# Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 2.

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MAKING all her old 31st July.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1880.

indeed. In reading of these things,

NO. 100

### GENTLEMEN,

See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES-the nicest patterns and most durable texture ever shown.

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Bunday, 12 — Seventeenth after Pentecost Feast of the Holy Name of Mary. Double Major.
 Monday, 13—8t. Elizabeth of Portugal, Widow.

Monday,13—St. Elizabeth of Portugal, Widow. Semi-Double.

Tuesday, 14—The Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Double Major.

Wednesday, 15—Quarter Tense. (Fast) Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Double.

Thursday, 16—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs. Double.

Friday, 17—Quarter Tense. (Fast) Stigmata of St. Francis. Double.

Saturday, 18—Quarter Tense. (Fast) St. Joseph a Cupertin, Confessor. Double.

The Harvest Prayer.

The harvest, indeed, is great; but the laborers few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He send forth laborers into His harvest.—St. Matthew, 9, 86—38. Come, reapers, come; the barvest fields are white. white,
Why tarry ye? too soon it will be night.
No man can labor then; come, reapers, come
And gather in the grain to our harvest home. Our fields are watered well with martyrs The goodly seed was sown; the tender bud Nurtured with care, the sun shines bright; Come, reapers, come, and work while it is light.

The harvest fields are white, why thus delay ' The grain is falling, dropping day by day, ' The laborers are few, the wages great, The seed was purchased at so dear a rate.

The night is coming on; that fearful night Of direful disbelief, and new-found light, Oh, hasten,then, for the sweet Saviour's sake. For souls, redeemed by Him, are now at stake.

Oh come, Oh come! our prayers ascend on high,
While threatening clouds are gathering in the sky;
The furious storm will burst ere long; and Woe to those souls who put their trust in

God of the harvest; on thy name we call, Who puts His trust in Thee shall never fall, Send forth Thy laborers ere the day-light To save the souls, oh Lord, which Thou hast

Send us a Xavier, full of holy zeal, A Peter Claver for the negro's weal, A Father Mathew or a Henry Young Whose names are houshold words on every tongue.

Send forth a band of reapers, tried and true Whose hearts are in the work they have to do Whose spirits faint not till their crown be

And they hear Thy welcome words" Well

### THE CATHOLIC PRESS

"A most infernal fraud and humbug"iswhat one of the New York chari- for approval of the present persecutable societies is called by one of its tion. We are glad to be assured by that the society thus characterized directs a great of its attention to the capture of Catholic children. It is the law for liberty of higher education," but that, while he maintains managed by a minister, who makes a good living for himself, anyway.—

"THE Lord save us from such lords!" was O'Connell's earnest previous sanction in all cases where ejaculation after some unpopular action of the peers in Parliament. The English people seem inclined to re-echo the sentiment in their agitation for the abolition of the Upper House. It looks very much as if these old fogies who represented no

POLICEMEN in Ireland have very exalted notions of their prerogatives. A thing very commonly done by them is to tear down or efface placards which convene what they, in their wisdom, consider to be improper gatherings. For instance, in Kildare, a poster giving notice of a land meeting was indignantly removed by a police-sergeant. He was offended by it, and that was enough to doom it. But he is to be prosecute! for his trouble, and we cannot say we are sorry, for he meddled with other people's property, and suppressed a perfectly legal announcement.—Liverpool Times.

In this age of unbelief and irreligion it is too often said that the age of miracles is passed, and that the

have known, the Bible, and the Bible alone, interpreted by each one's private judgment, is the coner-stone of the thing called Protestantism. But, alas! if there be "a failure to comprehend those passages which comprehend those passages which speak of "a most vital dogma of the Christian creed, among the learned —even among the teachers in Israel water instead of wine is very liberal -what will become of the less mentally gifted, and especially of those who cannot read at all? Do our separated brethren ever think of the separated brethren ever the separated brethren this? - Buffalo Union.

THE wickedness of divorce is no longer a luxury for the rich only; the establishment of the Divorce Court has brought the evil licence home to the million. In the past sented to them by the wondering legal year there have been no fewer evangelical. "Oh sir, I cannot tell what than 653 divorces or attempts at divorce. Such a list affords a gloomy picture of the state of English morals. The artisan and laboring classes contribute by far the greatest numcontribute by far the greatest number of suits of divorce, even when we take into account the numerical majority of marriages in the lower classes. In the upper classes matrimonial scandals are hushed up for the sake of appearances, or in order not to disturb marriage settlements. Moreover, in the upper circles of society there is far greater privacy of life for married couples, who are contribute by far the greatest numof life for married couples, who are not of necessity thrown so much together, and can more easily evade suspicion and detection than is the case in the lower ranks of life. The

tician, replies in the Times to the they would take all the rest of them (and Abbe Martin's strictures upon him- the Bible too) and use them." The corself and his co-religionists in France ex-officers. It goes without saying M. de Pressense not only that he was "opposed to the famous Article 7 of tion," but that, while he maintains the legality of the decrees, he has "persistently urged the necessity for fresh legislation on the whole subject, which should render it easy for corporations to obtain the necessary no serious peril to the State was involved." We are gratified also by the assurance that M. de Pressense has, in several reviews, "steadily opposed the attacks made upon Eberty of Catholics, whether in Germany or Switzerland." M. de Pressense deprecates, "as heartily as one but themselves will soon be relegated to private life and their place filled by an elective body. Feudalism is on its last legs in England, but is dying hard.—N. Y. Tablet. imply that the "corporations" would have to apply for sanction, and that the government would have the fixing of conditions and the decision of the question whether the existence of those corporations was or was not "a serious peril to the State," we do not see how such fresh legislation would alter the existing law as interpreted by the French Government —N. Y. Catholic Herald.

Conscientious Protestants are exercised in mind over the question of vice. So greatly has this question with a population of 215,000, of whom the use of sour or unfermented wine. troubled correspondent of the Tribune, "they still adhere to the old way of using termented wine, usually home-made. Probably the small

time or a limit to the omnipotence of the Most High. To say that "the age of miracles is gone by" is to say that "the arm of God is shortened and its power lessened." — N. Y. Catholic Herald.

In discussing, last Sunday, the subject of "Future Punishment," Rev. Dr. Strong, of the Rochester TheologicalSeminary, observed that—Much of the misconception of the doctrines of the eternal punishment is caused by a failure to comprehend the meaning of those passages which speak of it, owing in part to the figurative language employed.

And yet, as the good Doctor must, have known, the Bible, and the letter as well as the spirit of the tricks played before high Heaven, have known, the Bible, and the letter as well as the angels of the tricks played before high Heaven, have known, the Bible, and the letter as well as the angels were to be placed in the commission of the peace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive of the prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive of the prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive of the prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive of the prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive of the prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive of the prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive prace; and whether, in view of the foregoing circumstances, Mr. Forster is neive prac very well, and everybody who has ever been in Ireland and mixed with the people knows very well, that the facts referred to are facts. The matter will surely not be allowed to rest with such a government reply as this.—London Universe.

#### SECTARIANISM AT THE ONTARIO TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

A PROTEST AGAINST PRINCIPAL MACVIC-AR'S ADDRESS.

[To the Editor of the Canadian Post.] SIR,-I think it is time to call the attention of the teachers and people of Ontario to a practice becoming too common at the It is remarkable that, in spite of the reiterated statements that the people of Mexico are sunk in the depths of ignorance, they manage to read the Bible with so much fluency whenever it is presented to them by the wondering evangelical. "Oh sir, I cannot tell what a great boon you gave me in that book," cries a poor but honest Mexican in Zion's thought of "Since I began reading I feel to a practice becoming too common at the to a practice heroming too common at the too provide the teachers' association in the city of Toronto—that of seeking to create prejudice in the minds of the teachers against the Catholic religion. A few years ago one reverend doctor, also a principal of a college, b gins his address by expressing a wish that the Ontario teachers, then in convention, might be provided in the reity of Toronto—that of seeking to create prejudice in the minds of the teachers against the Catholic religion. A few years ago one reverend doctor, also a principal of a college, b gins his address by expressing a wish that the Ontario teachers, then in convention, might be provided in the city of Toronto—that of seeking to create prejudice in the minds of the teachers against the Catholic religion. A few years ago one reverend doctor, also a principal of a college, b gins his address by expressing a wish that the Ontario teachers, then in convention, might be provided in the city of Toronto—that of seeking to create prejudice in the minds of the teachers against the Catholic religion. A few years ago one reverend doctor, also a principal of a college, b gins his address by expressing a wish that the Ontario teachers, then in convention, might be provided in the city of Toronto—that of Seeking to create prejudice in the minds of the teachers against the Catholic religion. A few years ago one reverend doctor, also a principal of a college, b gins his address by expressing a wish that the Ontario teachers against the Catholic religion. A few years ago one reverend doctor, also a principal of a college, b gins his address by expressing a wish that the Ontari ing into such a depth of folly as that reached by the Vatican council. Another reached by the Vatican council. Another speaker tells his audience how worthless is the education givenin the convents of the continent of Europe. At the convention held in August last Mr. Goldwin Smith tells us of the ignorance and superstition of France. Each year some speaker has something to say prejudicial to the Catholic Church and of a nature to repel Catholic teachers from the association. But it was at the convention of August, 1879, that the most shameful and unjustifiable was at the convention of August, 1879, that the most shameful and unjustifiable assault was made by the Rev. D. H. I macvicar, L. L. D., S. L. P., principal of the Presbyterian college, Montreal. The discourse was "Moral culture an essential factor in public education." A report of it was published at the time in the Globe and Mail and in the Canada School Journal for Cotober, 1879.

In this discourse, addressed to the incorrance non-progressiveness, prolonged. "Soupers" are not confined to Ireland, and the sudden and miraculous conversions of which we read every week in the Protestant press must be taken with a grain of salt.—Brooklyn Review.

respondent does not state whether the Catholics of Vera Cruz have adopted 1872. The Romish Church of Louis MV. yet collects its tithes on the eastern St. Lawrence, and Joseph Cook significantly adds, as explaining this state of things—the intellectual stagnation for centuries—the Jesuit is active there." Dr. Macvicar himself then adds,—"Yes, and his system of education is one-sided, unsymmetrical and water trank in the last degree "I here." "Jerusalem, my Happy Home," or translated the English version of the "Veni Creator" into Spanish. These hymns were borrowed by evangelicals, although the evangelical seems to have forgotten the source from which they came. The coolsource from which they came. The cool-ness with which Protestants claim a monopoly of the Bible has become so colossal that half-educated and lazy people are inclined to believe that Luther dis-covered the Sacred Book. The spectacle of Protestantism pinning its faith to a Testament which it receives on the au-thority of the Catholic Church, shows and unnatural in the last degree." leave to say in reply: No, there is no truth in those assertions. Dr. Macvicar's lecture was on moral culture in the schools. The charge most frequently made by securalists in education against the schools in Lower Canada is that there is too much time spent in moral and religious culture. thority of the Catholic Church shows to say the least, some inconsistency, and the amiable manner with which the In my opinion the doctor will find himself alone with lus "distinguished friend" in evangelicals offer it to a Church that preevangelicals offer it to a Church that pre-served it through the centuries can only be characterized by the word "cheek." The very name of the Mexican City, from which the Evangelist correspondent writes in suggestive of associations which have become very shadowy among the evangelists who would "convert" Catholic attributing a want of moral culture to the schools of Lower Canada. Had he said these schools were somewhat behind ours in secular instruction and in material outfit and equipment no one here would have the found much fault with him, except, perhaps, the Mail newspaper, which man-tains that the schools in Lower Canada are Mexicans. Vera Cruz- this name is not one that would be adopted by people who know nothing of the Bible, since the culmination of the teaching of the Bible in no respect behind ours. However this may be, the Lowe rCanadians are more refined than we are. They have *Uurbanite* Française which we have not. This fact is Francaise which we have not. This fact is known and "seserted, openly and repeatedly, by all intelligent persons who have had the opportunity to mix with French society. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Campbell and Sir Francis Hineks will bear me out in what I say here. Are their schools not to be accredited with any share in the causes that produce such a distinction? The Lower Canadians are ignorant! Of the misfortune of Protestants that they cannot see beyond Protestantism. The glories of the past are not for them; they have no ancestry; they are so blinded by the littleness of the present, that they have never yet been able to comprehend that they owe the much-abused Bible itself to the Church. To offer a new and revised edition to Catholics is indeed carrying coals to Newcastle.—Brooklyn Review. Lower Canadians are ignorant! Of what? In what respect? In moral culture? Look at their criminal calendar; then look at ours. They are non-progressive! Is this a crime! I think it was in May last the Mail, in an editorial of great ability, referring to the then approaching assembly of French Canadians that the history of the world has no par-allel to that of the French Canadian race in America. How do the bishops and

priests of Lower Canada compare with the clergy of other lands? And the judges; are they less learned and less up-right than ours? Is their bar inferior?

In the House of Commons at Ottawa

No answer would have been much more creditable to the Chief Secretary for Ireland than the one he gave to Mr. Callan on Monday. The question was whether using wine in their communion ser- it is a fact that in the county of Tyrone, troubled the larger and more wealthy 120,000 are Catholics, among the 120 churches, that they have adopted magistrates of that county there is not a the use of sour or unfermented wine.
"In the smaller churches," writes a troubled correspondent of the Triwards of 51,000 are Catholics, there are 65 magistrates, of whom not one is a Catholic; whether complaints have not been freworld has long since entered on that of progress and practical experience. If the advocates of this theory would only for a moment consider the blasphemous consequences of what they think or assert, they would, if they believe in an Almighty, shudder at the andacity which would place a the advocates of this theory would the small the missionaries are as conscientious as the from the magistracy of those professing from the magistracy of those professing the man, the fine scholar, the cultured orator? In them? Non-progressive under Roman- would cost something, so the former the majority of the population, more especially in the province of Ulster; whether repeated representations, they are the teachers present at that the cultured orator? In them? Non-progressive under Roman- would cost something as the cacher or the political provincing the cacher or the serious spiritual exposure in them of inchurches are as conscientions as the form the magistracy of those professing the main, the fine scholar, the cultured orator? In them? Non-progressive under Roman. White are represented to be a the same of the public and private, have not been made to the Irish Executive, that there are represented to about the serious spiritual exposure in the cacher orator? In them? Non-progressive under Roman the mit when the same cache with the same faith as the majority of the population quently made of the persistent exclusion from the magistracy of those professing the same faith as the majority of the population, more especially in the province of the same faith as the majority of the population, more especially in the province of the population, more especially in the province of the population.

is in the cross and the resurrection.

church always to blame for the vices of a teachers may have felt inclined to express progressive under Komanism when she framed her present constitution and secured those liberties which formed the basis and groundwork of her past and present greatness? And finally, how about Scotland? Was she or was she not unprogressive under Romanism when the universities of St. Andrew Glascow and versities of St. Andrew, Glasgow and Aberdeen were established and founded and so richly endowed—afterwards handed over to Presbyterianism, fully equipped with all the educational advantages of the with all the educational advantages of the times. The Lower Canadians inherited nothing like this from their predecessors, the Indians. All they had to start with was a rude hatchet and a little powder. No; all this reasoning is faulty, illogical and altogether unworthy of a clergyman of the undoubted ability, high titles and distinguished position of the Rev. Dr. Macvicar. Some attribute the greatness of Scotland to catmeal porridge and the bible; others to schools; others to other causes.

But we are told "the church collects But we are told "the church collects tithes in the eastern St. Lawrence." What of it? Is that, too, a crime? Is it evidence of "unprogressiveness" or even of a want of moral culture! What church collected tithes in Ireland from a people to whom it gave nothing in return? This was a clear case of want of "moral culture" and even of common honesty. How is the Presbyterian church in Scotland supported? It is established, is i' not? Men are sometimes compelled by law to support it even when they do not believe in it, are they not? Is there not something wanting here—a little fair play? wanting here—a little fair play?

wanting here—a little fair play?

In Lower Canada tithes—not a tenth, but a twenty-sixth bushel of field produce is given by Catholies for the support of their own church. If any of them leave it they cease to pay thithes to it. There is no apparent wrong in this. He who has much gives much; he who has little gives little; he who has nothing gives nothing, but receives something from the priest out of the contributions of the rich. I trust the Ontario teachers will not dis-

case in the lower ranks of life. The greater the liberty of divorce the looser is the marriage tie.—London Universe.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Evangelist writes, in a charitable frame of mind: "One of our evangelical hymns has been adopted and is, sung in the Roman Catholic Church in Vera Cruz has been adopted and is, sung in the Roman Catholic Church in Vera Cruz has been adopted and is, sung in the Roman Catholic Church in Vera Cruz has been adopted and is, sung in the Roman Catholic Church in Vera Cruz has been adopted and is, sung in the Roman Catholic Church in Vera Cruz has been adopted and is, sung in the Roman Catholic Church in Vera Cruz has been adopted and is, sung in the words of the distinguished Joseph Cook, "that on the fertile banks of the lower St. Lawrence we have now. I rejoice at it, and heartily wish tician, replies in the Times to the they would take all the rest of them (and the Canada School Journal for October, 1879.

In this discourse, addressed to the teachers of the unsectarian schools of Ontario, the learned and reverend Dr. Maevicar says, in the words of the distinguished Joseph Cook, "that on the fertile banks of the lower St. Lawrence we have now. I rejoice at it, and heartily wish tician, replies in the Times to the prolonged childhood under Romanism—ignorant, industrious, social but non-progressive. Lower Canada is a part of France unreformed by the revolution of 1872. The Romish Church of Louis XIV. tion, direct or indirect, with the public schools or the public school system of the province. Their name is not apparent even in the pages of the official school reports of the country. Why then attribute to the activity of the Jesuit all the imagined "unprogressiveness" of the Lower Canadians? It is true their one college at Montreal, frequented chiefly by United States students, is like any other Jesuit's college, famous for training up and turning out first-class men, able to take and hold their ground in any station in life against all competitors. This is all.

Now, as to the tithes collected on the eastern St. Lawrence, the "activity of the Jesuit" has had nothing to do with that system of church supporting. Neither on the eastern St. Lawrence nor anywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the sea, at any time since the first incorporation—the initial moment of this organization, on the 15th day of August, 1534, in the chapel of the Holy Martyrs at Montmatre, down to the pres ent time, have the Jesuits ever received tithes or anything that can be called tithes from any individual, parish, mission or community. The assertion to the contrary

is wholly untrue
I must conclude. I charge the Rev. D. H. Maevicar, L. L. D., S. L. P., principal Presbyterian college, Montreal, with hav-ing made before the Ontario teacher's association, in the city of Toronto, in August, 1879, false accusations against the Catholic religion, her ministers and adherents in Lower Canada. I charge that those false accusations were of a nature to prejudice the minds of the teachers of the public schools of Ontario, which schools are declared and officially represented in the annual school reports, to be perfectly unsectarian and undenominational, and in which schools more than two-thirds of the at Queber, gave, not assertions, but the Catholic children of Ontario are receiving facts and figures to show and to prove their instruction; and which schools are their instruction; and which schools are supported by public funds and by a rate on the properity of Roman Catholics as well as on that of their Portestant fellow-

I charge the president of the Ontario teacher's association with a neglect of duty on that occasion in not calling to order the Rev. Dr. Macvicar for his baseless and indecorous accusations against the Cath-

teachers may have felt inclined to express
their dissent, but were perhaps restrained
by their respect for the learned and venerab e ecclesiastic.

And, finally, I charge the press, and
particularly the Canada School Journal,
with an oversight and forgetfulness of our
rights of equality with our fellow-citizens
in opening their solumns to receive and rights of equality with our fellow-citizens in opening their columns to receive and scatter broadcast over the land the foul seed of bigotry and of vile transatlantic ignorance, prejudice and superstition.

I am a Canadian by birth and I am proud of it. I am a Roman Catholic by faith and conviction and glory in it. Both as a Canadian and Roman Catholic I claim for myself the givil rights of this

claim for myself the civil rights of this country common to all its citizens, and perfect freedom of worship. I claim this also for every Roman Catholic child and man in school and out of school in Canada. man in school and out of school in Canada. There can be no liberty of any kind without religious liberty. To have this liberty in the country we must have it in the schools, and to have it in the schools we must have it in the teachers, for the teacher makes the school. Are the public schools in Ontario unsectarian? We are told they are. Then at the conventions of the teachers of those schools let no man dare to stand up and single out the Roman Church or any other church for special dare to stand up and single out the Roman Church or any other church for special attack and attempt to make it odious in the sight of the teachers or the public. We will not submit to any such outrage. We will look on all that is said to the unsectarian character of the public schools as a sham and a traud, and to the Catholic adelusion and a snare, and we will call on Catholic parents everywhere to withdraw their chil aren from under influences and inspirations such as those I am here combatting and place them where the pearl of their faith—that which is dearest to them in life—may be known and respected. pected.

