GENTLEMEN.

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

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N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY, 1880.

Sunday, II—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Dedication of all the Churches. Monday, 12—St. Gualbertus. Abbot. Duplez. Tuesday, 13—St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr. Duplez. Tuesday, 13—St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr. Duplex.
Wednesday, 14—St. Bonaventure, Bishop and Doctor Duplex.
Thusrday, 15—St. Henry. Duplex.
Friday, 16—Feast of Lady of Mount Carmel. Dup. Maj.
Saturday, 17—St. Leo IV. Duplex.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Rome despatch says the Pope has decided to accept the Prussian Church Laws. He intends, at the next Consistory, to nominate Bishops to fill the vacant Sees. So says the

THE Archbishop of Avignon offered hospitality to a number of Jesuits, but receiving an emphatic telegram from the Minister of the Interior, he promised that they should leave soon.

Some time since a Catholic priest of Rome, Rev. Vittorio Manina, became an apostate and a Freethinker. He recently, however, abjured his errors before the Bishop of Susa, and was received once more into the Church, to the great edification of

BRADLAUGH has been allowed to take his seat as a member of the Mahoney, 2 Nellie Hanson.

Mr. Gladstone's Medal of the Senior Department—Ellen House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone's motion, permitting members to affirm, was carried by a vote of 303 to 249. And now the infidel shoemakers of Northampton will be duly represented by the infidel Bradlaugh.

An effort was made in Toronto to prevent the ferry boats running to and from the Island on Sundays. The magistrate ruled against it on the ground that the people living there ought not to be deprived of means of reaching the city on that we have a man in London day. An effort was made in Toronto to Grand Prizes: Prize for Religious Instruction—Johanna Sullivan. Good Behavior—Clara Toupin. Application—Maniewallivan A drinking fountain to run on the Sabbath day, and carefully shuts it off on Saturday night.

As an instance of the revulsion of feeling in favor of the Jesuits in France, a telegram states that when the public prosecutors, recently appointed in place of those who resigned their posts as a protest against the anti-Jesuit decrees, entered the Court of Appeal to take the oaths of office, all the members the oaths of office, all of the bar immediately quitted the court in a body. There was a similar demonstration in other courts.

THE Mansion House Relief Committee declares that the reports received from various parts of Ireland show that famine fever is increasing to an alarming extent. The Irish Exceutive and the English Government still keep their arms folded calmly looking on, and do not seem to be at all troubled about the matter. died shortly afterwards. Edward escaped Parnell is earnestly striving to have with a slight injury. his relief bill pushed forward, but his relief bill pushed forward, but present indications would lead to the belief that it will be carried, if at all, only after the famine and fever have done their work. In the meantime early in the morning of Tuesday last to be done their work. In the meantime the government has given assurance that it will not abandon the bill for the preservation of hares and rabbits.

The official investigation discloses that Peter Mahon, late farm foreman of the Agricultural College, was dismissed because he was a Roman Catholic. Superintendent Brown, it appears, refuses to employ any Roman Catholics at the Model Farm.—

This statement is given in a very plain and decided manner. We now look forward to the dismissal of Mr. Brown. It would be a grievous a position in the public service. A person who is so narrow-minded as to dismiss a subordinate because of his religious opinions should not be permitted to occupy even the position of a scavenger in the employ of the government. Mr. Brown and wrong to allow such a man to retain

gentlemen like him should be taught in the most forcible manner that this country and this age will not permit an exhibition of such sensele shameful bigotry. They should have lived in New England two hundred years ago.

The examinations at the Convent of Our Lady of Lake Huron, prior to the mid-summer vacation, were held last week and showed very satisfactory results for the term. The proceedings on the closing day, Thursday, were of special interest. The examination of Miss Nellie Murphy, the examination of Miss Nellie Murphy, the graduating pupil, formed the principal feature. Her answers to test questions in logic, rhetoric, mythology, history (ancient and modern), astronomy, natural philosophy, and other branches, showed a remarkable proficiency and testified to the thoroughness of the course of studies pursued at the convent. Thursday, evening the at the convent. Thursday evening the prizes were distributed, a well arranged programme being provided for the enter-tainment of those present on the ocassion. tainment of those present on the ocasion.

