls for their station in life ought to be boycotted" by sensible people .-Freeman's Journal.

"THE priests remember well enough," says a writer in the Independence Belge, "the days when the King of France tollowed on foot the procession from St. Denis surrounded ov ministers and marshals; and was not even the sovereign then playing second fiddle to the priest who bore the chalice under a canopy glitter-ing with gold? What a fine example for the people, of the authority and power of the priest repre-senting God on earth!" This is written to show that Belgian Catholies have no rights which a debanched press managed by Jews and atheists is bound to respect. Because Catholics, in Belgium, are too 'unprogressive" to reject the God of their fathers-because they continue, on Corpus Christi, to follow the Body and Blood of Christ in solemn pro cession, the Independence Belge and some of the French papers take occasion to sneer and revile. If the European press had not unfortunately fallen into the hands of the enemies of God and society, such paragraphs would be impossible. It seems singular that sentences such as these should be written in a Catholic country without bringing down storm of indignation,-Freeman Journal.

"WHAR'S dem free fhousand dolhigher, purer; more sacred nature. so the pastor was speedily dismissed fold several eminent and

purses of our Protestant friends in this country to aid in "the great and good work." They have been asking for years past. They are clamoring for aid this year more vociferously than ever. France, they proclaim, is to be regenerated; freed from the pall of Popery, and made to stand upright in the fierce light of the Gospel, aided by a Government to whom anything is good that wakes against Rome. Well, what has come of it all? Poor Hyawhat has come of it all? Poor Hyacinthe is still haggling for a church; McCall has departed for parts un-known, his French, probably, being hardly up to the water mark; and Hitchcock—Hitchcock has been over here these past three months, though the world knew it not. Mr. Hitchcock is on the point of returning to Presbyterians settled this for them-"Parigi la Cara" and, previous to his departure the soul of the Evangelist is moved to procure "a pen photograph" of him and his work in Paris. The soul of the *Ecangelist* ers assembled in council. But it is is sad. It does not exactly say that Protestant missions in France are a Mr. Laing, "was not ordained by a mockery, a delusion and a snare," but it is constrained to confess that his becoming a minister in the Rethere is very little behind them.
"Glad as we should be," says the
Evangelist frankly, "to think of France as widely imbued with the Church of Christ, and, hence, they faith of the old Huguenots, yet truth could not hold that its ordination was compels us to acknowledge that valid in the Presbyterian Church." such is not the case. Protestantism in France counts among its adherents but one-fortiethpart of the population, and even this small fragment of the nation is not composed wholly of those of evangelical faith. Many who call themselves Protestants, because they protest against Rome, are merely Rationalists or freethinkers." Ay, there's the rub.—Catholic Review.

THE Congregationalist shares with

Zion's Herald the reputation for

funny stories about foreign "con-

verts." It can never equal the ex-

quisite humor of the Mexican jokes about happy old Indians, steeped in Why?-Freeman's Journal. Zion's Herald's, which is modelled on more important in the make-up of a that of Gulliver and Baron Munchausen; it is often a little too satirical. A joke ought never to hurt the feelings of the person at whom Congregationalist it is aimed. If the remembered this, this item at the expense of the zealous Brother Hirsch would not have appeared. "Mr. Hirsch, an active evangelist, recently attended a meeting of Freethinkers in Paris, and adhessed them, at first against their will. Next day he received a number of letters from Freethinkers, indicating a willingness to have some conversation with him concerning the Gospel." The attitude of Mr. Hirsch, who is here represented as literally cramming the Gospel into the Free thinkers of Paris, is a caricature of that respectable evangelist. His muscles are not equal to the task of holding a meeting of Freethinkers down and gagging them; and it is uncharitable to insinuate that he received threatening letters. The Con gregationalist thus reports the words of another missionary in France:
"We had with us only twenty-nine six-penny Testaments. They went Were they off in a moment." Were the vised? Where did they go? kind of paper were they printed on? It is a serious thing to charge missionaries with distributing Testaments that may have been unrevised. The Congregationalist, it it must be funny, ought to choose some other The missionary abroad subject. suffers enough when the Sundayschool collections fall short, without being made food for laughter. - Freeman's Journal.

The Canadian Presbyterian Assem-You are to be the future women of lahs?" was the knock-down question bly lately took up the question of and argument of an excited dearon "re-ordaining" converted Catholicof a colored church in this city to a priests. This question was discussed pastor who, when called to the bar last year, but the Assembly could

converts to Protestantism? There is the McCall mission, the Hyacinthe mission, the Pressense curacy, the Hitchcock mission, and goodness knows how many more. They are constantly making demands on the purses of our Protestant friends in this country to aid in the loaves and fishes of Presbyterianism. The importance of and he welcomed it, and thus earned, through Christ, the grace of God. The words of the Independent have a value as showing the absolute materialism to which independent think-purses of our Protestant friends in this great McNamara has a very body when we have the great McNamara has a very the great McNamara has a very body when we have a very body w established a precedent, which the head of the McNamara church may conclude to follow. The Presbyterian Assembly has, in discussing the question of re-ordination, not gone to the root of the matter. The real question with the "converts" is, who shall administer these Orders? The selves, but the example of the New Gallican Church has demoralized the Catholic Bishop with a view formed Church. The priests who had left the Roman Catholic Church believed that it was no part of the Mr. Laing probably made this assertion in order to show his vast knowledge of the creed and discipline of the Catholic Church. His hearers, who were under the impression that Catholic priests were ordained to become ministers in the Reformed Church, received new light. The unfortunate priests—"weeds which the Pope cast over his garden wall" -who apostatize hesitate before, publicly accepting the sham ordination of Presbyterianism. Like other prostitutes, they cannot entirely tifle the voice of conscience: hence Chiniquy and the rest did not accept Presbyterian "orders;" and the more rabid of the elders are now asking,

the world when it lies in wait for the intellectual decadence of sickness and the enfeebled will of fourscore years, and, finally by plening and the state of the side of the state of the finally, by playing on the conjugal and parental affection of an old man on his death-bed, persuades him to submit to rites that he cares nothing about. It may be that his passive non-resistence at his last hour to the solicitations of his family and the priest accompanied a true penitence and faith; but it is impossible for the ordinary man to see any evidence of it, or to believe the baptism to be anything better than a piece of magic, a silly fetich. Weariness is not penitence. Feebleness is Weariness is not penitence. recements we faith. Water and chrism touch the not faith. Water and chrism touch the soul: or, i body, and can not reach the soul; or, if they can, it is impossible to make it reasonable to the human mind.'

In the first place, it is doubtful whether the Independent has any idea of what Christianity is, much less of the attitude of Christian char ity toward such a soul as that of M. Littre. From the Independent's point of view, the point of view of false Rationalism, the soul of M. Littre is a very dubious quantity. The Independent, more fearless and logical than its Protestant contemporaries, does not conceal that it has reached the conclusion which Protestantism logically reaches sooner or later; namely, that reason makes its own premises,-that nothing exists which and social order. reason does not excogitate. It would be useless to argue that M Littre, by Divine grace, received the gift of faith, or that baptism wrought a sudden and glorious change in a man who, before the regenerating waters flowed, was not a "child of Christ." But, for the information of the Independent, it may be stated, on the authority of Le Français, a reliable journal, that M. Littre did not make this change suddenly or under the 'undue influence" of weakness. a long time be had contemplated it and though all his life been devoted to the propagation of ideascontrary to Christianity, yet he was less criminal than that other Frenchman, Emile de pastor who, when called to the bar before the trustees of the Church, was found sadly wanting. The free fhousand dollahs were wanting also; so the pastor was speedily dismissed to seek elsewhere fresh fields and pastness new. In the same spirit was all whose great when are all those from his communion," and who longed for the sweetness and the victors was possible to do: but the same spirit was all those from his manhood.

Grardin, who all he life had sinned against light. Littre, unbaptized, groped in darkness. His was not the usual death-bed repentance—the last clutch of a drowning man, but a death-bed awakening. De Grardin, who all he life had sinned against light. Littre, unbaptized, groped in darkness. His was not the usual death-bed repentance—the last clutch of a drowning man, but a death-bed awakening. De Grardin, who all he life had sinned against light. Littre, unbaptized, groped in darkness. His was not the usual death-bed repentance—the last clutch of a drowning man, but a death-bed awakening. De Grardin, who all hes life had sinned against light. Littre, unbaptized, groped in darkness. His was not death-bed repentance—the last clutch of a drowning man, but a death-bed awakening. De Grardin, who all hes life had sinned against light. Littre, unbaptized, groped in darkness. His was not death-bed repentance—the last clutch of a drowning man, but a death-bed awakening. De Grardin, who all hes life had sinned against light. Littre, unbaptized, groped in darkness. His was not groped in darkness. Girardin, who all his life had sinned Preserve and cultivate these virtues; we ask, where are all these French and who longed for the sweetness and there was nothing else left to do; but out his manhood.

converts to Protestantism? There is light and the loaves and fishes of Littre was nobler: the light came,

-leave the shores of Germany every yeartired as they are of bad trade and the tired as they are of bad trade and the grinding rod of the martinet—there are a good many Catholics, and for the spiritual wants of these that excellent society, the St. Raphael's Association, has made special provision at the various seaports. At Hamburg, a few days ago, a number of Catholic emigrants had been attending Mass and receiving Holy Communion, when one of these requested the officiating priest to baptize his child, a baby 10 weeks old. The priest, of course, assented at old. The priest, of course, assented at once, but inquired how it happened that once, but inquired how it happened that this had not been done before. Thereupon the child's father told him that he came from a village in Silesia which had been "bereaved" of its priest for years, and that the few remaining priests of the district were so overburdened with their own parochial work as to be unable to stir away from their own parishes. Besides, there was not a priest to be found within 25 miles around. This dreadful state of things had induced him to emigrate; and there were many Catholies in his village who would do the same thing at once if they had the means. In this way religious persecution drains the very life-blood of Germany.—Univers.

English-speaking women of the present day cannot very well complain of the amount of freedom and influence they exercise. During the past week in London there have been conferences and public meetings of several organizations which have been established and are conducted by women. A domestic economy congress of women had a sitting of five mortal days, the Women's Protection and Provident League held its annual meeting, and so did the Women's Auxiliary Peace Soso did the Women's Authory receiver. From America comes the news that a Miss Minnie Pinnee has published a card accepting the challenge of Miss M. B. Williams, "of England," to a twenty mile race on horseback for £200 a side. The Independent of this week writes about the conversion of Littre in this way:—

"Now, what is the proper attitude of Christian charity toward such a soul is a serious question; but, whatever it may be, it is evident, we think, that Christianity is not made more honorable before the world when it lies in wait for the interest of the rising generation, however, it is to be hoped that none of those ladies are mothers of young children, or, indeed, married at all. If any of them are, their several husbands and offspring are objects deserving of pity.—University.

THE LAND OF UNSTEADY HABITS.

ROOST IN THE NUTMEG STATE-A PRO-TESTANT JOURNAL DEPLORING CONNEC TIGUT DIVORCES AND KNOWING NOT THE

From the Churchman, a Protestant jour nal of New York, we extract the following nmentation:
In his annual address the Bishop of

connecticut presented some facts in regard to the increase of divorces in that State which he considered absolutely appalling. He affirmed that in fifteen years six thous and six hundred and ninety divorces had been granted, or more by six thousand two hundred and fifty one than had been granted in a hundred years up to 1785. In 1878 there were four hundred and one divorces, or one to every fifteen hundred and fifty-three of the population; while the condition of things to-day was actually worse than when, ten or twelve years ago, Connecticut Churchmen vainly petitioned the legislature to do something petitioned the legislature to do something to stay the plague. This frightful and growing evil, as the bishop called it, is plicing one which will never grow less or less frightful by any superficial treatment of it, and least of all being let alone. There must be something radically wrong in the very theory of marriage, which, unless corrected in some way, will demonalize the whole community and break up all civil and social order. If marriage is no more than a civil contract, it may be proper to ask why it is more than an individual contract, which may be made and unmade at the will of the contracting parties. Inthe will of the contracting parties. In deed, the bishop largely accounts for this wretched state of things on the ground of that intense individualism which, as it must destroy the Church idea, so it will must destroy the Church idea, so it will destroy, sooner or later, all true idea of the family, making both Church and family little, if anything, more than a "fortuitous concourse of atoms." If marriage is not according to the Church's teaching, a divine institution, having the appetion of both panual and revealed resanction of both natural and revealed re-

ligion, it is plain that nothing can save it from those hapless and debased theories which so many people have concerning it, and which they so often and so easily find a way to put in practice.

There is no truth in faces, save in children, They laugh and frown and weep from nas keys; who meet the world give out false The true note dying muffled in the heart.

O, there be woeful prayers and piteous wail-That spirits hear, from lives that starve for love! The body's food is bread; and wretches' cries Are heard and answered: but the spirit's Is love; and hearts that starve may die in agony And no physician mark the cause of death.

You cannot read the faces; they are masks— Like yonder woman, smiling at the lips, Silk clad, belewelled, lapped with luxury, And beautiful and young—ay, smiling at the lips, But never in the eyes from inner light: A gracious temple hung with flowers Within, a naked corpse upon the stones !

O, years and years ago the hunger came-The desert-thirst for love—she prayed She cried out in the night-time of her soul they gave was poison whipped to For years she drank it, knowing it for death; She shricked in soul against it, but must drink; were dumb -she dared not swoon or The skies scream.

As Indian mothers see babes die for food,
See watched dry-eyed beside her starving

heart, And only sobbed in secret for its gasps, And only rayed one wild hour when it died O Pain, have pity! Numb her quivering bring guerdon! Thrice a thousand years, The boy-thief with the fox beneath his cloak Has let it gnaw his side unmoved, and held the world; And she, a slight woman, smiling at the lips! With repartee and jest—a corpse-heart in her breast!

—From "The Statues in the Block and other Poems."

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

Sketch of the Adventurous Life of the Irish Patriot, Editor and Poet.

HIS ESCAPE FROM AUSTRALIA-A ROMAN TIC EPISODE IN A BRILLIANT AND SUC-CESSFUL CAREER.

A visitor to Boston may meet in its literary haunts or passing along its narrow, crooked streets, a swarthy-looking man, from under whose slouched hat there gleams a pair of keen, glowing dark eyes. The figure is about the middle height, close knit and compact; the head is of the Celtic type and shows its marked charac-teristics of fiery energy and rugged strength beneath the close-cropped black hair. The finer traits in this vigorous man are revealed in the delicate nostril, sensitive mouth and the eyes that fairly bubble over with the emotion that upon occasion animates his whole nature. To see him going along the streets, with his free, swinging gait and his firm, defiant, almost reckless bearing, he might be taken for a Bohemian of the Bohemians. a contemner of all conventionalities, a scorner of the kid-gloved refinements of the dainty literary metropolis. Meet him at a social club or in a private parlor and the rugged, defiant strength is softened by an ease and grace of manner which, however, never loses its impression of frank, hearty independence. When he however, never loses its impression of frank, hearty independence. When he speaks the features, which in repose have

eventful mediocrity.

John Boyle O'Reilly—for this is the County Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844. His father, William David O'Reilly, was a scholar of repute, with a marked mathematical bent, and was for thirty-five years master of the NeHewille Institution, Dowth Castle, a British charitable institution. It is from his mother's side that pet-patriot derived those tendencies have flowered alike into earnest deeds and fervid fancies. Eliza Boyle lady of fine literary culture and nearly related to Colonel John Allen, the gallant patriot of '98, who commanded a company in the French Legion at the famsiege of Astorga and reared the tricolor on its ramparts in face of a tremendous fire. The young O'Reilly was carefully educated by his father, and when yet a boy began to learn the art of printing in the office of the Drogheda Argus. For several years afterward he set type in various English cities and occasiona short-hand reporting. When the ally did short-hand reporting. When the revolutionary movement in Ireland had begun seriously to threaten the safety of the gov-ernment O'Reilly was working on an English journal. His earnest patriotism led him to return to Ireland in May of that year and advance its cause in the best way enlisted in the Fourth could. (Prince of Wales Own) Hussars, the crack on regiment of the army. Here he worked zealously to spread republican principles in the ranks of this and other regiments. The government, finding that disaffection was becoming alarmingly rife, vainly dispatched Head Constable Talbot This notorious informer, who was afterwards murdered, was the original of Harvey Duff, the police spy, in Boueicault's "Shaugh-ran." A detective from Scotland Yard was subsequently sent to ferret out the conspirators, but O'Reilly and his associates succeeded in setting this astute officer on the wrong track and completely evaded his vigilance. At the end of three years the government discovered his con years the government discorrered his con-nection with the insurrectionary move-ment by means of informers. He was ar-rested for high treason and brought to trial on the 27th of June, 1866. Being found guilty on five capital charges, he, shot, but this sentence was afterwards still later to twenty years' penal servitude

O'Reilly's first experience of English prisons was at Chatham, and he was afterconfined at Portsmouth, Portland artmoor. While in the last-named and Dartmoor. on he and his brother patriots collected

A CONVICT

prisoners of war, who were shot in cold blood by their British guards in 1814. The bodies of the slain had been flung tate shallow trenches, from which their bones had been dragged by the prison pigs, and they lay bleaching in one of the yards when they were collected and given honorable burial by the Irish Republicans. On the rude stone with which they were allowed to mark the grave they inscribed the motto, dear to every patriot heart: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." A convict ship, into which three hundred and forty criminals had been crowded, sailed from England in November, 1867, for the penal colony of West

crowded, sailed from England in November, 1867, for the penal colony of West Australia. Among the political convicts was Boyle O'Reilly, then twenty-three years of age. Imprisonment had not dulled his zest for the art to which he had been brought up, and so, with his fellow exiles, John Flood, Denis B. Cashman and Edward O'Kelly, he published a weekly paper called The Wild Goose. Of this sheet, which enlivened the dreary voyage of the convict ship, seven numbers were printed. On the 10th of January, 1866, the vessel reached its destination. O'-Reilly began the seemingly hopeless round the vessel reached its destination. O'Reilly began the seemingly hopeless round of his term of service in the penal colony. The chances of escape from that sea-girt prison were desperate, and death confronted the man bold enough to brave them. But O'Reilly was of too earnest stuff to be deterred by danger from attempting to gain freedom for himself and opportunities for helping his country's cause. He had brooded over the project of escape from the time of his arrival. In the official Police Gazatte of Western In the official Police Gazatte of Western Australia for April, 1869, appeared this announcement, which showed the first of

ABSCONDERS. ABSCONDERS.

2. John Boyle O'Reilly, registered No.
9,843, Imperial convict; arrived in the
colony per convict ship Hougoumont in
1868, sentenced to twenty years, 9th July,
1866. Description: Healthy appearance;
present age, 25 years; five feet, seven and
one-half inches high, black hair, brown
one-half inches high, black hair, black hair, brown
one-half inches high, black hair, black hair, black hair, black hair, black hair, black hair, blac eyes, oval visage, dark complexion; an Irishman. Absconded from convict road party, Bunbury, on the 18th of February, 1869.

his daring schemes:

O'Reilly had made preparations for his escape several months before attempting it. He had told no one of his intention, because he had witnessed so many failures that he decided the safest way was to trust that he decided the salest way was to trust to himself alone. A chance occurrence led him to change his mind. One day while in camp with a convict road party he had a call from the Rev. Patrick McCabe, a Catholic priest, whose "parish" extended over hundreds of miles of wild bush country, and whose only parishioners were convicts and ticket-of-leave men. This scholarly, accomplished gentlemen had at e passed fifteen years in ministering to the spiritual needs of convicts upon whom he exerted a very beneficial influence. His days were almost wholly spent in the saddle, riding alone from camp to camp, and the nights found him wrapped in his blanket under the trees. He was kind to all men, whatever their creed, and a sincere Christian worker. O'Reilly, who had found him a warm friend during his stay in the penal colony, thus bears witness to his usefulness: "He was the best influence, indeed, in my time; he was however, never loses its impression of frank, hearty independence. When he speaks the features, which in repose have a lowering, almost stern expression, are lighted up by a genial earnestness that fascinates while it commands. There are evidently two sides to this nature—one that of the man of action, and the other that of the man of thought and sentiment and tender sensibility. This combination of qualities has enabled him to make a brilliant mark in literature and life at an age when most men are plodding patiently along in the ruts of unambitious, undo O'Reilly never heard from him. It age when most men are plodding patiently along in the ruts of unambitious, unman whose appearance and character have been thus hastily limned—is now 37 years of age, having been born at Dowth Castle, and adviser.