I intended to have brought this matter before the last convention, but it was almost over before I knew it was in session. I now leave it in the hands of the intelligent teachers of the public schools of Ontario. I know their verdict will be in my favor as will also be that of every man of common sense in the country.

M. Stafford, Priest.

Lindsay, Sept. 6, 1880.

#### AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

DEFEAT OF AYOOB KHAN.

London, September 3.—An official despatch from Quetth to-day says that General Roberts attacked and dispersed Ayoob Khan's force and captured twenty-seven guns. The Cabulees have retreated up the Argandab Valley. The battle was fiercely contested. Ayoob Khan occupied a strong position on the broken hills near the Argandab river, a few miles from Candahar, where he entrenched himself on raising the seize of Candahar. His force. raising the seige of Candahar. His force, somewhat weakened by desertion, was estimated at 23,000 men, though it was likely somewhat less. Gen. Robert's force available for the attack numbered about 14,000 men. Owing to the strength of Ayoob's position, and the number of his guns, which his artillerymen handled so ably in the battle with Gen. Burrows, it is thought the British loss in the late engagement must have been heavy.

At the time the above news left Canda

har Avoob was in full retreat. A dispatch from Quettah to the war office states that Gen. Roberts has encamped his infantry on the plain west of Candahar and his cavaly under the south wall. Gen. Phayre is said to be within twenty miles

of the city. Musa Khan is reported to be in Ayoob's camp.
London, September 3.—Col. St. John reports that Ayoob Khan's forces consist of 4,000 regulars, four regiments of Ghazis, whereof one-third have firearms, 2,000 cayalry, and twenty-eight guns. cavalry, and twenty-eight guns.

### SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Convent schools are the best for the education of girls. Their superiority over all competitors is acknowledged by competent judges everywhere. It was only the other day that Sir James Langden, Governor of the Isle of Ceylon, visited the establishment there of the Sisters of the Holy Family. "I cannot help recognizing," he said, "that everywhere Catholicare animated by the same spirit and the Convent schools are the best for the ing," he said, "that everywhere Cathones are animated by the same spirit, and that the education given in their schools is the best possible, as nothing is more pernicious than education deprived of that moral direction which only can assure to the

young future happiness."

A graduate of an academy conducted by Sisters can always be designated from among a bevy of young women educated elsewhere. There is a simplicity about her manners, a modesty in her demeanor, a quiet dignity that commands respect, and a gentle equanimity that is a guarantee of goodness, of clear principles and of solid attainment.

A Boston Congregational paper, in a late issue, contained a letter from a correspondent on the education of girls, in which was embodied a pathetic note from a mother deploring the state of mind of her daughter, who has fallen into a habit of doubting, and become in some measure a sceptic. The dearest friends of the of doubting, and become in some measure a sceptic. The dearest friends of the young lady are in the same boat. The correspondent, as we learn from Zion's Herald, attributes their agnosticism to "the morally unguarded condition" of the popular colleges for females in charge of public and sectarian teachers, and to "the serious spiritual exposure in them of inadequately defended young woman." These are strong words, but they are needed to describe the situation.

Protestant parents could not entrust

#### The Young Sailor's Confession.

BY L. V. L. Two little sailor lads of France In bravest war ships ride, And mimic battles on the wave With all a sea-boy's pride.

Thrice fied the spring, thrice summer passed Thrice winter lashed the main, And Claude, with sickness stricken down, Lay wearled out with pain.

There lay he on his springing bed, And, steepless, oft would pray, Or murmur in his fever-dreams Or murmur in his fever-dr. Of dear friends far away.

Sudden he cried : "Come, Ernest, come ! We have been comrades t But, ah, there is a fatal bar That severs me from you.

"We never knelt together! Would That you believed as I! And, oh! that I a priest could see To speak to ere I die! "But since this may not be, I would Confess my sins to thee; And when the vessel touches home, Confess my sins for me.

"And when in heaven, I will ask Four Lady for a sign That shall be, for my friend on earth, A proof of Truth Divine."

The little sailor sickened still;
No human help could save;
And while old seamen wept aloud,
They plunged him in the wave.

The seasons flew—the ship is home-RAnd straight the streets to range, Did Ernest hie to seek a priest And bear his message strange.

He said, while sobbing broke the words, " "My comrade died at sea, And, ere his end, he bade me take This message unto thee.

But now in vain I think of it, I would his faults recall: I would his faults recall; He bade me tell his sins to thee, But they have vanished all."

"Come back, my child," the old man said,
"Your heart is racked with pain;
And when your memory returns,
Come back to me again."

The boy in wonder issued forth, But scarce the threshold passed The secrets trusted by his friend Flashed back on him at last.

He hastened once again to give
The message that he bore;
The aged priest, amazed, beheld
A scene unthought before.

The sailor paused, and fain would think To speak his burdened mind; He strove to gather words, but still No utterance could find. "He bade me tell thee that "—Once more His mind was blank; and mute The little fellow, trembling, stood Amazed irresolute.

He flung himself upon the ground;
"O Father! 'tis the sign
That Claude had promised, ere he died,
To give of Truth Divine.

"Let me my own past faults confess— The sins of bygone years!" The good old priest embraced the boy, And smiles were blent with tears.

TOO STRANGE

#### NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

She was gone. Gone whither? gone with whom? -- a young savage for her guide. Had she been mad, to part with her thus? Her heart almost ceased to beat. She stretched herself on the ground near the open-ing through which the child had passed, and gazed on the meadow illumined by the plunged into the thickets which led to the river. She turned round and hid her face in the heap of dried leaves on which the child's head had rested a moment before, to stifle the least sound from pass ing her lips, to still, by a strong effort, the agony which was convulsing her

It was almost a relief when they came to fetch her away from the hut. great search was made for Mina. oman who was set to guard the captives said a few words to the messengers, which apparently accounted for her absence. She made a show of zeal, however, by showering reproaches on Madame d'Auban, and dragging her roughly to the door of the hut. To the mother's heart ill-usage was welcome; the sight of the stakes to which women and children were being bound, the cruelty of the Indians, their savage glee, a strange sort of consolation. Had her own life been saved, the thought that she had sent her child unguarded, by her Indian playmate, into the wilderness, would have maddened her. Now that she was herself about to die, she felt she could commit her without reserv to God's protection; now she could mur mur with intense gratitude, "She is gone, she is gone;" and her mental vision fixed itself with an intensity which was almost like sight on the thought of the crucifix on the breast of her young guide. Through the long hours of that terrible night, the Christian heroine bore her lofty part, and during the next dreadful day, and when the shades of evening fell, and again through the night, which was to be the last to so many human beings doomed to perish at sunrise—in the full light of the glorious, majestic sun,—the noblest of God's inanimate works, the object of idolatrous worship to the heathen murderers gathered around them, the murderers gamered around men, si-silent witness of men's crimes. She for-got herself; she forgot her absent hus-band and her fugitive child, in the intense, all-absorbing desire to prepare for death and judgment her companions in adversity; she found strength to raise her voice and speak of he pe to the perishing, of pardon to the guilty. She repeated aloud the acts of faith, of love, and of contrition; she said Mary was praying and Jesus waiting; that one word, one sigh, one upward lance was enough to win heaven in that hour; and as the Indians danced, as was their wont, around their victims, and made the air resound with their songs of savage voice still arose above cordant cries, her prayers filled up every pause in their dreadful merriment, and grace was given her to do an angel's work in the midst of those breaking hearts and

those infuriated men.

The remaining hours of life were waning The prisoners were to die at sun-and the first faint light of morning was beginning to dawn in the sky. Many of the maines set to guard the prisoners,

who were, however, tightly bound to their respective stakes, had fallen asleep, having largely indulged throughout the night in the "fiery essence," as they called brandy, which they had brought away in large quantities from the French fort. Madame d'Auban was still speaking, in a feeble, exhausted manner, to poor Madame Lenoir, whose cries of depair had subsided into weary groans, when she heard a voice "take this child, and stay with her in this spot. If we succeed we will send for you from yonder city, to sing with us the song of victory; but if the night comes and tidings reach you, then say 'My white black robe of the nearest mission, or to the weary groans, when she heard a voice to the land of the hereafter." whose cries of depair had subsided into weary groans, when she heard a voice close behind her, and turning around, as much as the ropes with which she was bound allowed, she saw Osseo, with a knife in his hand, standing half concealed from sight.

"Daughter of the white man," he whispered, "where is Mina? I will cut these ropes and show thee how to escape while these men sleep, if thou wilt tell me where I can find her."

will bless thee, my brother, and show thee to the land of the hereafter."

"I will not leave you, father, "Mina of it was a runaway slave from the chief's palace, and force her back to the town. Most likely he would have succeeded, for his strength was superior to that of an old man and child, had not Ontara, who was a soearching for Mina in every direction, arrived on the spot at that very moment and taken part with the fugitives. Osseo the little girl in his arms. Like an arrow

these ropes and show thee how to escape while these men sleep, if thou wilt tell me where I can find her."

"The Great Spirit alone knows where she is now," answered Madame d'Auban, shuddering at the expression of Osseo's

face. "Do not talk to me of the Great "Do not talk to me of the Great Spirit, or of your detested prayer. I want Mina; and I have in my bosom a fetish which will kelp me to find her, if thou dost refuse to tell me where she is, and thou are going to die." He added in a mocking tone, "The fire is even now being kindled which will shrivel try white limbs, as the flame burns up the wood of the forest. Tell me where Mina is, and I

Madame d'Auban feebly shock her head; her strength was quite exhausted.
"I will search for her all over the land," the young savage cried, brandishing a tomahawk; "and if thou hast sent her across the great salt lake, I can row a swifter boat than man has ever yet made." The mother closed her eyes and heard

The mother closed ner eyes and head the sound of his retreating steps; and then for a while the silence was unbroken, save by the groans of the prisoners and the heavy snoring of their drunken foes. The next time she opened her eyes the

sun was illuminating the mountain tops."
"Glorious orb of day! harbinger of
death," she murmured. "Blessed be thy death," she murmured. "Blessed be thy light shining on our painful way to heaven! Blessed by thy rays warming our limbs, as the love of Jesus warms our hearts! Darkness is still brooding over the plains, but the heights are even now resplendent with light; the shadows of death at hand, the glory of heaven shining death at hand, the glory of neaven shining beyond them. O my God! Thou dost, indeed, send thy message before Thee! My beloved ones, farewell!"

Her head fell on her breast; she neither moved nor spoke, but silently prepared for death. Hark! what was the sound that fell over her sending the sound.

that fell upon her ear, like the splash of rain-drops on the leaves of the forest, like the footfall of watchers near a dying man's Can a band of armed men treads lightly? Can a troop of warriors steal along with so noiseless a progress? Yes, for they are of the swift, light-footed tribe of the Choktaws. They are the deep divers, the wily hunters of the Western Prairies. They attack the wild beast in his den, and surprise the alligator in his sleep by the river-side. And they have listened by the river-side. And they have instened to the white man's appeal. In their own tongue they have heard him tell his dreadful tale. There has been a long hereditary feud between them and the children of the Sun, and their hatred of the Natches has kindled into a flame, on hearing of the murder of the black-robe; for the Pere Souel had been amongst them and spoken of "the prayer of the Christians," and they had answered, "It is and gazed on the meadow filumined by the brilliant moonlight. Distinctly she discremed Mina's figure, bounding over the dewy grass with the swiftness of a young antelope, and keeping pace with the lndian, who had joined her. The two forms on which her strained eyes were formed the dance of war, and pledged forms on which her strained eyes were formed the dance of war, and pledged themselves to the rescue of the white carning disappeared from her sight. They man's wives and children. From the villuges and the solitary wigwams, from the hills and from the plains, they emerged and joined the white leader, and crossed the great river by the light of the crescent moon. At the day dawn in the east they drew near the City of the Sun. In silence they advance. If they speak it is under their breath. D'Auban marches at the head of the red warriors, the only stranger amongst them—the only one for whom more than a life or than fame is at stake He feels in himself the strength to struggle with a thousand foes, and yet the stirring of a leaf makes his heart beat like a It was such a suspense-such an agonizing uncertainty! His eyes strive to pierce the dewy mist which hides from him the distant view. They grow dim with straining, those burning, tearless eyes, and the tangled boughs and the feathery branches of the forest take odd, fantastic shares, which mock his yearning sight. In the dim vista of an opening the wood he fancies that he sees two figures advance. No; one is advancing and the other recedes, and after a while disappears. But that something white which approaches, what is it? Is the mist thickening, or his sight failing? He can discern nothing. But a voice, a cry, reaches his ear. "Father! Oh, father!" He rushes forward, and Mina is in his arms.

> "Your mother? Where is your "She sent me away; I crept out of the

The band of warriors gathers around

them.

hut. Make haste; make haste!"

"Is she safe? Is she well? How have

they treated you?"
"Well, till last night. Make haste, father; make hast! The sachems were very angry when my mother sent me away

D'Auban took up his little daughter in his arms as if she had weighed but a feather, and strode forward. He could have carried three times her weight and not have felt it, so intensly strained was his nervous system. But suddenly halting, he turned to the Indians and said—
"My brothers, the Great Spirit has sent this child to meet us. The Great Spirit is with us, and will bless my Indian brothers

for the deed they do this day." A whisper went through the warrior's

"The white maiden," they said, "was come from the Great Spirit to lea! them to the City of the Sun;" and onward they pressed through the tangled thickets, grasping their weapons like the hunter who discerns the footsteps of his prey. The wood is passed at last, and the open plains lie stretched before them.

They see the white wigwams of the Natches' city amongst the oleander and acacia groves. Another hour's march and they will have reached it. D'Auban calls one of the Indians.

will bless thee, my brother, and show thee to the land of the hereafter."

"I will not leave you, father," Mina

He had spoken as if in anger, and the child flung herself on the ground in a paroxysm of grief. He did not trust himself to look back. He went on, for every minute was a matter of life and death; and the fair-haired child remained laying on the greenswird motionless as a marble image, pale as a broken lily, refusing to be comforted by the Indian who tried in vain to direct her thoughts to other objects than the onward march of that little band towards the city where the lives of both her parents were hanging on a thread.

parents were hanging on a thread.

The hour had arrived when the sachems The hour had arrived when the sacnems were to assemble in the square to witness the execution of the European captives. The gong which was to summon them was to have sounded when the sun rose, but the sleeping guards awoke from their drunken slumbers to witness a far different scene. Weapons were brandished in their eyes and over their heads. Flames were bursting forth from various buildings in the town. The wigwams were set on fire the town. The wigwams were set on fire in every direction, and d'Auban warriors had encircled the squere, whilst he rushed to the stakes and cut the cords which

bound the prisoners.

A cry of rage and terror arose from the affrighted city. The whilom triumphant Natches now rent the air with their howls of fury. They rushed about in wild howis of tury. They rushed about in what confusion, some to oppose their enemies, the number of which they could not discern, so utter had been the surprise, so swift and stealthy their approach,—some to extinguish the flames which were extending over the villiage, and threatening the chief's palace.

D'Auban had caught his wife in his

arms just as she was sinking to the ground.
"Mina?" she had just strength to murmur.
"She is safe," he answered. "Bear up "She is safe," he answered. "Bear up for a while, my beloved one. The lives of all these helpless ones depend on the event of this hour." Then assuming the direction of the assailing force, he assigned to a hundred men the task of conveying the women and children to the shore, where beats had been previously sent to await them. He disprached a man to the sant them. He dispatched a man to the spot where he had left his child under the care of her Indian protector, with orders to proceed at once to the river side. With his remaining force he kept the enemy engaged, and dreadful was the fierce en counter between the two tribes. Many a Natches fell under the blows of the more warlike Choktaws; but the struggle was an unequal one, and if prolonged must have turned to the advantage of the Children of the Sun, who began to recover from their surprise and hurried from every side to join the conflict. D'Auban's supe-rior military skill enabled him to conduct the retreat of his band, and to cope sucone of the neighbouring neights could discern no sign of their approach, and he determined on effecting if possible the rescue of the captives without attempting to mantain their position in the Natches' city, mantain their position in the Natches' city, which they had, as it were, taken by storm. The Choktaw Indians, like the Parthians of old, discharged their arrows at their enemies as they retreated, and d'Auban with the musket which had already done him such good service kept them also at bav. At the sight of the murderous weapon the pursuers fell back. Their missiles made havoc the while amongst the resuing party, and many a Choktaw warrior remained stark and cold on the green slopes between the City of the Sun and the Father of Waters. At last the shore was reached, and whilst the gallant band under d'Auban's command faced the foe, the women and children were embarked in the boat and barges manned with rowers of the friendly tribe. Madame

l'Anban's face turned as pale as ashes, for Mina was nowhere to be seen. Boat after boat was filled with women and children, and shot down the stream, impelled by the rowers and aided by the current. But one remained. D'Auban fought on: but sake of that one missing child? Himself he felt his strength given way, his arm waxing weak, his head growing dizzy. At that moment the sky was lighted up by a lurid glare. The Natches looked back towards their homes, and saw the flames burst out afresh from every grove and every temple of the City of th cry arose to their lips; abandoning in tumultuous haste the pursuit, they re-traced their steps, and rushed wildly back towards the burning town. At that moment also, staggering under a burden that was no longer a light one for the dying man who was bearing it, Pearl Feather, the swiftest runner of his tribe, fell breathless at d'Auban's feet. Mina was in her father's arms, and the Indian gasped out in feeble accents, "The bird of orey sought to carry away the dove, and his fetish has great power. But the Great Spirit of the Christian prayer was more powerful still. He gave me strength to

bring her to thee, my white brother, and now depart and leave me to die." Then d'Auban saw the arrow which was lodged in his breast, and guessed it was a poisoncus one. For one moment he knelt by the true friend who had saved his child; and when the brave spirit passed away, the prayers and the blessing which followed it beyond this mortal scene were

speechless intensity.

The friendly Indians for the most part swam across the river and dispersed in the woods, bearing away with them as much

her dead deliverer, and a few of their companions in the late combat, descended the river with all the swiftness possible under the circumstances. It was a wonderful escape the captives had had, and Mina's, perhaps, the most wonderful of all. Osseo had met her and her protector on the way to the river, and sought to detain the white maiden, who, he said, was a runaway slave from the chief's shall begin after the final resurrection, under the reign of Christ.

which gave the Indian time to by with the little girl in his arms. Like an arrow from a bow, swiftly and straightly he crossed the plain, through the feathery grasses and waving fields of green maize. Already were the armed men on the river side and their boats there in sight, when a shaft, a poisoned one too, came whizzing through the air and struck him as he ran. through the air and struck him as he ran. No cry escaped his lips; he scarcely slack-ened his pace; but the child he was carrying felt he was wounded, and that his steps were faltering. She shut her eyes in anguish and called to him to stop, but he heeded her not; his lips faintly murmured a chant which was the death song of his sitha hus words he set to it were those tribe, but the words he set to it were those of the Christian prayer. His blood covered the greensward up to the margin of the stream. He died silently at the feet of the friend whose child he had saved. No wonder that burning tears of gratitude and of sorrow fell on that lifeless form of

the Indian, as he lay stiff and cold at the bottom of the boat which bore away the captives to safety and to freedom. Three days afterwards sheltering walls enclosed the weary fugitives, and the call of French sentries, as they paced around the fort which had received them, sounded like music in their ears. D'Auban sat between his wife and child, looking at them between his wife and child, looking at them
with a tenderness too deep for words.
He was beginning to feel the effects of the
intense fatigue and excitement he had
gone through. His weary limbs and overgone through. His weary limbs and over-wrought mind was sinking with exhaus-tion. He was become gray-haired, and looked ten years older than when he had left St. Agathe. His wife recovered more quickly. At her age there is still an elasticity of spirits, which surmounts more speedily the effects of suffering than at a

When Mina went to bed that evening she hid her face in the pillow, but her parents heard her sobbing as if her heart

more advanced period of life; and though she had bore much anguish, she had not

had, like him, to act under its intolerable

would break. "What ails you, my child?" her mother tenderly inquired, whilst her father anxi-

ously bent over her.

"I shall never see my brother again," cried the weeping child. "He has saved my life, and I love him better than anyone in the world, except you both. heard one of the soldiers say that the French was marching to the Natches' city, and would kill all its inhabitants. O and would kill all its inhabitants.

and would kill all its limitations. Of father they will kill my brother, who saved your life and mine!"