The dialogue of the "Bee, Clock and Broom," was well got up, the different characters being admirably sustained by Misses Loden, Brown and Billinghearst.

Miss Murphy's valedictory was a creditable price of convention the fair value. Miss Murphy's valedictory was a creditable piece of composition, the fair young graduate paying a gracful tribute to her teachers, the good nuns of the convent, and to Rev. Father Bayard, her spiritual adviser, as well as acknowledging her gratitude to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Sarnia township, for enabling her to profit by the excellent teaching and sound moral religious training which are to be had at the convent. Brief addresses by Rev. Father Bayard and Mr. Sullivan brought the proceedings to a close. The brought the proceedings to a close. The awards were as follows: Classe Internal—Maria Donnelly, Julia

Graduating Medal—Miss Nellie Murphy Declamation—"Bee, Clock, Broom," Julia Laden, O. Billinghearst, L. Wall.
Ribbons of Honor and Medals— 1 Clara

Toupin, 2 Kate Dunn and Albina Pare, 3 Ellen Sullivan, 4 Johanna Sullivan. Ribbons of Aspirants—1 Ocena Billing-hearst, 2 Kate Mahoney, 3 Mary K. Rielly. Ribbons of Encouragement—1 Maggie

Medal for the Junior Class-Ocena Bill-

Medal for French—Hannah Rielly.

Music—Julia Loden. Cantata—"O'er Hill, O'er Dale," Maria Donnely, Albina Pare, Lousia Wall, Julia

CANADIAN NEWS.

On Sunday morning two boys, named Patk. Cashen and Thomas Revealy, of Cobourg, were found dead on the G.T. R. track, supposed to have been run over by a train. The body of Casher was fearfully mangled. Both were under the influence

Berlin, Ont., July 3-Mr. Louis Breithaupf, mayor of Berlin, and one of the most extensive tanners in Ontario, died most extensive tanners in Omaro, due this morning after a short illness. He was entirely a self-made man. He had accu-mulated a large fortune, and held a great deal of the real estate in Berlin. He leaves a widow and a family of grown-up chil-

On Friday evening a young man named Frank Castle, with two other men, got into an altercation at Owen Sound, with a person named Sanchlan Taylor. Taylor stabbed Castle in the side, abdomen and thigh. The wounds are serious. Taylor is

Edward and John Green, of Greensville, Edward and John Green, of Greensville, near Dundas, jumped off the express train passing Dundas at noon on the 1st. John was drawn under the train and had both legs cut off, from the effects of which he

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR .- Miss Annie married to Mr. Tanton at the residence of Rev. Mr. Colling, the methodist minister. After the ceremony, and when about two After the ceremony, and when about two miles on their journey, the horse gave a lurch and the seat on which they were resting tipped back into the road. The husband, who was pretty badly hurt himself, at once helped his wife to rise. He found it impossible to aid her, as she seemed in great pain. Assistance was secured and the injured lady removed to the house of Mr. Davis, close at hand. This house of Mr. Davis, close at hand. This was onlydone, however, after great trouble. As soon as possible medical attendance was secured, when it was found that the spine of the lady was broken. All was done that medical aid could do, but without avail, the victim succumbing to the accident about 10 o'clock at night.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

DEAR RECORD,—The grand annual com-mencement exercises at the Ursuline Acad-emy, Chatham, took place last Thursday, 24th of June, and afforded a rare treat to all who accepted the kind invitation ex-CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE
HURON.

tended by the good nuns of this institution.
The hall in which the exercises were conducted was most beautifully decorated,

conducted was most beautifully decorated, and was in itself a rich treat for the audience. His Lordship Bishop Walsh presided, and on either side of His Lordship were scated Mons, Bruyere, Rev. Father Tiernan sec. to His Lordship, Rev. Father William, O. S. F. Chatham; Rev., Dean Wagner, Windsor; Rev. Father Cushing, Assumption College, Sandwitch; Rev. Father Ouelette, Maidstone; Rev. Father Ryan, Amherstburg; and Rev. Father McBrady, Toronto. The following programme arranged for the occasion was rendered ing rand style, and reflected the very highest credit on the young ladies who took part in it.

young ladies who took part in it. PART I.