THE ESCAPE PLANNED. O'Reilly was exempt from the hardship of labor with the criminal gang on the roads, but had charge of their stores and carried the warden's weekly report to the Bunbury depot. While trudging along with this report one day he reached a plain called the "Race Course." As he was plain called the "Race Course." As he was crossing it he heard a "coo-ee," or bush-cry. Looking wistfully in the direction of the sound, he saw a stalwart man com-ing toward him with an axe on his shoulder. There was a pleasant smile on his handsome face as he approached O'Reilly and said: "My name is Maguire; Ym a friend of Father Mac's, and he's been speaking about you." Having learned the importance of distrusting strangers in convictland, O'Reilly said but a few words and those such as could not reveal his relations with the priest. Oberving his hesitation, the stranger took a card from his wallet on which was a message addressed to O'Reilly in the hand-writing of Father McCabe. This set at rest all doubts and fears of the man's in tentions and O'Reilly eagerly listened to what he had to say, for he had come to carry out the good priest's plan of escape. He said he was clearing the race course, and would be at work there for a month. In February—it was then December— American whalers would touch at Bunbury for water, and he should arrange with one of them to secrete O'Reilly on Loard and take him out of danger. This was cheerbut during the week which ing news, but during the we O'Reilly could hardly sleep for fear that the man would shrink when the time came from the danger to his own life of helping him to escape. But Maguire's hearty and confident manner when he ext saw him helped to dispel these fears. aid."as sure as my name is Maguire. December and January passed away and a wood-cutter chancing to go to the con-vict-road camp mentioned the fact that three American whaling barks had put into

Bunbury. The news made O'Reilly terribly anxious lest the plan for his escape should fall through. He determinded to venture out by himself if he heard nothing from his friends. On returning from the depot, to which he had carried his weekly report, as usual, O'Reilly found Maguire waiting for him at the race course. "Are ready?" were the faithful fellow's words. He then said that one of the whalers, the bark Vigilant, of New Bedford,

board if he fell in with him outside Australian waters, and had even promised to cruise for two or three days and keep a lookout for him. Maguire had arranged all the details of the escape. O'Reilly was to leave his hut at eight o'clock in the evening of February 18 and take a cut through the bush on a line which was likely to mislead the native trackers. He had obtained a pair of freeman's shees, as

had obtained a pair of freeman's shees, as the mark left by the convict's boot could be easily traced. After leaving the camp he was to push on through the bush in a straight course toward a convict station on straight course toward a convict station on the Vasse road. There he was to lie till he heard some one on the road whistle the first bars of "Patrick's Day." The plan was gone over carefully between Maguire and O'Reilly, every point being repeated till there could be no doubt of their mutual agreement. The two men then separated.

separated.

On the evening of February 18 O'Reilly wrote a letter to his father about his intended escape that night and his purpose, if successful, to go to the United States. Two months afterwards this letter found its way into the Dublin newspapers. At seven o'clock that evening the warden of the convict party went his rounds and looked in upon all the criminals. He saw O'Reilly sitting in his hut as he passed saw O'Reilly sitting in his hut as he passed on his return. Soon after a convict came to the hut to borrow some tobacco and remained so long that the host became very nervous. Fortunately the convict went away before eight. As soon as he had gone O'Reilly changed his boots, put out the light and started on his desperate venture through the bush.

A DESPERATE VENTURE.

Though the woods were dark the stars shone brightly overhead. Before he had

shone brightly overhead. Before he had gone two hundreds yards he was startled by discovering that a man was following him. It was a moment of terrible strain for O'Reilly, but with admirable nerve he coolly waited for the fellow to come up. coolly waited for the fellow to come up. He proved to be a mahogany sawyer named Kelly, whose saw-pit was close to the fugitive's hut. He was a criminal who had been transported for life. "Are you off?" he whispered hoarsely. "I knew you meant it. I saw you talking to Maguire a month ago and I knew it all." These words filled O'Reilly with astonishment and alarm, so that he could not ment and alarm, so that he could not speak. He felt that he was in the man's power. He might have already put the police on his track, or he could do so the next day. But the criminal showed a manly sympathy with the youth who had risked so much for freedom. Holding out his hands to O'Reilly he gave him a strong grip, saying, with a quivering, husky voice: "God speed you. I'll put husky voice: "God speed y them on the wrong scent The fugitive could not speak the gratitude he felt, so, silently pressing the manly hand, he pushed on again through the

It was eleven o'clock when he reached the old convict station and lay down beneath a great gum tree at the roadside. From his dusky hiding place he kept an anxious lookout for friends or foes. In about half an hour two men rode by. They seemed to be farmers, but they may have been a patrol of mounted police. the old convict station and lay down have been a patrol of mounted police. Soon after the sound of houses coming at a sharp trot was heard by the fugitive. They stopped near his resting place and he heard "Patrick's Day" whistled in low but clear tones. In an irstant O'Reilly ran up to the horsemen, who proved to be Maguire and another friend, M——. They had another friend, M—.
They had another horse with them, which O'Reilly mounted and then, without saying a word, the three started off at a gallop for the woods. They rode on in silence for several hours. At last Maguire, who led the way, reined in his horse, dis-mounted and whistled. He was answered another whistle. In a few minute three men came up, two of whom turned was a weary waiting, but the convict, though tortured by the uncertainty which third man took the horses and galloped third man took the horses and galloped warm shake of the hands expressive of hi good wishes. The three men then formed in Indian file and, to prevent the disovery of their number, the two behind covered the footprints of the leader.

After walking for about an hour they

reached a dry swamp near the sea.

O'Reilly remained at this place with M-, while the other men went on. He was told that Bunbury was near by and that they had gone for the boat. After waiting half an hour in anxiety lest the plan of escape had been thwarted at the last moment, a light was seen about This disappeared, only to flash out three more times. It was the signal for O'Reilly and his companion led the way, was soon aboard with O'Reilly. M—— meanwhile remained on the shore, and when appealed to by Maguire in a whisper to "cor answered in a trembling voice: "come or promised my wife not to go in the boat."
This led one of Maguire's cousins, who had come aboard before the others, to answer back in a sneering tone: "All right, go home to your wife." Yet M—— did not deserve this taunt of cowardice. was brave enough when duty called him, as he afterwards showed.

FAMISHING IN THE SWAMP. The four men in the boat were careful to pull quietly till there was no danger of their being overheard. Then they bent vigorously to the oars, as if rowing Little was said, but thoughts of for life. what they had at stake were all the deeper for not finding vent in words. By sunfor not finding vent in words. By sun-rise the boat had got almost out of sight of land, only the tops of the high sand-hills being visible. The course was a straight line of forty miles across Geographe Bay. It had been arranged to lie in wait for the Vigilant on the further shore and row towards her as she crnise. O'Reilly, who had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours, suffered dread fully from thirst. Accordingly the boat was run ashore through the surf and pulled high dry on the beach. The drenching which the men got in doing this gave them t imporary relief from thirst. But this soon became so intense that they wandered for hours through the dried wasness in surface of water. Hundreds of Durtmoor. While in the last-named on he and his brother patriots collected buried the bones of the American Bak r had agreed to take O'Reilly on swamps in search of water. Hundreds of the water fastened by a rope of paper bark.

paper-bark trees were examined for the wished for drink, but not a drop could be found. O'Reilly became alarmed at the burning pain in his chest, which seemed as if its whole inner surface were covered with a blister. A night was covered with a blister. As night was coming on they came to a cattle-track which led to a shallow and muddy pool. But the water was too foul to drink, so they had to con-tent themselves with cooling their faces

in it.

As the whaler would not put to sea till morning or, perhaps, the following evening, O'Reilly was in sore need of sustenance to keep up his strength. Fortunalely there was a man living in a log house a few miles away, whom the Maguires knew and thought well of. He was an Englishman named Johnston, and lived on this lonely expanse of coast with no Englishman named Johnston, and lived on this lonely expanse of coast with no neighbor nearer than forty miles, as keeper of a large herd of buffalo cows. The three men started for his house, leaving O'Reilly in the bush for safety, but promising that one should return with food and drink as soon as he could get away unobserved. The poor sufferer whom they left behind watched them winding in and out among the sand-hills whom they left behind watched them winding in and out among the sand-hills till they were lost to view. Then he lay down on the sand in a shady spot and tried to sleep. But the terrible blistering pain in his chest made it impossible for him to remain in a reclining position and he was obliged to get up and walk about. Hours passed and his friends did not return. O'Reilly's sufferings at this time were the worst he ever experienced. In were the worst he ever experienced. In his desperate straits his knowledge and of woodcraft served him in stead. Recollecting that the natives live on freshly killed meat when they could get no water, he sought for a tree with possum marks. This he soon found and possum marks. Into he soon found and on climbing it secured a large 'possum by pulling it out of its hole by the tail and striking against the tree. He then learned what his subsequent experience confirmed, that this meat was the very best substitute. for water. Maguire returned at night-fall, bringing food and a bottle of water. He remained but a short time, thinking it best to go back to the Englishman's house to avoid exciting suspicion. Soon after his departure, O'Reilly made a bed with boughs and leaves on the sand, using the young branches of the peppermint tree in order to keep away ants, snakes and cen-tipedes. He soon fell into a sound sleep and did not awake till his friends called him the next morning. Yet all this time he was in danger of being tracked by the

The party soon started for the beach, which was reached at about nine o'clock.
One of the men was sent with a strong glass which Maguire had brought to the top of a high hill to keep a lookout for the Vigilant. At about one o'clock he came running down with the welcome news that the vessel was steering north, with all sails spread. As no time was to be lost the boat was quickly run out through the surf. The men pulled cheerily towards the headland, for they were confident of reaching it before the bark passed. They had rowed about a couple of hours when she was seen steerwhich was reached at about nine o'clock. of hours when she was seen steercouple of hours when she was seen steering straight towards the boat. The men
therefore stopped pulling and waited for
her to come up. To their intense disappointment she changed her course slightly
when within two miles of the boat, as if
to avoid them. The men looked on
amazed. Maguire repeatedly said that
Cantain Raker had yledged his word to Captain Baker had pledged his word to take them on board and he could not believe him mean enough to break it. To settle the question one of the men stood up in the toat and hailed the vessel loudly enough to be heard on board. There was no answer. Again the men hailed her, his companions joining in the came back Vigilant seemed to be moving a little further off. At last she brought up abreast of the boat, at about three miles distant. As a last resort, Maguire fixed a white shirt on the top of an oar and the men all shouted again. But the Vigi passed on, leaving the boat to its fate.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT. As the bark gradually receded in the dis-As the bark gradually received the bitterness of O'Reilly's disappointment was increased by the sense of danger. What could now be done to save danger. him was the thought of every one in the boat, as she was put about and pulled slowly for the shore. Maguire proposed that the boat should be hauled on to the beach and then O'Reilly should be left in the bush, as before, while the others went on to Johnson's. It was necessary to trust the Englishman with the secret and let him know the hiding-place of the fugitive, for the signal for O'Reilly and his companion to go forward. They went along the road till they came to a bridge where Maguire was waiting for them. The boat was all ready, but the tide being out the whole party as the best way out of the Maguire was waiting for them. The boat was all ready, but the tide being out they had to wade knee-deep through the mud to reach the water. Maguire, who reached the shore. As his three friends and valley with the Wholly in the secluded and valley that the control of the control of the control of the water. left O'Reilly in the secluded sand valley they shook him by the hand and told him to keep up a good heart. They promised that one of them would come from Bunbury in the course of a week to tell him when the whalers would sail. They also said that they should communicate with old Johnson and ask him to bring food and water to the sand valley, which the

old man did. In his nervous desire to get away as soon as possible from the penal colony, O'Reiliy brooded over Captain Baker's promise to cruise for his boat if it was not sighted when the Vigil in came out. He thought that the captain might not have seen the boat and might be sitll cruising along the coast on the lookout for it. This idea made him eager to row out again and take the chance of falling in with the vessel. But the boat in which he had ventured before was too heavy for. one person to set affoat or row. He asked Johnson's boy, who came the third night in place of the old man, if his futher had a boat. The lad said there was an old dory at the horse range further up the coast, buried in the sand. When th passed the northern head of the bay.

After pulling strongly till near noon the men began to feel the need of food and the boat. The heat and dry weather had After pulling strongly till near noon the men began to feel the need of food and drink, which from some reason or another had not been provided for their cruise. O'Reilly, who had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours, suffered dread driven into the sand, and went back to his hiding place for the night.

AN UNPROFITABLE VENTURE. Next morning he ventured out to sea this frail craft, which he nad made water tight by the use of paper bark.

to the stern of the boat. The light craft went rapidly forward under his vigorous rowing and before night, had passed the headland and was on the Indian Ocean. That night on an unknown sea in a mere shell had a strange, wierd interest, heightened by the anxious expectations of the seeker for liberty. O'Reilly ceased rowing the next morning, trusting to the northward current to bring him within view of the whaleship. He suffered a good deal from the blazing rays of the sun and their scorching reflection from the to the stern of the boat. The light craft water. To add to his troubles the meat towing in the water was becoming putrid and he found that some of the 'possums and kangaroo rats had been taken by sharks in the night. Towards noon he saw a vessel under sail which he knew must be the Vigilant and his hopes ran high, as she drew so near to the boat that he could hear voices on her deck. He saw a n:an aloft on the lookout; but there was no answer to the cry from the boat

the night. He afterwards heard from Captain Baker that strangely enough the boat was not seen from the ship.

Being refreshed by the dew and the cool night O'Reilly bent to the work of rowing back to shore. There was nothing to od but get to his hiding-place and await Maguire's return. He tugged at the oars pretty steadly through the night and when morning came he was within sight of the sand-hills on the headland of Geographe Bay. He reached land by noon and then walked on wearily to Johnson's where he arrived the same night. The where he arrived the same night. The fatigue and anxiety which he had gone through had thoroughly exhausted him. He cared for nothing but sleep and this he could have without stint in the secluded and raller. The horoid part is a fatigue of the second raller. sand valley. There he remained for five days, when he was cheered by the arrival of Maguire and M—, who said that they had come to see him through. This time Maguire brought a brief letter from Father McCabe, asking O'Reilly to remember him. He had arranged with Captain Gifford, of the bark Gazelle, of New Bedford one of the whalers that were to sail ford, one of the whalers that were to sail next day to take O'Rilly on board. In order to ensure the fulfilment of this agreement the good Father had paid the captain ten pounds to carry his friend as far as Java. Unfortunately there was one serious danger ahead. This was the presence of a criminal convict, one of the worst characters in the penal colony, Martin Bowman, of Beaumont, a ticket-of-leave man. This fellow had dicovered of-leave man. This fellow had dicovered O'Reilly's plan of escape and had threat-ened to reveal the whole affair to the police if Maguire did not take him on board the whale ship also. As it was unsafe to refuse this demand Bowman was

unwillingly included in the party. ESCAPED. Soon after daybreak the next morning the men went down to the beach. Old Johnson and his boy were there to see them off. They got afloat without delay, and rowed vigorously towards the head They got affoat without delay, and rowed vigorously towards the head-land according to Captain Gifford's dir-ections. By noon they saw the two whaleships under full leadway. Towards evening they were hailed by one of the vessels and a voice shouted O'Reilly's name and cried out, "Come on board!" The men were delighted at this call. They pulled alongside and O'Reilly was helped out of the boat by the strong arms of Henry Hathaway, the third mate. He was warmly welcomed by Captain Gifford, was warmly welcomed by Captain Gifford, who gave him accommodations in his cabin. Martin Bowman, the escaped criminal, was quartered in the forecastle with the crew. As the beat pushed off from the ship, Maguire stood up and cried; "God bless you; don't forget us, and don't men-tion our names till you know it's all proved his courage, shouted a kind fare-well, which moved the grateful O'Reilly published and handsomely paid for, the well, which moved the grateful O'Reilly to tears. He has never ceased to cherish the memory of their kindness and has

letters from them regularly. The strain of the weary, anxious days which had followed his flight now began to tell upon O'Reilly, whose exhaustion it took weeks of kind care and bracing sea air to overcome. As soon as he was restored to health he entered with zest into the experiences of a whaler's life, and we owe to his careful study and sympathetic observations of the romance and reality of its exciting scenes, one of his most ing and powerful poems, "The Am-

A FRESH PERIL. But his dangers were not yet over. The Gazelle, after a six months' cruise from Bunbury, touched at Roderique, an English island in the Indian Ocean. She had hardly arrived before the Governor of the island came on board. O'Reilly, who was standing with Mr. Hussey, the mate, was startled to hear that dignitary say that he was in search of an escaped convict from Australia, a black-haired man. The mate declared that no such man was on board. The Governor answered that he had intormation that the convict had escaped on the Gazelle. Fearing that the British authorities would seize the vessel the mate hit upon a bold, though desperate method of extricating O'Reilly from immediate danger. He said that a man answering the Governor's description had come on board off the coast of Australia. He then called Bowman, the criminal, whom all the sailors had learned to detest, and he was put in irons and taken on This step only postponed for a brief time O'Reilly's peril. It was known that Bow-man would betray the whole secret in revenge for being given up to justice. He only delayed doing so till he left the vessel in order to make his own release a condition of informing against O'Reilly. His dan-ger was increased by the fact that there were on board the Gazelle some English ex-convicts, who had shipped in A stralia, who longed for an opportunity of having him retaken.

An ingenious ruse was now employed

v the officers of the vessel to save him. When night came on they threw the ship's grindstone over-board, together with O'Reilly's hat, while he lay hid in board!" was raised, the boat lowered and the hat picked up. So natural was the whole affair that one of the ex-convicts, who had witnessed it, declared that he saw O'Reilly sink where the hat was picked up. The next day the whaler's flag was set at half-mast and convergence of the whole affair that one of the ex-convicts, who had witnessed it, declared that he saw O'Reilly sink where the hat was picked up. The next day the whaler's flag was set at half-mast and convergence of the presidency of the Papyrus Club, representing the best elements of literary Boston, was a tribute to his geniality not less than to his genius. picked up. The next day the whaler's flag was set at half-mast, and when the Governor of the island came on board to demand the fugitive, the officers told him which included the contents of the first,

was drowned while trying to escape. The police, who had made inquiries among the crew, heard the same news, the account given by the English ex-convict leaving no doubt in their mind of its correctness. The Gazelle sailed from Roderique two days afterwards and the crew were both astonished a O'Reilly came on deck. both astonished and amused when TRANSFERRED TO THE SAPPHIRE

A month later, while off the Cape of Good Hope, the bark signaled an Ameri good deal from the blazing rays of the sun and their scorching reflection from the water. To add to his troubles the meat towing in the water was becoming putrid and he found that some of the 'possums and kangaroo rats had been taken by sharks in the night. Towards noon he saw a vessel under sail which he knew must be the Vigilant and his hopes ran high, as she drew so near to the boat that he could hear voices on her deck. He saw a man aloft on the lookout; but there was no answer to the cry from the boat and the vessel again sailed off, leaving O'Reilly to sadly watch her fade away into the night. He afterwards heard from Captain Baker that strangely enough the the whole story. Captain Seiders at once gave O'Reilly a state room in the cabin and treated him with the utmost kindness as a passenger. As Captain Gifford took his leave he handed O'Reilly thirteen sovhis leave he handed to remy thirteen sovereigns, all the money he had, trusting to his being able to pay it back if he reached the United States. It was a sad parting for both of them, for each had learned to

love and respect the other.

On board the Sapphire was an English gentleman named Bailey, who was on his way from India, to whom the secret was told, and when he reached Liverpool he remained with O'Reilly till he saw him safely embarked for America. The crew of the Sapphire had been told that the new passenger had been wrecked near the Mauritius, his name being registered as Mr. Soule. As there was som Mr. Soule. As there was some danger of the discovery of his identity when the vessel reached Liverpool, the mate, Mr. John Bursley, secured a hiding place for O'Reilly till he obtained a passage for him on the ship Bombay, of Bath, Maine, bound for Philadelphia. The captain of this vessel, Frank Jordan of Brunswick, who is a dear friend of O'Reilly, made him feel at once, as he has himself said, that his friend as the deck of an American ship was free soil for a political refugee. ON AMERICAN SOIL.
On the 23d of November, 1869, John
Boyle O'Reilly landed in the United

States at the age of twenty-five, penniless, almost friendless, with his way to make in a new country. Twelve years have passed and his name is now known throughout the land not only as the editor and one of the two owners of the leading Catholic paper in the country, but as a lecturer of great and growing reputation a vigorous novelist and a poet of rare gift and promise. To this height has the escaped convict, tugged for life and liberty in an open boat on the vast expanse of the Indian Ocean, reached. It will be intreesting to mark the steps of this rapid progress. He did not stay long in Phila-delphia, going thence to New York, where he delivered one or two lectures and wrote several articles for the press. In 1870 he came to Boston, where he obtained a position on the Pilot at a small salary. He now began to draw on his fund of poetic observation and experience, and to give to the world some of the treasures of thought and fancy which had been garnered amid the varied scenes of his eventful life. As long ago as his confinement in English prisons he had been impelled to compose poetry, and for lack of paper on which to indite his verses had carried them in his memory. These poems, which were of a military character, he now sent to the crack Church and now sent to the crack Church and editors little dreaming that the author of these brilliant effusions was an escaped Fenian. When this fact was in time discovered the magazine was not eager to re-ceive his poems, but they had already done him good service. In 1873 his first volume "Song of the Southern Seas" was published. It was touchingly dedicated to Captain David R. Gifford, nobly rescued him. But the gallant Cap-tain never lived to hear of this tribute. The volume attracted great attention by its vivid pictures of the life and scenes in which he had such striking experiences and which he depicted with imaginative tenderness as well as realistic vigor volume contains "The King of the Vasse," his most sustained piece of poetic imagery, "The Dog Guard," "The Dukite Snake" and "The Monster Diamond," three of his best realistic poems, besides the intensely exciting picture of whaling life, "The Amber Whale." The following exquisite

prelude is one of the gems of olume: WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Nations of sun and sin,
Thy flowers and crimes are red,
And thy heart is sore within,
While the glory crowns thy head.
Land of the singless birds,
what was thine ancient crime,
Burning through lapse of time,
Like a prophet's cursing words?

Aloes and myrrh and tears Mix in thy bitter wine; Drink, while the cup is thine, Drink, for the draught is sign Of thy reign in the coming years.