D'Auban was much affected at this thought, and at his daughter's wellfounded fears. He assured her that as cessfully with their far more numerous pursuers. He had sent a messenger to Fort Rosahe, and had hoped that a French force might have been dispatched from the force might have been dispatched from t French troops to save the life of the young chief Ontara, and to treat him with

ndness.
"Let us go on at once then," cried Mina,

It was some days, however, before d'Auban recovered sufficiently to leave Baton Rouge; but he sent a letter to M. Perrier by one of the soldiers of the fort. felt great misgivings about the young Indian's fate, though he tried to calm Mina's fears to divert her mind from the subject. If he had grown old in the space of a few days, her little girl had become almost a woman in thought and feeling during the same lapse of time. She did not play any more. Her mind was inces-santly going over the past, or forming plans for the future, with an intense imaginative power which hastened in some respects the devolepment of her character The scenes she had gone through; the memories they had left behind them; the sight of her father's enfeebled frame, and of the anxious looks her mother bent upor him; the uncertainty in which Ontara' fate was involved,—had a depressing effect on her affectionate and highly sensitive How long would they remain by his side? How long were they to wait? How long would they shed their blood for the sake of that one wisdow and for the sake of that one wisdow at the sake of that one wisdow at the sake of the care and conflicting feeling. cares and conflicting feelings for one young and so naturally thoughtful. her spirits did not revive after their arrival at New Orleans, her parents resolved to place her for a while at the school of the Ursuline Convent, in the hope that regular habits of study and the society of girls of her own age would dissipate the depressing effects of the scenes she had witnessed. The results of this experiment were not at first very successful.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST AS-SERTED BY MOHAMMED.

ment an enlightened book, the light and guide of mankind, and goes even so far as to assert that he himself confirmed the Gospel. Although Mohammed denies the divinity of Christ, he is constrained by the force of evidence given in Holy Writ, and his respect for the divine authority thereof, to acknowledge Christ as the greatest among all the prophets who had appeared before his time. He declares that Christ of those which are not spoken in words, but rise straight from the heart with ture, but owed His existence to supernatural means; that He had never been touched by sin, and that even the Mother of Christ was a stranger to any kind of sin. no avail. swam across the river and dispersed in the woods, bearing away with them as much as they could carry of the treasures stolen from the city during their brief invasion of its precincts. The barge which held the word out of Himself, His name four months Peter summoned the Cardi-"My brother Pear! Feather," he says d'Auban, his wife and child, the corpse of I will be Christ Jesus, Son of Mary predes I nals to his presence, and solemnly resigned

tined in this world, and in all time to tined in this world, and in all time to come, and always nearest to God. And Mary answered: My Lord, how shall this be? And the Angel said: God creates what He will, and as He says so shall it be." Numerous are the miracles the Koran ascribes to Jesus. It relates the return of Christ, in which He shall be universally acknowledged. Every earthly prince and king shall resign their power into His hands. Antichrist shall be vanquished by Him, and a blissful life of the faithful shall begin after the final resurrection, un-

#### THE SACRED HEART.

"Love is the fulfilment of the law." Yes, religion is all love. Its beginning is love, its law is love, its end is love, as the heart is its symbol and its organ. Christianity is the religion of the heart, it is above all the religion of the Heart of Jesus, and in the Heart of Jesus it finds its

erfection and its plentitude. Religion is an intimate relation between dod and man, founded on Creation, manifesting itself by gratitude and adoration, and consummating itself in love. The act in which it finds its truest and complete

expression is oblation or sacrifice.

Hence it is that man, instinctively religious, has brought to the altar of God, in succession, all that he found in the world; the precious metals, earth, water, fire, plants, animals, everything in nature. Even man himself has been placed on the Even man insert has been placed on the altar and sacrificed to God, or else, rising to the idea of a purer and more spiritual worship, man, instead of immolating hu-man life, presented to God the bread and wine which are the nourishment of that

wine which are the nourishment of that life and its symbol, or he offered from his heart the true adoration of love. Thus, to bring all nature to the heart of man, and there to offer it, with the heart of man, to the Heart of God, is the highest

natural religion.

But how poor is such an offering, how imperfect and truly unworthy of God such a religion! God can be satisfied with nothing less than God, and the only offer-

ing worthy of Him is Himself.

Nevertheless, if God alone offers himself to God, as does the Word eternally in the bosom of the Father, religion will remain incomplete, there will always be an infinite distance between the perfect religion accomplished in the bosom of the Trinity and that of which man is the priest in the midst of Creation, and it seems as if such a shadow of religion would not be acceptable to God, and that the offerings

earth would be valueless in His eye.

But God ordained a perfect offering and an admirable sacrifice. He brought His Heart close to the heart of man, and melting them into one Heart, united it in all the worship, all the love of His Son, and also the worship, the adoration, and love of all nature assembled in the heart of man. He made religion one love, one sacrifice, one symbol, one perfect offering, in which He delights, and which, in a

ingle act, combines all possible worship.
Oh Heart of Jesus! living symbol and true realization of perfect religion, I adore Thee, and offer Thee at the same time; I offer Thee, and in thee, with Thee and by Thee, I offer to God the eternal homage of the Divine Word and the noblest created

Oh Jesus! in Whom heaven and earth meet to offer themselves worthily to God, receive me, be Thou also my centre, my

religion, and my life.

Heart of the eternal Word! in Thee crea tion and the heart of man are suspended to the heart of God, in Thee religion and love are perfected; I desire to offer Thee continually to God. Thou art my religion, my oblation, my sacrifice, in Thee I place my heart, to unite it with Thine to Let us si the Heart of God, and to immolate it in the accomplishment of the same sacrifice

### A BOY AGAIN.

and the perfeccion of the same love.

Sometimes an old man becomes a bov again, though too smart to drop into his second childhood. An illustration of this pleasant tendency was given, not many months since, by an old man with several

He was in the habit of prowling around the office of the insurance company in which he was a Director. One morning as he was thus investigating, he happened to come across the dinner-pail of the office-boy. His curiosity led him to take off the cover. A slice of home-made bread, two doughnuts and a piece of apple-pie tempted the millionaire's appetite. He became a boy again, and the dinner-pail seemed the had carried sixty years ago.

Just then the office-boy came in and surprised the old man eating the pie—he had finished the bread and doughnuts.
"That's my dinner you're eating!" ex

claimed the boy, indignantly. "Yes, sonny, I suspect it may be; but it's a first-rate one, for all that. I've not aten so good a one for sixty years."
"There," he added, as he finished the

"take that and go out and buy yourself a dinner, but you won't get as goo one," and he handed the boy a \$5 bill. Four days after, the old man kept re-ferring to the first-class dinner he had eaten from the boy's pail.

### ST. PETER CELESTINE.

As a child, Peter had visions of Our Blessed Lady and of the angels and saints. They encouraged him in his prayer, and chided him when he fell into any fault. Monammed, in his Koran, exhorts his followers, in order to become worthy of divine grace, not only to acknowledge the Old, but also the New Testament, as books of divine revelation. He calls the Testament of the Core of th would one day be a saint. He made great progress in study, and at the age of twenty left his home in Apulia to live in a mountain solitude; here he passed three years assaulted by the evil spirit and beset with temptations, but consoled by angels' visits After this, his seclusion was invaded by disciples, who refused to be sent away, and the rule of life which he gave them form-ed the foundation of the Celestine Order. Angels assisted in the church which Peter built: unseen bells rang peals of surpassing sweetness, and heavenly music filled the sanctuary, when he offered the Holy Sacrifice. Suddenly he found himself torn from his beloved solitude by his election to the Papal Throne. Resistance was of He was consecrated at Aquila

his trust; so strange an act was regarded with suspicion; he was therefore placed in confinement, and thus, alone with God, he joyfully awaited his death, which took place A. D. 1296.

#### CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

The nomination of Hancock at Cincin-The nomination of Hancock at Cincinnati has set everybody to telling stories about the war, and people whom no one suspected of being old soldiers before suddenly bubble over with reminiscences of camp life. Among other things much to the credit of the Irishmen who served during the late war in the American army, a genuine and enthusiastic old soldiers said ang the late war in the American army, a genuine and enthusiastic old soldier said that he had noticed that in spite of the licence for which soldiers were proverbial long before that famous force swore so sulphurously in Flanders, the Irishmen who gathered around the fire at night cover the light state of the light uever told indecent stories. All kinds of yarns were spun, some pointed, others pointless, but none tainted with obscene allusions. In this respect the conversation of the Irish soldiers was an exception to the manner of talk which obtained among the rest of the army in its hours of ease; and these Irishmen who made such a clean record in camp and such an honorable re-cord in the field, were not picked men not men whom we would put forward as representative Catholics or Irishmen—but men taken just as they came, from all parts of the country. And surely this is worth remembering and worth recording at a time when certain persons are only too ready to say and write anything discreditable to a race whose morality as well as its courage has always been remarkable.

#### THE GIRLS WHO GET MARRIED.

swe wa

"How did that homely girl ever con-"How did that homely girl ever con-trive to get married?" is not unfrequent-ly remarked of some good, domestic crea-ture whom her husband regards as the apple of his eye, and in whose plain face he sees something better than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of their charms are rather prone to make observations of this kind, and consciousness of the fact that flowers of loveliness are often left te pine on the stem, while weeds of homeliness go off rapidly is no doubt, in many cases, at the bottem of the sneering question. The truth is, that most men prefer homeliness and amiability to beauty and caprice. Handsome women are apt to over-value themselves, and in waiting for an immense bid, occasionally overstep the market. Their plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies, generally lay themselves out to produce an agreeable impression, and in most instances succeed. They don't aspire to capture patagons with princely fortunes, but are willing to take anything respectable and love-worthy that providence may throw in their way. The rock ahead of our haughty Junos and coquettish Hebes is fastidihomeliness and amiability to beauty and ther way. The rook ahead of our haupsty Junos and coquettish Hebes is fastidiousness. They reject and reject until nobody cares to woo them. Men don't like to be snubbed or to be trifled with—a lesson that thousands of pretty women learn too late. Men who are caught merely by a pretty face and figure do not, as a rule, amount to much. The practical, useful, thoughful portions of mankind is wisely content with unpretending excel-

### BETTER THOUGHTS.

God wills, and things are: that is divine omnipotence. Things are, and man wills them: that is human wisdom. Things are, man wills them, and that, too, as God wills, when He wills, and because be wills: that is Christian philosophy.—Mme. Elizabeth,

like good soldiers, under the eve of our true and sovereign Chief, and when death comes it will find us ready; its summons will be to us an awakening from sleep, the vanishing of a dream, the dawn of the real day, and of the life which is the begining of bliss .- MGR. DERBOY.

God will remain, the Catholic Church will remain, and standing at her right hand -brave and unconquered, like a true solbattered if you will, wounded and bleeding, but still with the laural of victory on his head, will be seen the figure of Ignatius and the great Society of Jesus .- FATHER

Perfection easily endures the imperfection of others. God lets remain, in the most advanced souls, certain weaknesses dispro-portionate to their high landmarks (temoins) portionate to their high landmarks (temoins) in a piece of ground which has deen levelled, to show how deep the work of man's hands has gone. So God leaves, in great souls, landmarks or remnants of the wretchedness has been remnants. wretchedness he has removed.

Everything is promised to the prayer made in the name of Jesus Christ, our only mediator, and animated by a true confidence in His merits. He deserves to be heard because it contains a real desire to belong to God; let this desire comprise also application to the means, and let plication exclude everything that is not conformable to the will of God.—D'Agu-

Beyond all this we may find another reason why God hath scattered up and down several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that environ and affect us, and blended them together in almost all that our thoughts and senses have to do with; that we, finding imperfection, dissatisfac-tion and want of complete happiness in all the enjoyments which the creatures can afford us, might be led to seek it in the enjoyment of Him with whom there is fullness of joy, and at whose right hand are pleasures for evermore.—Locke.

Rome is the queen of cities, a world apart from that which we have known, where all is unlike what we encounter elsewhere, whose beauties and contrasts are of so lofty an order that one is wholly unprepared for them, and their effect car neither be imagined nor described. Every lack we find at Rome adds to the impres-sion she produces; one would not see her Campagna cultivated, her well-nigh desert-ed suburbs repeopled, or the inhabited por-tion of the city enlarged. Rome, bearing tion of the city enlarged. Rome, bearing the impress of antiquity, must needs be a little sad to correspond with so much subverted power and grandeur in the dust. Your ideas are enlarged here, your emotions more deeply religious, your heart is at peace, you hardly dare to stree in the sight of spots which recall so much suffering, nor fail in fortitude where so much has been shown. Written for the Record.

That Love is far too Fleeting That Only Lasts for Earth!

You have told me that you loved me, Asked me all a man can claim— The right to win a woman's heart, To share each joy and pain; You have said you'd cherish ever The trust I'd give to-day; Oh! say what means forever?

Is it only for a day?

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I have seen the rose dew-laden
Plucked with hasty hand away
From its sister flow'rets borne,
To be prized but for a day
When its beauty once had faded
And its freshness passed away,
With careless hand rejected
And its past forgotten lay.

Will my heart's love like the rose's,
Be as briefly prized, then tossed,
With a careless glance of kindness
'Midst your swiftly fleeting past?
When new loves rise up to tempt you,
Will you then forget the old?
When life's cares my brow have clouded,
Will your heart's love then grow cold?
When youth will have departed,
And girlish charms have fled.
Will you keep my trust and guard it,
Till earth calls us 'mongst her dead?

You ask me what I'll give you
For that long-abiding trust?
Since life can hold no greater boon
Than a constant-love and trust;—
That love is all too fleeting
That only lasts for earth.
I'll love you young and love you old,
Through poverty or wealth;
In manhood's prime, in health's decline,
Through life, yes; e'en in death.
For that love is all too fleeting!
That only lasts for earth.

MARY JOSEPHINE.
Chicago, Aug. 18th, 1880.

#### A CATHOLIC CHURCH FLOODED.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

SINGULAR ESCAPE OF THE FRIEST.

Gweedore, Monday. Gweedore, Monday.

A huge flood burst down the glen and swept the church, ten feet high, within walls, at Communion here yesterday. The number drowned and carried away by the flood is not yet known. Two bodies only have been recovered after hazardous and narrow rescues. The priest escaped by ascending the sill of the church window, which steads fourteen feet above the level. which stands fourteen feet above the level, by means of a kneeling board placed from the reredos of the altar to the sill. The damage done to the enclosure and church can hardly be estimated, but must not be less than £300. The flood did not rise at hand; while the river outside, and be body, filling the church almost instantaneously. The stone bridge and the enclosing wall of the yard were carried spot had been chosen as the site of the stone bridge and the enclosing wall of the yard were carried spot had been chosen as the site of the stone as the site of the stone as the site of the spot had been chosen as the site of the stone as the site of t

terrible situation. The Rev. Father M'Fadden, the respected parish priest, M'Fadden, the respected parish priest, remained on the altar until the water got up to his chest. He then got up on the table of the altar, but the water was raising still higher, and he grasped some forms that came floating up to him. By this means he and a few others reached the high window behind the altar, and by becaking some glass got a hold on the winbreaking some glass got a hold on the win-dow sashes. The Rev. Father M'Fadden dow sashes. The Rev. Father M'Fadden told the people to keep cool and collected, and that they would be saved. Five lives were lost for certain. Some persons however are missing, and a great many are injured. Two elderly men were found drowned near the door. The bodies of a body state of same and a weeken. drowned near the door. The bodies of a boy about 12 years of age, and another boy about 16 years, and a married woman were found washed on the banks of the river, about half a mile below the chapel, at Tullagh, after the water had subsided. at Tullagh, after the water had subsided. Some horses were also drowned, being swept away along with the horse-stand on the south side of the chapel yard. The Rev. Father M'Fadden's house was converted into a temporary infirmary. The doctor of the district promptly attended and dressed the cuts and bruises of the wounded. The chapel is in ruins. The windows are all smasked, and the sashes literally covered with blood. The people broke the glass pane by pane from bottom

broke the glass pane by pane from bottom to top, climbing up the sashes like a ladder, and reached the gallery.

Another account from Letterkenny says while the Rev. James M'Fadden, P. P., Gweedore, was celebrating Mass on Sunday in Derrybeg Church, which is built over a rivulet, in a deep, rocky gorge, a water spout, heralded by appalling thundur, fell and, filling the church ten feet deep, caused the greatest confusion and alarm. In the rush for life the priest narrowly escaped by climbing into the and alarm. In the russ for the the priest narrowly escaped by climbing into the altar window. Five corpses have been re-covered, and eleven persons are missing, whom it is feared have been carried into whom it is teared have been carried into the sea. The damage is estimated at £300. Not a moment's warning was given, the torrents rushing into the building to the depth of ten feet in a few minutes. Some persons were washed away in the flood, and already five dead bodies have been recovered. The priest just managed to climb from the altar on to the abarred window here. to the chancel window before the water

reached him.
The flood is ascribed to a water-spout which fell in the immediate neighborhood of the church and into the building. !t appears that a portion of this water-spout must have fallen on the chapel itself, as the roof is reported to have been demolished and many of the congregation maimed by the volume of water which fell. It is supposed that altogether nearly

twenty have been either drowned or wounded. The chapel is known as the Catholic Church, Derrybeg. Much excitement prevails in the district, and the commiseration is general for the unfortunate victims.

The head is situated at the head of a

The chapel is situated at the head of a lake in a glen between two hills, about two miles from the well-known Gweedore Hotel, one of the wildest but most picturesque parts of Donegal.

LETTER FROM A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P. We take the following from the Times of Thursday:

Sir,-There comes to-day the sad news Sir,—There comes to-day the sad news that on Sunday last, in a wild and remote glen of Donegal, a mountain flood, bursting into the Catholic chapel during divine service, submerged the crowded

of the edifice, I looked for it in vain on my first visit to the spot some years ago. After a while I noticed, raising as it After a while I noticed, raising as it seemed in the midst of a brake of heather, a stone cross. Drawing nearer, I saw that the cross stood on the pointed gable of a building, the roof of which was below the level of the land ground. I found myself on the brink of a wild ravine, at the narrow bottom of which a said of the land ground with the narrow bottom of which a said the said was deaded. noisy mountain river crawled and danced its way from lake to sea. Down below, built across or upon the stream, was the "chapel" of Derrybeg. Its walls on either hand almost touched the sides of the rocky fissure, on which wild evergreens and dwarf oak clustered beautifully. I descended, and found as neat and as impressive a little church as ever I entered. pressive a little church as ever I entered,

albeit everything was simplicity itself.
All was well ordered; and scrupulous cleanliness and devotional care were observable in the most minute arrangements. Far remote as it was from the noisy world, I noted that even here the village black-smith could hear his daughter's voice,

ously. The stone bridge and the enclosing wall of the yard were carried away.

The actual disaster occurred in this way:—The thunder was followed by a regular downpour of rain, swelling the brook to such an extent that the arch under the chapel was not spacious enough to permit the rapid volume of water to pass through. It then formed a sort of lake on the upper (mountain) side of the building, and a quantity of it passed between the chapel walls and the cliffs, which formed a lake on the other (seaward) side of it. The people were at their devotions and thought they saw a quantity of water coming along the floor. They were not seriously alarmed. The upper doors were shut, and only a small quantity came in between the door and floor, in a few minutes the doors, which are about cight feet wide, were forced in; and the water rushed in in such a body that in two minutes the building was filled to the peight of twelve feet above. beheve, who remember this hut, the river gorge, with the sky for a canopy, being the only church or chapel where the people prayed, under summer sun and winter

ple prayed, under summer sun and winter rain, till a comparatively recent period. I am not astonished that, independently of the refusal of landiords to give a site for "a Popish chapel," this spot, hallowed by such memories and associations, should have been clung to by the people. So, thirty or forty years ago, they, by volunteer labor, blasted away the bottom rocks, bridged over the stream, and built their "new chapel" in the cleft of the ravine I have described.

I would ask, you, sir, for kind permission to add a word or two about the poor people on whom the calamity of last Sunpeople on whom the calamity of last Sunday has fallen—the congregation of worshippers in that little church. It is my belief that there does not breathe within our islands a rustic community more nearly approaching in simplicity of manners and purity of lives the picture Longfellow has drawn for us of life in the village of the state of the lage of Grand Pre. Though privations have tried them sorely during the past year, they have contributed naught to the records of disorder or crime. Death, swift and terrible, has now filled with wailing and grief their humble homes— those homes where, as I well know, a waythose homes where, as I well know, a wayfarer ever found smiling welcome, and
wherein "a stranger was a sacred name."
Their good friend and benefactor, Mr.
William A. Ross, of Dunlewy Castle, is
now away in Egypt, and may not hear of
this tragedy for several weeks to come.
In his absence I shall be glad to receive
and forward to the elergymen of the distiet or to the Most Rey. Dr. Loque, the trict, or to the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, the estimable Bishop of Raphoe, any help which kindly and sympathetic hearts on this side of the Channel may feel disposed to contribute. I am aware, sir, that it is contribute. I am aware, sir, that it is not lightly you permit any such appeal to the readers of the Times, and I can only hope that you may perceive in the circumstances of this case some ground for extending that privilege on the present occasion.