Chorus Greeting.......Donnizetti

Vocal Duett...Die Schwatverrin...Bordese Misses Rouff and Swarthout.

Instrumental Solo Norma Jaell Misses Sullivan and Young Vocal Duett Carnival of Venice Bordese Misses Sullivan, Collins and Swarthout, Instrumental Solo, Il Trovatore... Hoffman Misses Quinn and Swarthout.

Collins, Rouff, Norris, Swarthout, Carron and Goodwin. Inst. Solo, Recollections of Ireland... Ryder

Inst. Solo. Recollections of Ireland... Ryder
Misses Falties, Connoly and Corrigan.
During the first and second parts of the
programme, His Lordship conferred the
gold medal, which was awarded for superiority in Christian doctrine, upon Miss
Meyfarth, a member of the graduating
class. A silver medal was awarded Miss
Mary Corrigan for the same subject;
another silver medal to Miss May Collins
for domestic economy in senior division: for domestic economy in senior division; and a third silver medal to Miss Agnes

After the conferring of those medals a German dialogue "Der Arma" was rendef-ed by Misses Falties and Ruoff.

Conferring of Gold Medal for Christian
Doctrine, by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.
Medals for Domestic Economy.
German Dialogue..... Der Arma........
Misses Falties and Ruoff.

Inst. Solo Ehoes of the Pines

and Quinn.
Inst. Duett... Waves of Ocean.........Blake
Josephine Baby and Ellie Simmons.
German Recitation. Die Schlauen Madehen
Miss Meyfarth.

Miss Meyfarth.

Inst. Duett.......Fra Diavolo......Behr Distribution of Premiums.
Farewell Chorus.

At the close of the programme Rev. Father William read the roll of honor, and then stated that no prizes would be distributed this year, as the young lady pupils had generously concluded to have the money set apart for prizes to aid the suffering poor of Ireland. This act of self-sacrifice on the part of those young ladies drew words of the warmest approval from His Lordship.

from His Lordship.

The following are the names of the pupils on the prize list for this academic year, with the branches in which they severally

CROWNS FOR GOOD CONDUCT AND POLITE-

E. Pennefather, Misses Sullivan, Moran Innis, young, Corrigan, Falties, Nellie Sul-livan, Rhous, Simmons, Baby, Reilly, M. Henry, W. Johnston and Flora McDon-

Misses Young, Meyfarth and Sullivan.
Miss Young, (prizes), ancient and modern history, 1st, astronomy and globes, philosophy, botany, geography, instrument

tal music, rhetoric, composition, arithmetic and algebra, embroidery, in gold and che-nille, book-keeping, diligence and order, Miss Meyfarth, (prizes), ancient and MISS Meyharth, (prizes), ancient and modern history, astronomy and globes, botany, geography, 1st, rhetoric, arithme-tic, algebra, composition, silk embroidery, instrumental and vocal music, diligence, Gorman language.

mstrumental and vocal music, dingence, German language.

Miss Sullivan, (prizes), ancient and modern history, astronomy and globes, botany, geography, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, composition, silk embroidery, inst. and vocal music, book-keeping, embroidery in gold and chenille, diligence and order, Franch

GRAMMAR COURSE -- IST CLASS.

GRAMMAR COURSE - 1ST CLASS.

Misses Corron and Corrigan.
Miss Corrigan, (prizes), ancient and modern history, astronomy and globes, mythology, geography, algebra, inst. music, writing. 1st, diligence and order, grammar, raised tapestry, French, studies, and composition. 2nd.

sition, 2nd.

Miss Corron, (prizes), ancient and modern history, 1st, astronomy and globes, 1st, geography, mythology, algebra, inst. music, diligence and order, grammar, composition, 1st, map drawing.

2nd Class.

T. Stameien, A. Rhons, K. Innis, Marshall

and Finnister.

Miss Rinn, (prizes), history, geography, elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic and algebra, sacred studies, inst. and vocal music, French studies, diligence and order, grammar, composition,2nd, writ-

ing.
Miss McDonnel, (prizes), history and geography, elements of chemistry, composition, 2nd, natural history, arithmetic, 2nd, algebra, raised tapestry, chenille and gold,

drawing.