"THE PILOT."
About this time O'Reilly succeeded in obtaining, in connection with the Archbishop of Boston, the ownership of the Pilot, of which he had become the editor. They voluntarily assumed the debts of Mr. Donohoe to depositors in his private bank, who were mostly of the poor class of Irish. The payment of these debts, amounting to about \$80,000, has absorbed a large part of the profits of the paper. "I undertook once," said O'Reilly, "to pay these dividends myself, but the gratitude of these resolvents are the many of the profits of the profits of the profits of the gratitude of these people was to make for many of the profits of the prof of these people was too much for me. I couldn't stand it and had to give it up." This incident illustrates the warm, tender humanity of O'Reilly's nature. It is this which inspires his most fervent poetry and

lately been issued. This contains some his most brilliant and thoughtful works a show the versatility as well as intensi
of his genius. The powerful realis
poem of the penal colony, "The Mutiof the Chains," is here; the tender a
ardent lyric, "Jacqueminots;" the ph
osophic stimulating "Love's Secret;" the
osophic of which is the color of the osophic stimulating Love's Secret," inventive felicity of "The Temple Priendship," and the deep, broad, intersympathy of "From the Earth a Cry There is admirable felicity of thought a expression in the fellowing prelude

The Infinite always is silent;
It is only the Finite speaks.
Our words are the idle wave-caps
On the deep that never breaks.
We may question with wand of science
Explain, decide and discuss;
But only in meditation
The mystery speaks to us.

In 1879 O'Reilly published "Moondyn a novel of singular vividness and dram, power. It was originally designed sim as the story of the "Gold Mine," as forth in the first book, but the interest tracted to the narrative as it appeared the Pilot led to its enlargement. latest literary effort is a brilliant po "The Three Queens," illustrating the nificance of liberty, law and learning the property of the progress of society and to be read fore the Phil Beta Kappa Society of Di mouth College, June 29, 1881.

mouth College, June 29, 1881.

THE POET AT HOME.

Any sketch of John Boyle O'Re would be incomplete which did not m some reference to his attractive he Here in a study which is the embodin of comfort and culture, the poet sits his books on a range of low shelves a the walls, and with bronzes and pict looking down upon him, while a charr the walls, and with bronzes and pict looking down upon him, while a charr wife and interesting children come is stimulate and enliven, not disturb "thick coming fancies." His house Charlestown, within a stone's thro Bunker Hill, and a pleasent mile's from his office. Photographs of scen Western Australia are among the suggestive of the many objects of int in this apartment, which contains a water color sketch of Dowth Castle, we the poet was born, made by a brong made by the author of "Deel" water color sketch of Dowth Castle, we the poet was born, made by a bropoet, Dr. Joyce, the author of "Deir and "Blanid," the latter being the rewhich O'Reilly has given to his your child. It may be added that the leditor is a welcome guest, in the beserary and social circles of the Hub. is a member of the St. Botolph Chil is a member of the St. Botolph Cl authors and artists and is always in reat the famous Chestnut Street at the famous Chestnut where he has read some of his finest p It is much to say of any man, but be truthfully said of O'Reilly, that he was disciplined by adversity been broadened and mellowed by prosperous fortunes which are the lecisive test of genuine nobility

SELECT SCHOOL OF ST. JOSI CONVENT, ST. CATHERINE

The Annual Distribution of Pr

On 30th ult, the closing exercises Academic year took place in the Cor St. Joseph. The attendance was la appreciative and well represented ever and creed in St. Catherines. Amore in the control of the establishments and realizes all the orducation in its true sense, and fur powerful antidote to the great, the syll of this age. Without going the saying that great the saying that describe the saying that the end social disorders, it can be well must the evil, by excellence, of the tury is the disposition evinced by men, and even nations to reject (Lord, and to place all their hopes science and in the practice of the virtues. What occurred lately virtues. Lord, and science and in the practice science and in the practice wirtues. What occurred lately over the grave of, M. Littre, is at lustration and a proof of this assem. M. Monrouroff, a leader among M. Monrouroff, a leader among by the spokesman on the spokesman on the spokesman on the spokesman by the spokesman on the spokesman of the spokesman on the spokesman of the spokesman on the spokesman of the spokesm virtues. What occurred tately over the grave of, M. Littre, is at Instration and a proof of this asset M. Monrouroff, a leader amongs tivists, was the spokesman on the said, "I want to prove by the He said, "I want to prove of the many liberal-minded Call in Europeand Americahold tenach ame teachings. That this view of the most eminent men of to the age, is easy of proof. To your valuable space and for the try out valuable space and for the tribute of the try of the most eminent men of to your valuable space and for the try out valuable space and for the try of the world with the world was to be apprehended by the follow thantly is not the defaunt biaspit taire, or the blatant infidelity in gersoll; thus writes:—" He wild is more easily seduced under the tuethan by gross sin. His incarrel earth know this also. Hence we seduction. The press teems will journals not contessedly infidely in the interests of infidelity, passions and exciting the most end of the passions and exciting the most interest of the churrel personal freedom; depicting that the decrements of the Christian trammels upon mental activity dogmas of Christian faith, will exceptions, are not essential a lected without concern; received the crements of the Christian trammels upon mental activity of Christ, and accepting the said of Christian faith, world, with its wealth, and its pomps, its power, is call the growing evil of this length of the growing evil of this part is the growing evil of this length is so occurated to the crements of the christian that is not only and the sole object and love. Such (this length is the growing evil of this length is the growing evil of this length is so occurated to the crements and the crements a

this world, with the world, and its pomps, its power, its rist and its pomps, its power. Its cits nationalities, the sole object and love. Such (this learned wis the growing evil of this light is so scoraful of the "dark age initely more subtle and destruage or glose of Volutire."

The careful students, sir history of Europe, will not fat that the legislation of its more enlightend countries has befuenced by the principle must be not simply moral. The government of Protestan its councils were blighted by a Bismark, wisely decreed tional system, giving to each tonal faith and practice of the faith and practice and Protest England, "while with her malignant harred of the frisk

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had already 873 his first rn Seas" was ly dedicated who had so gallant Capthis tribute and scenes in experiences imaginative vigor. This f the Vasse," retic imagery, tkite Snake" l," three of es the inten-ng life, "The ing exquisite ems of this IA. re red, n, hy head.

succeeded in th the Archership of the ne the editor. edebts of Mr. private bank, poor class of these debts, of the paper. Reilly, "to pay the gratitude ch for me. I

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hardy ben larged. This equitate scatter of the grants of the chairs, "in here, the today and the state of the grants of the chairs," in here, the today and complete structurally all charges been proposed of the grants of the chairs, and the chairs of the cha

DISRTIBUTION OF PRIZES.

To Successful Pupils at the Convent of "Our Lady of Lake Huron."

The examination of the pupils in the different classes of the Convent of O. L. of L. H. took place in that institution on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The pupils acquitted themselves most admirably. Miss Johanna Sullivan, who is in her first class preparatory to graduating next year, won especial commendation by the ease and rapidity with which she answered the questions addressed her in algebra, history of the Church, chemistry and natural philosophy. The winner of the graduating medal, Miss Mary E. Waish, also deserves to be mentioned on account of the industry and ability she had displayed in prosecuting her studies. In the 2nd class the Misses H. Rielly and V. De Claire passed a good examination in gramar, familiar science, history of the British Isles and physical geography. In the 3rd class the Misses A. Brown, K. Donnelly, O. Billinghurst, L. Wall, M. Boyle, M. McMahon and A. Brossoit were successful, especially the first mentioned. Their branches were grammar, spelling, ancient history, physioclass, the Misses Mg. Mahoney, K. Rooney, and Ch. Agroff especially deserve mentions, the Misses Mg. Mahoney, K. Rooney, and Ch. Agroff especially deserve mentions very satisfactory and successful.

Last evening the prizes won at the examinations were presented in the array entertainment, presided over by Fatter Bayard and attended by a large number of the friends of the pupils. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, essays, recitations, &c., by the policy and finish in these various accomplishments as had characterized their examinations in the graver branches of study.

The Tollowing is

The Pollowing is

The Pollowing is

Graduating medal awarded to Miss A. Brown; 4th Miss K. Bonnelly; 5th, Miss L. Wall and Miss M. Boyle.

Ribbons of Encouragement—1st, awarded to Miss Ellison; 2nd, Miss M. A. Sulli-

Cart.
Ribbons of Encouragement—1st, awarded to Miss Ellison; 2nd, Miss M. A. Sulli-

ed to Miss Linson; Judy, Modal for English [senior department]—
awarded to Miss Kate Donnelly.
Medal for English [junior department]-Miss
A. Traher.
Medal for French—Miss H. Rielly.
Medal for Music—Miss Ida Jones.
Gatechism—prize awarded to Miss J. Sullivan; Ist acc., M. Boyle; 2nd. A. Traher; 3rd.
C. McCari, 100—Prize awarded to Miss O.

C. McCart. Application—Prize awarded to Miss O. Billinghurst; 1st acc., K. Mahoney; 2nd C. Agroff. January of the control of the

Altendance - The Acc., K. Rielly; 2nd, B. Rielly.

FIRST ENGLISH CLASS.

The prizes of natural philosophy and chemistry, acc., to the prizes of physiology, Gergraphy and listory of the Church; the prize of reading, ist rinch course and the prize of ornamental writing, ist course.—Awarded to Miss J. SECOND ENGLISH CLASS.

Acc. to the prizes of familiar science, history and mythology: The prize of translation, lst French course.—Awarded to Miss H. Rielly.

The prizes of familiar science, history pipselogy, geography and mythology—Ist acc to the prize of plain sewing.—Awarded to Miss V. DeClaire.

The prizes of geography and parsing; prize of arithmetic, ist course; acc to the prize of missing prizes of geography and parsing; prize of arithmetic, ist course; acc to the prize of missic, ist course.—Awarded to Miss A. Brown.

The prizes of grammar, composition and

of music, lst course.—Awarded to Miss K. Donnelly.

The prizes of grammar, composition and spelling; prize of reading, lst French course, 2nd division; lst prize of music, lst course; prize of writing, lst course.—Awarded to Miss L. Wall.

The prizes of Reading, grammar and geography; 2nd prize in arithmetic, lst course; prize of embroidery in wool.—Awarded to Miss M. Boyle.

Prize of Reading; 3rd prize of Arithmetic, lst course,—Awarded to Miss M. McMahon.

geography; prize of drawing.—Awards
Miss K. Rooney.
Second prize of writing; 3rd acc. to the prize
of geography.—Miss S. Laplante.
FIFTH ENGLISH CLASS.
The prizes of grammar and geography, prize
of reading, 2nd French course.—Awarded to
Miss A. Traher.
The first prize of spelling; 2nd prize of reading, acc. to the prize of Vocabulary, 2nd
French course.—Awarded to Miss E. McElheron.

The 2nd prize of geography, 1st acc. to the prize of spelling, 1st acc. to the prize of arithmetic; the prize of vocabulary, acc., to the prize of writing, third course, 4th acc., which deserves a prize.—Awarded to Miss S. Kerri-

deserves a prize.—Awarded to Miss S. Kerfigan.
The prizes of readin; and geography.—
Awarded to Miss C. McCart.
The prize of spelling, 2nd acc, to the prize
of arithmetic: acc, to the prize of writing, 3rd
course.—Awarded to Miss J. Jenkinson.
The 2nd prize of reading; the prize of arithmetic; the prize of writing; 2nd course.—
Awarded to Miss K. Rielly.
The 2nd prize of spelling; the prize of arithmetic, 3rd course, 2nd division; acc, the prize
of reading; ist acc, to the prize of French reading; 2nd course.—Awarded to Miss Mg. Mahoney.

honey.

The prize of reading.—Awarded to Miss Mg. MaRielly.

The 2nd prize of reading.—Reading.—The 2nd prize of reading.—The 2nd prize of reading. Rielly.

The 2nd prize of reading, 1st acc. to the prize of geography.—Awarded to Miss N. An-

prize of geography.—Awarded to Miss N. Anson.
The 2nd prize of spelling.—Awarded to Miss N. McMahon.
The 2nd prize of writing; 3rd course.—Awarded to Miss M. A. Forkin.
ELEMENTARY CLASS.
The prize of writing, 4th course; acc. to the prize of embroidery in wool.—Awarded to Miss L. Ellison.
The prize of spelling.—Awarded to Miss Mg. Wilson.

Wilson.
The prize of writing. - Awarded to Miss M. Sullivan.
The 2nd prize of reading.—Awarded to Miss M. Johnston.—Sarma Observer. ----

R. C. PIC-NIC.

The Gala Day of the Ashfield Roman

Catholics.

Cathol

success of the proceedings Father Bousang, the venerable pastor, is the moving spirit in the gala scene. During theentire day he was passing hither and thither, giving a word of advice to one, a kindy smile to another, and generally superintending the affair, and contributing to the enjoyment of the gathering. During the afternoon I had occasion to make some enquiries of the rev gentleman, and found him to be polite, affable, instructive and entertaining—a true representative of the real Irish clergy.

An incident that occurred while I was conversing with him, will serve to illustrate the interest Father Bousang takes in the proceedings. A lad came forward and said:

"Will I got the horse ready, Father, to drive you home?"

"Will I get the horse ready, rather, country you home?"

"No my child," was the response. "At a gathering of my people, I must be the last to leave the grounds."

"You believe, Father Bousang," said I, "that the captain should not desert the ship."

"I do, indeed," he answered. "Example is better than precept. If I were to leave, it would be the signal for the break-up of the gathering, and confusion might thereby be created."

In the afternoon a series of games were got. rested."

In the afternoon a series of games were got-en up with the following result:
Boys under 12 years, 150 yard race, 1st Ino. Cronk, 2nd P. McBride, 3rd C. McIn-

Jud. Croins, and T. Merchan, 2nd Win Boys under 16 years, 1st J. Deneen, 2nd Win Noble, 3rd J. Croik. Boys under 18 years, 1st Joseph Martin, 2nd Thomas Datton, 3rd Jas. McNamara. Wrestling, 1st D. Sullivan, 2nd James Rourke,—Gederich Signal.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

A public examination of the Catholic schools of Windsor was held on Thursday, the 30th of June. The boys of this school sre under the management of Mr. David Chenay first assistant; Mr. Curler, second assistant; and Miss Egan. The girls are taught by Sisters, who have proved to be very efficient teachers. The boys of Mr. Courier's room were examined in the forenoon, and were found progressing admirably. In the afternoon, Mr. Chenay's room was examined. The boys acquited themselves in a most excellent manner. The examination was conducted by Mr. Chenay, assisted by Mr. Morrison. Eacher, Sandwich East.

This school galined greatly in efficiency since Mr. Chenay look charge of it in 1875. He is a gentleman in early respect well qualified to discharge with the school year by year, and we hope that they will still continue to do so. Two pupils of this school year by year, and we hope that they will still continue to do so. Two pupils of this school passed the examination for Johns of this school passed the examination for bluss certificates in 1879, when only four passed out of thirty-two applicants in the county. Fathers Wagner and Lotz were present, and also Messrs Elliot and Manning, trueses, and a number of others who manifested a considerable interest in the examination. Father Wagner also expressed himself well pleased.

A VISITOR.

MGR. DE SEGUR.

Death of a Venerable French Prelate

L' Univers furnishes us with the follow-

catholic France has just lost a great apostle, Mgr. de Segur, Domestic Prelate to His Holiness, Canon of the First Order of the Chapter of St. Denis, who died June 10, about four o'clock, after some days of suffering, supported with that calmness which never abandoned him. To retrace his life: As he gave his life to God, there was no room left in it, except for the apostolic works of charity which occupied every moment. But we can give a sketch of it in a few words. He loved the church, youth, and the peor with an ardor, a devotion, and a tenderness that penetrated the hearts of all those who had the happiness of approaching him.

How his vocation came to him is well known. Having entered the diplomatic career at an early age, he was stationed at Rome as attache of the Embassy—when the spectacle of the beauties of the Eternal City and the study of the Christian monuments excited in his heart, with the most lively faith, a more ardent love for that Church which, in the person of the Pope, appeared to him so glorious and great.

Miss M. Boyle.

Prize of Reading; 3rd prize of Arithmetic, ist course,—Awarded to Miss M. McMahon.

Acc. to the prize of reading, 2nd French course, prize of crocket.—Awarded to Miss A.

The prize of physiology, acc. to the prizes of grammar, prize of prizes of physiology, acc. to the prize of physiology, acc. to the prize of grammar, and French course, ist acc. to the prize of prize of plain sewing.—Awarded to Miss A.

The prize of plain sewing.—Awarded to Miss A.

The prize of plain sewing.—Awarded to Miss A.

The prizes of grammar, and French course; ist acc. to the prize of grammar prize of prizes of grammar, and prize of grammar prize of prizes of grammar, acc. to the prize of gramm

of communicating this radiance to all that he did for the glory of God and His Blessed Mother, and it is observable in the paintings which ornament one of the halls of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and his private oratory. Whatever may be their artistic value, it is impossible not to see in them the pious inspiration of him who conceived them. It may be said of him that, painting on his knees, after the manthat, painting on his knees, after the man-ner of Angelo of Fiesole, he had only one desire—to make God beloved. His w of the pencil, made for the glory of God,

date from Rome.

After a short mission in the prisons of After a short mission in the prisons of Paris Mgr. de Segur returned to the Eternal City, to accept the office of Auditor of the Rota, which had been suppressed by the Government of July, and had just been re-established by Napoleon III. In this new post he spread around him that charm which was the expression of his frank and affectionate character. Kind to all, but allowing no one to attack the Church; allowing no one to attack the Church; merciful to the poor and humble; giving abundant alms, and above all giving to a hundred charitable works which, dividing his departure. hundred charitable works when, his devotion, never exhausted it—it is not surprising that Pius IX. was attached to this generous nature, which placed at the service of the Church the treasures of a truly priestly soul. At the Vatican the young Auditor of the Rota for France was the object of marked favor—to which, later the name of friendship might be given, and of which the Pope, on many occasions, did not hesitate to give public testimony, Mgr. de Segur showed that love of the Church and of the Pope which nade him love even to the end the faithful servants of that great cause which so often inspired him with righteous indignation against the contemners of Pontifical authority, and against liberal Catholies, whom he flagellated with the honest vigor of his talent, made up of theological perspicuity, his devotion, never exhausted it—it is no

thus expressed-the Apostle of all France, so greatly did he increase the number of popular publications, to which he joined the work of preaching sermons, holding retreats, and hearing confessions. As he felt sharply the evil done to the people by felt sharply the evil done to the people by the propagation of revolutionary ideas, he was given the mission of unma-king and refuting them. Who has not read with pleasure those little masterpieces of Chris-tian apology which he sent forth at op-portune moments, and into which he infused so much good sense and wit for the

people?
The list of his works would be long The list of his works would be long to quote, but we may say that there is no disputed question of our time touching faith, no revolutionary prejudice, no objection made either in good or bad faith, which Mgr. de Segur allowed to pass without answering in choice arguments happily expressed, which even in the minds of the rebellious opened the way for truth. To extend this work and make it more lasting, he promptly became the soul of that marvellous group which was called after St. Francis de Sales, and which, by its succors to poor schools, by its distribution of good to poor schools, by its distribution of good books, and by a thousand industrial chari-ties, saved many souls among the people, ties, saved many souls among the people, to whom it was specially addressed. Great as it was, this work did not satisfy the pious prelate. Later, he became President of the Union of Workingmen, and was present at those fruitful Congresses, where his apostolic words expanded, multiplying good advice, inflaming hearts with the Divine fire which penetrated him, preaching the Church and the horror of the ing the Church and the horror of the false doctrines which he indefatigably per-

And this was not all. In Paris he gave himself to another work which no fatigue himself to another work which no fatigue could make relax. To Paris, young men come with the intention of retaining their virtue, only to have it overthrown by the passions and temptations of the century. Mgr. de Sugar knew this danger. He made himself the Mettor of these youths. Who could count the number of young men he saved, having maintained or assisted i How many repentances were cained, and how many vocations decided, men he saved, having maintained or as-sisted? How many repentances were gained, and how many vocations decided, in that Oratory, 39, Rue de Bac, where, every morning, Mgr. de Segur celebrated his Mass with such piety and unction? Tears came to the eyes of those who had Tears came to the cycles the happiness of witnessing this never-to-be-forgotten spectacle. In this sublime act of sacrifice, when he raised his blinded to be be to be sacrificed by the sacrifice of the sacrification of the sacrifice of the sacrifice of the sacrifice of the sacrification of the eyes to Heaven, the light of Faith shone so clearly on his face, that it seemed as if his eyes, if they were restored, could not give more light!

This great workman of God would not, in spite of exhaustion, give up. His will urged him on, notwithstanding his weakness. On Saturday, May 28th, he felt a new stroke, and understood its importance. On the succeeding Sunday it was evident that he had grown worse, and it was evident. On the succeeding Sunday it was evident that he had grown worse, and it was pro-posed that he should receive Extreme

On the succeeding Sunday it was evident that he had grown worse, and it was proposed that he should receive Extreme Unction. He accepted this suggestion with a holy joy, and received this great Sacrament of the dying with admirable faith and serenity. He made the responses to all the prayers, and when they were finished, repeated several times, "It is well!"

His last moments were filled with words of ediffection, which were characteristic of him, and which went to the hearts of those around him. A priest, his former secretary, said to him, "Monsignor, lead us all to Heaven with you!" and his face lit up, and on his lips appeared the frank smile habitual with him, and after some reflection he answered: "Heaven, oh, yes!—there is only Heaven!" To another priest who had named some friends from Poitiers who had loved Cardinal Pie very much, he said, "Yes, yes, I bless them, them and tottlegate!" The aditor, in chief of L

asked him if he was not fatigued, "I will give blessings until the end," he answered; and he continued to bless those who came until his voice and the strength to raise his hand deserted him.

Even at this moment he did not lose consciousness but to the and he areward.

Even at this moment he did not lose consciousness, but to the end he answered by monosyllables, by signs, or by an attempt to smile, to words or prayers. He had received, with what feelings we may imagine, the visits of His Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, and of Mgr. Richard, his Coadjutor, who conversed with him at great length on the eve of his death; and at the last moment he had the consolation of receiving the Benediction of solation of receiving the Benediction of

consolation of receiving the Benediction of the Holy Father, sent by telegram.