Yours very truly,

A. M. SULLIVAN.

House of Commons, Aug. 17th.

HAVE COURAGE.—You may suffer from HAVE COURAGE.—You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your lungs diseased, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be almost a walking skeleton, yet despair not, Burdock Blood Bitters has cured others—

#### THE SHRINE OF KNOCK.

THE ENGLISH PILGRIMAGE—ONE THOU-SAND PILGRIMS-MORE WONDER-FUL CURES-LETTERS TO ARCH-

wine service, submerged the crowded building, several of the worshippers being swept away and drowned.

I know the place well, and the singular circumstances and the curious history of the little church thus detroyed, while they explain the tragedy which has just occurred, afford us an instructive glimpse of Ireland a hundred years ago.

Between the Pass of Dunlewy and the sea, about two miles from Lord George Hill's pretty rustic hotel at Gweedore, the traveller reaches the hamlet of Derrybeg. Half a mile or more "up the glen" stands, or stood, the chapel in question Even when told that I was within a few perches of the edifice, I looked for it in vain on mained outside. An realized that an active which had a devotional inspiration was beginning appropriately and well. The pilgrims were journeying to Knock to pray, as on a retreat, to humble themselves, and to cleanse their hearts.

ter-past nine, without the slightest accident—having made the journey from Man-

IN DUBLIN.

After seven or eight minutes' drive om North Wall to Broadstone Station, from North Wall to Broadstone Station,
Dublin, the pilgrims, who had now been
augmented in number to about 800,
marched in procession to the magnificent
Dominican Church of St. Saviour, in Dominican Church of St. Saviour, in Lower Dominick Street, to hear holy Mass. As the pilgrimage was generally unexpected, the procession created great interest and received the greatest respect on the journey to and from the church. Father O'Callaghan officiated at the high altar and O'Callaghan officiated at the high altar and Fathers Slattery, Towers, and White offic-iated at the side altars. After a delay of about two hours at the Broadstone, the majority of the pilgrims were despatched on their journey at forty-five minutes past ten and were followed by a second train conveying those who could not be accommodated in the first. After passing the

historical and classic

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH, COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH, the pilgrims entered on the vast tract of country stretching between the Irish metropolis and Athlone, which, we noticed, was almost entirely devoid of cultivation or crops, the land being chiefly appropriated to bullock walks and sheep runs. The lowing of the herd and the bleating of the flock take the place of the waving corn or the verdant potato field, and it needs not the wisdom of political economists to tell the verdant potato head, and it needs not the wisdom of political economists to tell us that grazing as a business is remarkably unremunerative. A view of the Bog of Allen had a kind of grim fascination for those who first had enjoyed the genial glow of the proverbial turf fire. At Mul-lingar the sight of the county in and of glow of the proverbian till the . As at a lingar the sight of the county jail and of some half a dozen members of the Royal Irish Canstabulary on the platform equiped in burnished spurs and glittering steel, called forth the admonition—"You see, and don't be too hard on the landlords, be-cause we've got our eye on you." Ath-lone and Castlerea we passed in succession and at twenty minutes past five o'clock the first train arrived

AT BALLYHAUNIS,
where about one-half of the pilgrims
alighted, the remainder pursuing their
journey to Claremorris. The second train
landed its living freight at Ballyhaunis and Claremorris at half-past five and fortyfive minutes past five respectively.

GLEANINGS AT CLAREMORRIS.

On arrival at Claremorris I immediately enquired if there were any of the resident who were directly concerned with what I had heard or read about the apparitions and cures at Knock. In a few minutes I found myself at the humble residence of DR. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures canker of the stomach and bowels, dysentry, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints. was presented to me, whom I interviewed | cident to the summer season.

without affectation or disclosing the object of my visit. He recapitulated in the most intelligent and concise manner his account of the first apparition, which he says he saw on the night of the 21st of August of last year. He emphatically declared that he saw the figures of St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin, and St. John on the gable end of the building; and in answer to my The Liverpool Catholic Times of August 14, gives a long description of the English pilgrimage to Knock, from which we condense the following report:

Fathers O'Callaghan and Walsh have for some time been making arrangements for a grand pilgrimage of the Catholics of Lancashire to the humble shrine of Knock. Having agreed upon their programme, they took effective steps to secure success.

THE MUSTERING.

Blessed Virgin, and St. John on the gable-end of the building; and in answer to my interrogatory as to how he knew it was St. John from his prayer-book and the other religious books with which he was conversant. Mr. Hughes, the national schoolmaster of Claremorris, was one of about a dozen who were present at our interview, and he privately assured me that he had the most implicit confidence in the boy's veracity. At the same time and place I was Having agreed upon their programme, they took effective steps to secure success.

THE MUSTERING.

The start was fixed for Monday afternoon, and from St. Chad's Church. The Very Rev. Canon Sheehan, V. G., had kindly agreed that the pilgrims should be at St. Chad's at a quarter to three, and that Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament should precede the formal departure. They were punctual. The fine church walks without either crutch, and she now walks without either crutch, and she now walks without either crutch or stick. Miss beloble gave me an interesting account of Doble gave me an interesting account of the circumstances attending her visits to the church of Knock, and walked up and

Sine expressed her grantate to be a Virgin for this practical illustration of intercession to her Divine Son. Miss Doble had not the remotest idea of the object of

last Christmas. He came here, sought the intecession of our Lady of Knock, and was which it is not easy to estimate.

OF HIS FRIENDS.

[The Chicago "Interior," a Presbyterian Journal.]

Rev. Mr. Van Meter was, we believe, a missionary in Italy under the Baptist foreign society. For reasons best known to himself he threw off his allegiance to the himself he threw off his allegance to the society, and started an independent enterprise of his own. For the support of his work he is now soliciting funds of "God's foolish people," the Presbyterians. Our church is doing very important and effective work in that field through the Waldensian church—a method of reaching the people there which will recommend itself people there with the recomment them as eminently practical and sensible, and our people who have funds to contribute to the work can find no channel at all equal to the one provided by their own board. Any one who will make inquiries beard. Any one who will make inquires will justify us in this positive statement. Mr. Van Meter comes representing himself. Ite is irresponsible so far as his work is concerned—that is to say, he is responsible to no authority, and cannot be held to answer for the use he may choose to make of the funds committed to him. He may he make the best possible use of them, and he may not. This casting off the authority and supervision of the regularly constituted boards and societies of the various churches ought to be discouraged. Mr. Van Meter ought to recommit himself to be discouraged and the society of the streets and control of the society. the direction and control of the society under whose auspices he went forth. Our churches ought not to foster guerilla warfare, or reward insubordination, or encourage divisive policy in the boards of other churches than their own.

### THE ORIGIN OF CEREMONY.

The word ceremony owes its origin to a singular circumstance. When Rome was sacked by the Gauls, the Vestal Virgins, in order to escape with their lives and preserve their honor, fled the city, carrying with them all their sacred utensils, and re-paired to the ancient city of Cære, in Tuscany. Here they received a most cordial cany. Here they received a most cordial reception, and here they remained until quietness reigned at Rome. To perpetuate the kind hospitality of the people of Gære towards the Vestals, the sacred rites, and all pertaining to them, were called ceremonies ever after.—Father O'Brien's History of the Mass. ceremonies ever arter.

History of the Mass.

The Greatest Popularity of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is where it has been longest known. Time cannot detract from its merits. Is is an old reliable remedy for all bowel complaints in-

#### CATROLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES-LAYING THE FOUN-DATION STONE OF ST. KIERAN'S NEW SCHOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN—SERMAN BY

The Lord Bishop of the diocese laid the The Lord Bishop of the diocese laid the foundation-stone of St. Kieran's School at about 2 p.m., on the 20th ult. His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Father MacDonell (pastor of the mission), the Rev. Fathers Taylor and Cunninghame, Greenock, and the Rev. Father Taylor, of St. Patrick's, Glasgow, ascended the platform, where a number of visitors, and the leading members of the congregation, had gathered to witness the interesting ceremony. Prayers were then read by the Bishop, and the Psalms prescribed for such an occasion in the Roman Pontifical were recited alternately by his Lordship and recited alternately by his Lordship and clergy. Towards the close of the service, the Veni Creator was chaunted with splendid the Veni Creator was chaunted with splendid effect. The ceremony being ended, the Bishop thus addressed those present:

—Ladies and gentlemen, I suppose that on an occassion like this, which to me, and probably to most of you, is one of very deep interest, it is expected that I should say a few words, were it only to congratulate the Catholics of Campbelltown on the very flattering testimony, which this down the house to show me that she could walk freely without the aid of auxiliaries. She expressed her gratitude to the Blessed the very flattering testimony which this building bears to their zeal for religion and education, and to thank those here to cleanse their hearts.

The Very Rev. Canon Sheehan, V. G., then gave the benediction, assisted by the Rev. Father Burke, and on the church best ing cleared the pilgrims walked in procession to Victoria Railway Station headed by Father O'Callaghan, Father Ward (Oldham), and Father Dumphy (Ossory), the large and handsome banner, stainless and untattered, floating proudly in the breeze. The friends and spectators who accompanied the pilgrims to the station numbered many thousands.

THE FIRST STOPPAGE.

The very Rev. Canon Sheehan, V. G., the little town, which turned out to make our entry and ovation. But as I have little time to spare, in order to forward my despatch early enough for use, I may for the moment hasten with my reader to the shrine itself. On Wednesday morning the large and handsome banner, stainless and untattered, floating proudly in the breeze. The friends and spectators who accompanied the pilgrims to the station numbered many thousands.

THE FIRST STOPPAGE.

ARRIVAL AT KNOCK.

Our arrival at Ballyhaunis was an event in the little town, which turned out to make our entry and ovation. But as I have little time to spare, in order to forward my despatch early enough for use, I may for the moment hasten with my reader to the same thanks of the better. But I must say that it speaks very highly for the zero and energy of your good pastor, F there McDonell, that in so short a period, and that when times were not the best, he has been able not solve the process. accompanied the pilgrims to the station numbered many thousands.

On arrival at Warrington, a contingent of about forty, the majority being from Wigan, joined the party, and cheers again greeted the arrival and marked the departure of the train. At Chester another halt was made and the general body was again augmented. After a stay of five minutes the Dee was crossed, and Holywell, Rhyl, and Abergele were passed in quick succession, the battlemented turrets of the numerous old castles of the principality along the route standing out in all their feudal splendor. The iron horse was again pulled up at Llandudno Junction, to allow time for refreshments. Another halt was made at Bangor, and the train finally arrived at Holyhead at a quarter-past nine, without the slightest accident—having made the journey from Man. to permit the rapid volume of water to past through. It then formed a sort of lake on the upper (mountain) side of the chapit was severe place of worship which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the tother (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly of the reign of Anne, this which formed a lake on the other (actable) peasantly cannot (actable) to be the one influence that can secure this. Therefore whilst recognising the importance of a sound secular education,

whilst sparing no pains to obtain the very best for our children, we endeavour above best for our chargen, we endeavour above all to give them a thorough religious edu-cation, to train their moral faculties, to imbue their mind with the principles of truth and virtue, which will afterwards be the guide that will direct them in all their actions. As unfortunately all do not take the same view as we do of education, we make every sacrifice to provide schools in make every sacrines to provide schools in which our young Catholies may be trained up in the principles which we believe to be sound and true. And I may say also that in this new school it will be our aim, as in others it has been, to bring up our as in others it has been, to bring up our scholars not only as good Catholies but as good citizens of the town in which they live, having sympathies not confined within the limits of their own denomination, but extending to all that can promote the welfare of the town in which their lot is cast. In conclusion, they to thank once

#### our congregation, have shown such kindly feeling by being present at this ceremony. WHAT A POOR SERVANT GIRL DID.

cast. In conclusion, I beg to thank once more those whe, though not members of

The decency of Divine worship and a love for the place where God is ever silently dwelling, says the Catholic Columbian, prompt the heart to deeds of noble generosity. Believing that nothing can be too fine for the sanctuary, we find many good people who take pleasure in contributing towards its embellishment. The Catholic ladies of the different congregations of this city are notable for such offerings. Only the other day one instance was brought to the other day one instance was brought to our knowledge, where a young Irish girl, living with a family, had accumulated enough money from her hard, small earnings, to buy some handsome lace for the altar of the Cathedral. She begged not to have her name revealed, and we will not go against her wishes. She, in common with many others of her class, will receive rewards that this world cannot give. May God bless these noble Catholic young women, who are so mindful of His sanctwomen, who are so mindful of His sanct-uary.—Toledo Globe.

TRY BURDOCK Blood Bitters, the great system renovator, blood and liver syrup, acts on the bowels, liver and kidneys, and

#### THE CHURCH AND THE NEGROES.

Protestant newspapers, particularly Methodist, are exhibiting great jealousy and alarm at the progress of Catholicism among the colored people of the Southern States. If they really had the moral and spiritual improvement of this class of our population at heart, it would be hard to discover a reason for these feelings. The experience of past efforts has conclusively shown that Protestantism has no power to experience of past efforts has conclusively shown that Protestantism has no power to lift the colored people out of the practical heathenism into which large numbers of them have sunk. During the palmy days of the "Freedmen's Bureau" regime an army of Protestant ministers and teachers were engaged in the work of "evangeliz-ing" after their own style the negroes, and at the same time lining their own

pockets.

The results, so far as religion was concerned, as reported in the newspapers, were numerically quite imposing. But the time that has elapsed since then shows the time that has clapsed since then shows plainly that there was nothing substantial in them. The so-called converts retain their heathen superstitions and immoral practices and simply add to them certain forms and rites borrowed from Protestant modes of worship. Their hymns are mostly ridiculous and absurd doggerels, and in not a few instances are positively blasphe-

4

Since the Freedmen's Bureau operations have closed and Government money is no longer expended in subsidizing Protestant ministers, their zeal for the colored people of the South has wonderfully abated, though not their jealously and hatred of Catholic missionaries. Yet it is the latter only who succeed in really increasing the only who succeed in really improving the colored people. Those of them who be-come Catholics at once exhibit the salutary effects of the change in their improved habits and character.—Catholic Standard.

#### GREEK MEETS GREEK.

M. Gambetta's policy is working beyond his own frontiers. A convent of French nuns, which has been established for many years at Athens, gained a reputation for the education of youth, which induced a number of distinguished Athenian famil-ies to send their daughters there, in the teeth of the risk they ran of seeing them become Catholics. Lately, the Greek Gov-ernment, fired with a sudden zeal for the faith of these young ladies, informed the nuns that they should have a Greek priest nuns that they should have a Greek priest attached to the convent to look after the orthodoxy of their Greek pupils. The nuns declined the proposal, whereupon the Government ordered them to shut up their school. The nuns appealed to the French Ambassador, who obtained a reprieve in the execution of the order of them to leave Athens, but refused to interfer if the Government theoretic fit to terfere if the Government thought fit to close the school. The Government relent-

struggling to ligthen the sufferings of their flocks, and to the heroic charity with which they are ministering to their spirit-ual and, as far as their own miserably stinted resources will permit, to their corporal needs. The constant presence of their priests in their midst, the affectionate sympathy shown with them in their terrible privations, and the kindly exhortations to patient submission to God's inscrutable ways, have, I feel convinced, been sources of boundless comfort to the stricken people, and have, beyond question, been the only effective means of checking some wild outbursts of complaint and discontent, which, though they might have been attended with lamentable results, could scarcely have been wondered at, I was nearly saying could scarcely have been blamed, by any who were aware of their pitiable condition.'

### FRENCH JESUITS IN ROME.

The shady avenue and picturesque walks about Albano, Marino Lariccia Casteigandolfe, and all the neighborhood of Rome, are swarming with French priests, who are easily recognized by the traditional dress of the disciples of Loyola, to be some of the Jesuits recently expelled from France. Some of them have settled at the Convent of Gallora, which used formerly to belong to their order. After the events of 1870, the convent was expropriated by Government, and ceded to the municipality of Lariccia for the founding of a pality of Lariccia for the founding of a hospital, which, however, the municipality neglected to do, preferring to hand it over to the care of Prince Mario Chigi, marshal of the Conclave and municipal counsel of the conclave and concl shal of the Conclave and municipal councilor, who, it is said, has just offered it to the French Jesuits. It is said, moreover, that the latter have also purchased some ground at Castelgandolfe with the intention of constructing an establishment there. The arrival of Father Beckx, General of the Cadas is arrowaged, it is considered. eral of the Order, is announced; it seems he has been called over from Florence by the Holy Father, for the special purpose of talking over the settling of the French Jesuits in Italy.

We shall hear her voice, and be delighted by her beauty, and kiss those hands which have sent us so many graces; and then and not till then, shall we know to the full the abounding joy and exultation with which all heaven and its angels are over-Ayer's Ague Cure is an infallible cure for Fever and Ague in all its forms. The proprietors warrant it, and their word is as good as a U. S. bond. Try it.

#### The Catholic Mecorb Published every Friday morning at 422 Rich-mond Street.

ADVERTISING RATES. cents per line for first, and five cents ne for each subsequent insertion. Ad-mements measured in nonpariel type, 12

morning.
TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday

h week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC BROORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorahip will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what these ben, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and latty of the diocesse.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1880.

SOCIAL DEGRADATION. In the midst of our vaunted advancement and loudly trumpeted enlightenment, ought we not pause from time to time to reflect on the sad increase in crime, both in this country and the United States? The publication by sensational dailies of horrid crimes with all their harrowing details has made crime so familiar to the public that each new horror witnesses but some slight manifestations of piteous curiosity without ensuring aversion for the crime and speedy chastisement for the criminal. But what is still worse, criminals guilty of monstrous outrages on society are even sometimes lionized by small-hearted men and weak-minded women, whose morbid fancy leads them to admire the degenerate notoriety of the criminal. It is indeed painful and humiliating to notice the East by the thwarting of Russian such exhibitions of abject wickedness. The man who commits the greatest crime, whose savage deeds should strike all with horror is, in But to us it seems that the minister many places, made the hero of the who, to accomplish some special day. He is visited in his cell-load- purpose of his own, seeks the aged with floral offerings in the Court- grandizement of his own government room, and covered with tears of by the perpetuation of the cruellest sickening sympathy at his execution. abuses, deserves not the high honors say that men and women, too cowardly to practice virtue and too sensualistic to admire true heroism, glory in shameful deeds which, in the most degenerate days of the pagan states of antiquity, would excite loathing and disgust in every rank of society. Yes, we declare emphatically that the age we live in is, as far as its materialistic social fabric is concerned, not progressive but retrogressive in the very worst sense. With crime deified and rascality ennobled, this nineteenth century recalls to mind the very worst as its predecessor, demanding indays of Caligula and Nero and Heliogabulus, whose crimes brought on ration of the reforms so much needed them in brief time the indignation of in the internal administration of the people. We have had, and yet have, our Caligulas, our Neros, and our Heliogabali. In Europe they have had and have yet voluptuous despots who have made royalty a mockery and monarchy a scandal. But when the governments of We have statesmen who have debauched public opinion and covered forms, under the actual regime in whole nations with disgrace. A licentious press, under the inspiration of infidel and heretical teaching, demonstration is required to secure has contributed its quota to general disorder and degradation-we say degradation, and repeat it pointedly. When we find, as disclosures from the records of crime within the past few years, and notably within the past few weeks, unmistakably show. that crime is openly pursued as a profession in our large cities, must we not admit that, amidst the splendid progress made by the American continent, social deterioration is plainly visible. We have been horrified within a month or two by the details of an outrage of unmentionable brutality in Buffalo, and now two others, even surpassing that of Buffalo, follow in the city of Chicago. Isolated cases of crime would not, in our estimation, call for the severe censure with which we visit society in the New World. But, from the evidence alonghists glatiff counce [

tion with these cases, we see that THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN. crime is followed as a profession, to the ruin of families and the lasting in their usual commemoration of the disgrace of individuals. Our prisons anniversary of Sedan. The celebraare filled-but not with those guilty tions of the day were not, however, of the greatest crimes. The drunkas universal or enthusiastic as in ard, and the burglar, and the forger, past years. For the first few all find place in these institutions, but the red-handed murderer, who follows his avocation in open day ine, or to believe, that when the light, escapes chastisement. If we desire true progress-if we hope to attain social security—it is time that these miscreants were stamped out. The sensational pulpit and the hireling press has each proved ineffectual as a social reformer. Only in those places, in those ranks of society covered by the mantle of Catholic teaching, do we witness immunity from these startling crimes, and it will, we firmly believe, be only when the sphere of Catholic influence is broadened and its scope enlarged, that society will make that true advancement springing from the peace of families and the security of individuals.

#### THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The European Powers are evidently somewhat interested in the adjustment of Turkish difficulties. They have decided on a naval demonstration with the view of alarming the Porte. The Porte will not, however, be alarmed. The Powers themselves do not believe in the proposed naval demonstration as a means of securing or enforcing internal reforms within the Turkish Dominions. The whole affair may safely and justly be denominated a grand diplomatic farce. The policy of Lord Beaconsfield to keep alive Turkish power in Europe, was a false policy-a policy antagonistic to the requirements of the populations subject to Ottoman rule and to the just expectation of the age. But Lord Beaconsfield, in the framing of his policy, did not consult the wants of these populations, and did not seek the honors of a great social and political reformer. His purpose was to maintain British ascendancy in projects on Turkey. He looked on Russia as Britain's rival and enemy in the East and so framed his policy. exaggeration when we and exalted titles of statesmanship We did think that when the reins of government were entrusted to Mr. Gladstone that he who took so lively and humane an interest in the amelioration of the condition of the Christian populations under Turkish rule would initiate a policy whereby Britain should commit herself to the maintenance of her rights and to the protection of the much-abused Christian subjects of the Sultan. But what do we find? We see the present administration itself, led by Mr. Gladstone, pursuing the same course deed, but not insisting on the inaguthe Ottoman Empire. We are ourselves of opinion that the inauguration of these reforms will not be witnessed till Turkish rule shall have been overturned. Europe undertake to insist on re-Turkey, they must see that something more persuasive than a naval the object aimed at. The present proceeding cannot surely be looked on even by the Powers themselves as serious. Nothing can come from the naval demonstration but a prolongation for a brief period of Turkish rule with all its hideous abuses and cruelties. The time is coming, and coming rapidly, when a new and powerful empire must arise on the

> What shows in a remarkable degree, the excellence of the Catholic Church in a human point of view, is the avidity with which its enemies seize upon falsehoods uttered by foul-mouthed men against its teachings and practices. Lies are the only weapons that can be used its favor. Which will triumph

> empire and not Russia that Britain

will have to fear in the future.

# The Germans this year indulged

years after the battle of Sedan

the German people seemed to imag-

French Empire perished at Sedan the French nation fell with it. Never was mistake greater. The French nation may be truly termed "the imperishable." From the days when Cæsar invaded the fair Provinces of Gaul to the present time it has never been truly conquered. Its history proves that its trials, its vicissitudes and its triumphs have all served to increase its strength and promote its growth. The defeat of the French army at Sedan was, in many respects, a blessing to France. The Napoleonic dynasty had failed in its duty to the country, to the French people and to Europe. Napoleon III., intimidated by the agency of secret societies, lent himself to projects and to views antagonistic to the solid growth and steady progress of France. He began his reign with a zeal in behalf of religion worthy a successor of Charlemagne and St. Louis. The first years of his reign saw France growing in respect and influence throughout the world in a manner to excite the envy of every rival nation. So great, indeed, was the prestige of France for many years under his sway that it may be truly said that even in the palmiest days of the first Napoleon, who made kings and kingdoms as he traversed the continent, France enjoyed no more influence then when Napoleon III. filled the French imperia! throne. But Napoleon committed a fatal mistake when he sought to reconcile revolution with religion and good order. The empire in its last years looked for a foundation on the baseless principles of Robespierre and the terrorists of '93. It sought the security of the monarchy on doctrines opposed to social order. The emperor, surrounded by evil councillors, ondeavored to perpetuate by plebiscites the dynasty of the Bonapartes. The people, under military pressure and influenced by the historic recollections associated with the Napoleonic race, did, indeed, vote for a perpetuation of the imperial form of monarchy. But though a numerous majority of the people cast their allots in favor of the empire, they were not satisfied with the mode of government pursued by the emperor. Louis Phillipe had, before him, tried the experiment of an atheistic monarchy and failed most ignominiously. The experiment of Louis Napoleon perished at Sedan. But France did not die with his dynasty. The French nation yet survives. Its voice is yet heard with respect in tion to this during the time at pres-European councils. Germany succeeded, it is true, in aggrandizing tself by the fall of the French Empire. But the German Empire of o-day is even more powerless than the French Empire of 1870. The commemoration of Sedan must, therefore, be looked upon as a sort of mockery and delusion. France, notwithstanding the senseless policy of its Republican Government, is today, everything considered, the most powerful nation in Europe. In a short time it will be again the dictatrix and mistress of European polities. Then we shall hear no more of Sedan.

### THE JUDGMENT.

The city press announced, during the past week, the arrival home of Lordship of Huron, Bishop shores of the Bosphorus. It is that to hear that the decision of the court

the Bishop of Huron is likely to have a lively time. We heartily congratulate the venerable Archdeacon Marsh on the favorable decision rendered by Chancellor Spragge in the case Marsh vs. Huron College. It seems to us to be a perfectly just one, for we can see no reason, whilst some other members of the board of that institution retain their places, why he should be expelled for duplicity. We have come to this opinion from reading the evidence in that trial, as published in the daily papers.

IMMORAL EXHIBITIONS. We are glad that London has marked its disgust for disreputable exhibitions of semi-nude women by the arrest of May Fiske, but it seems to us that the duty of our officers has not been completely done. It is true that what was done was well done as far as it goes, but neither May Fiske no any other female of this character could afford to go around the country urless she met with encouragement and support from the public. While she is the principal culprit, we cannot help thinking that those who patronize her are not less guilty than she is, and that therefore some of these gentlemen (?), whom the city press has styled bald-heads, are really the persons who should be brought before the police magistrate. No one will deny that this class of public exhibitions is ruining the morality of the rising generation in the neighboring Republic, and it is not calculated to do less harm to the youth of Canada. We therefore look upon those who support these persons as real enemies to the country, men who, in the desire to pander to their own morbid and unclean curiosity, would furnish to the young, by their example, an inducement to visit those fecund sources of iniquity, whilst they supply these same sources with the means without which they would soon entirely disappear. Nor do we think that the position occupied by these men in society, nor an imprudent consideration for their families, should prevent the law from punishing such persons. The question is one of vital importance to the country at large, the well-being and morality of our young men and boys is endangered, and far better that the blush of shame should be brought to the friends of these men, than that thousands should grow up morally rotten, who are to take their places by-and-by in society as the heads of families. Some action in this direction would no doubt have the effect of keeping away from these places men who pass for respectable, and who cannot be reached except by the arm of the law. The good to be effected is worth the trying, and if our City Fathers give their atten-

### ECCLESIASTICAL RETREAT.

ent frittered away in senseless squab-

bling, their administration will be

remembered as one that will have

brought a real blessing on the com-

munity.

On Monday evening the Bishop and priests of the diocese com menced the exercises of the annual retreat at Mount Hope. The exercises are being conducted by Rev. Fr. Burke, C. S. S. R., of Quebec The life of the priest is one surrounded by many difficulties, and he hails with joy the arrival of that time of spiritual retreat as a season in which he may strengthen himself in those virtues so necessary for the worthy fulfilment of the sublime office to which he has been called. Not unfrequently he is obliged to Hellmuth. This time his Lordship's overcome obstacles in the exercise of arrival was marked neither by a his ministry which are calculated to service of praise" nor any of those | weaken his courage and dampen his exhibitions which gave rise to that zeal in the service of his Master; unpleasantness that recently brought | here in these days of solitude are his his Lordship before the Court of courage and zeal renewed. Hence it Chancery. He just arrived in time is that the faithful priest looks forward to its annual recurrence. Ocwas against him, and that the vener- cupied during the year in the work able archdeacon whom he wished to of his neighbor's sanctification, these see banished from the board of the few days are given to him to work college would still retain his place. exclusively for his own. But the We have no doubt that His Lordship priest is not the only one interested would have preferred view of the wa- in the success of the ecclesiastical terms, and looks to her future with ters of the St. Lawrence even in silk to retreat. As all his work is for the that Marshy perspective which greet- welfare of those entrusted to his against the Church. The truth is in cd his arrival home. With the true care, those who look up to him for inwardness of Mr. Schulte and the guidance are also deeply interested, is that if they continue in their blind

this spiritual duty. This may be done by their earnest prayers to God that the work our faithful pastors are engaged in may bear abundant fruit, so that when the week has ended they may return to their posts ready to make new sacrfices in the service of Him to whom their lives have been consecrated.

#### LORETTO ABBEY, TORONTO.

The Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, popularly called "Loretto Nuns," dates in England from 1680, in Germany 1650, in Ireland 1821, and in Toronto, Canada, 1847. Many houses of the order are also established in other places in the Dominion. We lately had the pleasure of visiting Loretto Abbey, Toronto. It is one of the most beautiful convent homes in the Dominion. The building embraces all the modern improvements conducive to the health and convenience of the inmates, while the grounds surrounding the school, comprising five acres, are laid out in the most beautiful manner imaginable. It is situated on Wellington Place, quite convenient to the business part of the city, and yet occupying a secluded spot which is really charming in all its surroundings. The present Superior, Mother Teresa, is one of the first five missioners who came to Canada when the Order was instituted in this country. There are eight houses now in the Dominion, and another is about being established in the State of Illinois-the first in the United States. Many houses also exist in India, Australia, &c. We deem it unnecessary to say anything in commendation of the system of teaching pursued by these good ladies. Wherever they are known-and they are known nearly everywhere—the ac complished young ladies they send out in the world is ample proof of their success as educators. Loretto Abbey opened for the next term on the 7th of September. A prospectus, giving all information, will be sent on addressing Lady Superior.

### THE KINGSTON DIOCESE

Some friend has sent us copies of he Irish Canadian, Toronto Mail and Globe, containing effusions over different noms de plume, concerning the appointment of the Very Rev. Dr. Cleary to the vacant See of Kingston. We have no doubt these papers were sent for the purpose of to the present we have scrupulously refrained from saying a word about it; and why? Simply because we look upon this matter as altogether outside of our field, and as one that in no way concerns us. We have not spoken of it, not because we have not the interest of the Church in Kingston at heart, but because we believe it better to leave these matters in the hands of those to whom God's Church is not afraid to entrust them, nor can we believe that it would not be infinitely better if these correspondents to the different journals mentioned had employed their time in some other way more useful to themselves and more beneficial to others. What good have they effected by introducing those matters into the columns of the secular press? Where ecclesiastical appointments, or calls, as they are more generally termed, depend altogether on the will of the people, we can understand why some would take this means of directing public opinion, but here such is not the case, and what these different writers may think about the appointment will not affect, in the least, the selection of the Holy See. We can see no good that can possibly come from this war of words anent the vacant diocese, whiist the spirit evinced in most of these contributions is far from edifying.

### ARRIVED HOME.

We have had the pleasure of a good, hearty hand shake on Saturday last with the Rev. P. Brennan, pastor of St. Mary's, who has just returned from Ireland. He speaks of the old land in the most glowing hope. He reports the feeling against the House of Lords as very strong, and says that the opinion in Ireland

welfare, that the time is not far distant when they will be obliged "te step down and out." We congratulate Father Brennan on his safe arrival.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Liverpool Catholic Times very justly characterizes the Tanner fast as aj" brainless desire for notoriety."

CATHOLICITY is making rapid strides at Prince Arthur's Landing. A new convent is now in course of erection. It is situated on the church property and commands a fine view of the entire bay and surrounding scenery. It is a large veneered brick building, and when completed will add greatly to the appearance of that portion of the town

We have received a copy of a new Catholic daily called the Times, published in Montreal. It has started out in a proper manner. A paper which commences small is likely to grow and prosper. It looks neat, and is conducted with marked ability. We wish our little friend a long career of usefulness.

HIS LOBDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON and His Excellency the Gov.-Gen. have both honored the Loretto Semi nary, Hamilton, by the presentation of medals. The former is the giver of a silver medal for proficiency in Christian doctrine, and the latter a bronze medal for excellence in the study of the French language.

THE Dublin Nation suggests to the rish National Land League that a portion of their fund be employed in the preparation of a black book of Irish landlordism, showing the manner by which these landlords became the owners of the soil of Ireland and their titles to the property they now hold. It would be safe to venture the assertion that many of these gentlemen have very poor titles to the estates they hold possession of.

THE Night Medical Service estabished by a recent act of the Legislature of New York for the purpose of providing the deserving poor with medical assistance in cases of sudden emergency during the hours of the night is now in full working order. Amongst the medical practitioners appointed as above for ity, is Dr. George D. McGauran, formerly of Quebec, nephew of Revd. B. McGauran and cousin of Revd. B. J. Watters, both of this Diocese.

THE Jesuits of Havana are the owners of a meteorological observatory, which furnishes the press with signs of the weather. There is publ there a Liberal paper which takes every opportunity to insult Catholic priests and Jesuits in particular, besides preaching doctrines utterly repugnant to Christian dogma. The Jesuits have refused this paper the privilege of obtaining reports at the observatory, and this is termed intolerance. Bigots may call it what they please. It may be intolerance. but most people will say that it is very natural the Jesuits should take this course

THE Liverpool Catholic Times states the case as between landlord and tenant in Ireland in the following words. We might add that we consider our contemporary's views the same as those expressed by all thoughtful and disinterested people the world over in regard to this matter: "Now, the fatal principle underlying all the ranaceas for the Irish difficulty conceived in lordly regions is that the highest and most sacred right reposes in ownership of the soil. There is deep and danger ous disease in the relations between owner and cultivator in Ireland. It is not the growth of yesterday, or of a year, or of a hundred years. It is the product of the confiscations and partitions and of antagonistic political and religious convictions, and it has grown in intensity with the relaxation of harsh laws and the increase of intelligence.

### THE EXPELLED JESUITS.

The police found the Jesuit schools in Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Montpelier and else-where evacuated. The civil represen-tatives at Poiters found six Jesuits, three claimed to be proprietors; the other three offering no such claim were ejected, causing a slight demonstration by the

crowd outside. Paris, September 2.—The Franciaise re-ports that the proposed letter of religious congregations was drafted by the Vatican, in accord with the desire expressed by De Freycint to the Papal Nuncio, and that the document has been approved by several French Bishops and by De Freycinet, and has been accepted by about fifty Superiors

of congregations.

The Temps declares that the Alsatian
Jesuits in Rue Lafayette will be expelled like the others.
London, Sept. 5.—About one hundred

London, Sept. 5.—About one hundred it tractibility of the relacacon et al, and it is their duty to help him in opposition to measures for Ireland's of the Jesuit fathers, who were executly

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expelled from France, are now in London. They arrived in the Metropolis almost destitute, but were carefully looked after, and their hotel as well as other expenses are been paid by their English brethren.

#### HAMILTON LETTER.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

During the course of the next two or three months the Redemptorist Fathers of Quebec, will conduct a series of missions in Dundas, Brantford and Arthur, con-Sinuing three weeks in each place. Dundas will be visited first, when the Rev. Frs. Burke, Miller and McCormick will officiate. It is expected that they will also re-visit Hamilton soon after Christmas.

The following information with regard to the Hamilton diocese may be found interesting:—There are in the diocese churches and chapels 77; clergymen, including His Lordship the Bishop, 50; Convents 12; ecclesiastical students 12;

contemplation or progress, and when com-pleted the railway system of the diocese will make all its chief points easily accessi-

I wenty five places have resident priests.

Twenty five places have resident priests. In Hamilton there are seven, Berlin three, Guelph four, and in Arthur, Brantford, Cayuga, Dundas, Mt. Forest and Owen Sound two each.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of the Orphan Asylum in Hamilton, the House of Providence, Dundas, and the Hospital in Guelph. The Sisters of Loretto conduct educational institutions both in Hamilton and Guelph, the former of which is referred to more especially of which is referred to more especially elsewhere. There are also convents and schools in Formosa and Walkerton, under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame. At Berlin is St. Jerome's College for young men under the direction of the congregation of the Resurrection, and enjoying a very high reputation. Besides these there are about 40 Separate Schools in various parts of the diocese, of which 6 in various parts of the diocese, of which 6

in various parts of the diocese, of which of are in Hamilton.

The county of Bruce heads the list in number of its churches, having no less than 12, next follows Grey with 10, then Wellington 9, Waterloo 7, Halton 6, Wentworth 5, Haldimand 4, and Brant 2.

This estimate is exclusive of chapels.

The foregoing exhibit, together with the test expectations in a former issue, show

The foregoing exhibit, together with the statements given in a former issue, show that the Hamilton diocese is well supplied with the requisites for the spiritual wants of the people. The necessary degree of activity prevsils in the vorious parishes, and from Cape Croker in the north to Dunnville in the south the several points in the diocese are watched over with unflagging interest and zeal.

MT. ST. MARY.

MT. ST. MARY. The excellent institution for the educa-tion of young ladies, situated at Mt. St. Mary, King street west, and conducted by the sisters of Loretto, commenced its sixteenth scholastic year on Monday morning last. The attendance was fair for the opening, and it is to be hoped that it will largely increase in the course of time.

Mt. St. Mary's Seminary should be well the facilities. Mt. St. Mary's Seminary should be well patronized. It possesses all the facilities for conveying knowledge, useful and practical, for the development of refined aesthetic tastes, and for the cultivation of those accomplishments that characterize the christian lady. This we will briefly endeavor to show

deavor to show.

The building is situated in a healthy and agreeable part of the city and its various apartments are arranged and furnished with all due attention to the com fort, convenience and benefit of the inmates. The grounds are ample four acres in extent—and well provided with beautiful lawns, flower gardens, and well-arbored avenues. Anyone having the slightest experience in the matter of education will acknowledge the value cheerful surroundings during the hours of study and of ample means for the recuperation of the mental and physical pow peration of the mental and physical powers during the period of recreation. That Mt. St. Mary's Academy possesses all the requisites under these heads is apparent to any person who has observed the premises any person who has observed the premises even for a short time, and the truth of this observation has been fully sustained by the numbers of pupils who have been educated within its walls during the past

The class rooms are all large, high-ceilinged and well ventilated; and the desks, maps, and other apparatus are of the most maps, and other apparatus are of the most approved pattern. The system of conducting the classes would do credit to a university. Every branch has its own particular teacher, who, having made a special study of it is peculiarly adapted for discharging the duties of her office. This, it will be seen, gives the pupil the advantage of a teacher fresh, vigorous and will deilled in her subject, whose the advantage of a teacher fresh, vigotics and well drilled in her subject, whose teaching powers have not been weakened by a previous engagement in several dis-similar occupations, and whose knowledge has not been dwarfed by being scattered over an unlimited field of study.

The duties of the day begin at six in the morning. The inexorable bell rouses the sleepers from their comfortable couches to the performance of their daily tasks, and in twenty minutes they are ready for chapels. In that devotion-stirring department, decorated in that truly beautiful way that religion alone can teach, they spend one half hour daily, participating in the priceless benefits of that Divine Sacrifice whose sublime object teaches us that the reward of a useful and well-spent life, is an eternity of bliss in the home of the Sovereign Good. The spiritual wants thus properly attended to at first, those of a corporeal nature are next provided for the performance of their daily tasks, and Sacrifice whose sublime object teaches us that the reward of a useful and well-spent life, is an eternity of bliss in the home of the Sovereign Good. The spiritual wants thus properly attended to at first, those of a corporeal nature are next provided for in a spacious and well-supplied refectory. Recreation follows, and then the assembly in the study and class rooms. Besides the various branches of an ordinary clineation.

which receive thorough attention the curriculum includes music, drawing, painting, natural science, French, Italian, German and callisthenics. The facilities for acquiring a knowledge of music are admirable. There are six planos and two large harps in the establishment, and besides the usual

in the establishment, and besides the usual lessons from very proficient teachers, close and regular practice is required, whose constancy is enforced and regulated by systematic overseeing on the part of the teachers. The beautiful works in paint that the part of the teachers. teachers. The beautiful works in painting, drawing, and waxwork that have been executed by the pupils will prove the high capabilities of the institution for developing a taste for the fine arts. Efficiency in French is more effectually secured by causing pupils to devote regular periods to conversation in that language, the teacher being always present to suggest and correct. Chemistry and Botany are well taught; for the former there is a complete set of apparatus, and interesting experiments are regularly performed by a

periments are regularly performed by a teacher who thoroughly understands her business. Honors are conferred for excellence in varions subjects which have been selected with the nicest attention to the Convents 12; ecclesiastical students 12; Academies for young ladies 3; Charitable Institutions 4; Catholic schools 40.