Miss Falties, (prizes), history and geography, ancient and modern; elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic and algebra grammar, French studies,domestic economy, diligence and order, inst. music, plain tapestry, drawing and painting, composition, 2nd, German.

and painting, composition, 2nd, German.

Miss Simmons, (prizes), history, ancient and modern geography, elements of chemistry, natural history, grammar, writing, French studies, inst. and vocal music, domestic econemy, arithmetic, algebra, drawing, crochet work, composition, 2nd.

Miss Quinn, (prizes), history, ancient and modern geography, elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic, inst. and vocal music, order, plain tapestry, writing.

Miss Goodwin, (prizes), history, ancient and modern geography, elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic and algebra, grammar, inst. music, domestic econemy, diligence, order, composition, 2nd,

emy, diligence, order, composition, 2nd, Miss Mead, (prizes), history, 2nd, ancient

and modern geography, elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic and algebra, inst. music, crochet work, composition, Miss T. Stamelen, (prizes), history, and modern geography, elements of chemistry, natural history, arithmetic and algebra, French studies.

Miss Rhons, (prizes), modern geography, arithmetic, grammar, French studies, inst. music, crochet work, history, 2nd, diligence, the

Miss Innis, (prizes), history, geography and elements of chemistry, arithmetic and algebra, grammar, instrumental and vocal music, writing, French studies, diligence, order, composition, 1st, silk embroidery

studies, writing, domestic economy, Ger-

Miss N. Sullivan, (prizes), grammar, arithmetic, spelling, map drawing, domes-tic economy, order and diligence, voca and instrumental music, silk embroidery. 4th Class.

Misses Norris, Rielly, Connolly, Henry, Langlois, Moran, Johnston, V. Baby, A. White, J. Baby, A. McDonnell, Miss Norris, (prizes), history, geography, 1st, grammar, 1st, reading, spelling, French studies, order, inst. music.

studies, order, inst. music.

Miss Rielly. (prizes), history and geography, grammar, spelling, French studies, inst. music, plain sewing, order and dili-

gence.

Miss Connolly, (prizes), history, grammar, geography, 2nd, spelling, 2nd, French, order, plain sewing, vocal and inst. music, silk embroidery, writing.

Miss Henry, (prizes), history, geography, 2nd, grammar, arithmetic, reading and spelling, French, domestic economy, inst.

Miss Langlois, (prizes), history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, 2nd, French studies, domestic economy, order, diligence,

amiability and politeness, embroidery in gold and chenille. Miss Moran, (prizes), history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, domestic economy, order and diligence, embroidery in gold

and chenille, inst, music. Miss Johnston (prizes), history, 2nd, reography, grammar, arithmetic, spelling, order, French, inst. music, domestic econ-

order, French, inst. music, domestic economy, catechism, writing.
Miss Baby. (prizes), history, geography, 2nd, grammar, 2nd, French, spelling, inst. music, domestic economy, order, silk embroidery, sacred studies.
Miss White, (prizes), history, 2nd, geography, arithmetic, French, reading, inst.

Miss J. Baby, (prizes), history, geography, 2nd, grammar, 3rd, arithmetic, French, spelling, 2nd, inst. music, silk embroidery,

Miss A. McDonnell, (prizes), geography, nd. grammar, 3rd, lace work, French,

2nd, gramms, plain tapestry. 5th Class. Miss E. Pennefather, Grace De Vries, A. Hackenroth, Flora McDonnell, J. Forn-

Miss E. Pennefather, (prizes), sacred studies, grammar, 2nd, catechism, reading, French, arithmetic. Miss G. De Vries, (prizes), geography,

sacred history, grammar, spelling, order and diligence, French, arithmetic, plain

sewing, order and diligence, writing, Ger-

man. Miss F. McDonnell, (prizes), geography, arithmetic, 2nd, grammar, writing, plain

J. Fornier, (prizes), geography, grammar, French, inst. music, crochet work, sacred

R. Meyforth, (prizes), geography, sacred history, catechism, arithmetic, order, inst. Miss Ella Simmons, (prizes), sacred studies, French, geography, knitting, arith-

His Lordship then delivered a beautiful address in which he expressed his entire statisfaction at the manner in which these young ladies had acquitted themselves, and at the general standing of their Academy.