This morning (June 9th), the oppression became terrible, and he suffered much until three o'clock. Then there came a time of calm, in which his exhausted nature found repose, and about four o'clock he diel serenely in the midst of the prayers and tears of those present. He had reached the age of sixty on April 15th.

Now an uninterrupted procession moves past his body. 'It is that of a saint,' say those that approach him, and certainly few

those that approach him, and certainly few have more merited to hear that phrase, in which the work of his life is condensed, "Euge serve bone et fidelus." He was truly, in all the force of the term, the faith-

fully, in all the torce of the term, the latth-ful servant of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Mgr. de Segur, according to his wish was buried with bare feet, like a son of St. Francis of the Third Order, to which he be-Francis of the Third Order, to which he belonged. He was clothed with a white chasuble in sign of his devotion to the Blessed Sacrament, and with a violet soutane in sign of his dependance on the Holy See as Domestic Prelate of His Holiness. The pious Prelate had requested that only a dozen wax candles should be placed around his coflin with a thirteenth at its head. His heart, by his own request, will repose in the church of the Sisters of the Visitation, to which Order his sister

What the People Should Read, and Do

GOOD AND BAD READING.

The following ably written article we take from the Notre Dame "Scholastic": were we to judge of the enlightenment of a people by the amount of reading done, surely to the American people we might award the palm for excellency. We connot, however, judge by such a criterion for it is only good literature that builds up the mind, and adds strength to the reasoning faculty. Too little of such literature is read; and, instead, our people turn their minds to lighter productions, calculated to cause for a time forgetfulness turn their minds to lighter productions, calculated to cause for a time forgetfulness calculated to cause for a time forgettuiness of business troubles, but resulting, sooner relater, in serious injuries to the readers. There are now too many writers of cheap literature. Their productions overwhelm the country, and add number upon number to the heap already grown too large, and pregnant with

THE MIND-DESTROYING POISON
Drayped from the pens of immoral men.

Dropped from the pens of immoral men.
It cannot be denied that the tendency
of a large part of the literature of the of a large part of the herature of the present day is to produce a most demoralizing effect upon its readers. What pleasure a person can find in the perusal of such matter can scarcely be comprehended; still, it is a well known fact that, in our great metropolis alone, there are sold weekly many thousand copies of papers containing stories calculated to arouse the grosser passions of young men and destroy all their manly feelings. They steal away that innocent modesty They steal away that innocent modesty and uprightness, admirable in all, and especially so in the young, and substitute in their place a love of sensual pleasures, and a craftiness of disposition, more in accordance with the training of a semi-barbarous youth than with one endowed with every means of self-advancement. with every means of self-advancement.

Nor does it have this effect on young men alone but, on persons whose minds are more fully developed, and in some cases, more fully developed, and in some cases, upon those who, by their age, talents and education, should give a good example to the young, and be the means of leading their minds to noble aims and to

of leading their minds to hobe aims and to HOLY AND SUBLIME ASPIRATIONS.
Such reading has, too, a lamentable effect upon the national character for virtue, which should animate the breast of every youth; for how can the young man who cares not for the country be a good citizen leanness, indeed, a miracle man who cares not for the country be a good citizen l—unless, indeed, a miracle is worked to place in a breast devoid of every manly feeling a love of country. Exciting and unwholesome stories take away that love of his country's history, and of the tales of revolutionary times. away that love of his country, and of the tales of revolutionary times; and with that love perish his affectionate regard to the liberty of the nation, and his desire for its moral and intellectual

progress.

The greatest evil, however, that can result from an habitual perusal of such literature is the loss of memory. If there is one thing that tends more than the estimaanother to lower a man in the estimation of his fellow-creatures, and to make him an object of mingled scorn and pity, it is that species of imbecility of mind which arises from such a loss. It is impossible for one to give his attention to such reading without feeling a loss of memory. The mind is constantly kept on the rack by the excitement experienced in following some mythical herothrough his thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes, and soon such a point is reached that it is almost another to lower a man in the estima-

of mem live after them," and undoubt-edly it is, what a monument will such writers have erected to their name and fame! They will rise from their grave in the spirit of their writings, and in-spired with the zeal of the archfiend, will an from unoffending posterity faith and spired with the zeal of the archiend, will sap from unoffending posterity faith and religion, purity and innocence. Sensa-tional in the highest degree, such literature will destroy all love for philosophy and the ennobling sciences; each succeeding the ennobling sciences; each succeeding generation becoming weaker and weaker? In time the turning point will be reached, and the descent to barbarism will have

Why, then, when we know these evils, do we countenance such evils? It must be that we do not rightly estimate the

be that we do not rightly estimate the great evil occasioned by the

LOSS OF PURITY AND UPRIGHTNESS,
Integrity and moral worth. It cannot be that we are aware of the pleasure snatched away by a loss of memory. Is it not a great loss, when we are unable to stop for a moment the kurried pace of time and transport ourselves away into the dim vista of the past, calling reminiscences of our childhood? This is, truly, a great loss: but how much greater, when the taste for sound and elevating when the taste for sound and elevating studies, and divine teachings, is swallowed up in following the adventures of a pir-atical chief, a debauchee, or some suct heroes? Then, too, what an inducement we have in discounten neing such debasing literature in the thought that it will be a base to small such as the same to small such as th bane to people yet unborn !

The boldness shown by St. John in reproving vice, which in the end caused his death, had on a previous occasion endangered his life. A powerful noble, having been co-rected by the Saint for oppressing his vassals, sent two assassins to slay him. The holiness of the Saint's aspect, however, caused by that peace which continually reigned in his soul, struck such awe into their minds that they could not execute their purpose, but humbly besought his forgiveness. And the nobleman himage felling sick, was brought to repent-...

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to indent that under your experienced manness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

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

Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1881 Diocesan Contributions Towards the New Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese, thankfully acknowledges the following contributions from the Diocese, towards the erection of the new Cathedral:

April 21, St. Anne's, Rev. P. May 17, Maiostone, Rev. F. J. Ouellette, Pastor ... " 21, Windsor, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Pastor

THE WASHINGTON OUTRAGE.

The attempt on the life of President Garfield has evoked a feeling of horror throughout the civilized world. Respected by opponents and popular with his own political party, President Garfield apparently stood in no need of a body of armed protectors to accompany him hither and thither through the capital. But the atrocious event deplored by the just-minded everywhere, almost resulting in the immediate death of the chief magistrate of the American republic, has awakened men to the fact that even in free countries lawlessness is constantly at work. The wretched creature Guiteau, the would-be-assassin, is the product of growth of which throughout the union is a matter of no small cor cern to the thinking friends of constitutional government everywhere. Godless schools and divorce courts have been for years doing their evil when reither life nor property enjoy the security so essential to national and social happiness. The American government is annually defrauded by its civil servants to an extent of surpassing magnitudebecause of that craze for wealth and pleasure made the summum bonum, by Godlessness in education and licentiousness in morals.

To places of trust and responsibility under government many of the most unprincipled men look for opportunities of enriching themselves by defrauding the public. They begin by devoting themselves to polities, manipulating voters and stuffing ballot boxes, till their services become of importance to the leaders of the party whose cause they have espoused. They then demand their reward, viz., a place in the public service. If refused this reward they seek for vengeance, and then woe betide any legislator who owes suc cess to their machinations. Guiteau politicians. His record everywhere dent Garfield-but may have done some dirty work for the smaller republican lights, and, therefore, Government. His claim refused, he conceives the horrid designof murderpolitical complications to follow. We are not one of those who consider promptly, the severest penalty of the quired. Past reverses should surely and of receiving benefits.

law for his terrible crime. Neither are we of those who connect indirectly the names of Vice-President Arthur, and ex-Senator Conkling time that the misgovernment of with this terrible deed. These gentlemen, however ardent as political partizans, could never have recourse even in the most indirect manner to such criminal means to bring about their own political predominance. Roscoe Conkling knows too well the temper and character of the American people—he is himself too high-minded, to permit partisan passion to lead him to such an extreme

of moral obliquity. The expressions of sympathy which, since the murderous attempt was made, have poured into Washington from all quarters at home and abroad, must be a source of solace to Mrs. Garfield in this her terrible hour of trial. We sincerely hope that the President may soon recover his old time strength to continue his career of greatness and usefulness.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Since Archbishop Croke's memorable speeches in the course of his recent pastoral visitation, the Irish people look forward with more confidence to a peaceful solution of the land difficulty. The people to whom Dr. Croke spoke are not a class afraid of extreme measures, provided they be legitimate to obtain right and justice. His recommendation to moderation and his emphatic condemnation of crime met their enthusiastic approval. We may then feel assured that neither violence nor crime will be resorted to to bring about an adjustment of the unfortunate troubles which have so long distracted Ireland. To even careless observers of the land agitation it must be apparent that the power of landlordism is at all events in a moribund condition. It will be for Ireland a happy day when it shall have been buried to rise no more.

THE TRUE SOLUTION.

The true solution of the land difficulty in Ireland is the restoration of Irish legislative independence. English statesmen admit that the absence of manufactories from Ireland is one of the principal causes of the periodical recurrence of distress in that country. Now, it has been time and again shown that durthat looseness of morals, the rapid | ing the brief period of Irish legislative independence last century-Ireland promised to become one of the greatest manufacturing countries the present time, she has, by the adverse legislation of Britain, been rework till the present moment, duced to one principal source of employment for her large population, viz., agriculture; and this under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty. Ireland will never have manufacturies of her own-never have agriculture properly encouraged-never have the immense population she is able to sustain -till she have a Parliament of her

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The recent defeat of Gambetta on the question of the Scrutin de liste, has lead many to believe that the coming elections will show that his popularity with the masses is rapidly on the decline. It is worthy of remark that no public man remains long a favorite with the French nation. So many popular idols have since the revolution used their popularity for selfish and unworthy ends that the people now soon distrust a political leader. Gambetta's course is a type of the lowest class of these has been one of unredeemable selfishness. Friend and toe have had is that of fraud, infamy and worth- alike to succumb to his ambitious lessness. He could have rendered designs. His evident purpose is to no service of any account to Presi- seize on the presidency of the republic. But many even of the most ardent republicans would not view with approval his advancement to claimed place under the Federal that high post, while the Catholic electors should with proper organization be as a unit against him. We ing the President-entertaining per- do sincerely hope that, dropping all haps the hope of escape through the differences, the Catholic body will unite to secure in the next French legislature that predominance to Guiteau insane. All his preparations which numbers, wealth and intellifor the murder of the President in- gence entitle it. To bring about dicate tull presence of mind. He such an end organization of an effecshould, therefore, receive, and that tive character is indispensably re-

teach the Catholic leaders the neces sity of co-operation to defeat demagogism and license. It is, indeed, France ended.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

When in 1870 the result of Victor Emmanuel's fraudilent plebiscite in Rome was made known, loud were the expressions of surprise from the Protestant and infidel press, that a government so unpopular as the Papal should have been so long permitted to exist. No one-not even the staunchest supporters of the uniplebiscite spoke the true voice of having directly contradicted the Twice within a brief period the revolutionary party have been defeated triumphantly returned. This is a

BISMARCK AND ITALY.

Bismarck has, it appears, recently made emphatic declarations of friendship for Italy. These declarations are, however, open to the suspicion of insincerity which attaches itself to most actions in modern diplomacy. The friendliness shown for the last few years to Austria by the German Chancellor, indicates a desire to conciliate that empire with the view of maintaining Prussian supremacy in Germany. To maintain this supremacy the friendliness of Austria, not of Italy, is required, for Austrian influence is still very great in many of the smaller States of North Germany. The relations between Austria and Italy are those of suspended hostility. The government of Vienna was compelled to yield in 1860 the fruits of victory over Italy on land and sea to the demands of Italy's successful ally, Prussia. Such a settlement of national difficulties cannot be looked on as permanent. The Austrian government is not yet in a position to assume the aggressive against any powerful European nation-but Italy well knows that hampered as Austria yet is by the consequences of her disasters in 1866, she could, without much difficulty, recover in case of war between the two countries, single-handed, the talian possessions of which Prussia's success deprived her in 1866. It nal strife, as well as its conduct," in the world. From the union till must have opened the eyes of the Italian Government to the selfishness of Bismarck, when he declined interference with the designs of France on Tunis. Italy at present stands without friend or ally in Europe.

A CONGENIAL SPIRIT.

Rev. David Savage preached an appropriate sermon to the London Orangemen, Young Britons and True Blues on last Sunday. It was very appropriate. About a year ago quaintance was invited to do the of these misguided people, who are kept united in an unholy compact by political demagogues for purposes best known to themselves. Tastes differ. Rev. David Savage, pastor of the Wellington Street Methodist Church, thinks and acts differently. There are many Protestants in Lon-Savage would do a great deal more good if he displayed less ranting and raving about Romanism, and settled down to some other sort of work. The church of which he is the pastor is doubtless in need of a little excitement once in a while, in times of depression, when strawberry festivals and tea meetings are out of season, but most people will conclude that abusing his neighbors and pockets, is not a course that will commend itself to the thoughtful and respectable people of London.

As benevolence is the most sociable of all virtues, so it is of the largest extent; for there is not any man, either so great or so little, but he is yet capable of giving

A REMARKABLE WORK.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, as our readers are well aware, has written a history of the late American civil war. Mr. Davis was himself one of the leading actors in that tremendous political drama. From the very organization of the Southern Confederacy till its downfall, he was its chief magistrate. Before the outbreak of hostilities he had held high administrative and representative places in the American union. Though opposed to secession he was always a jealous advocate of the doctrine of state rights, and when war fication of Italy-believed that that did come threw himself heart and soul into the contest. His position the people. We have had within a as President of the confederacy gave year or two ample evidences of its him every opportunity to follow that contest through its varying honest sentiments of the Romans. phases. A man of so keen a judgment could not permit such an opportunity to slip away unused. The in Rome at the municipal elections, appearance of his work on the "Rise and the friends of the Papal regime and fall of the Confederate Government" is proof of the earnestness of sign of the early return to power of of his observation. It is certainly a the best government that Europe ever valuable contribution to the literature of the day, and must serve to throw light on many dark spots in the history of the civil war. Mr. Davis has evidently lost none of his antipathy for the north nor affection for the lost cause. His book will be very largely read. It has already, however, met with very sharp criticism. Even southern journalists are not in accord as to its merits. We give our readers the benefit of a

summary of their views on the new Mr. Jefferson Davis's history of the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," is generally regarded by South-ern journals as "the most important contribution to the history of the late was yet made from the Southern side." A few newspapers, notably the Galveston (Texas,) News, regret the publication of the work, on the ground that unpleasant contro-versies will follow. The News argues that versies will follow. The News argues that "a feeling exists in the minds of very many people, both North and South, that the bickering which is distractedly going on between a certain few of the leaders on both sides of the late struggle is doing more to keep alive the ill-feeling engendered by the war than all else besides."

Mr. Davis, in his work, adds fuel to this flame thinks the News and it would there. flame, thinks the News, and it would there-fore have been better if he had not published the book at this time, "We may expect a wordy war to break out immay expect a wordy war to break out immediately between several distinguished leaders," says the Memphis (Tenn.,) Avalanche, and the Dallas (Texas,) Herald wonders "whether it would not have been better if Mr. Davis had left his history un-published until after his death."

On the other hand, the Vicksburg. (Miss.,) Horald is of the opinion that everything which throws light upon the war will be beneficial to the people. "All persons who feel the slightest interest in the cheroster and the cheros the character and structure of our Govern-Herald, "should study Mr. Davis's presentation of facts, and his argument upon various questions. It is certain that our people can find a great deal of less valuable reading than Mr. Davis's book. It may be fairly assumed, that so far no other work concerning the war has been written that will go down into history as an authority, criticised as it may, and an authority, criticised as it may, and doubtless will be." The desirability that the leading participants in the war should make a record of their acts, for use by those who come after, is recognized several other criticisms, and most of the Southern journals decide that the general

idea of the work is what it should There is considerable diversity of opinion, however, upon the execution of the work. The Baltimore Gazette says: " Mr very appropriate. About a year ago
Davis's book is careful, elaborate, and, as
a Protestant clergyman of our acfar hs he can make a book so, dispassionate. His judgments are warped some times by his feelings, but he is never consame service. He declined. He told us that for many reasons he and frankness, never called seriously in would rather not, as he did not view with favor the actions and principles question, are here emphatically shown in the aggressive character of his defence of Southern principles. He denies that the arbitrament of the sword settled anything. He maintains the holy nature of the caus for which the Southern people fought and he defends secession, not only as a right, but as the corner-stone of the only possible constitutional union. Mr. has written a very interesting book and a very complete narrative of fall of the confederacy and his connection with it. The author's position in rela-tion to those events, his sincerity and his don who consider that Rev. David ability, will combine to attract attention to the work." The comment of the Richmond, (Va.,) Dispatch is in a similar vein:-"It is a valuable book. It is the work of the chief of the Confederacy, who personally knew its whole public his tory and private, too, if there can be such a thing as the latter. It is, too, the work of a thorough scholar and experienced states man, who was for years part of the Gov ernment which he tried to abandom in short, from the best-informed man in short, from the best-informed man in ernment which he tried to abandon. It is, only as to facts-not as to military critic We do not say that he knew better than Lee, or Jackson, or Johnston what ought to have been done in the field; but making the acquaintance of educated that, being a man of unimpeachable pritramps who are out at elbows and that will that he could wilfully misrepresent anything, and having the best pos sible means of knowing all the facts of the history of the Confederacy, he is to them the high-

est authority in the world.

Mr. Davis's discussion of the doctrine of Secession has led some of the Southern newspapers to express themselves upon that now rarely-mentioned topic. "The ex-president's view upon Secession," says the Mobile (Ala.,) Register, "have histori-

cal interest, and in this light they should be regarded. Secession itself is dead beyond the possibility of recovery, and all discussion of it is time thrown away. Nevertheless, the student should be asked to remember that Secession was not a plant whose growth was confined to the South. It flourished in New England instantial superradictions as a layer of the second sec South. It flourished in New England just as slavery did, just so long as it was to the interest of the people to cultivate it. Our New England contemporaries who are pitching into Mr. Davis in such a lively manner should remember, therefore, that their own ancestors are responsible for the early development of the docfore, that their own ancestors are responsible for the early development of the doctrine they now discourse of." While the Atlanta (Ga.,) Constitution regards Secssion as a dead issue, that journal thinks it perfectly proper that Mr. Davis should let the ante-bellum Southern view of the doctrine be known for the enlightenment of the student of history, and the Macon (Ga.,) Telegraph and Messenger expresses

attacks made by Mr. Davis upon The attacks made by Mr. Davis upon General Sherman, and his strictures upon the ex-Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, are usually condemned in the Southern press. The Charleston, (S. C.,) Courier and the Columbia, (S. C.,) Register, join in upholding Mr. Dayis's charges against General Sharman, but the Knoxville, (Tenn.,) Chronicle, the Richmond, (Va.,) Dispatch and other journals think the criticisms not only too severe, but altogether out of place in the work. The New Orleans Democrat, the Raleigh, (N. C.,) News and Observer, and the Louis-(N. C.,) News and Observer, and the Louis-ville, (Ky.,) Courier Journal regard the dis-paragement of General Johnston as unjust, and say that "censure is wrongly applied in various instances by a critic who, per-haps, was influenced by personal feeling."

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the above institute. It has only a classical and philosophical course adapted to prepare young men for the learned professions. Only such are admitted who intend to make this course. Young men intending to pass a full course at this college will find that they do so to their own advantage. As no severity, but a mild, paternal and ecclesiastical spirit prevails, students who remain for a longer period feel themselves not as in a school, but rather as in a family where mutual love and respect govern the relations between professors and students. This engenders Confidence and forms the character far more effectually than a system of rigor and stern severity.

The danger arising from interfrom serious studies and expect to snatch a little learning without an effort is materially diminished by the absence of a commercial course. Although only a few years in existence the college has already produced gratifying results. Notwithit has on its list nine Theologians at Rome, and twenty-seven in America. medicine, law, teaching, newspaper writing, and other honorable and remunerative vocations.

Particular attention is paid to English (all classes being taught in this language) and the all-important branches of mental philosophy. German is also taught most carefully. as well as Latin, while French, Greek, mathematics and natural sciences, like all other branches belonging to a solid classical education, receive their due share of attention. Special care is taken to have excellent, healthy board, and to make the abode in the college as agreeable as possible. Therefore, intending students will do well to open correspondence with the authorities of this college before deciding to go anywhere else. See advertisement in another column.

ST. PAUL ON THE LAND QUESTION.

Archbishop Croke has addressed to the London Telegraph—the organ of the land-lord party—the following brief but point-

The Palace, Thurles, June 14. To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph: Sir,-Will you allow me to remind you

of a short, but sharp, correspondence which appeared in your columns some months ago between me and some English Biblical Scholars in reference to the mean-ing of St. Paul's words to Timothy, second epistle, second chapter, sixth verse:— The husbandman that laboreth must first partake of the fruits?" The learned gentle nan who undertook to lecture and en lighten me that time will, I hope, do me now the favor of looking into the "Revised Version of the New Testament," just issued from the press, and read there the rendering of the Greek text in ques-

"The husbandman that laboreth must be the first to partake of the fruits." The fact speaks for itself. It speaks also in no uncertain way for me, inasmuch as it proves to be literally true what I said, in a former letter, namely—that "my so-called critics have displayed their own ig-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The publication of the Pope's encyclical on divorce is looked forward to with the liveliest interest, and is only postponed until his Holiness shall have procured full information as to the action of the Government on the divorce project now before the House. It may be added that a monster Catholic petition against amon-ster catholic petition against to measure is being got up, to which all the leading Catholics of Rome have already subscribed.