The diocese extends from the mouth of the Grand River to Lake Erie, to the shores of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, and is composed of the counties of Haldimand, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Wellington, Grey and Bruce. Its greatest length is about 200 miles and its greatest breadth 75 miles. It has an area of about 5000 square miles, and a Catholic population of 50,000, of which the county of Wentworth, including the city of Hamilton, alone contains about 10,000.

It it it traversed in part by the G. W. and the T. G. and B. railways and entirely by the W. G. and B. line. Other lines are in contemplation or progress, and when com-

Physical exercise is attended to as carefully as mental. Besides the universal exercise of walking regularly practiced, there are croquet lawns and abundant apparatus for the practice of callisthenics which com-

bine amusement with benefit. This is right and proper. Without such exercises the student would grow up with an en-feebled frame incapable of the slightest physical effort without fatigue, and in all probability ending in premature exhaus-tion. A strong body is no less necessary tion. A strong body is no less necessary to a woman than to a man, and after all, of what benefit would the secular learning of even a Newton be, when the sword becomes too sharp for the scabbard.

The class hours in the morning are from 9 till 12, then dinner and recreation, next leaves again from 1, c'elock until 4. The

classes again from 1 o'clock until 4. The time between that and bed is divide dbe-tween recreation and the study hall. Here all assemble under the care of one of the teachers, where supervision secures application. It might be observed here that the same watchful care is given on all occasions; whether in the study hall, the occasions; whether in the study hall, the recreation ground, the refectory or dormitory, the same wise guardianship is strictly observed. After tea there is further recreation and study until 8 o'clock, when that irrepressible bell announces the hour for retiring, and in a few minutes the fatigues, anxieties and pleasures of the day

are entirely forgotten.

Thus it will be seen that this institution is admirablly adapted for the education of young ladies. It is conducted in a most systematic manner, but with none of that stern rigidity that in many cases makes academical life so disagreeable. It has all the comforts of a happy home; its teachers are efficient, affable and kind, its terms moderate, and its facilities unlimited for conveying true education—that education that makes the pupil a Christian lady and a useful member of society.

MISCELLANEOUS. The stock of fruit in the market on Saturday last was something enormous. The peaches were especially plentiful in every variety, and selling at extremely low prices, 25c. a basket. Apples and plums, too, were cheap, the former going for 50c. the latter for 75c. per bushel. The Provincal Fair Committee are putting more vigor and energy into their preparations, and as a consequence the prospects of success are daily improving. The *Times* success are daily improving. The *Times* quotes a statement made by the Secretary that the entries already made are so numerous that "all previous years are thrown into the shade."

It is expected that the demonstration to be made here by the Firemen during the Enibition will be a grand affair. Arrangements are being made with the different railways for cheap rates. Musical organizations are being maded and other productions. izations are being engaged, and other pre-

parations are rapidly going on.

The Gov. Gen. has signified that he will be present at the Exhibition, and a com-mittee is making preparations to receive CLANCAHILL. him.

## SEAFORTH LETTER.

THE NEW PURCHASE.

THE NEW PURCHASE.

Father O'Shea has purchased the residence and grounds of Mr. James Coventry, corner George street and Victoria Square, for the sum of \$2600. The price is not considered exhorbitant, as the property is very desirably situated on a rising ground with only one lot lying between it and the church. The house is an excellent frame building good stone cellar, and having building, good stone cellar, and having been erected only a few years ago possesses all the modern conveniences to make it a most comfortable perochial residence. Very little repairs are necessary to put it in perfect order, and these will be effected during the present month, as Father O'Shea intends to take possession on the 1st of intends to take possession on the 1st of October. The new purchase seems to have given universal satisfaction to the parishoners and is heartily opproved of. Besides providing a house for the Priest it adds a valuable piece of property to the Church, consisting of three lots which will form a splendid building site, on which in future time, if the congregation feel able, they can erect a handsome brick residence.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS AND VESTMENTS,

CHURCH ORNAMENTS AND VESTMENTS. CHURCH ORNAMENTS AND VESTMENTS,
Our zealous pastor is constantly adding
some useful articles to the St. James
Church, and amongst others has recently
purchased a new gong, beautiful silver
tone, which, when touched gives forth a
lovely sound, that enlivens the devotion of

cles have been added which I have not space to mention.

Instead of common rosin, which served to do duty for incense, Father O'Shea now uses genuine Arabian incense, whose aroma surrounds the altar of our Lord and spreads its delightful perfume throughout the church.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTY.
I understand it is Father O'Shea's intention to get up a special excursion and pic-nic for the choir and Sunday School teachers of St. James Church. Next Wed-nesday has been named as the day, and I hope it will be an auspicious one. Bay-field, a town on the shore of Lake Huron, will be the point of attraction. It is will be the point of attraction. It is pleasantly situated and affords ample accommodation for boating, croquet playing, or any other games or exeicises which picnic parties usually indulge in. Our choir nic parties usually induige in. Our choir here is a remarkably fine one, and compettent musical critics have given their candid opinion that, outside the cities, cannot be equalled. Moreover, it is kept in a high state of efficiency by the untiring energy of its leader, Miss A. Downey, who leaves nothing undone to make it a credit to the church and a great benefit to the congregation; may it be always thus. Our Sunday School teachers are also a most deserving body of young ladies and gentlemen, and are entitled to all praise for their noble endeavors to inculcate the Christian doctrine into the minds of the rising generation. May they too enjoy themselves on Wednesday next and return with renewed vigor in health and spirits.

Rev. Father O'Shea is in London this week attending the ecclesiastical retreat of here is a remarkably fine one, and compet

week attending the ecclesiastical retreat of the Diocese. His place will be supplied here in the event of any sick calls by one of the priests from the Irishtown mission. Yours, &c., Seaforth, Sept. 5, 1880.

#### OUEBEC LETTER.

DEAR SIR,-For the past few days our streets have been quite lively; what be-tween an unusually large number of tour-ists, our people returning from the sea-side and the surrounding country places, and the youngsters entering the Seminary, the Ursuline and other convents and the Orsume and other convents and schools, there has been quite a "hum" in the usually quiet streets of the "Ancient Capital." In speaking of the "Rock City," as it has been very appropriately styled, I give you the following which appeared in the local columns of the Chronicle of Monday.

Monday:—
Said an American gentleman on board
Said an American gentleman of Orleans" the tidy little steamer "Maid of Orleans" yesterday:—The Island is a beautiful, a very beautiful place and well worth the trouble of a visit; Quebec for me. If I were a citizen of Quebec I don't think I could be induced to go outside of it and its surroundings in search of beautiful

The principal local event of the week has been the celebration of the

of Right Rev. Monsignor Deziel, P. P. of

Levis, opposite this city, by the people of that town.

Monsignor Deziel was born at Maskinonge on the 21st May, 1806, and was ordained on the 5th September, 1830, when he was appointed vicaire of Riviere du Loup, transferred to Gentilly in 1831, and to his native parish in 1832. In 1835, he tive part in the welfare of the town and to him is it in a large measure indebted for its splendid church, its college, its con-vent and other cognate institutions. He amongst those who actively aided Mgr. Cazeau in providing homes for the orphans of 1847. Some months since he was nominated to an honorary position in the Papal household which entitles him to the Papal household which entitles him to his present dignified title. In 1865, he made a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health. His reception by his parish-ioners on his return was of the heartiest description. In order to allow his con-freres of the clergy who finished their an-nual retreat in this city on Tuesday an opportunity of joining in the festivities the celebration of the anniversary has been anticipated somewhat. anticipated somewhat.

anticipated somewhat.

The programme of the proceedings commenced on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30, when the clergy proceeded in a body to the Hospital of St. Joseph, and there was another meeting in the College of Levis at 7 o'clock. There was a splendid display of fireworks in front of the College at 8.30 and a general illumination of the town at of fireworks in front of the College at 8,30 and a general illumination of the town at 9. On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock a solemn Mass of thanksgiving was celebrated in the parish church by Mgr. Deziel, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Beaulian and Deziel as deacon and sub-deacon. His Grace the Archbishop delivered the sermon. A choir consisting of a hundred and twenty voices under the direction of Mr. McNeil, organist, chanted the Royal Mass. harmonvoices under the direction of Mr. McNeil, organist, chanted the Royal Mass, harmonized by Mr. G. Gagnon. After Mass addresses from the parishioners of Levis, through Hon. Mr. Blanchet, speaker of the Commons, the parishes of St. Joseph, St. David, St. Pierre, Maskinonge and the Union St. Joseph respectively, were pre-Union St. Joseph, respectively, were presented. At one o'clock, a banquet was given to the clergy in the hall of the college. At 6.30 a choir of over one hundred voices sang in the open air a cantata com-posed in honor of the occasion by Mr. N. posed in nonor of the occasion by Mr. McNeil. Legendre and set to music by Mr. McNeil. His Grace the Archbishop was present on Wednesday, as also were their Lordships the Bishops of Rimouski and Three Rivers and Monsignor Cazeau, V. G. Amongs others of the clergy present was Rev. Leandre Brassard, of the diocese of Montreal, who has also attained his fiftieth year in the Priesthood and who occupied a seat near the Altar robed in Alb and Cope. Deziel has received a number of presents.

TAKING THE WHITE VEIL.

cles have been added which I have not space to mention.

Instead of common rosin, which served ated at the Ursulines in 1879, and on that ated at the Ursulines in 1879, and on that occasion received the "crown of honor." Two lay sisters also made their vows at the same time. There were a number of clergymen present, including Rev. George Drolet, P. P. of St. Columba; Rev. Mr. Audet, Chaplain of Jesus-Mary Convent; Rev. Mr. Lacasse, brother of Mother Presentation; Rev. Mr. Lemoine, Chaplain of the Ursulines, Rev. Doctor Blais, and many others. The chapel was crowded with the friends and relatives of the newly received religiouses. and also a large newly received religiouses, and also a large number of American tourists now in town who seemed to be very much interested in what was to them, no doubt, a novel scene. Appropriate hymns and psalms were sung during the ceremony by the nuns; the chanting of the *Veni Creator Spiritus* whilst

the newly professed lay prostrate on the ground,—covered with the black mantle of the Order, was particularly impressive. AT THE SISTERS OF CHARITY CHURCH.
On Sunday, the community mass in the beautiful chapel was celebrated with great pomp at six o'clock. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed and a grand musical service performed by the Rev. Sisters stationad in the organ left. The chapal was ed in the organ loft. The chapel was densely crowded. It was the close of the annual retreat.

RELIGIOUS MISSION.
The Rev. Fathers Hamon and Desy, J., left town on Friday evening for Old Orchard, in the State of Maine, for the orchard, in the State of Maine, for the purpose of preaching a mission to a colony of French-Canadians—some five thousand—who are located there. It has been stated that the famous "Bishop" McMamara or some of his gang have been trying their hand in this locality. OLD LANDMARKS REMOVED.

During the past week, Mrs. Green, (nee Johnson,) widow of Mr. Thomas Green, and aunt of Mr. James A. Green, surveyor of Customs, and an old resident of Quebec departed this life at the advanced age of seventy-two. Her funeral took widow. of Customs, and an old resident of Quebec departed this life at the advanced age of seventy-two. Her funeral took place on Monday morning. The remains were conveyed to the chapelle des morto, attached to St. Roch's Church, where they were received by Rev. D. Gosselin and brought to the church. Mass was sung by Rev. Mr. Sexton, after which the libera was chanted, presided over by Rev. Mr. O'Leary, of the University. The interment took place at St. Patrick's (Woodfield) cemetery, in presence of a large and respectable assemblage of friends, Rev. Mr. Sexton having said the last prayers. Deceased as well as her late two brothers and sister were converts to Holy Church. They were natives of Co. Fermanagh, and arrived in this city about 1820. Another old resident, Mrs. McSweeney (nee Bryne,) wife of Mr. D. McSweeney, Professor in Laval Normal School, departed this life on Tuesday. Her intermenttakes place to-morrow morning. Her intermenttakes place to-morrow morn

mg.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET.

The flag ship "Northampton" now in commission for the first time, and carrying the flag of Vice Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock, of Arctic fame, attended by H. M. S. "Blanche" and H. M. S. "Forister" private incort last examing. The "Norther" arrived in port last evening. The "Northampton" is an armor plated screw vessel and carries four 18-ton guns and eight 12 ton guns. She is 7,323 tons, and 6,000 horse power. The Ram, a heavy triangular plate, terminates in a sharp point eleven feet in advance of the stem and is Loup, transferred to Gentilly in 1831, and to his native parish in 1832. In 1835, he was appointed cure of St. Patrick's of Riviere du Loup (en bas;) transferred to St. Pierre-les-Becquets in 1838 and to St Joseph of Levis in 1843. In 1852, on the formation of the parish of Notre Dame de Levis, he was appointed its first cure, a position which he has continued to fill up to the present day to the great advantage of his people. He has always taken an active to the present day to the great advantage of the town and the varies were manned on the deparaand the yards were manned on the depar ture of His Excellency. The Lieutenant Governor paid a visit at noon, which was also returned. The Mayor and City Counalso returned. The sharp and of and cyclonicillors and principal civic officials also paid their respects on board this afternoon. The Consuls general of Spain, France and Belgium also visited and were received with salutes due to their respective places.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Mr. Marois, Master of Cere monies of the Archdiocese, who has been suffering from typhoid fever at the Gen-

eral Hospital, is now convalescent. The Dominion Government has pur-chased from the late proprietor, a number of the houses and other buildings at the foot of the cliff beneath Dufferin Terrace, which have been declared unsafe for habitation. Hon. John Hearn is negotiating the purchase on behalf of the Government. General Luard has been here during the week. He inspected A Battery on Monday when they went through a number of evo-

lutions on the Esplanade. He has also inspected the 17th battalion of Levis, a well as the armories and forts both at Levi and in this city.

According to the Chronicle there is a sent before the Recorder's Court an in dividual claiming that he is too little taxel! and praying that the Assessment books be amended by altering his rental—on which the Assessment is based—from forty to forthe the Assessment is based—from forty to forthe the following the foll

the Assessment is based—from judy to judy-one dollars. He is said to be a lawyer. There has been quite an excitement in the City over the fact of the Polic Board, composed of the Mayor, the Polic Magistrate and the Recorder having vote themselves, and claimed a salary of fiv

hundred dollars, per annum, each.

The men of the Fire Brigade held their first annual sports and games yesterday, on the Thistle Lacrosse grounds. There was a fair attendance, and considering it was their first essay, everything went off very well. The programme was a very full one and there were several handsome prizes A wire was laid to the grounds from the central station in case of an alarm. The men were called away once for a burnin chimney.

It is said that in consequence of the continued illness of Rev. Mr. Tremblay, continue of Beauport, near this city, and on the road to the parish of La Bonne Ste. Anne, the Redemptorist fathers of the latter parish have been placed temporarily in charge

of the former. His Excellency the Governor-General

historical romance, by an Irish gentleman, who, although in a great measure self-taught, has, ere now, distinguished him self in days gone by as a lecturer before local societies, and as an essayist of no mean order.

mean order.

MR. MICHAEL J. MURPHY,

Editor of the chess column of the Quebec Chronicle, has lately published a poem descriptive of a set-to at the "Royal game," which is very highly spoken of by the Montreal Spectator and other papers. Au revoir.

Occasional.

Quebec, September 2nd, 1880.

CAYUGA LETTER. PIC-NIC AND CONCERT,

On Wednesday, the 25th of August, a pic-nic and concert were held in the agricultural grounds, Cayuga, in aid of the funds of St. Stephen's Church of that town. As the weather proved rather inclement during the morning, the committee decided to hold the pic-nic in the afternoon which turned out more favorable than had been anticipated. Accordingly about one o'clock p. m., the people began to hasten to the grounds, the ladies arranged their tempting refreshments, and the various games at once commenced. The lacrosse match between the Pinafore and Cayuga clubs was well contested, and resulted in favor of the latter. For this match, a special prize was given. The foot races also deserve attention. These were hotly contested, and silver medals awarded to the winners. The Cayuga brass band discoursed some sweet airs, and

brass band discoursed some sweet airs, and so enlivened the proceedings.

At eight p. m., the concert commenced.

Some of the best local and foreign talent viz. Miss Acheson, Cayuga, Miss Anna McMahon, Suspension Bridge, Niagara County, New York, Miss Kate Murty, Paris, Messrs. Filgiano and M. J. Walsh, Hamilton, and Dr. McCargon, Caledonia, were engaged for the programme of the evening.

were engaged for the programme of the evening.

The entertainment opened with piano solo, "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," by Miss Anna McMahon. This piece she played in artistic style, showing at once refined taste, softness of toach, and uncommon musical culture. Miss McMahon, it may be remarked, received part of her education from the Ladies of Loretto in the beautiful convent at "Niagara Falls," and graduated in their Institution at Hamilton; and she is only one of the hundreds of pupils of Loretto

Institution at Hamilton; and she is only one of the hundreds of pupils of Loretto who have distinguished themselves in their march through society by their superior training, elegant refinements, and careful cultivation. Miss Kate Murty then sang, "When 'tis Moonlight' in good style, and received a hearty "encore" which she acknowledged by a bow. Mr. M. J. Walsh followed with, "I fear no foe," which he well rendered, and again called forth the plaudits of the audience. The next piece on the programme was, "When the Tide comes in," which was sung in brilliant which was sung in brilliant comes in," which was sung in brilliant style by Miss Anna McMahon, who re-ceived an enthusiastic "encore," and a bouquet of flowers as an appreciation of her vocal ability. Miss McMahon pos-sesses a rich soft voice—mezzo soprano— which is remarkable for sweetness and culture. It is not too much to say that culture. It is not too much to say that she may reasonably expect a bright future for her instrumental and vocal talents. Dr. McCargon then amused the audience with "Jock O'Hazeldean," which was well received, frequent bursts of laughter greeting the worthy Dr. Miss Lizzie Acheson followed with a pretty solo, "What's that song you're singing." Miss Acheson possesses a good voice, and with more cultivation will become a favorite and successful yocalist. Dr. Filgiano next appeared ful vocalist. Dr. Filgiano next appeared with "La Marseillaise." The Dr. always brings down the house, and this time was received with the usual marks of appreciation. During intermission the Rev. Father

tion. During intermission the Rev. Father Maddigan made a few happy remarks on music, and some witty observations on a few of the pieces of the programme.

The second part opened with "Robin Adair," which was well sung by Dr. McCargon. Miss Katie Murty followed with: "Burst ye apple buds," which she effectively rendered and elicited the warm applause of the audience. Being compelled to re-appear she sang "Rosalie" in good style, which was duly acknowledged. A duet—"March in Norma," by Misses Murphy and Mason, came next on the programme. Both these young ladies possess gramme. Both these young ladies possess musical ability, and with more study and application may bid fair to become suc-cessful pianists. Miss Lizzie Acheson then gave the solo "In happy moments" very creditably. "The Mariners' home's the sea," was well rendered by Mr. Walsh.

the sea," was well rendered by Mr. Waish. Miss McMahon then appeared and gave the gem of the evening: "The blue Alsatian Mountains," which was a masterly effort, and had the due effect of bringing down the house. On re-appearing, she played and sang a "Medley" which again elicited the hearty applause of the audience, who once more manifested their appreciation by a second bouquet of appreciation by a second bouquet of flowers. Dr. Filgiano finished up with the "Low back car," and after a few complimentary remarks by the pastor, the Rev. M. J. Cleary, the audience, amount-ing to about five hundred, left for their homes well pleased with the evening en Veritas. tertainment.

### GODERICH LETTER.

The Messrs. Young, of Kintail, who left Goderich for Ireland, have just returned after an absence of six weeks. Mr. Charles Young, being in delicate health, thought when med cal skill failed to strengthen him that he would cross the briny deep, and visit the miraculous Church at Knock. and visit the miraculous Church at Knock. He remained among the pious people for two nights, in prayer, and was rewarded on the second night of his vigil by the sight of the Blessed Virgin alone standing over the altar, but the view was more indistinct than that witnessed by many others. He brought photographs of the church, and of the altar with the apparition, also some of the cement. He speaks church, and of the altar with the apparition, also some of the cement. He speaks
in very high terms of the Venerable Archdeacon Kavanagh, and had the pleasure of
meeting him. The Venerable Archeeacon
was happy to think that we in Canada
have a true belief in the miracles wrought
to Knock. Mr. Young feels very much at Knock. Mr. Young feels very much strengthened, and says that the cures are form of his statue, little less than twice the wonderful.

Esq., has returned to Assumption College, Sandwich, at which place he won so many honors at the midsummer examinations. Mr. Chas. McManus has also returned.

#### C. M. B. A. NOTES.

THE BENEFICIARY ASSESSMENTS.

The most important benefit to be derived from a membership in the C. M. R. A. is the Beneficiary payment of two thousand dollars.