In the hall-ways the visitors were entirely fascinated with the grand exhibition of needle work, painting, &c.

It would occupy too much of your space to give a minute detail of everything that was exhibited in these hall-tways; but before closing, I would say to parents who wish to give their daughters a good Christian education that they should a vail themselves of the great advantages which are derived from this institution; if they wish to have their daughters thoroughly qualified to fulfil their duties in whatever station Divine Providence may be pleased to place them, they should at the opening of the scholastic year which are derived from the care of those good nuns of the Ursuline Convent at Chatham.

AMICUS.

THE JESUITS.

SUBMITTING TO THE DECREES OF THE

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

I spent a great part of this afternoon at the Jesuit College in the Ru de Sevres, which has been crowded with visitors all day. The chapel, which probably opened for the last time, was filled with ladies and brilliantly illuminated in honor of the fete and chements of chemistry, armments and algebra, grammar, instrumental and vocal music, writing, French studies, diligence, order, composition, 1st, silk embroidery knitting.

Miss Marshall, (prizes), grammar, arithmetic and algebra, composition, instrumental music.

Miss Finnister, (prizes), algebra and drawiug.

Miss Finnister, (prizes), algebra and drawiug.

Miss Courtney, (prizes), music, plain tapestry, amiability and politeness.

3rd. Class.

Misses Sullivan, Swarthout, K. Rouff, I. Rouff, N. Sullivan.

Miss Collins,(prizes), history, geography, elements of chemistry, grammar, arithmetic, French studies, vocal music, diligence and order, embroidery in gold and chemille, 1st, writing, reading and spelling.

Miss Swarthout, (prizes), history, elements of chemistry, grammar, inst. and vocal music, drawing and painting, order, reading and spelling, crochet work.

Miss I. Rouff, (prizes), history and geography, 2nd, familiar science, grammar, 2nd, yocal and inst. music, order, silk embroidery is part owner of the greatest confusion. All the valuables have been sent to the Rue de Bac, and there is not a clean shirt in the place. Pere Forbes is not the only Jesuit in the Rue de Sevres. He spoke of enfurling a British flag which had been sent him, and placing himself under the protection of Lord Lyons. He is part owner of the college, and naturally feels himself person-Lord Lyons. He is part owner of the college, and naturally feels himself personcollege, and naturally teels nimself personally outraged by the decrees. He hopes Mr. Gladstone will take his case up. About thirty Jesuits are in the college and in the Rue la Fayette, most of the latter being Alsatians ministering to the spiritual wants of about one hundred thousand German-speaking men and women of the lowest class. The property purchased lately by the Jesuits in Jersey is intended to be used as a theological college, not as a school.

A solemn farewell service was celebrated

in the Jesuit chapel of the monks at the convents in the Rue de Sevres this after-noon. The air was fragrant with floral offerings. A large number of wreaths were heaped upon the stones commemorating the death of the Jesuits killed during the commune. Most of the monks at the convents of the Dominicans, Franciscans Warists and Oratorians have left already. Several foreign Jesuits attached to the two schools lately conducted in the Rue de schools lately conducted in the Rue de Madrid are said to have taken private rooms in a house in the Quarter de L'Europe, and will appeal to the ambassador if molested. I have reasons to believe they will be let alome. The Government will be legally entitled to execute the decrees at dawn to-morrow.

Paris, June 30.—The Jesuit chapels were thronged on Tuesday in the Provinces. At Lille five hundred persons, headed by the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, waited on the Jesuits to ex-

of Commerce, waited on the Jesuits to express sympathy.

Paris, July 1.—Up to the present time 49 magistrates have resigned rather than execute the religious decrees. The proprietor of a house occupied by Jesuits in Rue de Sevres has made preliminary ap-plication to the President of the Tribunal of the Seine asking that the house may be restored to the possession of its owner.