THE progress of the Land Bill through the House of Commons is something very much like that of a respectably conducted funeral cortege. The Coercion Act was put through in almost the "best time on About eighteen of the clauses of the bill have been passed, It may get through this session, or it may not. The weather is very warm, and the honorable gentlemen on the government benches do not, in all probability, see any necessity for straining a point for Irish busi-

THE Pope, some days ago, addressing the Spanish pilgrims, who were presented to him by the Bishop of Barcelona, Mgr. de Urquindonoy Bidot, who made an offering to him of the sum of 100,000 lire, spoke of the number of pilgrimages to the Eter-nal City which have been made this year, and said they tested how ardent was the faith, whilst, at the same time they indicated the unity of the Church. He praised the faith of the Spaniards, and the fidelity to it of which they had always given striking proof. Sixteen Cardinals were

A DISCIPLE of Bob Ingersoll in England proposes, under the Vagrant Act of 1826, to prosecute the clergy of the Established Church for pretending to a knowledge of future events, and under such pretence cheating and defrauding Her Majesty's subjects, inasmuch as they have accepted and appropriated money under pressure of an incorrect translation of the New Testament, it having been proved conclus ively that the version of King James was garbled and untrue. fresh phrase in the rebellion over the new revision.

In London, England, the large wholesale firms have organized a course with young men who shrink new departure for the purpose of enticing retail dealers to their warehouses. They keep a supply of wine at every counter, and the customer is invited to have refreshments free of cost while transacting business. The refreshments are not charged for, but their cost is carefully provided for by the extra price on the standing its limited number of pupils goods. Such a custom as this would be promptly stamped out in Canada, both by the force of public opinion and by the arm of the law. To sa besides a large number devoted to the least of it, it is a contemptible expedient, and serves as a good illustration of the fact that the moneyed and the moneymaking men of England are for the most part persons whose whole affections and aspirations are concentrated on the almighty dollar.

THE number of Salvation Army stations now reported in Great Britain is 185, of officers, employed and paid, 395, and of omeers, employed and paid, 539, and of trained speakers, 6,180, while total sitting accommodation is provided for 141,900 persons, and the total number of people reached in the streets and highways weekly is computed at 3,000,000. The annual amount of expenditure reaches nearly \$90,000.

And after all the efforts of these valiant males and females, in military trappings; divorces and wife kicking, and wife selling for pints of beer, still marches on faster faster; and Bradlaugh the infidel is returned to represent the people of Northampton. Poor, deluded souls. Doubtless they mean well, but they are on the wrong road. If all this energy and expenditure of money were under the direction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, many homes in what was once merry England would be transformed into abodes, where love and peace and Christian conduct would flourish and she I a holy radiance. Without any parade or noise, he has, with his League of the Cross, accomplished more good in a month, than the Salvation Army could achieve in many

WE PITY the cable man. What a humiliating thing it must be for him to be forced to eat his own assertions week after week. Some short time since he told us that Cardinal Manning had condemned the Land League. It must have been with considerable bitterness of spirit he was forced to transmit the following a few days ago: "Cardinal Manning last evening received a deputation of Irish farm laborers, which had been received the previous day by Forster. The Cardinal said that the Land League when operating within the limits of doubt, that they were exposing mine."

I remain, sir, your faithful servant,

T. W. Croke, Archop. of Cashel.

T. W. Croke, Archop. of Cashel.

tion, and as long as it kept with the law should never have a word discouragement from him, and prayed it might succeed. thought under the guidance of faithful bishops and clergy of I land the League would be direc into the safe path."

A writer in the Sunday News sa "I heard a gentleman acquainta of Henry Ward Beecher tell a ste about the latter recently. It this: Mr. Beecher employs seve female servants. They are all tholics. He prefers them to serve of his own faith. He insists t they shall attend mass every Sunand go to confession regularly o a month. Mrs. Beecher the serve idolize, speaking of her as one of best and gentlest of women. Plymouth pastor's excellent will attend house herself in order allow her help to go to Mass on S days and holidays of obligation.

"THE Irish," says the London & dard, making a strange admiss "are not certairly were not alw an unreasoning people. Some of greatest masters of close and ser arguments, some of the most con eing orators of the British Pa ment, have been Irishmen. W it not be well for the Irish peop this particular juncture to sum to their aid all the good sense mother-wit they can command ask themselves whether they a all likely to reach the end they pose to themselves by the methey are continuing to adopt? will not deny, for it could n truthfully denied, that up to a tain point and within certain l agitation has extorted some influential English politi concessions that would never been obtained by fair argumen mere reasoning power.

THE efforts of the Catholic of in Warsaw, Poland, to keep flocks from taking part in an tacks on the Jews (which it thought might assume a serious acter,) have been recognized to Jewish body. A circular letter read on a recent Sunday in the olic churches, pointing out th Church of Rome had always the Jews under protection, w former ages they were persecut oppressed; and urging on the ful to discountenance any atta their Jewish fellow-citizens. letter was considered to be on principal causes of the preven the expected outrages, and ar entital deputation from the body waited on the administr the diocese, to thank him per for the protection thus receive to express their high esteem Catholic church; promising same time to inform their co onists generally of the circum which had taken place.

More than one hundred are reported to have died of tion last year in London, claims to be the richest city world. Commenting on t London Universe says: "proof were required of the ut lowness and inefficiency of ity as by law established w ists in England, and which well-mated consort, the C by law established, the fact would be sufficient. many of these poor people tradesmen. Of the profess gar class-those who make of our Godless system of 1 and also of the more genu ity which they find walkin -there was only one amo cases of starvation that ca knowledge of the authorit numbers of well-paid officia luxury who are expected to and provide for the poor, stance 'his Grace of Co with £15,000 a year, of York' with £10,000, 'his of London' with £10,000 : each of their 'right rev Durham, etc., etc., with the a year."

> Death of Mr. Allan Me On Sunday last, Mr. Aller native of this city, breathed was a son of one of the earlie

> respected of the settlers Those who knew the subject ent notice-and we are amo were intimately acquainted will bear testimony to the was one of the most honor His remains were interred cemetery on Tuesday last. High Mass was celebrate Tiernan in the cathedral. wife and one child, to who our heartfelt sympathy.

COMPLIMENTA

The following letter will what is thought of the Reco rev. clergy of Canada. It of many we receive from We certainly feel flattered sentiments expressed there ticularly as we place a high pressions of regard coming parish priest of Perth:

Perth, J THOS. COVERY-DEAR

tion, and as long as it kept within the law should never have a word of discouragement from him, and he prayed it might succeed. He thought under the guidance of the faithful bishops and clergy of Irefaithful bishops and clergy of Irefaithful bishops are clergy of Irefaithful bishops are clergy of Irefaithful bishops and clergy of Irefaithful bishops are clergy of Irefaithful b prayed it might succeed. He thought under the guidance of the faithful bishops and clergy of Ireland the League would be directed into the safe path."

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A writer in the Sunday News says, "I heard a gentleman acquaintance of Henry Ward Beecher tell a story about the latter recently. It was this: Mr. Beecher employs several female servants. They are all Catholics. He prefers them to servants of his own taith. He insists that they shall attend mass every Sunday and go to confession regularly once a month. Mrs. Beecher the servants idolize, speaking of her as one of the best and gentlest of women. The Plymouth pastor's excellent wife will attend house herself in order to allow her help to go to Mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

"THE Irish," says the London Standard, making a strange admission, "are not, certainly were not always, an unreasoning people. Some of the greatest masters of close and serried arguments, some of the most convineing orators of the British Parliament, have been Irishmen. Would it not be well for the Irish people at this particular juncture to summon to their aid all the good sense and mother-wit they can command, and ask themselves whether they are at all likely to reach the end they propose to themselves by the means they are continuing to adopt? We will not deny, for it could not be truthfully denied, that up to a cer-tain point and within certain limits some influential English politicians concessions that would never have been obtained by fair argument and mere reasoning power.

THE efforts of the Catholic clergy in Warsaw, Poland, to keep their flocks from taking part in any attacks on the Jews (which it was thought might assume a serious character,) have been recognized by the Jewish body. A circular letter was read on a recent Sunday in the Catholic churches, pointing out that the

tion last year in London, which few moments on such an important and claims to be the richest city in the claims to be the richest city in the world. Commenting on this, the London Universe says: "If any proof were required of the utter shallowness and inefficiency of the charity as by law established which exists in England, and which, with its well-mated consort, the Church as by law established, the shocking fact would be sufficient. A good many of these poor people had been tradesmen. Of the professional beggar class—those who make the most of our Godless system of poor relief and also of the more genuine charity which they find walking abroad claims to be the richest city in the ity which they find walking abroad there was only one among all the cases of starvation that came to the knowledge of the authorities. Yet, numbers of well-paid officials live in luxury who are expected to see after and provide for the poor, as for instance 'his Grace of Canterbury' with £15,000 a year, 'his Grace of York' with £10,000, 'his Lordship of London' with £10,000 a year, and each of their 'right reverends' of Durham, etc., etc., with their £8,000 a year."

Death of Mr. Allan McLean.

On Sunday last, Mr. Allen McLean, a native of this city, breathed his last. He was a son of one of the earliest and most pected of the settlers of London. ose who knew the subject of the present notice—and we are among those who were intimately acquainted with him— will bear testimony to the fact that he was one of the most honorable of men. His remains were interred in St. Peter's cemetery on Tuesday last. A Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Father Tiernan in the cathedral. He leaves a wife and one child, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The following letter will serve to show The following letter will serve to show what is thought of the Record among the rev. clergy of Canada. It is only a sample of many we receive from time to time. We certainly feel flattered by the kind sentiments expressed therein, more particularly as we place a high value on expressions of regard coming from the good parish priest of Perth: perish priest of Perth:

Perth, July 8th, 1881. THOS. COVERY-DEAR SIR,-Enclosed

for twice the to its readers.
Faithfully yours,
J. S. O'CONNOR, P. P.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical Items—School Affairs— Examinations—The Library—Its uses and benefits-Notes from New Germany—Interesting Events—The Grand Bazaar—Water-Works for Dundas-German Pic-Nic-- Miscellaneous.

On Sunday the 10th Rev. Fr. O'Connell of Mt. Forest performed the ceremony of blessing the corner stone of a new church

at Proton.

A similar ceremony has also been performed by Rev. Fr. Cassin of Priceville, at Melanchton, and Very Rev. Dean Laussie of Arthur will bless the corner stone of a new church at Dryton on Sunday, the 17th inst.
On Sunday, the 10th, the ceremony of

blessing a new bell was performed at Diemert by Rev. Fr. Brohman. The same Rev. gentleman will bless a new bell for the church at Mildmay. We expect to hear more about these events.

THE SCHOOLS.

The mid-summer examination of the different classes of the Separate Schools of this city was brought to a close on Friday last. It had continued for nearly two weeks and was carried on chiefly in writing. During that time both teachers and pupils were kept very busy, the former in preparing and examining papers, and the latter in studying and writing out the answers. As the pupil's knowledge is best tested by written examinations, so the greatest attention was aminations, so the greatest attention was given to the matter by the various examtain point and within certain limits iners. It may be well to notice in con-irish agitation has extorted from nection with this, that the teachers did not in any case examine their own classes, except at the oral public examination. There was a mutual interchange of teachers for the time being. The importance of this practice is quite observable, for although all confidence may be felt in the ability and fairness of the teachers them. ability and fairness of the teachers them-selves, yet when good results are dis-cerned by an examiner not a teacher of that particular division, public satisfaction is increased, and confidence verified. A number of promotions were made out. The list cannot be completed before the

schools re-open.
On Friday, the 8th inst., according to previous public announcement, all the schools were thrown open to the public, for the oral examinations of the pupils. The attendance of parents and friends was the Jews under protection, when in former ages they were persecuted and oppressed; and urging on the faithful to discountenance any attacks on their Jewish fellow-citizens. This letter was considered to be one of the principal causes of the prevention of the expected outrages, and an influential deputation from the Jewish body waited on the administrator of the diocese, to thank him personally for the protection thus received, and to express their high esteem for the Catholic church; promising at the same time to inform their co-religibilities generally of the circumstances which had taken place.

More than one hundred persons are reported to have died of starvaare reported to have died of starva-

> prizes. As all, however, could not receive premiums, it is to be hoped that present disappointment may disappear until the country of the cou premiums, it is to be hoped that present disappointment may disappear under the prospect of future success—the result of renewed and persistent effort. It was amusing to notice the importance which little men and women placed upon their premiums—how joyfully they marched up to get them, and how proudly they carried them away. Yet their elders, with all their philosophy, would do well to consider that the triumphs of mature life, if looked upon from a higher standlife, if looked upon from a higher stand-point than their own, might be seen to possess no greater intrinsic value, by comparison, than those of childhood and youth. The prize and honor list read in connection with the distribution has already been published in the local daily apers. It included rewards for pro-ciency in all the branches of an ordinary papers. English education, together with such English education, together with such higher subjects as book-keeping (by single and double entry), Geometry, and Algebra. Latin is taught also in one of the higher classes. Two of the most valuable prizes were given by his lordship the bishop, and one by Mr. Jeremiah Buckley, of this city.

of this city.

The examinations in writing were onducted by the Rev. J. S. O'Leary, the superintendent of the schools. Not only on this particular occasion, but also throughout the whole year, he has shown consupprate [26,1] and carnestness in consummate zeal and earnestness in the discharge of his duties. No man could probably have labored more enercould probably have labored more energetically or more unflaggingly in the
cause in which he was engaged,
and such being the case he is entitled to the praise and appreciation due
to all hard and faithful workers.

The schools which closed on the 8th
instant will not reopen until the 1st of
September, thus affording the board ample
time to make all necessary repairs and

time to make all necessary repairs

improvements. nprovements.

NEW GERMANY.

We are pleased to notice that the finan-

cial difficulties which have embarrassed the New Germany mission during the past few years are steadily disappearing. Within two years the sum of five thousand

dollars has been paid on the church debt, and the energetic pastor, Rev. H. Forster, is determined that the balance snall not

is determined that the balance shall not remain long unpaid.

A very successful Mission was held there a short time since by the Redemptorist Fathers Hoelscher and Zinnen. The church was crowded at the morning and evening exercises; about 1,000 persons approached the sacraments and one Protestant was received into the church. The sermons by the Rey. Fathers were most sermons by the Rev. Fathers were most eloquent and impressive.

The feast of Corpus Christi was observed

The feast of Corpus Christi was observed in New Germany in the good old Catholic manner. A religious procession containing three thousand persons passed through the principal portions of the parish. The Blessed Sacrament was borne in turns by the Missionary Fathers and by Rev. Frs. Bergmann and Forster, the choir in advance singing hymns, and the parishingers following reciting the litanies parishioners following reciting the litanies and rosary. The fervor and zeal for re-ligion shown both on this occasion and during the Mission prove that the people of New Germany are filled with that good spirit of Catholicity which animates the hearts of their fellow country-men,—the true Catholics of old Germany.

TEESWATER.
The bazaar recently held in Tee-water for church purposes resulted successfully. Between it and a grand concert for the same object the handsome sum of \$800 was netted. The pastor, Rev. Father Corcoran, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Mount Forest, have been well rewarded for their results. for their pains.

The concert was held on the 30th of The concert was held on the 30th of June, and consisted of vocal and instrumental music. The following well-known and talented ladies and gentlemen took part: Miss Wisser, Walkerton; Miss Strong, Lucknow; Miss Carey, Kincardine; Miss Gfroerer, Formosa; Miss Quinn, Mount Forest; Mr. G. S. Gfroerer, late, of Hamilton); and Mr. Bayeron. Quinn, Mount Forest; Mr. G. S. Gfroerer, (late of Hamilton); and Mr. Baumaun, the celebrated violinist, from the Conservatory of Music, Leipsic, Germany. A well filled house greeted the performance; and, as might have been anticipated from reading above list, the entertainment was a musical success, besides being one

The library of the Father Matthew T. A Society, has been removed to St. Mary's School, Park Street, and placed in a large vacant class which is being fitted up with

all necessary appliances.

It will be remembered that this is the library formed by the union of the libraries of St. Vincent de Paul Society and the late Catholic Literary Association.

As each of these was in itself a collection of the control of the control

of books of more than ordinary value with regard to both quantity and quality, so, it will be seen, the union of two such

pleasure; books of philosophy and science that develope the faculties of the mind, lay bare the beauties and wonders of nature, and increases man's reverence and awe for and increases man's reverence and awe for the majesty and o'unipotence of nature's God; finally, but most importantly, there are books on devotion and religion that help to cultivate pious thoughts and feel-ings, to instruct the mind in great and necessary articles of Catholic Faith, and to sustain the sublime truth that an eternity of

sustain the sublime truth that an eternity of Heavenly happiness is the final reward of a well spent life on earth.

Membership in this library may be obtained for one dollar a year, and when its numerous benefits are well considered it must be acknowledged that this is a mere nominal charge. The desire of the authorities is plainly the moral and mental profit of the nublic.

JOINT ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday a very interesting enter-tainment was given in the Hall of the Father Mathew Society. It consisted of musical and literary pieces, well per-formed and listened to by a moderate audience. The debate, "Resolved that the land laws were the sole cause of Irish Dis-tress," was well handled by both sides, but tress, was well had been by the chairman in favor of the negative. Messrs. Mahony and Brennan, of the F. M. A., affirmative, and Messrs. Kerrigan and Nelligan, of the E. B. A., negative.

VARIETIES.

The bazaar is announced to begin on the The bazaar is announced to begin on the tenth of September. This will give plenty of time for the "boys" to earn lots of money, and for the "girls" to coax it out of them in exchange for sundry tickets. On the corner of Liberty and Catharina streets, a company are putting up an ex-tensive building for the fruit-canning bus-

tensive ounging for the fruit-canning our-iness. They intend to give employment to about 150 persons.

The southwest cor. of King and John sts. is still in ruins. Until the good time comes when another substantial building will be prected there, that corner will conwill be erected there, that corner will con-tinue to be an object of repulsiveness to the visitor and to our citizens a gloomy memento of death and destruction.

The market square on Saturday was a Turkish bath in all but its benefits. Thousands of buyers thronged and labored around the hundreds of wagons and sellers, sweating under the raging sun of one of the hottest of hot days. The expansive force of heat was quite noticeable

Dundas wants a system of water-works, and its councellors are now discussing ways and means for securing the same. Would it be possible to connect with the Hamilton system?

The Catholic Germans of this city in-

tend holding a pic-nic on the 10th instant in the Dundurn Park.

LETTER FROM ASHFIELD.

A few years ago there existed in our parish certain abuses in the shape of dances and lawsuits: but now those evils are altogether foreign to us owing to the untiring efforts of our good paster Fr. Beausang. Another good feature of our paster's administration is the estabng of stations, which consists in arranging the parish into eleven different divisions The members of each station are required wrongs and vices which attach to the system to attend the church twice a year for the purpose of performing their religious duties. After instructions the parents are required to come forward and account for their children; the children being also present. Thus the pastor is enabled to know the exact religious standing of his congregation and also who are and are not

regular in attending to their duties. He has also established an excellant sys-tem of Sunday schools. They are nine in tem of Sunday schools. number and are situated at the most convenient points of the parish for the children to attend.

children to attend.

Our very successful teacher Mr. McPhee, visits those schools regularly in the capacity of inspector. The children of all the schools are called in periodically to the church, where the pastor submits them to an examination and awards prizes according to merit. This has had such a good effect that the Bishop on last visiting us expressed his astonishment and pleasure at the children's proficiency in the christian doctrine. christian doctrine.

We have a very good library in con-nection with the church. It contains a collection of useful and instructive books which are circulated regularly among the we had a very successful picnic on the

We had a very successful peace on the 23rd of June. It was largely attended by our Protestant neighbors who showed their appreciation of the event by the excellent manner in which they enjoyed themselves. themselves.

QUEBEC LETTER.

On Tuesday morning

MISS FANNY PARNELL

arrived by the Richelieu Co's, steamer
from Montreal, accompanied by Miss
Davis (niece of the lamented Thos. Davis),
and Mr. and Mrs. Whalen. They were
received at the wharf by the officers of the
Land League and escorted to the St. Louis Land League and escorted to the St. Louis Hotel. On Thursday evening a grand reception and concert was given at the Music Hall, when an address was presented to Miss Parnell who made a short reply.

The party left here by Q. M. O. & O. Railway on Friday afternoon for Montreal. way on Friday afternoon for Montreal. Miss Parnell is understood to have expressed herself as much pleased with her visit to the ancient capital.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. L. A Proult, formerly Cure of St. Valier, left by steamer "Montreal" on Monday evening, on route for Goderich, on a visit to Rev. B. McGauran, and Rev. Watters, P. P. The reverend gentleman is accompanied by his nephew, Rev. Mr. Parent. The venerable gentleman man is accompanied of Mr. Parent. The venerable gentleman has wonderfully recovered from the effects of the accident which happened him some years ago in the breaking of his hip-joint, but not yet sufficiently to allow of his years ago in the breaking of his hip-joint, but not yet sufficiently to allow of his ministering at the altar. His many friends hope that his present trip, even at his very advanced age, will bring about so much desired a result.

The reverend Brother Aarphrates, superior of the Christian Brothers, left by the same steamer to attend a retreat which will take place at their house near Montreal

will take place at their house near Montreal

during the present month.

The Rev. A. A. Blais has resigned his

and its succursal at Mor the object of the visit.

FANNY PARNELL.

Enthusiastic Reception in Quebec.

Enthusiastic Reception in Quebec.