The rules and regulations for the gov-

ernment of the Beneficiary department of the C. M. B. A., are conducted on the the C. M. B. A.. are conducted on the strictest business principles. The C. M. B. A. promises to pay its benefits upon certain conditions to be carefully and strictly observed and performed by each of its members; who when joining a Branch, take upon themselves in the most solemn manner the obligations requisite to enable the C. M. B. A. to perform precisely what it agrees to do. They do this voluntarily.

when the agrees to do. They do may voluntarily.

Members in joining do not confer any favor on the C. M. B. A. The advantages are all on the side of the member. For a small payment made at certain irregular intervals during lifetime, each member who has at his death the sum required on who has at mis death the sum replaced of deposit in his Branch Treasury and is not in arrears, obtains for any survivor he may see proper to name the sum above stated. Should he be in arrears with one or more death calls unpaid, his survivor would not be entitled to any benefit.

be entitled to any benefit.

The advantages are mutual to all members alike, but that the benefits be realized mutually all must contribute mutually. This could hardly be said to take place unless every member alike deposits the dues payable at each call promptly without exceeding the limit of twenty days allowed five the date of notice.

after the date date of notice. after the date date of notice.

Each member on joining a Branch deposits on entering the sum prescribed (\$1.10) in advance, which sum remains in the Branch Treasury until the first death occurs in the C. M. B. A., after the date of admission of such member, when it, to-gether with the deposits of every other member of the branch, is forwarded at once to pay the beneficiary for the de-ceased member of that call, and each memceased member of that call, and each member is immediately nettified to replace the same within twenty days, failing which, every member so failing becomes suspended by his own action or negligence; loses all claim to the benefits of the C. M. B. A., and depends entirely upon the goodness and mercy of God to spare his life until he can make amends by paying up his arrearges, if the branch will allow him to do so and re-instate him in full membership.

membership.

Remember this brethern of the C. M. B.

A. No Financial Secretary has a right to receive the beneficiary dues from any member after the expiration of the twenty days named in the notice of assessments determined by the control of the twenty days named in the notice of assessments.

days named in the notice of assessments sent to each member at each death call.

Failure of a member to pay each and every call separately, as they fall due, within the specified time, suspends him.

The Branch may re-instate such suspended members from full payment of

arrears.

If members expect their survivors to receive the benefits, they must necessarily be prompt and exact in performing their

own obligations.

It would be worse than usless to have contributed for a number of years to the C. M. B. A. to find death overtaking us at last with one or more death calls unpaid.

Justice to fellow members requires that

every member keep the obligations he took upon himself at his initiation. Self-interest, seemingly, would work

smilar results.

That the few negligent members which are found in some of the Branches would consider well the risks they run by their neglect in this respect, and it is not the men who are the least able generally, but on the contrary, those who are amongst the ablest who so carelessly take such

risks. Let them reflect then seriously, that the C. M. B. A. must be conducted on principles of fairness, and justice, with promptness, and exactitude; and that it is impossible to do so unless its members are ne and all men possessing such qualities H. W. DEARE. in a high degree.

Official notice is hereby given of the death of the following named brothers, who were at the time of their death entitled to all the benefits of the Association: titled to all the benefits of the Association: Deaths No. 16 and 17, Assessment No. 10— Peter Kerby of Branch No. 50, Sy. acuse, N. Y., died 28th June, aged 44 years. John F. Goetz of Branch No. 13, Buffalo, N. Y., died July 4th, aged 29 years. The beneficiary due on the death of Bro. Kerby will be paid by surplus. One Assessment required. Be prompt in remit-

sessment required. Be prompt in remitting.
Rev. P. T. Meagher, a member of St. Mary's Branch, No. 1, Paducah, Ky., died of appoplexy at Cairo, Ill., while on a visit Aug. 2, 1880, aged 38 years. Deceased was a priest of the Order of Mount Carmel, a man of rare ability, greatly loved and sincerely mourned by all who have their. He was the uniquipal mover knew him. He was the principal mover in organizing the Branch, its Spiritual Director and first Vice-President, attending the meetings regularly and taking a deep interest in the working of the order.

deep interest in the working of the order.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Buffalo, August 19th, 1880.—Received of John Kraus, Jr., Financial Secretary of St. Louis Branch, No. 16, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the sum of \$2,000, being amount in full due me by said Association upon the death of my husband Anthony Killinger. MARY KILLINGER, Administratrix

Administratrix.
Witnesses—John Kraus, Jr., Fin. Sec.
Br. No. 15; Peter Paul, Chancellor, Br.

No. 15, No. 18, No. 18, No. 18.
[Mrs. Killinger desires to thank the members of several Branches of Buffalo, for their great kindness to her in the dark hour of her affliction.]

Mr. W. H. Mallock, who answers the question "Is life worth living l" in the negative for all who are outside the Catholic Church—including himself—was engaged to Miss Emily Jenkinson. His approach has however, just been broken gaged to Miss Emily Jenkinson. His engagement has, however, just been broken off—the young lady having become the fiancee of the Count Lutzoro. Mr. Mallock has himself a sister who is a convert to the Church, also an uncle, the late Mr. Froude, who lived at or near Torquay.

onderful.

Mr. John Doyle, son of James Doyle, size of life, has been by private subscription erected in Milan Cathedral.

e other three ere ejected ranciaise reof religious the Vatican, ressed by De and that the d by several reycinet, and fty Superiors

the Alsatian

one hundred

To the Baroness Burdette Coutts. Silver-tone bells chime the beautiful story— Airy-winged angels chant softly the strain; Love's sweetest minstrels, with voices enraptured,
Join the grand chorus and swell the refrain!
Anthems of gladness ring out in the morning,
Jubilant vespers at evening are thrilled,
And zephyrs are burdened with loving-toned And sphere upon sphere with glad melody thrilled.

Only a woman—yet heaven's own love-light Beams on thy pathway and renders thee Wisdom and justice join hands at the altar Builded by scraphs and shrined in thy breast!

breast!
Only a woman—a tender-souled woman—
Treading the pathway One followed of yore
That Martyr whom Calvary's wees could no Though heavy the cross He so patiently

Only a woman—scarce less than the angels!
Grand-hearted friend of the lowly and poor;
Oharity crowns thee with garlands of lilles
Fashioned by monarch, civilian and boor!
Blessings are due thee for deeds unexampled.—
Glory from heaven and honor from earth!
And laurels of fame shall be twined in thy
chaplet
As emblems of purity, justice and worth.

Deeds such as thine should be treasured in chanted in chapels and woven in rhyme!
Placed on the pages of memory's tablet,
Ne'er to be blurred by the fingers of time!
Blest the eternity thou shalt inherit,
Guarded by Faith and her tireless band;
For lives such as thine that have known only
duty

Are crowned with love's gems in that beau-tiful land!

Only a woman—yet greater than monarch— Grander than loftiest ruler of earth! Trailing the sunlight where shadows lie deepest—
Strewing rich gemso'er the lowliest hearth!
Thinels a life that shall bring no reproaches—
No sad regrets for vain splendor and pride;
And angels are waiting to crown thee in

When Death—the pale boatman—comes over the tide!

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Mr. Biggar has given notice that when the motion of Dr. Lyons, to grant a sum not exceeding two millions to aid dis-tressed tenant farmers in Ireland by advances of money towards the payments of their rents, comes on he will move, "that inasmuch as the Irish landlords have this year a grant of over a million sterling, it is not expedient to make them any

further gifts of public money."
On August 11th, a man named Peter Byrne, 25 years of age, residing at 4 Mayor street, Dublin, was engaged in unloading the steamship Mullingar, the property of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, at the North Wall quay, when he accidentally fell off the gangway and was drowned.

KILKENNY. The facts of the firing at Mr. Boyd, on August 8th, which circumstances was announced by cable, are as follows:—As Mr. Thomas Boyd, solicitor, of New Ross, and Crown Prosecutor for the county Tipperary, was proceeding with a nephew and his two sons, from his own residence to his lodge at Chilcomb, situated on the Kilkenny side of the Barrow, the party were attacked by three men in disguise, armed with Enfield rifles, upon which were mounted the military regulation bayonet.

Mr. Boyd, it is said, first observed a woman on a height waving a red handker-chief, of which they then took no notice, but which they afterwards regarded as a signal of their approach. Proceeding on their journey they observed a man dressed in canvas and wearing a mask. He was dancing and whirling about on the road in a dramatic manner, and the Boyds simply thought he was playing the buffoon. Immediately two more appeared on the road, dressed in like manner, and then the soon became a tragedy. ing made a "header parent burlesque soon became a tragedy. e three men drew close to the car, and levelled their rifles at the breasts of the r men thereon seated. The elder Mr. Boyd was wounded in two places, and the younger son, Charles, not quite twenty-one years of age, received a fatal shot, and one years or age, received a ratar snot, and lingered until the following afternoon, when he died. The nephew ran and es-caped, the others drove on and got free of the assailants, who suddenly disap-peared. Their rifles and disguised clothing were afterwards discovered where they had been hastily cast aside. For novelty of circumstance the murder is probably without a parallel in the country. Mr. Boyd states that the outrage is agrarian. He purchased the estate about ten years ago. The rents of some of the ten years ago. The rents of some of the tenants had been raised, and to these he in the past season made an allowance of 25 per cent. partly in lime and partly in seed. Those whose rents had not been and which in fact had been untouched for many years, got no allowance, as he did not consider that they required it, viz. — John Whelan and Michael it, viz. — John Whelan and Michael Whelan, (brothers), Anastasia Whelan, (sister), Walter Whelan, (first cousin), Thomas Murphy, (brother-in-law), James Thomas Murphy, of the Whelans, and Holden, also a cousin of the Whelans, and Totals, and two workmen, Patrick Thompson and James Poper. Forty-seven years ago, Mr. Leonard, uncle of the late J. A. O'Keeffe, M. P., a landlord, was shot on the same road, two miles from the place where the present tragedy occurred. Strange to say, Leonard's property was afterwards inherited by a relative named Leonard O'Brien who was afterwards a common drunkard and a begger on the streets of Dublin. For Leonard's murder, there were three persons executed on the very spot where

#### it occurred KING'S COUNTY.

On August 8th, a servant of Captain Dugmore, of Broughal Castle, named Guinane, was riding a spirited horse when the animal threw him on the ground and kicked him fearfully. He lies in a precari-

On August 9th, a farmer named Demphis son, residing at Irishtown, near Parsonstown, were engaged in prop-ping a house, when the building suddenly gave way and buried the two men be neath. Dr. Stoney, Parsonstown, was promptly in attendance, and found their injuries to be of such a serious nature as

Portumna, a local landlord, received a letter threatening him with instant

shot. The man instantly fled. The farm ies vacant, and no one will venture to

#### LOUTH.

On August 7th, John Miller, a man of about forty years of age, and a native of Glasgow, died suddenly whilst eating his supper in a house on Shore read, Dundalk, a piece of meat having stopped in his

on August 7th, a pensioner named Finegan, who was in the employment of Mr. McKeen, Belrobin, county Louth, was drowned while bathing in the Castletown river, about a mile from Dundalk.

#### LONGFORD.

On August 8th, two policemen named Hand and Meara, while on patrol at Doorick, near Drumlish, in the County Longford, were attracted to a certain part of townland by hearing several shots fired. On going to the place they found a large purpler of mea armed with ritchfork \$80. number of men armed with pitchforks. &c The leader directed the police not to fol-low. They refused to comply with the low. They refused to comply with the order, when one of the men siezed Hand's rifle. Hand told him to let go or he would fire, as his gun was loaded. He ultimately wrenched himself from his assailant. The leader of the men then directed the people to allow the police to

On August 11th, the sheriff's bailiff and a party of men proceeded to the farm of two tenant farmers, named Riordan and Troy, residing at Lisgoold, near Midleton, for the purpose of seizing on their cattle and crops for arrears of rent due to the landlord. When the party arrived on the landlord. When the party arrived on the farm they found that all the cattle were driven away, and as the bailiff's men were afraid to remain in custody of the corps the party returned without being able to succeed in their work. A land meeting succeed in their work. A land meeting was held at the same place on August 9th for the purpose of protesting against any seizure on the property by the landlord, and some threats were used by voices in the meeting against parties who might be connected with the seizure. The people, by a show of hands, all pledged themselves not to assist the landlord in reaping the crops on the farm.

crops on the farm.

A sad case of drowning occurred at Fermoy on August 10th. Four youths went to bathe near the viaduct of the Fermoy and Livers Parishren Conference. and Lismore Railway. One of them, aged 16, the son of a shopkeeper named O'Callaghan, having got into the water first, went beyond his depth, and was borne off by the current before his companions, who were unable to swim, could render assis-

On August 8th, a well-attended land meeting was held at Lisgoold, near Midleton, to protest against eviction. The Rev. Mr. Mahoney, C. C., presided. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of landlords who dealt harshly with their tenants, calling for an improvement their tenants, calling for an improvement in the present system of land tenure in Ireland, and also pledging every farmer in the district not to take possession of land from which his neighbor had been unjustly evicted. Some of the speakers, re-ferring to the rejection of the Compensa-tion Bill by the House of Lords, expressed ton Bill by the House of Lords, expressed their hope that that institution would soon be abolished, and urged on the people the necessity, as they alleged, for agitation with the Radical party of England for its abolition. This is the first meeting held in the country at which neither policeman nor Government shorthand writers attended.

### LIMERICK.

On August 8th, a young man namad James Bourke, in the employment of Can-nock & Co., Limerick, went to bathe at the Shannon Rowing Club house. Hav-' into the Shannon he never reappeared alive, but his body was picked up soon after by some young men who witnessed the melancholy occurrence. Bourke was only twenty years of

On August 9th, John Moore, a water bailiff on the river Maigue, made a bet that he would cross the Maigue at Adare, a certain number of times, and that if he failed, some one would come and rescue him. He made the attempt, having crossed the river two or three times near Desmond Castle. He disappeared at length, amid about twenty or thirty onlookers, and the body was not found until the next day. An inquest was held, and a verdict according to the facts returned.

### CLARE.

While a farmer in Clare county, named Moloney, was walking along the streets of Kilrush, on August 11th, he was noticed to fall, and on being picked up life was found to be extinct, deceased having died from the effects of sunstroke.

On Sunday, August 15th, there was a pilgrimage by rail from Limerick to New-market-on-Fergus, the Catholic church of which is said to have been recently the scene of miraculous apparitions.

### TIPPERARY.

As Mr. Richard Burris, jun., of Ballin As Mr. Richard Burris, jun., of Ballintemple, near Cloughjordan, was loading an air-gun on August 12th, at his father's hall door, the weapon, being overcharged, burst, shattering the sinews of his lefthand, and breaking his left ribs. A little brother, aged eight years, who was assisting him at the time, was hurled a distance of ten yards by the explosion, but was not otherwise injured. The injuries sustained by the young gentleman were too serious by the young gentleman were too serious to be remedied by surgical skill. He died the following morning.

### KERRY.

On August 7th, a boy named John Bullock, whose parents reside at 10 Lime-stone-road, Belfast, while playing near the entrance to the Northern Counties Ter-minus, was crushed between a lamp-post and a car, receiving injuries which caused almost instantaneous death.

### DOWN.

On August 9th, a man named John Derry, belonging, it is said, to Dublin, and at present employed by Messrs. Laidlaw, op place them beyond the possibility of On August 11th, Mr. Francis McDonwater. He could not swim, and before assistance could be rendered he was

ous day, whilst serving ejectment processes at the Barn, near Four Mile House, county Armagh. It appeared that having served two processes, they were returning to town when were attacked by a crowd of men and men, who took the originals from them, and tore them into fragments. Collins had a pistol. This was taken from him and smashed before his face. They also threatened to throw him into a bog hole. Both the men were beaten, and they ran for their lives. They do not know any of their assailants. do not know any of their assailants.

#### FERMANAGH.

About a hundred police were present near Newtowngore, on August 9th, while near Newtowngore, on August 9th, while nearly twenty acres of meadow were mowed by machinery. It was apprehended that resistance would be shown by the people of the district, the farmers who had owned this land having been evicted therefrom some time since. The property belongs to the Earl of Leitrim. The police had nothing to do but look on, and return to their stations the next day. The chief objection to the mowing of the fields is said to have been the introduction of machinery for the purpose. of machinery for the purpose

#### DERRY.

On August 12th, the "Apprentice Boys" celebrated the relief of Derry, one of the two great events in the history of the seige of 1688-89. The demonstration had the special feature of the addition of connon to their display, the guns having been brought back to the city since the expiring of the Peace Preservation Act. The demonstration was otherwise of the usual kind—marching with bands and banners. A cannonade was kept up from the wall. A disturbance occurred on Bishop street which interrupted the order of the procession and caused for a while the wildest tumult. It appeared that the affair began very simply, and there was no organized attack from any opposite party. Afterwards some encounters took place on the home-going of a country band, and the home-going of a country band, and stones and bottles were thrown. The dis-turbance was of brief duration, and the city in the evening resumed its wonted quiet.

#### GALWAY.

At Galway, on August 7th, Mr. Joseph Roughan, second son of Dr. Roughan, Local Government Board Inspector, had arranged to take a boating excursion with a friend on the river. He took a rowboat from behind the regulation weir, and was paddling about waiting for his friend, when the boat got into the rapid stream leading to the sluice. He saw the danger, and immed out and endeavored to get to and jumped out and endeavored to get to the bank of the river. Unfortunately he was drawn into the current and carried was drawn into the current and carried out to sea. The deceased young gentleman was educated at Tullabeg College, and had just entered the Queen's College as a medical student.

A collision has taken place between some persons and the police in the neighborhood of Loughrea. While some farmers were posting some bills appropriate.

ers were posting some bills announcing a land meeting in the west to protest against the late action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill, the police attempted to pull the placards down and were re-pulsed by the people, who defied them, and the officers were ultimately oblidged to

return to the police station.

An agrarian outrage has been perpe-An agrarian outrage has been perpetrated near Oranmore, county Galway. It appears that a farm, which was given up voluntarily some time ago, had been rented, and on this farm on August 9th sixteen sheep and five bullocks, the property of the tenant, were brut-lly houghed. No arrests have been made.

### MAYO.

At Cloncormack, near Hollymount, August 12th, an eviction took place. John Kelly, almost the last of the tenants on that ill-fated property, was evicted.

A company of military are about being stationed at Balla.

A very sad occurrence, resulting in the deaths of Sub-Constables Shaw and Egan, of Rosport sub-station, took place on Aug. 18th. The station is situated on an island, but when the tide is out the mainland can be reached on foot at certain points. Both men left the barracks at 2.30 p. m., Both men left the barracks at 2.30 p. m., and had not returned at roll call—10 p.m. Search was immediately made, and the dead body of Shaw, a fine young follow, was found on Currawnpoy Strand. It would appear that although the station is supplied with a boat, the men attempted to wade across the strait while the tile. to wade across the strait while the tide was flowing, there being at such times a rapid cross-current, and being carried beyond their depth they were drowned. A short time since another constable was drowned in the same place.

### ROSCOMMON.

Two evictions were carried out on August 12th on Colonel Taaffe Farrell's gust 12th on Colonel Taaffe Farrell's estate at Dooneen, near Boyle, county Roscommon. On two former occasions they had been prevented by the determined attitude of the people. The sheriff came unexpectedly, accompanied by 100 policemen. A large crowd collected and hooted and yelled. The sheriff and the agent thought it prudent to call aside the representatives of the local branch of the Land League, and inform them that the Land League, and inform them that the evicted people would be put back as caretakers. Mr. Tulley, the secretary of the branch, then addressed the crowd, and said that as the people were to be put in as caretakers, resistance or bloodshed would be unnecessary. The evictions were then carried out, the furniture, &c., being thrown into the street, amid the groaning and yelling of the crowd. The Sheriff, on leaving, got among the crowd and was on leaving, got among the crowd, and was struck with stones and mud, but not seriously injured.

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#### Meetings.

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ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
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hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
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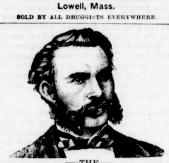
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The River of Speech. here flows a river through the earth, from hills of heaven it hath its birth; hrough all the lands that stream hath gon-for men to float their thoughts upon. e send rich fleets of myrrh and gold, is argosied with gems untold; though the men upon the shore them upon their hearts, the store, prophet's oil, grows more and more.

And some send flowers from fairy lands, That float to little children's hands; And some—alas! this should not be— Send ships; that sall upon the sea, Beneath the pirate's flag of black, With wreck and rapine on the track.