Andrieux, Perfect of Police, authorized Andrieux, Perfect of Police, authorized the removal of the sacrament from the Jesuit Chapel in the Rue de Sevres to the Church of St. Sulpice, but a large crowd having assembled, including several Senators and Deputies of the Right, the police commissary ordered that the sacrament be only removed to a small chapel in the same house. The Legitimatist scion of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies has decided to interpollate the Government concerning the application of the Paris, July 1.-The religious establish-

ments broken up yesterday number 39, with 475 members. There remain about 30, which, being educational institutions, are allowed to exist until August. At Chambery two Italian orders, one of men and the other of women, have received forty-eight hours' notice to quit France. This measure is taken under the law of Misses Rinn, M. E. McDonnell, M. Falties.

Misses Rinn, M. E. McDonn

London, July 3.—In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day there was a heated discussion on the expulsion of the Jesuits. Moneignor Freppel asked the Government why violence had been used in the execution of the decrees, and why they were executed without legal warrant. He asked if the Minister of War had authorized the army to assist, and protested against acts army to assist, and protested against acts of barbarity unworthy of the nation. Constans, Minister of the Interior and Worship, said the decrees had been executed in accordance with his orders, and on his responsibility. He stated that Freppel had left the Chamber to go to Angers when the Commissary went to the

Chartreux and suits have already arranged to establish houses and schools in Madrid. The Primate Cardinal Archishop of Toledo publishes in most of the Catholic papers an exhertation to found relief committees in aid of the orders expelled from France. The greatest sympathy is displayed by the aristocracy, middle classes and gentler sex, who are eagerly responding to this call, except in the frontier provinces and the Pyrenees. El Imperial, as chief organ of the Radicals, and El Glabor, organ of Castelar, advise the French Republicans to imitate the toleration and prudence of the American Republic. The houses and large buildings are, in many towns, being placed at the disposal of the Jesuits and monks. There already exist in Spain Jesuit colleges which are very prosperous. Many monks and Jesuits have arrived in Madrid from Pau to settle in their Madrid from Pau to settle in their founder's monastery at Loyola."

In the action by the Jesuits against the Prefect of Police, for violation of domicles, before the President of the Tribunal of before the President of the Tribunal of the Seine, the Prefect urged that the court had no jurisdiction. The judge, in view of the importance of the case, referred it to the First Chamber of the Tribunal of the Seine, which will give its decision on the 7th instant. Fresh resignations of magis-trates, who decline to execute the decrees, are received daily. are received daily.

A Paris despatch says, "It now begins to be apparent that the courts generally throughtout the country will hold that the religious congregations, as citizens of France, had the same right to retain property which they bought and paid for citizens have and Government in expelling them without cause, exceeded its constitutional authority. It is further believed that as a result of the suits which are being brought in Paris and in the provinces, the Govern-ment will be compelled both by law and public opinion to restore the property and

guarantee the religious societies against further molestation." Paris, July 4.—Several disturbances in connection with the expulsion of the Jesuits is reported from the provinces. The most serious occurred at Havre, where soldiers charged the crowd.

THE PICNIC AT MOUNT HOPE.

On Dominion Day was held a grand pieric on the grounds of the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, the object of which was to assist in the maintenance of the large number of persons, both young and old, depending for sustenance on that admirable institution. Had it not been for the heavy showers of rain in the afternoon, we would have been able to claim this as the most successful picnic ever held at the asylum. Under the circumstances, the results were very satisfactory, and the sum of \$467.35 is the results of the day's labors. For some time the good sisters had been making preparations for the picnic, and a very large amount of re-freshments were laid out in profusion for the accommodation of those who felt a desire to partake of them. Rev. Father Tiernan had the management of the affairs, and to his untiring exertions were in a large measure due the eminent success which attended it. The orphans appeared on ground during the day, and their happy faces, and neat and tidy appearance fully demonstrated the fact that they had a comfortable home. The band of the 26th Battalion supplied the music, and we might simply add that Mr. St. John Hyttenrauch has reason to feel proud of this organization, which has grown up under his careful tuition to its present standard of excellence. Too much praise cannot be given the number of ladies and gentlemen who kindly assisted at the tables during the day, and remained faith fully at their posts—even the rain could not drive them off. The following are the names of the committee. Rev. Father Tiernan, Mesdames F. Harper, J. P. O'Byrne, Reynolds, O'Brien, Misses A. Dewan, Hogan and Egan, Messrs. D. Mc-Carty, J. P. O'Byrne, M. Gould, J. Denahy, P. O'Dwyer, S. O'Dwyer, J. O'Cornell E. Cowar, and W. Walsh. Denahy, P. O'Dwyer, S. O'Dwyer, O'Connoll, E. Cowan and W. Walsh.