The Music Hall was crowded last night upon the occasion of the public reception tendered Miss Fanny Parnell, under the auspices of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National Land League. The chair was taken by John O'Farrell, Esq., who was accompanied upon the platform by Miss Parnell, Miss Davis, President of the "Davis" Branch Irish National Land League, Montreal; Mrs. Whalen, Montreal; Messrs. Felix Carbray, Jas. Shea, James Gahan, J. Callagher and D. No'an. The ladies who performed the musical selections of the evening also occupied seats upon the stage. The Emerald Independent brass band was present and pened the entertainment by playing "St. Patrick's Day." After introductory remarks by the Chairman, a double quartette was by the Chairman, a double quartette was sung by lady and gentlemen amateurs. After songs by Mr. P. E. Lane and Miss After songs by Mr. F. E. Lane and Miss M. Hawkins, and a duet by Misses Mag-uire and O'Connell, a patriotic address was delivered by J. J. Gahan. The band played the Emerald Waltzes and Miss played the Emerald Waltzes and Miss Davis, who is a niece of the well known poet, Thos. Davis, recited "The battle of Fontenoy," a composition of her uncle's. The lady was greeted with loud applause. Miss Gallagher gave an old Irish air, after which Mr. Gallagher came forward and read in clear and audible tones the foltowing address to Miss Parnell, from the pen, we believe, of Mr. James J. Gahan, the audience standing:—

To Miss Faton, Parnell, the Pastes of the

To Miss Farony Parnell, the Poetess of the Irish National Land League: The members of the Quebec branch of the Irish Nationa Land League, joining with their fellow-itizens of Irish birth and extraction, and with the lovers of Ireland generally, in tels city, avail themselves of your presence here, to testify their admiration of your many noble qualities, and to tender you, from their heart of hearts, a hundred toousand wel-

In the great crisis through which the Irish nation is passing, the family of Parnell is proving itself worthy of he stock from which it sprung.

Like unto the mother of the Grachi, the cited lady whose name you have have in the control of the con

gifted lady whose name you bear, has given her virtues and her children to the sevice of her country!

Your brother in the great Parliaments; earc.

arena of the British Empire ; your sister new toiling for the cause amidst the dear scenes of Ireland, where though "the climate is soft as a mother's smile, and the soil fruitful as God's love, the Irish peasant mourns"; you, on this continent amongst the hurried rushes of North American commerce, have joined in raising a cry which falls upon the ear of mankind, and provokes the chivalry of the world to condemn in thunder tones the glaring

of landlordism in Ireland!

As one of that honored family you are elcome to our midst.

welcome to our midst.

We recognise in you the Poetess of the
Land War! the sister singer of Speranza
and of Eva! the Woman of the Sybil's
voice and Prophetess power!

Cead mille failthe! Cead mille failthe!! When the mighty ones of earth go forth—those crowned queens and mon-archs of feudal thrones, their footsteps are traced by acclamations—the serfs hall their presence. The ancient lords of ancient houses likewise meet with all the exterior marks of pompous reverence from the lowly and the unthinking. For from the lowly and the unthinking. For this there is cause, inasmuch as the sceptre of power is wielded in the view of the multitude, and behind the sceptre there is either the sword of force, or that more debased weapon, the lash of a degraded public opinion. But without the accidental trappings which surround the courts of lordlings you have started on Freedom's pathway! The martyrs of your nation are the beacons of your course! Justice is your aim! Liberty your goal! Hence it is that we greet you on this occasion with every testimony of our affection, seeing in your virtues the sole reason tion, seeing in your virtues the sole reason

To an enlightened people—to an aroused humanity you appeal. Continue on your glorious mission, and though you may not be called upon, as was the Maid of Orleans, to mingle in scenes of unwelcome strife and unholy bloodshed, yet be assured that the heart of grateful Ireland will enshrine your name; that your welfare, temporal and eternal, will be the fond object of a fifthful people's prayer, and your memory and eternal, will be the fond object of a faithful people's prayer, and your memory be prized by every Irish-Canadian, whose feeling, like the chords of the Eolian harp' have been awakened to the melody of patriotism by the rich and tender outpourings of your eralted genius.

Signed on behalf of the Irish National Land League and Irish people of Quebec.

JOHN O'FARRELL,

Chairman.

LAWRENCE STAFFORD, JR. | Hon. Secys.

Music Hall, Quebec, 7th July, 1881.

Miss Parnell, who was received with loud applause, begged the audience to be seated, and then proceeded to thank them for the magnificent reception they had given her, for the address just read, and Mr. Gallagher for the beautiful manner in which he had read it. She was glad to hear Mr. Gallagher was from Cork, for as it was a matter of sink or swim with them they needed plenty of Cork, When it was a question for her brother to decide whether he would sit for Cork, Meath or Mayo, her sister and herself had put their heads together and talked it over, and finally they had sent word "Stick to Cork," In addition, she said, to her usualinability to speak, she had been out driving to see the beautiful scenery around Quebec, and had been forced to swallow about two pecks of dust. She was likewise required to swallow so many undeserved compliments that some of them seemed to stick in her throat. She had still, however, voice sufficient to thank them for their kindness. She was glad to see so many ladies present. At first the meetings of John Carey. Music Hall, Quebec, 7th July, 1881. The Rev. A. A. Blais has resigned his professorship in Laval University and is presently in temporary charge of the partish of St. Petronilla, Island of Orleans, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Paquet.

The Bishop of Sherbrooke and Very Rev. Mr. Hamel, V.G., of Laval, sailed by to-day's steamer for Rome. Archbishop Bourget, Bishop Latleche of Three Rivers and Senator Trudel also leave for the Eternal City very shortly. The University and its succursal at Montreal is said to be the object of the visit.

Brannagh. were not so strong-minded, such amazons as those in the United States. It was not good for man to be alone in any matter, and especially when his aim was the regeneration of a good and great nation. The movement was of course political in one sense, but then they were interested in no particular side. As one had said who himself was no friend of Ireland, the late Thomas Carlyle, "The Whigs were their false friends and the Tories their honest enemies. She thought the latter were the best." The Whigs were always calling for liberty, the Tories for order, while the nation did not want order, but justice. They wanted no consist of the metal wanted no consist of the metal wanted in the metal wanted in the seasons from the British Government, they merely wanted justice. They went to them with open hand—she wished they only could, and say:—"Give us justice or else———" (Loud applause.

Miss B. M. McVey and Mr. P. E. Lane sang "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," as a duet, followed by songs from Mr. F. M. Duggan, who was covered the same of the consistency of the same of the consistency of the consistency of the density Bishop Walsh, Dean Wednesday next, and have issued invitations to His Lordship Bishop Walsh, Dean Wednesday next, and have issued invitations to His Lordship Bishop Walsh, Dean Boomer, Rev. Father C'Mahony, Rev. Mr. Ballard, Rev. Father Johand, Rev. Father Johand

ing the solo. A word of praise is cer-tainly due the musical directress, Miss Mc-Cauley, for her skill in presiding at the

The hall had been neatly decorated for the occasion. The Union Jack, Red, White and Blue Stars and Stripes and piano white and but state and Stipes and Irish flag surrounded a banner bearing on it the names of Chas. Stuart Parnell, Micheal Davitt and Dillon, and in front of

Micheal Davitt and Dillon, and in front of the stage was the inscription "God Save Ireland." "Welcome to our Guest, Miss Fanny Parnell," was at the end of the Hall facing the stage.

Miss Parnell is a tall and attractive looking young lady, fair in appearance, and apparently about 25 years of age. She is slim in figure, and wore last night a handsome black silk costume, over the skirt of which was a lace draping, embroiskirt of which was a lace draping, embroidered in large silver Shamrocks.

Miss Parnell will leave this afternoon

by the four p. m. Q. M. & O. Railway train for Montreal, starting from the St. Louis Hotel, shortly after three o'clock.— Chronicle, July 8th.

Confirmation and First Communion at Painscourt,

On Tuesday, 5th July, His Lordship Bishop Walsh administered the sacraments of Confirmation and First Communion to 130 persons, at Painscourt, of which Rev. Father Duprat is pastor. The Bis-hop was accompanied by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, Rev. Fathers Gadouri and Villen-

Con the 7th July, the wifelof J. D. LeBel Esq., of a daughter. DIED. In London East, on the 9th inst., Thomas, purth son of Patrick Naven, aged 14.

CHEAP BOOKS.

stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel.

Plaminia and other stories.

Perico, the Sad, and other stories.

The Blakes and Planagans.

The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. Stewart.

Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge.

A history of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett.

Fabiola, or the church of the Catacombs. Fabiola, or the church of the Caracombs.

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier
Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of
Queen Elizabeth.

Peter's Journey and other Tales, by
Lady Herbert.
Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times.

Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas.
Sadlier. The school boys.

Truth and Trust.

The Hermit of Mount Atlas.

The Apprentice.

The Chapel of the Angels.

Leo, or the choice of a Friend.

Tales of the Affections. Florestine or the Unexpected Jew...
The Crusade of the Children......
Address— Thos. Coffey, Address— Thos. Corres,
Catholic Record Office,
London, Ont.

LOCAL NEWS.

The young lad Naven, who was shot with a blank cartridge on Dominion Day, died on Saturday last.

died on Saturday last.

Post Office Appointments.—Mr. W.
Nicholls, an old and valued servant, has been rewarded with a well-deserved promotion to a clerkship and the superintendence of the letter carrying force.
Mr. W. F. Birmingham succeeds Mr.
Nicholls as letter carrier.

An old man named Emery, who was committed to jail for vagrancy a short time ago, died on Thursday last. He was over 86 years of age, and said his son lived in Owen Sound, and that he had to leave there on account of the ill-treatment he

The Irish Benevolent Society will hold their annual pienic at Port Stanley on Wednesday next, and have issued invitations to His Lordship Bishop Walsh, Dean Boomer, Rev. Father Flannery, Rev. Mr. Ballard, Rev. Father O'Mahony, Rev. Mr. Ramsay and Rev. Father Tiernan. The pienic this year promises to be one of the best ever held, and the committee will spare no pains in making it pleasant for all those attending.

Miss B. M. McVey and Mr. P. E. Lane sang "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," as a duet, followed by songs from Mr. F. M. Duggan, who was loudly applauded, and Miss Maguire. The two last were beautifully rendered and were the gens of the evening.

Before separating, the audience sung "God Save Ireland," Mr. D. Nolan singing the solo. A word of praise is certainly due the musical directress, Miss Members of the rendered along the bank of Cauley, for her skill in presiding at the the river and fell in and was drawned.

Great Britian.

It is now stated that Bradlaugh will not It is now stated that Bradlaugh will not attempt to enter the Commons until the Land Bill has passed.

The Governor of the Colony of Victoria has refused to dissolve the Colonial Parliament, which he was asked to do by the defeated Ministry.

The London Standard says: —The dying where of the Fastern question are again.

The London Standard says:—The dying embers of the Eastern question are again disturbed by France, and it is a melancholy reflection that Europe is being preserved from a new outburst of wazlike activity only by the good sense of the Italians, the pacific tendencies of England and conscious helplessness of Turkey.

Bismarck has written aletter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome in a tone of great friendship for Italy.

Count Hatzfeldt has been appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Germany, and represents Bismarck during the latter's absence.

It is asserted that Baron Magnus, German Minister at Copenhagen, who was re-called in consequence of his attendance at a banquet to Bernhardt, died in a lunatio

Criticism is generally the delicate art of abuse under a polite guise.

Ridicule is a weak weapon when levelled

To exiled eyes your beauty brings remem of hills and vales beyond the boundless sea Of Erin's emerald fields it has a semblance— The flag of Erin colors every tree.

I never see this pent-up city-garden Without a pang for those who every day Feel all the hope within their large hearts harden,— Look back for home—and see the shifting Bay!

Hard hands, and tarnished clothes, and smell of steerage, Are not smooth words in any poet's song, But here they are the signs of God's own peer-Of exiled men who did no wilful wrong.

O garden in the pent-up, dusty city!
O garden by the gray and changing sea!
Your tales would move a heart of stone to Tears gleam on every blade and waving tree. forever!"
"Farewell!" to Erin of the green and gold;
God alone and hearts of exile can know ever
The depths of the great grief their sad souls
hold. "Farwell!" the changing waves say. "And

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

What an American Presbyterian has to tell Episcopalian England.

It is not often that we find our able and brilliant opponent on many vital points, the New York Evangelist, express such sound views, worthy at once of an American and a Christian, as are contained in the following article on the Irish question. We have therefore all the more pleasure in contains it.

reprinting it.

England began the conquest of Ireland several hundred years ago, and it has gone on ever since. Its rule has been practically acknowledged since Cromwell's day.

Millions of lives have been sacrificed, Three destructive famines have occurred within fifty years. The population of the island, which could support twenty millions, has shrunk within forty years from eight millions to less than five. An American, who travelled through the whole west of Ireland last year, declares he found there, more poverty and wretchedness and squalor than he had ever seen before, and that the peasants had poorer food and clothes and hovels, and were worse off, than the slaves in our Gulf States, all of which he visited before the war. The famine of 1879–'80 was the direct result of British misrule. No industry but agriculture is encouraged. The farmers cannot afford to make imprevenents for Three destructive famines have occurred agriculture is encouraged. The farmers cannot afford to make imprevements for which they would be taxed. Most of the money wrung from the peasants for rent is spent out of the island, which has unreclaimed land enough to support two millions of people. And yet the Irish race is naturally as industrious, loyal, and chivalrous as the English or Scotch. The six millions of Irish in this country are rapidly millions of Irish in this country are rapidly naturalizing and melting into the thass of our population of quiet, thrifty, enterprising citizens. Why, then, has England suffered Ireland to sink into its present wretchedness and desperation? Scotland was more warlike than Ireland. It more successfully resisted English arms. It was not conquered until long after the subjugation of Ireland was regarded as com-plete. Scotland to-day is contented and prosperous while Ireland is in a state of beggary and virtual revolt. But Scotland was adopted into the English nation, and was adopted into the English nation, and become part of the realm; while Ireland has been treated as an alien, a subjugated country, with no rights but the right to be robbed and crushed. Had our Government pursued the English policy towards the South, it would have become another Ireland. Had England adopted the American policy towards Ireland, it would have become as peaceable and prosperous as Yorkshire, Middlesex, or Kent. It is, these facts, not from any impractical sentimentalism, which lead Americans everywhere to condemn the general conduct and policy of England towards the Irish people. Ireland is to-day what seven hundred years of English misrule has made it, and the suffer, the liver and bowels are semi-parato condemn the general conduct and policy of England towards the Irish people. Ireland is to-day what seven hundred years of England towards the Irish people. Ireland is to-day what seven hundred years of English misrule has made it, and the result is a more terrible arraignment of English selfishness and injustice and inhumanity than can be expressed in words. It is to be hoped that Gladstone and Bright and their able coadjutors will finally be able to avert a bloody crisis, and to inaugurate a wise and more Christian policy towards the Irish people.

lief that its so-called reforms have been ac-

words were to wound the feelings of any one among you, but yeilding to the dictates of my conscience I must tell you that I experience the most profound regret... It is possible that the salutary and elevating practices of religious worship may not be in harmony with the personal convictions of several members of your council and administration. Everyone is free to discard them, but all ought to respect the convictions of their fellow-ditzens.

LOVELL'S BUSINESS AND PROFES-SIONAL DIRECTORY.

Province of Ontario, For 1881-82.

Alphabetically Arranged as to Places, Names, Business and Professions, with a Classified Business Directory of the city of Montreal, to be issued in November, 1881. Price, \$5.00.

It is now over a quarter of a century since Lovell's Canada Directory was laid before the public. This considerable work was followed fourteen years later by Lovell's Dominion Directory, a far more costly enterprize, in which, for the first time, all the Provinces of the New Gonfederation were embraced in one volume. The reception which these works obtained from all classes of the community was most fastering. The warmest commends tion was lavished by the Press on the effort of the publisher to produce a work worthy of the rising nation, and if unanimity of appliance may be accepted as an indication of success, his Directories certainly won a success of no ordinary kind. The expenditure incurred in the preparation of those works, unfortunately for the Publisher's private advantage, in each case was largely in excess of what the repetation of acolony then comparatively it its infancy justified, and the result was that he Publisher, far from being enriched by his venture, was forced to assume a heavy deficit, and to forego the cherished purpose of issuing at due intervals fresh editions of the work, so as to keep pace with the rapid expansion of the country.

Of late, however, the Publisher has been strongly urged by Merchants and others in Ontarlo, Montreal and elsewhere, to undertake the publication of a new Directory for at least one portion—and that the most populous and closely settled—of the Dominion. The Province of Ontario, which, in the Dominion Directory of 1871, included 1822 places has continued to develop with unexampled rapidity, until its inhabitants now equal or possibly exceed in number the, combined population of the other Provinces. A network of railways overlies what, not many years ago, was for the most part unbroken forest; thriving villages are every day springing into existance; pre-established villages are every day springing into existance; pre-established villages are becoming towns; towns are assuming the proportions of cities; and flourishing industries of varied kinds are rapidly giv

JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers.
Montreal.

It is God who guides us, God who is all goodness; although nature groans, although we are all unhappy, without knowing why. Do we indeed understand the mystery of anything? That of suffering makes me believe in something to expiate and in something to gain. I see it in Jesus Christ, the Man of Sorrows. The Son of Man must suffer many things. This is all that we know in the sorrows and calamities of life. The reason of things is hid in God; it is the secret of His government, reserved by the Sovereign to Himself. To submit to what happens, is to unite our will to His, to divinize it, to raise it as high as man can reach. Accordingly in the act of Christian resignation which may seem a passive acceptation, a sort of yielding to necessity, I find, I say, the most sublime action of the soul. It is entirely of faith; it carries us at once from It is God who guides us, God who is all tirely of faith; it carries us at once from earth to heaven. If all the afflicted believe in God, not with the belief of the world, but that of the Catechism, we should not see so many suicides.— Eugenie de Guerin.

Don't live for yourself, and do not be afraid of diminishing your own happiness by promoting that of others. He who labors wholly for the benefit of others, and, as it were, forgets himself, is far happine than the man who makes himself the sole object of his affections and exertions.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—New

oconedemn the general conduct and policy of England towards the Irish people. Ireland is to-day what seven hundred years of English misrule has made it, and the result is a more terrible arraignment of English selfishness and injustice and inhumanity than can be expressed in words. It is to be hoped that Gladstone and Bright and their able coadjutors will finally be able to avert a bloody crisis, and to inaugurate a wise and more Christian policy towards the Irish people.

RELIGIOUS AND LAY NURSING IN PARIS.

Efforts have been made during the past year or so to diminish religious influence in the hospitals of Paris. Chaplains have been dismissed while sisters belonging to various charitable congregations have been replaced by lay nurses. The Paris Municipal Council has displayed unusual activity of late, the result being a complete transformation of the old order of things. Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has at last taken the matter up, and, in the very temperate letter which he has just addressed to the council he expresses a doubt whether public opinion really approves of these wholesale changes. He invites the found that it has been mistaken in its befound that it has been mistaken in its befound

The remedy that has had the most relief that its so-called reforms have been acceptable to the majority of the population. The Archbishop observes:

It is not without risk that men interfere with institutions that concern the peace and the consolation of those who suffer, and, I may add, the eternal salvation of their souls, for nearly all the sick and infirm belong to the Catholic faith. I should be much grieved, gentleman, if my words were to wound the feelings of any one among you, but veilding to the die-

that I experience the most profound regret. . It is possible that the salutary and elevating practices of religious worship may not be in harmony with the personal convictions of several members of your council and administration. Everyone is free to discard them, but all ought to respect the convictions of their fellow.

Monsigneur Guibert concludes by reminding the council that the origin of these hespitals was purely Christian, and the funds at their disposal have been accumulated to a great extent by Chnistian charity.

Approximately a compounded of pure vegetable extracts, which have accumulated to a great extent by Chnistian charity.

All dealers.

Thousands of children are lost annually from cholera infantum, diarrhoea, and the summer complaints, whose lives might be reminding the convictions of several members of your council and administration. Everyone is free to discard them, but all ought to respect the convictions of children are lost annually from cholera infantum, diarrhoea, and the summer complaints, whose lives might be summer complaints, whose lives mi

The most pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual remedy yet discovered for diarrhora, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, It is unsurpassed as a reliable specific in the above diseases, is well known as a great remedial agent, and is more highly valued the longer it is known. Travellers and tourists should carry a supply in their hav-ersack. For sale by all dealers in medic-

Thousands of our little ones are lost annually from cholera infantum, diarrhea and the summer complaints, whose lives might be preserved by the timely use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the greatest and most reliable specific known for all summer ailments. For sale at all drug stores. See advertisement in another column.

Those who write for tame, for honor, or emolument, cannot do better than use pens made by the Esterbrook Steal Pen Company. Samples furnished on application by addressing their office, 26 John Street, New York.

Travellers and tourists should always be provided with Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the best remedy in the world for curing saffering brought on from eating unripe or sour fruits, bad milk, impure water, change of water and climate. The great remedy for all summer completing. climate. The complaints.

Restored to Health and Strength. FROM HON, W. H. JONES, of Vermont.
"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung com-

plaint. Some years since, early in the Winter, I took cold, which as usual settled Winter, I took cold, which as usual settled into a severe cough, which continued to increase as the season advanced, although I made use of all the cough remedies I had knowledge of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing flesh, and strength, until my friends as well as myself, became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in consumption. While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me; in ten days sible that it was relieving me; in ten days time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to health and strength. I have ever since kept the Balsam in my house, and whenever any member of my family has a cough or cold, it is immediately resorted to. No family should be without it." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Situations.