And some send idle straws alone; And some rich seeds that may be sown, In quiet cteeks: for they will rise, Dear flowers to aching hearts and eyes. And some send holy words that shed A strange light on the river's bed— A light so steady, earnest, fair, You almost think God's stars are there

Long years ago, past ships and stars, A fleet sailed through Eastern bars, And on the waves a heavenly spell, A silent consecration fell; The stream grew holy as it bore Christ's spoken thoughts from shore to shore.

#### HUMOROUS.

A little girl who has been very observ-ant of her parent's mode of exhibiting their charity, being asked what generosity was, answered: "It is giving to the poor all the old stuff you don't want yourself."

Some admiring poet said of his lady-love: "Upon her face a thousand dimples smile for me!" Which only adds more emphasis to the adage: "Love is blind." How like the mischief a girl would look with a thousand dimples on her face. The poet must have meant freekles.

A London tourist met a young woman A bondon tourist met a young woman going to the kirk, and, as was not unusual, she was carrying her boots in her hand, trudging along barefoot. "My girl," he said, "is it customary for all the people in these parts to go barefoot? "Pairtly they do," said the girl, "and pairtly they mind their own business."

A HIGHLY COLORED JOKE.—Last evening, as a representative of the Hawkeye was passing along Valley street, he heard a lady of color call to her companion across the street:—"Hello, ober dar; did you know dat one ob de proprietories ob de Water Company am dead?" "La, no; am dat so?" "Spects it am;" and colored lady No. 1 laughed as though a rich uncle bed drouped eat of original large heaving her and you. I august as though a first uncer-had dropped out of existence leaving her an immense fortune; but stopped long enough to add:—"Don't you see de prop-erty am in mournin'?" Looking around, the Hawkeye man observed for the first time that the witty descendant of Ham was sitting on a water hydrant.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Thought it was a Register.—There is a saloon keeper in New York who has an old-fashioned clock, which he prizes greatly. It is built on the principle of my "Grandfather's Clock," and might have served as a model to that ancient timepiece. It occupies a place high upon the wall, and two leaden weights hang in full sight suspended by brass chains. Yesterday a man came in, whose perceptions were temporarily dulled by the use of the cup that cheers, and also, etc! Seeing the weights, he caught hold of each and pulled with all his might so successfully that he sat emphatically on the floor with several yards of chain and a confusion of wheels around THOUGHT IT WAS A REGISTER.—There is of chain and a confusion of wheels around him. "How much did she register?" he in-quired. "Register! you idiot, you have quired. "Register! you idiot, you have rnined the clock." "Clock—clock! Why, I thought it was a pulling machine." It is perhaps needless to say that the clock stopped short, never to go again.

Raising a New Crop of Hair.

It was one of the by-laws of Heartache's Heavenly Hair Raiser, that it be used lib-law of health.

Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ont., says: Raising a New Crop of Hair. Heavenly Hair Raiser, that it be used liberally before retiring, rubbing it well into the scalp. Just before he went to bed that night the man bolted the back door, put the cat in the wood-shed, came in whistling the Fatinita waltz, danced up to the clock-shelf, and pouring out a handful of what he supposed to be his fertilizer he mopped it all over his scalp and stirred it well in around the roots of the little hedge of hair at the back of his neck.

and now enjoys the best of health.

Rev. T. C. Crown, Brooklyn, Ont., says:

My wife was very low with Lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the Shoshonees Remedy, and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the Remedy she was perfectly restored. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$2; Pills 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

The glue bottle, by an unearthly coincidence, was nearly the same shape and size as the hair-sap bottle.

He went to bed.

He went to bed.

"George," said his wife, turning her face to the wall, "that stuff you put on your head smells like a pan of sop greate."

"Perhaps I had better go up stairs and sleep," snarled George. "You're mighty sensitive! You would'nt expect that a man can put stuff on his head that will make his hair grow, and make it smell like essence of winter-green, would you? They went to sleep as mad as Turka.

This particular bald-headed men, like a good many other bald-headed men, had to get up and build the fires. When he arose next morning, the sun peeped in at the window and saw the pillow cling to the back of his head, like a great white chignon. At first he did not realize his condition; he thought it must have caught on a pin or a shirt button. It looked ridiculous, and he would throw it back on

diculous, and he would throw it back on the bed before his wife saw it, so he caught

the bed before his wife saw it, so he caught it quickly by one end and "yanked."
"O!O!! Darnation to fishhooks what's been goin' on here? Thunder an' lightnin,!" and he began to claw at his scalp like a lunatic. His wife sprang up from her couch and began to sob hysterically.
"O, don't George? What is it! What's the matter?"

the matter?"

George was dancing about the room, the pillow now dangling by a few hairs, his scalp covered with something that looked like sheet copper, while the air was redolent of warlike expletives, as if a dictionary had exploded. With a woman's instinct the poor wife took in the situation at a glance and explained:

"It is the glue!

"It is the glue!
The bald-headed man sat down in a chair and looked at her for a moment in contemptuous silence and then uttered the one expressive word:

Now began a series of processes and experiments, unheard of in the annals of

chemistry.

"Jane you must soak it off with warm water. I've got to go to Utica to-day."

"I can't, George," she said in a guilty tone; "it's water-proof."

tone; "it's water-proof,"
"Yes, I might have known it; and I s'pose it's fire-proof, too, ain't it?
He scratched over the smooth plating with his finger nails.
"It's hard as iron." he said.
"Yes—he said it was good glue!" replied she, innocently. "Can't you skin it off with your razor, George?"
Don't be a bigger fool than you are, Jane. Get me that course file on the wood shed."

wood shed."

It may be imagined what followed, and now as the bald-headed man sits in his office, he never removes his hat, for his entire skull is a howling waste of blistered desert, relieved here and there by oases of black, sowether Sunday. black court plaster.—Syracuse Sunday

#### EVICTION LAWS.

The laws for which evictions for nonpayment of rents are authorized have been on the statute books in Ireland only thirty years. It was not until 1860 that the same power was given to other courts.
The Attorney General for Ireland in a recent debate laid stress on the fact that by
the Roman civil law, and even the law of
Scotland, if, through some supervening do," said the girl, "and pairtly they mind their own business."

A missionary visited St. Vincent's Hospital last week, says the Catholic Sentinel, and among the patients he came across an old acquaintance who had been brought there almost dead, but who had subsequently recovered. "Well, Pat," said the missionary, "I'm glad to see you have recovered. Weren't you afraid to meet the Almighty when you were so very sick!" "Oh, no, your reverence," replied Pat, "it was meetin' the other party that I was afeared of!"

PUTTING THE DOCTOR "OUT."—Doctor Murphy was boasting recently that the climate of Minnesota beats the climate of California or any other State, and, with a triumphant air of exultation, exclaimed, "Look at me! Behold my beautiful rounded form! When I came here I weighed only ninety-seven pounds, and now I weightwo hundred and seventy-five pounds. What do you think of that!" One of the sons of the late Bishop Willoughby standing by said, "Why, doctor, that's nothing, look at me! I weigh on hundred and seventy-five pounds, and when I came to Minnesota, I weighed only six pounds." The doctor left.

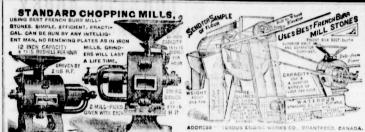
A HIGHLY COLORED JOKE.—Last evening, as a representative of the Hawkeye

> HOW TO GET SICK. Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you

will want to know HOW TO GET WELL. Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

See what the Clergy say. Rev. R. H. CRAIG, Princeton, N. J., says: Last summer when I was in Canada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It ada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the Shoshonees Remedy, which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well became well. I discontinued the use of it, some my threat not being entirely well became worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is entirely well, and the white crust has entirely disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the Great Shoshonees Remedy. Rev. Geo. W. Grout, Stirling, Ont., says.

Mas. Georger Francis was severely afflicted with Kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken four bottles of the Shoshonees Remedy,



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C. G. CODY, Inspector.

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1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

bers.
2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Canadian, or American, [vide Government Red turns].

3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township
in the Province
4th. That its books and affairs are always
open to the inspection of the members, and
the Directors are desirous that the privilege
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#### LOCAL NEWS.

The Catholics of McGillivray will hold a grand re-union picnic in James McCarthy's Grove, two miles east of Limerick, on Thursday, Sept. 16th. We hope Father Kelly and his people will spend a most enjoyable day on the occasion.

Mr. John Campbell, the well-known carriage maker, shipped on Friday per Grand Trunk Railway to New York, and thence to Sidney, Australia, fourteen carriages, such as are used in that country.

Steven O'Mara has placed on the stand his magnificent new cab, the finest in this part of the country. Mr. O'Mara is, perhaps, the oldest cab-driver in London, and has always been noted for his straightforward and honorable mode of dealing with the public.

With the public.

We are sorry to be called upon to announce the sudden death of Mr. Conrad Siebert, of this city, which took place on Wednesday evening last. Deceased has resided in London for many years, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends, who will be grieved to hear of his sudden demise. We extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy.

We are placed to see an old and re-

We are pleased to see an old and re-spected citizen of London, Mr. James Dewan, of Strathery, and Dewan, of Strathroy, again in our midst. He is connected with the wholesale grocery establishment of M. Mazurett & grocery establishment of M. Mazurer Co. We join with his many friends in welcoming him to the city once more, and hope he may be spared many years to enjoy the friendship and esteem of his large circle of acquaintances.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society held their annual picnic at Port Stanley on Thursday, Sept. 1st. About eight hundred persons took advantage of the excursion to spend a day at the lakeside. The young men belonging to the committee, Messrs. C. Regan, J. Cook, J. M. O'Mara, E. Dibbs, A. McNeil, H. Delargy, and H. Doyle, did their utmost to make the affair pass off in the most enjoyable manner. Dancing, games, etc., were gone into in a lively manner, and all returned home in good season, satisfied that they had spent a most agreeable day.

About half-past eleven Sunday night Miss Brown, who resides on Mill street, observed a dense smoke issuing from the roof of the skating rink, lately occupied by the Women's Christian Association for the floral garden. She immediately gave the alarm, and aroused Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch, who at once rushed over to the lately in the Registration Bill to the Appropriation Bill. Forster while opposing the amendment, blamed the Lords severely for their contemptuous treatment of the Registration Bill to the Registration Bill He Issue of the Commons will endeavor to get up another obstructive fight in the Commons. London, September 2.—In the Commons, Hartington announced that he could not accept the terms of the resolution which Parnell has framed remonstration Bill by the Lords. The following is the resolution: "That the action of the Registration Bill to the Appropriation Bill to the Appropriation and the strength and the Registration Bill to the Appropriation and the Registration Bill to The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society

plate glass factory.

Mr. Adams, of Spencerville, who has been suffering for the past few days from the suffering for the past few days from the offer of the past few days from the past few d

the effects of gas escaping while asleep, died Monday night.

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, assistant passenger agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, was married at Hamilton, on Thursday, to Miss Ada M. Dally, of that city. Mr. Ussher is the brother-in-law of Mr. C. Stiff, Supt. of the G. W. R.

On the 2nd, a Grand Trunk brakeman, named James Barlow, aged 22, unmarried, while engaged in coupling cars in the Stratford yard, was caught by the deadwoods. His chest was crushed in and he

died in twenty minutes. A farmer, named Robert Rutherford, living on the sixth concession of West Flamboro, got caught on the connecting rod of a threshing machine on Thursday morning, by which his left arm was torn entirely off. He is progressing favorably.

While the steamer Norsman lay at Charlotte, on Thursday, a young woman from the vicinity of Brighton, Ont., who had contracted a runaway marriage against her parents wishes, and had repented, and was on her way home, was taken with a fit

Andrew McCallum, a wealthy young man of East Williams, has unexpectedly disappeared. He is supposed to be slightly deranged, and considerable excitement prevails in the township. It is supposed that he took the midnight train at Ailsa Craig on Wednesday.

On Thursday a servant girl of Dr. Labadic, at Montreal, put oil on the fire. The stove was blown to pieces, and her clothes ignited. Dr. Labadie went to her assistance, and had his hands badly burned. Both are under medical treatment, the girl being badly, if not fatally injured.

While Mr. Hugh Hamilton, of Elora, was building an addition to his barn on the 2nd, with Jas. McDonald assisting him, the scaffolding gave way, and Mr. Hamilton fell to the ground and cut his arm nearly in two with on axe which he was using at the time, also breaking the arm in two

A little boy named Sweeney, while playing at the railway depot, Rouse's Point, on Saturday, got caught in the machinery, and had his left arm torn out. His father rushed to his rescue, and got drawn into the machinery, his left leg being cut off about six inches above the pakle. The low will not likely recover. ankle. The boy will not likely recover.

A serious and probably fatal accident A serious and probably fatal accident occurred at the new High School building, Strathroy, Wednesday morning. Peter Brown, a hod carrier, was descending a short ladder, which had not been fastened at the top, when it upset, percipitating him a distance of nearly forty feet to the ground. He was carried to his residence ground. He was carried to hisensible and died next day.

On Thursday of last week, the wife of Robert Stewart, of the 5th con., township of Peel, met with a very serious accident It appears that whilst driving a team of horses attached to a reaper the animals be came frightened and ran away, throwing Mrs. Stewart on the table of the machine and breaking her ankle. She was also injured by one of the guards running through one of her arms. There were other in-juries of a serious and probably fatal

A serious collision took place at the

Becton Junction of the Northern and Northwestern Railway, between two mixed freights, one going to Collingwood and the other coming from Barrie, on the 2nd. About thirteen cars loaded with freight and one engine were completely smashed. The other engine was slightly damaged. The operator, Mr. Kennedy, and a young lady school teacher, Miss Whitesides, whose parents reside at Elm Grove, township of Essa, received serious injuries. The engine driver, Thorne, and fireman Hutchinson, of the Collingwood train, had both their ankles hurt, but escaped otherwise.

#### ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, September 1.—In consequence of the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the Registration of Voters in Ireland, the Irish members of the House of Commons will period the Ireland, the Irish members of the House of Commons will resist the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, fixed for today. Parnell insisted that the essential clauses of the Registration Bill shall be tacked on to the Appropriation Bill.

To Parnell's proposition Forster replied that he was willing to make the Registration Bill a Government measure next year, but cannot adopt Parnell's suggestion, which could only be resorted to in extreme cases.

Parnell therefore objected to the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, which postpones the Bill until to-morrow, adding a day to the session.

a day to the session.

London, September 1.—The House of Lords this evening negatived the second reading of the Bill for the Registration of Voters in Ireland by forty-two to thirty. It has been stated if the House of Lords rejected this Bill the Irish members of the Commons will endeavor to get up another

for the floral garden. She immediately gave the alarm, and aroused Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch, who at once rushed over to the building, got through the window, and commenced playing on the fire with a small hose which he attached to a pipe leading to one of the fountains, and thus prevented it from spreading further.

This declaration was received with tremendation when some change in the Constitution of the House of Lords would be necessary. This declaration was received with tremendation was received with tremendation. CANADIAN NEWS.

A Mr. Davidson, of Nova Scotia, is now a St. Thomas, endeavoring to establish a late destagainst expressions used with regard to the House of Lords, to whom, coming from the Minister of the Crown, he had

made a considerable sensation. the effects of gas escaping while asleep, died Monday night.

On the morning of the 2nd an old man named Jacob Miller, while walking on the Grand Trunk Railway track, near Breslau station, was run into by a freight train and instantly killed.

Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, assistant passenger agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, was married at Hamilton, on Thursday, to Miss Ada M. Dally, of that city. Mr. Ussher is the brother-in-law of Mr. C. Stiff Sunt, of the G. W. R.

Lords rejected the Registration Bill to save the seat of a Tory member. John Bright said it appeared that while the Commons was endeavoring to conciliate Ireland the Lords was determined to make a declaration of war against the Irish people.

Alymer (Conservative) declared that Bright's speech was suppressed treason against the Constitution. The amend-ment was rejected by 81 to 18. The Ap-propriation Bill then passed in Council. Previous to this Callan (Home Ruler), in a speech on local grievances, spoke of the infidel members of the House and of the intolerant, ignorant Presbyterians. He refused to retract, and was suspended for the remainder of the sitting.

THE GLASS BALL CASTERS.-We call attention to these simple and beautiful casters, which are rapidly superseding all others. They consist of Flint Glass Balls, held in claws of fine bell metal and are centre bearing. For furniture they improve the appearance and possess many advantages over the old swivel caster. For pianos and organs, they possess unquestionable merits and add materially to the sweetness and volume of tone of the insweetness and volume of the arrival trument. For budsteads, they stand unrivalled. Being non-conductors, they prevent electricity escaping from the body during sleep. Persons afflicted with disease produced from loss of vitality are greatly benefited and restored to health by their use. Works 64, 66 & 68, Rebecca st., Hamilton. London office 59 Carling st., where samples and testimonials can be

### BUSINESS ITEMS

REGAN'S stock of boots and shoes for pring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low

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NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit

ne present competition. Give them a call.
A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale A MOUNTION, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness.

a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES .- Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia. 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOVICE.—J. McKenzie has re-

moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machine recommendation of the city.

than ever. Haymond's Scientified machines on sale.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

#### COMMERCIAL.

COMIM	ERUIAL	•		
				1
London	Markets.			
	on, Ont., Se	pt. 16	. 1880	
GI	RAIN			11
Wheat, Winter	# 100 lbs	\$1 5	5 to 1	58
Spring "		18	0 to 1	55
Spring "Corn		08	5 to	09
Oats		01	15 to 1	00
Peas		01	10 to 1	00
Barley		08	5 to 1	00
Rve		.: 08	0 to 0	90
Buckwheat		11	9 to 1	25 1
Beans		15	0 to 2	00
	AND FEED.	J. JGF		
Fall Wheat Flour	Cwt.	3 00	to 3	25
Mixed Flour		3 00	to 3	25 -
Spring Flour		2 75	to 3	00
Buckwheat Flour		2 25	to 2	50
Graham Flour		3 00	to 3	25 -
Cracked Wheat	2 10 20 20 20 20 20	2 25		50
Cornmeal		1 50		00
Bran, per ton		3 00	to 14	
Shorts,	1	4 00		00
Oatmeal, * cwt		2 50	to 3	00
	DUCE.	0 00		
Lard, P b		0 09		11
Eggs, Store Lots, F. Farmers'	doz	0 10		15
" Farmers' "	*******	0 10	to 0	
miter trock		11 2/11	IO ()	7.1

utter, Crock....
Rolls....
Cheese, Dairy, # tb...
MISCELLANEOUS. 0 07 to 0 07 to 3 00 to 0 45 to 0 75 to 0 06 to 0 70 to 4 00 to 2 50 to 0 3 75 to 0 40 to 0 3 75 to 0 40 to 0 50 to 0 40 to 0 50 to 0 15 to 0 15 to 0 15 to 0 16 to 0 17 to 0 17 to 0 18 to 0 Onions, & bhi
Hay, & on
Straw, & load
Live Hogs, & cwt.
Dressed Hogs
Chickens, & pair
Ducks
Turnips & bush
Carrots
Apples, & bag

Apples, # bag
Potatoes bag
Coal, all stove kinds
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, # cord.
Tallow, rendered "
Wool. 

London Stock Market.

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10,
Richmond st. London, Sept. 7.

	Buyers.	Sellers
Huron & Erie	 . 142	142
Ontario	 . 129	130
Dominion	 . 120	121
Agricultural		112
Canadian	 . 114	115
London Loan	 105	107
English Loan Co	 . 100	102
London Life	 . 50	65
Royal Standard	 . 100	102
Financial	 . 106	108

AUR CHOICE OF THREE OF any of the following books and magazines with a steel engraving of Horace Greeley, sent free by post for 15 cents. Young Ladies Journal, Young English Woman's Magazine, Family Heraid, London Journal, American Homes, Arthur's home magazine, Our Young Folks, Our Schoolday Visitor, School monthly, Bow bells, Our Home Companion, Peterson's magazine, The Saturday Reader, The Quiver, Leisure Hour, Blackwoods magazine, American Educational monthly, The Illustrated Magazine, British Workman, Lighthing Calculator, American stock Journal, Farmers' Advocate, North British Review, Poultry Argus, Base Ball Guide, Grip, Cassell's Illustrated History of England, Pen and Plow, Harper's Monthly, History of Great Britain, War of the Union, Cassell's Magazine, Cassell's Family Magazine, Scientific American, The Manufacturer and Builder, Punch, Canadian Illustrated News, Poultry Journal, American Agriculturist, Poultry Gazette, The Canadian Farmer, Stock Pigeon and Poultry bulletin, Poultry World or Chambers Journal. YOUR CHOICE OF THREE OF

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bedelothes from contact with
the wall or floor, otherwise
the insulation will not be
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you are suffering from poor health, or uishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer,

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A fin. 10t of Tweeds and Gents Furnishings which we will run off during the B I G S A L E

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