Edith Marlatt, a little girl aged 12, was drewned in a cistern at St. Thomas on the 1st. She opened the cistern, to drown flies which had been caught in a fly-trap, and accidentally fell in. She had been an

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TORY OP. Buggies,

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ry houses Plumbing ersonally stimates, 77.tf FE. TER

tc. Spe-ouses and city, with ting same mond St., 42.1y ER. RS S, ers, &c. What would we give to our own beloved The hero's heart, to be unmoved, The poet's star tuned harp, to sweep, The patriot's voice, to teach and rouse, The monarch's crown, to light the hours "He giveth His beloved, sleep."

What do we give to our beloved? A little faith, all undisproved, A little dust, to overweep, and bitter memories, to make The whole earth for our sake, "He giveth His beloved, sleep."

"Sleep soft, beloved!" we sometimes say, But have no tune to charm away Sad dreams that through the eyelids creep, But never defell dream again, shall break the happy slumber, when "He giveth Hu beloved, sleep." O earth, so full of dreary noises, O men, with wailing in your voices! O delved gold the wailer's heap! O strife, O curse that o'er it fall! God makes a silence through you all, And "giveth His beloved, sleep!"

His dews drop mutely on the hill, His cloud above it salleth still. Though on its slope men sow and reap: More soltly than the dew is shed, or cloud is floated overhead, "He giveth His beloved, sleep."

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

"The loss was the same to me in both "The loss was the same to me in both cases," she said. "The severity of the trial to them must have depended on the peculiarities of their own characters, or the disposition of the person they were forced to wed. I envied them all, I believe—the exiles to Siberia most. I would have gone anywhere, done any thing to fly away and be at rest; and there rest-think of that! no rest to body, heart, or mind! One while the Czarovitch would bring his friends into my room, and hold his drunken revels there, playing at a game where the penality consisted in swallowing large bowls of brandy at one draught. He used roughly to compel me to join in these sports, and brutally resented my ill-concealed disgust. Another while he assembled some of the Greek priests of the old school, and held with them long theological discussions in my presence. If I looked weary and distracted he called me a German infidel, and cursed the day he had married me. Now you see why shuddered when you first spoke to me of religion. It was as if the spectre of past suffering had suddenly risen up before me, and touched me with its cold hand. closing scene of these long years of anguish. I have been a mother, but I have not known a mother's joy. I went through the trying hour of a woman's life, without one word of affection or of tenderness to soothe or to support me. In a cold desolate apartment in the winter a cold desolate apartment in the winter palace, more like a hall than a chamber, my son was born. The Czar and the Empress were hundreds of leagues away. There was a ceremonial so be observed which was as the laws of the Medes and Persians. No particle of it was to be infringed, but the actors in it forgot or refused to come and perform their parts; and no peasant, no slave, no criminal, we would be made and many days.

"When I recovered my senses I was, or refused to come and perform their parts; and no peasant, no slave, no criminal, we would and many days.

"When I recovered my senses I was, or refused to come and perform their parts; and no peasant, no slave, no criminal, we would be made and perform their parts; and no peasant, no slave, no criminal, we would be made and many days.