WANTED—A RELIABLE CATHOLIC man of fair business capacity, to travel in section in which he resides. Good compensation to an active man. References—BENZIGER BROTHERS, 311 Broadway. New York.

Meetings.

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

Professional.

WOOLVERTON AND DAVIS, Surgeon Dentists. Office—Cor. Dundas and Clarence Sts., London. (Over Brown & Morris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction quaranteed. Solon WoollyEntron, L. D. S., late of Grimsby. Geo. C. Davis, L. D. S.

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT-TORNEY, Solicitor, etc. Office—No. 83 Dundas street, London.

Miscellaneous.

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

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Cor-A ALIDONOUGH HOUSE.—Colt.

NER Front and Simoes streets, Toronto.

Fitted up with all modern improvements. In close proximity to railways. Every convenience and comfort guaranteed at reasonable charges.

M. A. TROTTER & SoN,

Proprietors.

E. HARGREAVES, DEALER LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

In THE thriving town of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont. Business well established. An excellant chance for an energetic Roman Catholic man. For particulars Address P. O. Box 25, Simcoe, Ont.

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing may be restored to sound health, if such a thing



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WEDDING BOQUETS
RESERVED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE MRS. COLVILLE, 471 QUEEN'S AV'NUE

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FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence 254 King Street.

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS

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

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LONDON POST OFFICE Winter San Arrangement.

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Bryanston, Devizes (Wednesday and Saturday Ettrick, Teller, Vanneck

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For Great Britain.—The latest hours for dispatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are—Monday at 7.80 am., per Cunard packet, via New York: Wednesdays at 7.80 am., per Canardian packet, via Halfax , Tunrsdays, at 7.30 am., per liminary witte Star Line, via New York: Fostage on Letters, 5c.

Bates of postage on Letters between places in the Dominion—3c per \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ox_prepaid by postage stamp; if posted unjoint with the post of the pos

L. LAWLESS, Postmaster.

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All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, leighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, who and retail, ALL WORK WARRANTED. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

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The Has been in business over 25 years, and
has been awarded by the Provincial and
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Second, Third and Diplomas also been
awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South
Wales, Australia,
FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

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

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OFFER! SPECIAL

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

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

them, on apprecator discount off present rates.

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

added thereto.

BELOW INLAST YEAR'S STATEMENT OF THE

DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMILTON CANADA

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	461,000 00
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT	50,000 00
LOSSES PAID	120,504 68
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	S
December 31st, 1880	427,957 42
J. HARVEY, President.	F. R. DESPARD, Manager.

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

494 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Orders by mail for Rods and Insurance promptly attended to.

THOMAS C. HEWITT, Manager.

COMPULSORY SALE

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

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

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

PETLEY& COMPANY

WHOLESALE & RETAIL CARPET DEALERS,

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

HANRATTY

WILL SELL THIS WEEK

TAPESTRY CARPETS

At 50 cts. per Yard, worth 65 cts.

BRUSSELS CARPETS

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

COLORED DRESS SILKS

At 45 cts. per Yard, worth 621 cts.

BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK

75 cts. per Yard, worth \$1.00

Dress Goods in Endless Variety.

MILLINERY A SPECIALTY AT

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DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Opposite Ferguson's Grocery Store,

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

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

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Regan's if you want the mostylish boots, shoes or gaiters for summ wear. His new stock embraces the begoods in this line ever before shown London. The prices are exceedingly locompetition is the order of the dimin fact, a sort of national policy as Regan will be always found up to the time. The Saddest of Sad Sights.—T grey hairs of age being brought with so row to the grave is now, we are glad think becoming rarer every year as the terms. Go to Regan's if you want the mo

think, becoming rarer every year as the user classes Hair Restorer becomes mogeneral. By its use the scanty locks age once more resume their former column the hair become thick and luxurian the state was now defer the state of as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadd us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For stead of the change of the control of the co by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city to Foy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Cand examine our stock of frames a paspartonts, the latest styles and fin assortment in the city. Children's pictua specialty.

Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmo Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, is wines liquors, canned goods, fresh to toes, 3 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solicit NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened a new boot and shoe store in St. Thor They intend to carry as large a stoclary stere in Ontario. This will enable to get what they want, as every knestyle and variety will be kept on hand large quantities, a new feature for Thomas. Prices will be very low to the present competition. Give them a Choice Florida oranges, Spanish or ananas, Cape Cod Cranberri

bananas, Cape Co MOUNTJOY, City Hall. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie ha moved to A. J. Webster' old stand. is the Sewing Machine repair part are tachment emporium of the city. If facilities for reparing and cheaper than ever. Raymond's celebrated chines or real-

chines on sale.
Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers! want rest by a sick child suffering and with the excruciating pain of cutting if she are a concerned and get a bottle of Winslow's SootHing SyrkUp. Telleve the poor little sufferer immediate the poor little sufferer immediate the poor in the sufferer immediate the poor in the sufferer immediate the sufference is not a mother on earth wife with the sufference is not a mother on earth wife with the sufference in the sufferen

in the United States. Soid everywhere cents a bottle.

Rest and (comfort to the Suffer "Brown's Household Panagea" equal for relieving pain, both interrexternal. It cures Pain in the Side and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheun Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Ache. "It will most surely quich blood and Heal, as its acting power derful." "Brown's Household Pabeing acknowledged as the great Pliever, and of double the strength other Elixir or Liniment in the world be in every family handy for us wanted, "as it really is the best ret the world for Cramps in the Stoma Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is by all bruggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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YOUNG LADIES ACADE NDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF SACRED HEART, LONDON, O

Locality unrivalled for healthine ing peculiar advantages to pupils delicate constitutions. Air bracin pure and food wholesome. Extensive afford every facility for the enjoymy rigorating exercise. System of ethorough and practical. Educations tages unsurpassed. thorough and practical. Education tages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, in class, but practically by converss The Library contains choice and works. Literary reunions are held Vocal and Instrumental Music for minent feature. Musical Soirees tweekly, elevating taste, testing impand ensuring self-possession. Strion is paid to promote physical lectual development, habits of nereconomy, with refinement of man Terms to suit the difficulty of without impairing the select chara Institution.
For further particulars apply to or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is located in the town of Windsor, o troit, and combines in its system tion, great facilities for acquire language, with thoroughnean in that as well as the higher English Terms (payable per semantial accuration). The combine of the combine

URSULINE ACADEMY URSULINE ACADEM

Ine Ladies. This institution is
situated on the Great Western
miles from Detroit. This spacio
modious building has been suppil
the modern improvements. Th
system of heating has been intrsuccess. The grounds are excluding groves, gardens, orchar
The system of education emb
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Board and Tuition per annum
annually in advance, \$100. Mu
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ther particulars address, Mothe
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A SSUMPTION COLLEGE.

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A SUMPTION COLLIA

WICH, ONT.—The Studies
Classical and Commercial Cou
(including all ordinary expen
money, \$150 per annum. For
lars apply to REV. DENIS O'Colent.

THE POPULAL DRUG ST

W. H. ROBINS Opposite City Ha

KEEPS A STOCK OF DRUGS AND CHE Which are sold at prices to a vailing competition and of the times.

Patent medicines at reduced attention given Physicians' P. W. H.

STEVENS, TURNER 78 KING STREET 'BRASS FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

Contractors for Water Engineers, Plumbers and G plies. Agents for Steam Pur \$20 WATCH FREE 50 Finest Mixed Cards, 10 Address—London Card

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

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

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

New Boot and Shoes Store in St. Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any stere in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call.

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

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

KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, T. LIVELY'S, No.4 MARKET, LANE, LONDON ONT. 22apisi.ly

chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

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

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for reheving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Institution.

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

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$40; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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

41.19

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall,

KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

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

Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. June 19.2.

W. H. ROBINSON.

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,

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

Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers. Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. (une17.1y

\$20 WATCH FRBE and \$3 a day to Agents.
50 Finest Mixed Cards, 10c. No 2 alike.
50 Address-London Card Co., London, Ont

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FLOUR & FEED STORE 517 RICHMOND STREET,

OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH. E. J. RODDY

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

FURNITURE LONDON, ONT.

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.
REFERENCES—Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

REID'S HARDWARE LOWEST PRICES FOR

MONITOR PENCILS (Sliding Lead-New)
AUTOMATIC COPYING PENCILS,
ALPHABET BLOCKS,
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No. 4 MARKET, LANE, LONDON ONT.

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.—The proprietors take great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public. Besides being most rereshing in this hot season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

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

W. G. STRATHDEE, Manager.



Cathartic Pills

The Library contains choice and standard thorough and practical. Educational advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every faellity for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages to pupils even of the Library contains choice and standard tworks. Literary reunions are beld monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Muse holes take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possessing. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of meanner.

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

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

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dipper Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

> Osed all the Year Round SARSAPARILLA

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPENSA,
And for Purifying the Blood.

It has been in use for 20 years, and has
proved to be the best preparation in the
market for SICK HEAD CHE, PAIN IN
THE SIDE OR BESK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES, ON THE FACE,
DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Diseases
that arise from a Disordered Liver or an
impure blood. PILS, and all Diseases
that arise from a Disordered Liver or an
impure blood. PILS, and all Diseases
who use it once, recommend it to others.
It is made recommend it to others.
It is made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sarsaparilla. Wild Cherry, Stillingia,
Dandelion, Sarrias, Wild Cherry, Stillingia,
Dandelion, Sarrias, Wild Cherry, Stillingia,
Dandelion, Sarrias, Wild Cherry, Stillingia,
Dandelion from valuable Roots and
Herts. It is strate most delicate constitution.
It is one of the best medicines in use for
Dogulating the Bowels.
It is said by all responsible druggists at one dollar for a quart bottle, or six
bottles for fire dollars.
Those who cannot obtain a bottle of
this medicine from their druggist may
tend us one dollar, and we will send it to them.

W. DEMETON & CO., Manufacturers,

ARBERSTEURO,



The only engine safe from fire and explosion.

13 Insurance Companies license the Fire-proof Champion.

SEE THE TRACTION ENGINE FOR ISSI.

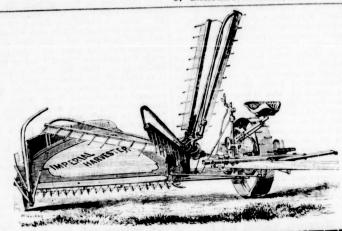
CALL AND SEE THE CHAMPION TESTED WE TEST ONE EVERY DAY.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK AGENCY? CATHOLIC

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

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

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY,
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EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE.

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

reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only per

reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only perfect machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity slip from you.

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

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

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

machine now.

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to



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



NO THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN COLD. < Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkeness, use of optum, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIBOULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bisters Mig. Co., Rochester, M. T., & Toronto, Co. "NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers.

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICALLY SPECIFIC STATES AND SUPPLY SPECIFIC MEDICALLY SPECIFIC SPECIF THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

GROCERIES.

FITZGERALD

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ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS

ONTARIO.

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

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FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., 169 DUNDAS STREET,

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DRY GOODS.

EATON'S

Dress making department now open, enterance from Show Room. Miss McGee, from Toronto, manager. Five first-class dress makers and 3 apprenties wanted at

J. EATON & CO.

1881. SUMMER TRADE. 1881.

NOW OFFERING AT J. J. GIBBONS

New Prints, Muslins, Sattins,

New Shirts, Collars, Ties,

New Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties,

Parasols, Silk Handkerchiefs,

All will be sold cheap.

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Best Assortment West of Toronto

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NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED
from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 329 Dundas St.,
in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going,
which has lately been fitted up expressly for
the purpose of a Medical Institute for the
treatment of Nervous & Chronic Diskasss
by the various Natural Remedial Agents,
viz :—Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish
Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene.
Specialties in the following:—Diseases
of the Chest, Catarrh, Deafness, Paralysis,
Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Tumors and Uleers, Skin
Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion,
Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Erysipelas, General Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Erysipelas, General Bobbitty, and
the various Deformities of the Body, together
with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all
treated with uniform success, by the natural
remedial agents—the only rational mode of
ure.

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TESTIMONIAL.

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Ribbons, Laces, Etc., Etc.

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Canadian Tweed Suits, \$14.00

Scotch 17.00 18.00

MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET

FINANCIAL.

THE ENGLISH SAVINGS CO.

North-East Corner of Dundas and Talbot Streets, Will now accept deposits and pay interest at the rate of 5 and 5½ per cent.

per annum.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,
and on Saturday to 9 P. M.

J. A. ELLLOTT,
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SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

Reai Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6½ per cent, according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money wit consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

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

THE HOME

AND LOAN COMPANY Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres. EUGENE O'KEEFE, ESQ. VIce-Pres. PATRICK HUGHES, ESQ. W. T. KHELY, ESQ. JOHN FOY, ESQ. JAMES MASON MANAGER.

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

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent-on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and on Bonds and Debentures, without com-mission or expense.

HATS! HATS! EDW E. HARGREAVES Street, London.

AGRICULTURAL SPRING HAT! SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, - - Subscribed, -Paid Up, -\$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000.

Total Assets, \$720,000.

**Total Assets, \$720,00

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879.

PLAYING CARDS!

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

GOOD VALUE. Prices Range from 10c.

to \$1.25 per pack. ANDERSON'S 175 Dundas Street, OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL

W. L. CARRIE'S,

417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. Itake great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. SUTHERLAND'S treatment. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

"THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND."—A collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers.
"LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOD."
NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly. W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, de., Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 35,000 scres of Land in Manitoba

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bulls of Pure Copper and Tim for Shurches, see Figure 1. Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory.

Parties wanting to sail or purchase about 50,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory.

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oths, &c. excels me, while me an early call. London, July 7.—Parnell has written a letter to the Cork branch of the Land League with regard to the arrest of O'Con-nor, the Secretary, stating that the time has long since gone by when the Govern-ment arrested men for any reason assigned under the Coercion Act. Those arrested have been chiefly instrumental in keeping people within the bounds of the order. London, July 8.—A delegation of Irish

farm laborers waited on Mr. Forster, and presented their grievances. Mr. Forster said that when the Government was ready said that when the Government was ready to confer the franchise upon agricultural laborers the measure would not be con-fined to England, but would be extended to Scotland and Ireland. He knew that the condition of the laborers was very bad, the condition of the laborers was very bad, but the matter was most difficult to deal with. He rejected the idea of the State providing cottages and land as impracticable, but the State might help to remove obstacles to their getting good employment and cottages, and might give facilities or offer temptations to persons interested to improve their condition. All must try to do their duty, and ensure that the Land Bill does not leave the laborer in a worse position.

a worse position.

The police seized a box of revolvers at Castlerea, County Roscommon, on Satur-

day.
It is anticipated that Friday will see the
Land Bill out of Committee of the House
of Commons. If the Bill becomes law this year a convention of branches of the Land League of Ireland will be held in September, with a view to concerting measures to watch its operations, and advise tenant farmers in availing themselves of

France. It is asserted that France has sent to the Porte saying that she held Turkey responsible for the agitation among Mahom-

medans in Tunis and Oran.

The Post says the news that France intends to mobilize 120,000 troops is of extreme gravity and may lead to serious

complications.

The Republique Francais prints prominently an article severely blaming the Turkish operations in Tripoli, and predicting grave complications. The semi-official Telegraphe mentions the report among the Arabs of Tunis that 50,000 Turks and Arabs entered Tunis from Tripoli. The Telegraphe says the relations of France and Turkey are strained to the utmost. The Sultan declared that he would never again receive Tissot, French ambassador. Tissot sent a reply that the Sultan might learn some day what it costs to insult a great country in the person of its repre-

The London Post prints the following prominently:—"We have reason to believe that in the conrse of a few days France in-tends to mobilize 120,000 men, and ask the Chambers for credits for the despatch and employment of the troops for three months. This extraordinary step is based upon the necessity of immediately securing tranquility in the French possessions in Northern Africa. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs will address representations to the Powers explaining the motives of the above movement, giving them to understand that France is prepared to take further measures requisite for the protec-tion of her interests wherever menaced."

A dispatch from Paris says:—Ex-Presi-dent of the Senate, Martel, is dead.

Russia.

It is reported that the town of Minsk has been almost destroyed by fire.

Eight bags of gunpowder have been found in a ditch in the village of Calusi, which the Czar visited on the 28th June. Tunis.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the situation

in Northern Africa is very serious.

Private telegrams say that the French commenced shelling Sfax on the 5th instant. The fire was returned from the town. No details are given as the tel-

egram wires are working badly.

Four columns of Turkish troops have encamped in Tripoli, close to the Tunisian frontier. The French complain that this encourages the insurgents.

Italy.

The Pope has issued an encyclical letter, dated June 29th, dealing with the re-cent attempts on the lives of Sovereigns, in which he declares that the precepts of Christ are eminently fitted to compromise both those who obey and those who command, to produce between the two selec-tions of the community that unity of pur-pose which endangers public tranquillity. Turkey.

Five small Turkish ironclads have been sent to Tripoli to maintain order among the Arabs, and, if necessary make an armed protest against the French inva-

Four thousand Greek troops entered the Turkish village of Dimario. The occupying force will probably enter Arta on the sixth instant. It is stated that the King will visit Arta next week.

Eastern Affairs. The Albanian insurrection continues in the mountain districts, and the Turkish Commander is unable to repress it. The court unanimously confirmed the sentences of Mahat Pasha and the other prisoners implicated in the murder of Abdul Aziz.

At the celebration of the Fourth of

signing to kill him. A neighbor accompanied Mickler, and the murderer was thwarted. One of the wounded children, perhaps both, is now dead. King was captured, confessed, and was hung in the presence of two hundred people, white and colored. He died sullen and unrepentant.

Col. Ingersoll says he lent Guiteau the money with which the latter bought the pistol. The stranger who was with Guiteau when the latter purchased the pistol is being looked for. It is thought that this person is found, and he accounts for his movements, we may not know all the facts about this assassin.

John Orndroff, a medicine pedler, died at Buffalo on Wednesday, from the bite of a dog, of hydrophobia.

Mrs. Dunn, the mother of the lady whom Guitan paragraft. whom Guiteau married, asserts that the brother of Guiteau's father died in an in-

sane asylum.
At Mt. St. Mary's Academy, on Friday last, the clothing of two Sisters of Charity caught fire, and both were burned to death.

While some children were playing on a raft in Mr. Niles' pond at Colborne, on Wednesday, a daughter of Mr. David Reinagham, aged about ten years, accidentally fell in and was drowned.

At Kincardine, on Tuesday afternoon, a twelve-year-old son of D. Cameron, merchant, was accidentally drowned while bathing with his schoolmates. The body was recovered.

A man named Thomas Davis, a resident of Belleville, has been missing since

the 2nd inst.

The strikers on the wharves at Montreal on Friday night opened hostilities. They marched in procession down to the Dominion Line of Steamers and fired on the police who were protecting the men working there. A magistrate was present and read the Riot Act and the police returned the fire, wounding three or four. Several of the rioters were arrested and locked

up.

Brockville, July 11.—Friday afternoon, as the G. T. R. express east was leaving the station here Bishop Cleary attempted to get on while the train was in motion. He managed to catch hold of the handrail, but missed the step. He was draggad a considerable distance in this manner, his feet touching the ground, his robe being entangled in the wheels. He was seized by some person on the platform and released from his perilous

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA.

There could be no better or more appro-There could be no better or more appropriate celebration of a "Commencement" than the distribution of prizes and the accompanying exercises. On Thursday the 23rd inst the spacious hall of this Convent was filled by an audience comprising some of the most respectable and prominent people of Ottawa. The pupils were assembled in gala day costume, in order to receive the rewards to which, according to time honored academical custom, their to time honored academical custom, their ssful application to study had entitled them. The exercises on the occasion were of

The exercises on the occasion were of such a character as to entertain the audience, whilst, at the same time, they were fairly calculated to shew the proficiency of the pupils. A brief glance at the Programme will suffice to convey an idea of these exercises. It opened with a juvenile operetta, in which was introduced a Calisthenic exercise, which was executed with much grace and precision. Next followed the overture of William Tell on seven pianos, and then the fantasia Catherana. followed the overture of William Tell on seven pianos, and then the fantasia Cathleen Mavourneen on two harps by the Misses of Crown and Molony. And now was shewn the successful teaching of Madamoiselle Leduc, a pupil of the Conservatory of Paris, and a graduate of the Academy of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Ottawa. The pupils of this accomplished lady rendered the Misserere from Il Trovatore in a thoroughly artistic manner, warded to Miss K. Corcoran.

The same to Miss Canty and Miss K. Corcoran, Crown and prize for fidelity to school themen:—Father Shea, Seaforth; Father McGauran, Goderich; Father C'Connor, Wawanosh; Father Sheridan, Dublin; The Connolly, Biddulph, and enjoyed the perpetual presence of the pastor of St. Peter's, Rev. J. B. Watters.

On Monday the drawing of the prizes oiselle Leduc, a pupil of the Conservatory of Paris, and a graduate of the Academy of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Ottawa. The papils of this accomplished lady rendered the Miserere from Il Trovatore in a thoroughly artistic manner, showing how completely these youthful musicians could appreciate its beauties. The Reveil du jour—grand chorus—was finely executed, with accompaniment of organ, piano, violin and violineello. Then came the graduates' valedictory, and the presentation to them of addresses and testimonials by the pupils of the junior classes. One of the most beautiful of these testimonials and which was much remarked, was a scroll on which were inremarked, was a scroll on which were inscribed maxims, containing, in substance, the teachings received by the young ladies during the days of their tuition at the

onvent Academy. Neither had that art which is so useful as well as ornamental, been neglected. Drawings in crayon, perspective and water colors attracted considerable attention colors attracted considerable attention.
Among other works of this class, a portrait, in crayon, of J. Costigan, Esq., M.
P., by his daughter, and another, in the same style, of Mr. J. A. McCabe, Principal of Ottawa Normal School, were much noticed. The fruits of studies, which are not the least important accomplishments of the fair sex, were now exhibited to the delighted parents. Fancy work in lace sil; embroideries attracted very favorable notice, as did also numerous specimens of plain sewing which all were pleased to observe was so assiduously cultivated, and which pro-duced the favorable impression that the United States.

Mrs. Pritchard, a devout Methodist, of Asbury Park, N. J., cut an artery in her arm with a pair of scissors, then laid in bed and held the wound over a pail till the public may run away with the idea that the public may run away with the idea that only the more showy accomplish-

she bled to death.

A stage was attacked by Indians 100 miles south of Elpass. Four passengers and drivers were killed and one passenger escaped wounded.

The Institution of Notre Dame enjoys the favor of both State and Church. It may be said that it is fostered alike by both. A silver medal, the gift of his Ex-At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Harrisonville, Mo., about 500 people were poisoned by drinking lemonade made of acid. Six persons have died, and one hundred more are dangerously ill and expected to die. The affair has cast a deep gloom over the whole surrounding country. The vendor has been arrested.

She iff Mickler of Hernando county, wise Mabel Wolony, of Belleville, won wise Market of Belleville, won the first of the formation of the Fourth of July at Harrisonville, Mo., about 500 Royal Highness the Princess Louise, awarded for strict observance of school rules and general proficiency, was won by Miss Dowling, of Almonte. A silver medal, the gitt of his Excellency the Governor General, and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, awarded for strict observance of school rules and general proficiency, was won by Miss Dowling, of Almonte and punctuality in religious exercises, fell to the lot of Miss Catellier, of Ottawa. Sheriff Mickler, of Hernando county, Florida, going from home, left three children, aged 8, 11 and 14, with a negronamed King, to whom he had been very kind. King mortally shot the oldest child, drove the others to the woods, shot one dead, cut the throat of the younger, and left, it for dead. He then retrievely

appearance and unexceptionable tenue of the pupils. This, indeed, has been observed as a gratifying feature at all Ottawa commencements, and it speaks volumes for the rising generation of Ottawa and of all Central Canada. If any citizens of Toronto should happen to notice this last remark, we would refer them for the corroboration of our statement to the corroboration of our statement to the Hon. the Minister of Education, who was at Ottawa the other day, and observed as we have done. We must not forget to add, that one of the most interesting features of the distribution of prizes at features of the distribution of prizes at the above named institution, was the playing by Miss Nora Clench, on the violin. Though but a child of fourteen, she has already attained such a degree of excellence as to rival many of our celebrated artists. This child kept the audience completely enraptured during her exquisite performance of selections from Chopin, Beriot, and Bethoven, and a Carnival of Venice which is one of her own compositions. She played on one of Remenyi's violins which was presented to her by the artist himself. Ottawa, June, 1881.

LORETTO CONVENT. STRATFORD. Semi-Annual Examination and Distribution of Prizes.

The closing exercises of Loretto convent, Stratford, took place on Wednesday afternoon. There were quite a numbe afternoon. There were quite a number of the parents and friends of the pupils present, as well as His Lordship Bishop Walsh, who takes a deep interest in the welfare of the institution. Before the exercises commenced, the visitors had an opportunity of inspecting the neat handiwork of the young ladies in the spacious parlors, and were much pleased at the display of talent and good taste. The attendance of young ladies during the last session has been so large and applications for admission to the classes for the September term so numerous, that it has been found necessary to build a large addition to the present school. It is situated in the second sec been found necessary to build a large addition to the present school. It is situ-ated in the rear, and contains on the second story a large hall, in which the distribution of prizes took place. The room was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and a stage was erected at the lower end.

evergreens and nowers, and a stage was erected at the lower end.

Among those present were His Lordship Bishop Walsh, and Very Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V.G., London; Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Mr. Mungovan, Windsor, and Rev. P. Brennan, St. Mary's.

The programme opened with a chorus "Tota pulchra es," in which a large number of young ladies took part. This was followed by an address to His Lordship Bishop Walsh, read by Miss Canty. Next came an instrumental duet, "Il Next came an instrumental duet, "II Coricolo," by Misses Watson, Blair, Hilts and Canty; then a French dialogue by Misses Buckingham, Jarvis, Watson and Canty. An instrumental trio followed, by Canty. An instrumental trio ionowed, oy Misses Kennedy, Corcoran, Blair, White-church, Burke and Fitzgerald. In an English dialogue, Miss Ada Jarvis took the part of the "May Queen;" Directress, Miss Buckingham; Flora, Miss Maggie Watson; Fairy Queen, Miss Grace Blair, and in her train the Misses J. and H.

L. and E. Fred.
Miss K. Corcoran.
First prize for instrumental music,
awarded to Miss Hilts.
Kennedy, prize for improvement Miss Kennedy, prize for improvement in instrumental music.

Miss Burke, prize for improvement in

nstrumental music.
Miss Whitchurch, prize for improvement

n instrumental musi Miss Butler, prize for improvement in preparatory class.

Miss Daly, prize for improvement in

preparatory class.
Miss Helen Corcoran, 1st prize in 1st English class.
Miss Way, 2nd prize in first English

Miss Mullens, 2nd prize in first English

Miss McCann, prize for improvement in Miss McCann, prize for improvement in 1st English class Miss Hattie Blair, 1st prize in 2nc Eng-lish class and 4th arithmetic class; for im-provement in instrumental music and eedlework.

Miss Jennie Corcoran, 2nd prize in 2nd English class, 1st in 4th arithmetic class prize for improvement in instrumental

Miss Lousia Routier, prize for improve-ment in 2nd English class and 4th arithmetic class.

Miss J. Buise, prize for improvement in 2nd English class; 1st in 3rd arithmetic class; prize for improvement in instru-mental music.

ental music. Miss Katie Corcoran, crown and prize in 3rd English class, 2nd prize in 3rd ar-itmetic class; prize for improvement in

pencil drawing and needle work.

Miss Blair, ist prize in 3rd English class,
2nd prize in 3rd arithmetic class; prize for ovement in instrumental music and Miss Lizzie Fitzgerald, 1st prize in 3rd

English class, 2nd in 3rd arithmetic class, 1st for improvement in writing, instru-mental music and needlework. Miss Ellie Fitzgerald, prize for improve-ment in 3rd English class, arithmetic and needlework, 1st prize for improvement

Miss Aggie Smith, crown and prize in division of the English class, 1st in 2nd arithmetic class, 2nd for lace work, silk embroidery and improvement in writing. Miss Burkart, 2nd prize in division 4th English class, 3nd arithmetic class, and 2nd

for improvement in writing.

Miss Patrick, prize for general satisfaction in English and arithmetic classes

for improvement in French, 2nd for lacework.

Miss Maggie Watson, 1st prize in division of the English class, 1st prize for improvement in French, 1st for plain sewing, face work and silk embrodery; prize for improvement and diligence in instrumental music and arithmetic.

Miss Buckingham, prize for general satisfaction in English, French, pencil drawing and arithmetic during the term.

Miss Ada Jarvis, 2nd prize for improvement in English, French, arithmetic and painting in water color.

Miss Hanson and Miss Fleetford entered the institute too late to compete for prizes but deserve honorable mention in their class.

At the close of the distribution His Lordship Bishop Walsh briefly addressed the young ladies, congratulating them on the evident advancement they had made in useful and ornamental accomplish-

ments. - Beacon.

THE R. C. BAZAAR.

IT LASTS FOUR DAYS-A BUSY PLACE-LIST OF SUCCESSFUL TICKET HOLDERS-A PO-PULAR YOUNG LADY.

The bazaar, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peter's (R. C.) church, which ladies of St. Peter's (R. C.) church, which began on Thursday of last week, closed on Monday evening. The ladies fought a good fight for four days against overwhelming odds, and although hourly they succeeded in beating back the assailants and depleting their ammunition, they were, nevertheless, forced to surrender on Monday, as their own "powder and shot" had run out. But they stood the siege well, and many an unfortunate wight was made to "bleed," before they hauled down their flag. The preparahauled down their flag. The prepara-tions made by the ladies to receive the "attack" were on an extensive scale, and consisted of elaborate fancy tables, exconsisted of elaborate fancy tables, exhaustless eating tables, a post office, a "curiosity shop" and a polling booth down stairs, and an ice cream parlor on the upper flat. The fancy tables were superintended by Mrs. Dr. Cassady, Mrs. A. McIntosh, Miss Doyle, Mrs. O'Loane, Mrs. James Doyle and Mrs. W. Shannon; the refreshment tables were carefully attended to by Mrs. John Compar non; the refreshment tables were carefully attended to by Mrs, John. Connor, Mrs. Duffy, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. McGregor, Miss McManus, Miss McLennan, Miss O'Rourke, Miss Luby; the post office department was in charge of Miss Mary McGregor and Miss McDougall; the uninitiated were enticed into the "curiosity shop" in a manner most bland, by Miss Gussie McLennan; the "fishpond" was controlled by Misses Lizzie Hodge, Aggie Ross, Nellie Tranche, and Jennie Morton, and it is needless to say a pretty good catch was the result; ice cream galore was served on the upper flat by Mrs. D. was served on the upper flat by Mrs. D. Currie, and Misses Dalton, Robinson, and Fox : Charlie McManus was the general

utility man in connection, and received blessings from the old and blushes from the young ladies whom he assisted.

A feature in the entertainment was an election contest for the position of the most election contest for the position of the most popular young lady, which was ultimately won by Miss Cooke, after a most exciting contest. Over \$100 were raised, chiefly through the exertions of Mrs. O'Loane, who was electioneering agent for the opposition, and kept the friends of Miss Cooke well to their work. A handsome Chinese teapot, the gift of Dr. McGauran, of New York, was presented to the successful competitor. Miss Cooke also received a handsome photograph of Gauran, of New York, was presented to the successful competitor. Miss Cooke also received a handsome photograph of the popular pastor of St. Peter's for her efforts in ticket selling.

Peter's, Rev. J. B. Watters.
On Monday the drawing of the prizes was proceeded with, Col. Ross, M. P. P., and Messrs, M. Hutchinson, C. R. Dunsford, and James. Doyle, kindly acting as scrutineers. Master Johnnie McIntosh, and Miss Mary McCormac did the draw

ing.
The following are the winning numbers.
768, 115, 2757, 860, 416, 2016, 1393,
3014, 1097, 148, 888, 344, 433, 1764,
I445, 1548, 409, 573, 1938, 1224, 1583, 1280, 2817.

Rev. Father Waters wishes to express hi most sincere thanks to those good and kind friends who so generously contributed to bring the undertaking to such a successful termination.

The total amount netted, after paying all expenses, is \$904.18.

Furniture.

Mr. Kilgour, of Dundas St, has now the largest stock of furniture ever seen in the largest stock of furniture ever seen in the city, comprising all articles from a fifty cent chair to the most elaborate parlor sets. Of the latter he has now twenty six magnificient sets on hand. If you want to fit up your house it grand style at a moderate outlay, we know of no other house in Canada which offers such extraordinary inducements. A walk through the establishment will be convincing proof that what we have stated is not overdrawn. The goods will be shown to all whether The goods will be shown to all whether

The goods will be shown to all whether they wish to purchase or not.

This gentleman also devotes special attention to undertaking. Those who had business with him in this line speak in the highes terms of his gentlemanly qualities, and also give him credit for charging exceedingly medicate rates. ceedingly moderate rates.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises.

Wm Scarrow, Dundas Street, East of Mechanic's Institute, is the leading dealer in this line in London. He is a practical man, knows his business thoroughly, and is always on hand to attend to his customers. As he manufactures on a large scale, farmers and others may depend on goods at first cost. He does not deal in that showy but inferior class of American goods shows but inferior class of American goods that are sent over here to be slaughtered at any price. People who have bought these lines have found out to their cost the lines have found out to the lines ha child, drove the others to the woods, shot one dead, cut the throat of the younger, and left it for dead. He then returned, robbyd the house and waylaid Mickler, de-level without remarking on the healthy of the first class, 2nd in instrumental music, 1st the save found out to their cost during the term.

St. Denis, Coleman, Hyatt, Dowling, Catalier, Stafford, and Leduc. We cannot conclude without remarking on the healthy of the first class, 2nd in instrumental music, 1st the save found out to their cost during the term.

St. Denis, Coleman, Hyatt, Dowling, Catalier, Stafford, and Leduc. We cannot conclude without remarking on the healthy of the cost of the save found out to their cost during the term.

St. Denis, Coleman, Hyatt, Dowling, Catalier, Stafford, and Leduc. We cannot conclude without remarking on the healthy of the cost of

COMMERCIAL

London Markets.
London, Ont., July 11.
GRAIN \$1.80 to 1.87 GRAIN \$1 80 to 1 85

100 lbs. 2 00 to 2 15

1 2 12 to 2 16

1 1 80 to 2 00

1 1 10 to 1 22

1 1 10 to 1 22

1 1 10 to 1 22

1 1 0 10 to 1 22

1 0 0 10 10 10

1 0 0 10 10 10

1 0 0 10 10 10

1 0 0 10 10 10

1 0 0 10 10 10 Rye... Buckwheat Clover Seed... Timothy Seed. Fall Wheat Flour AND FEED Fall Wheat Flour per cwt. Spring Flour Mixed Flour oatmeal, Fine oatmeal, Fine Granulated.

Eggs, retail...
basket.
Butter per lb.
crock
tubs.
Cheese blb.
Lard...
Maple Sugar. 0 8 to 0 9½ 0 12 to 0 15 0 18 to 0 18 MISCELLANEOUS.

London Stock Market. \$50 Agricultural, 50 Canadian Sav... xd.

Toronto Markets (Car Lots). WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 25 to \$1 21; No. 3, \$1 15 to \$1 18, Spring, No. 1, \$1 25 to \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 22 to \$1 25; No. 3, \$115 to \$1 18. BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 75 to \$2

\$1 25 to \$1 25; No. 2, \$1 22 to \$1 23; No. 3, \$1 10 to \$1 18.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 75 to \$0 06; No. 2, 65c to 88c; No. 3, extra, 60c to 69c; No. 3, 50c to 59c.

PEAS—No. 1, 75c to 00c; No. 2, 00c to 74c.

OATS—No. 1, 75c to 00c; No. 2, 75c.

CORN—60c to 00c.

FLOUR—Superior, \$0 00 to \$5 60; extra, \$0 00 to \$5 50; fancy, \$0 00 to \$5 50; strong bakers, \$5 00 to \$5 45; spring extra, \$0 00 to \$5 45; spring extra, \$0 00 to \$5 40; superfine, \$4 90 to \$0 00; fine, \$9 00 to \$4 40.

BRAN—\$0 00 to 00; fine, \$8 00 to \$4 40.

HOGS—\$0 to \$5 00; fine, \$75 to \$4 00; timo-thy, \$2 25 to \$2 50.

HOGS—\$0 to \$8 00.

BUTTER—New tubs, 60c to 60c; rolls, 10c to 13c.

ol3c. RYE--75c to 80c. WHEAT-Spring, \$1 15 to \$1 22; fall, \$1 15 to \$1 22. MEAL—Oatmeal, \$4 30 to \$4 50; cornmeal, \$3 00 to \$3 00. PORK—\$00 00 to \$20 00.

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ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R. The aim of this Institution, which is con ucted by the Fathers of the Resurrection is to prepare young men for the Theological Seminary and for the University. The cur-riculum, a thorough course of Mental Phil-osophy included, embraces FIVE years. Terms:—\$112.55 for the

Terms:—\$112.50 for; ten months.1 Mustc...... 10.60 " " Washing 12.00 " " Bed..... 6.00 " " Term Begins September For particulars address :-

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SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, JULY 19th, For the several works required in the erection of an

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of the City of London. THOS. H. TRACY, Civil Engineer. 25 New styles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 Fun Cards; 15 cents; 12 Princess Louise, guilt dec, 25 cts. National Card House Ingersoll, Ont.

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AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.

I. DANKS.

Water Commissioner's Office, London, July 7, 1881. 43-2w MONEY TO LOAN!

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PROPRIETOR, Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz.—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Opthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Deamess. Also, Diseases of the Heart.

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HEAD, THROAT & CHEST. We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the im-mediate cure of all these troublesome afflic-MEDICATEDINHALATIONS Head, Throat and Lung affections have be-came as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.

ame as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity.

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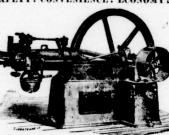
Mr. J. W. Ashbury has sold out his Drug Business to Dr. Mitchell, who will in future carry on the business under the above name. A full stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Per-fumery, Tollet Articles, Hair Brushes, Etc., on hand, and will be sold cheap. Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispens-ed with pure drugs only.

ffice:—Medical Hal'. 115 Dundas st. 2 Doors West of Horner & Somerville's City Grocery.

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the cheapest motor known. Over 3500 in use in Engiand and the United States.

DESCRIPTION:

The Engine consists mainly of a jacketted cylinder, with piston, slide valve and governor having a cut-off mechanism to regulate the supply of gas according to the varying load on the engine. The pressure utilized for the production of the power is generated into the cylinder, and at once availed of therein to propel the piston. This pressure is due to the combustion of a peculiar mixture of common coal gas and air, which is ignited by a flame carried from a burning gas jet outside into the cylinder by the motion of the slide. The principle of combustion in this Gas Engine is entirely new; a small part only of the charge is combustible, which, on ignition, serves to expand the remainder, thus avoiding shock, and effecting—when compared with other motors of this class—a vast economy. The "OTTO" GAS ENGINE is considered to possess the least number of working parts and the greatest simplicity of mechanism ever yet attained in a Gas Engine, or even in many Steam Engines. It runs with an extreme smoothness and regularity of speed hitherto unknown in Gas Engines.

Cost of Running as Compared with Steam, and as mount of Gas required.

The Gas Engine requiring no boiler, avoids all the expensive attendance or loss of time which the watening of water-level feed pumps and steam-pressure gauge demand in a Steam Engine. The gas flows in freely, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and no ashes; thereby, hardly any item of cost for attendance is to be considered—almost the total expense for running is for the gas alone. The quantity required in the "Otto" Engine, averages for the different sizes of engines, twenty-one and one-half cubic feet of gas per ind. H. P., per hour, glving at the varying gas prices of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1,000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$2 to 4 cents per hour. While running, however, the cut-of being in constant operation, the "Gas consumption is limited in proportion to the load on engle," thereby, in practice, in many cases only one-third or one-half of the above rate of consumption is reached. Engine costs nothing while standing, and is started and stopped without waste of fuel and time. The Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters having decided not to charge any additional insurance where these engines may be used, on account of their introduction, the saving effected in this item alone is not an unimportant one.

One of these Engines is now in the Catholic Record office, and we shall be happy to show one of these Engines is now in the Catholic Record office, and we shall be happy to show it to any one who desire to see it in opera-

VOL 3.

CLERICA WE have re a large st goods suitable fo

cal garments. We give in our ing department attention to this of the trade. N. WILSON

A Vision of Connaught in

BY CLABBICE MANGE Et moi, j'ai ete aussi en Arci I, too, have been a dreamer.— e painting by Poussin.

I walked entranced
Through a land of Mot
The sun, with wondrous exce
Shone down and glance
Over seas of corn
And lustrous gardens left and
Even in the clime
Of resplendent Spain,
Beams no such sun upon such
But it was the time,
'Twas in the reign,
Of Cahal Mor of the Wine-re Anon stood nigh
By my side a man
of princely aspect and port a
Him queried I.
"O, my Lord and Kh
What clime is this, and what
When he—"The clime
Is a clime to praise,
The clime is Erin's, the gree
And it is the time,
Thesebet the days,
of Cahal Mor of the Wine-ree

Then saw I thrones,
And circling fires,
And a Domerose near me, a
Whence flowed the toi
Of silver lyres,
And many volces in wreath
And their thrilling chi
Fell on mine ears
As the heavenly hymn of a
"It is now the time,
These be the years,
Of Cahai Mor of the Wine r

I sought the ball,
And, behold!...a.
From light to darkness, from
King, nobles, all,
Looked agnast and st
Had some great crime
Wrought this dread
This terror? None seemed!
T'was then the time,
We were in the days
Of Cahal Mor of the Winer.

I again walked forth;
But lo! the sky
Showed fleckt with blood,
Glared from the north
And there stood on
Amid his shorn beams, a S
It was by the stream
Of the castled Main
One Autumn eve, in the Te
That I dreamed this d
Of the lime and reig
Of Cahal Mor of the Winer
From Haverty's new edit
peems.

* Caenn, the Gaelic title for

CATHOLIC PI

Ir will hardly surpr ers to hear that Gu other rescalities, was Know Nothing. This been alluded to in the but a well-known Cath of Chicago, whose lib almost everythin, sen tion of Guiteau's essa; published anonymous Of course the poor of Rome comes in for an ecrable verse, detailing of a maiden fair to s convent to spite a gua

WE hear a great de about the blot of Morn it is a crying evil, wiped out. But it i voice is raised in prointolerance of the Hampshire, which I day a law upon its st claring that no Catho mitted to hold office "a republic where What a moc equal! Hemans' lines, conce

the Church of a prince

-Catholic Review.

"They have left unstained found, Freedom to worship Go -Catholic Columbian. PRUSSIA has a ne

Public Worship. He mer, who succeeded Falk two years ago, the home departmen Gossler, hitherto p German Parliamen Herr von Gossler, w should call in this ed old Tory, has won in the office he occu the great fairness with which he acted servatives and Catho Progressists alike. expected that, how this man may be good intentions car the superior will of and Iron under w Still, a good deal ma to relieve the mise the Catholics of Pru at present. One