"When I recovered my senses I was, or when I recovered my sense was ever left in such helpless abandonment as the Czarovitch's wife. They carried away my infant. They kept him out of my sight. They left me alone shivering, shuddering, pining in solitude, conjuring up visions of terror during the long interminable nights, and nervous fancies without the conjuring without the conjuring up the conjuring up visions of terror during the long interminable nights, and nervous fancies without the conjuring up to long interminable nights, and nervous fancies without end. Hating to live, fearing to die, trembling at every sound, weary, weary unto death, I lay there thinking of my child in the hands of trangers, deeming that the poison I had been threatened with might be even then destined for him, and the while cannons were firing, and bells ringing, and transport that the poison I had spent days of misery amidst splender and discomfort, but so poor a chamber as this I had never even looked upon. With difficulty, and feeling faint and giddy, I raised my heavy head from the nilland destined for him, and the while cannons were firing, and bells ringing, and men carousing for joy that an heir was born to the house of Romanoff. Forty days carousing for joy that an heir was born to the house of Romanoff. Forty days ill. 'M. de Sasse,' I whispered. He clapsed and I was at last permitted to see started, and hurried to my side. 'Where elapsed and I was at last permitted to see my son. The Czar had returned, and the Empress Catherine brought him in her arms to my bedside. . . I looked at the little face a long time. She was very patient with me (the Empress), she did not try to stop my weeping. She laid ot try to stop my weeping. She laid aby one moment on my bosom, but it was not to stay with its mother. The Czar would not allowhis son the possession of the heir to the throne. I was allowed to see him sometimes, not often. That same day I was churched in my bed-chamber,

my heart. I felt as if I was an atheist, and wished myself dead."
"Are you very tired?" anxiously asked d'Auban, frightened at Madame de Moldau's paleness, as she leant back in her chair, and closed her eyes for a mo-

ment.
"No; I was thinking of the visits I used to pay to my child at stated times only. How I used to stand by the cradle, covered with ermine, gazing on my sleep-ing baby, and how when he awoke he times across my fevered brain of a flight to my own land with my infant in my arms, of hiding in some lone wood, amidst the green hills of my native land, where for one hour I might sit with my child for one hour I might sit with my child upon my knees, gazing into his eyes. I have heard you pity the slave whose child is sold from her boso u. Alas! I was al-most as much deprived of mine as the most as much deprived of hime as the poor negress in the slave market of New Orleans. And I dream sometimes even now of soft lips against my cheek, and little hands about my neck, which I never felt, which I shall never feel—not even as

a stranger shall I ever look again on—"
"The Czarovitch's son," said d'Auban,
with a strong ri-ing in his heart. It was
almost more than he could endure to hearken to this story in silence. He was more deeply moved than she could know. What it was relief to her to tell, it was agony to him to hear. There are records of human iniquity and human suffering which fill the soul with a burning indignation, which w.ing it with an intoler-

uttered dark threats, in which I clearly perceived the doom I had to expect at his hands. His hatred of me seemed to grow perceived the doom I had to expect at his hands. His hatred of me seemed to grow every day more intense. At last I discovered that a conspiracy against his father was on foot. Evidence of it fell in my hands. His mother, his sister, and his friends, as well as a large number of the Greek clergy, were engaged in it. I was thrown into strange perplexities.
Whatever kindness I had received in
Russia was from the Czar and his consort,
and my soul revolted at the idea of being
implicated in my husband's unnatural
conduct.

conduct.

"One day I took courage. We were alone together, which was not often the case. I told him of my suspicions, my more than suspicions of the plot he was engaged in. Oh! the look of his face at engaged in. Oh! the look of his face at that moment! I dare not fix my thoughts on it. I remember every word he said, 'that I had been his evil genius; that instead of marrying a woman he loved, he had been made to wed a pale spectre who had haunted him as the White Lady who foreshadows death in royal houses. That foreshadows death in royal houses. That I hated his mother, and despised his hated his mother, and despised his church, but now the crisis was come. The day of doom at hand. The destinies of Russia were at stake. Swear,' he said, 'Swear by God, that is, if indeed you believe there is a God-swear that you will be silent as the grave regarding the glorious delivery which is at hand. Do you value your life?' he said savagely, as

you value your life? he said savagely, as I turned away from him without replying. 'Do you value your life?' he repeated, his eyes glowing with an expression of mingled hatred and fear. "'What has my life been that I should value it?' I cried, the strong sense of accumulated wrongs finding vent at last. 'What has my life been but a living death since I set foot in this detected land since. since I set foot in this detested land, since I became the bride of a savage. Give me back my own country, give me back my

youth-"' Your youth,' he cried, 'your country. Cursed be the day when you came from it, and stood between me and the true wife of my heart, and threw the cold shade woman had been, and of my patience and

ally I called to mind, with that receive groping sense of awakening memory, who I was, and then with a sort of bewildered astonishment wondered where I was. I had spent days of misery amidst splendor

started, and hurried to my side. Where am I? What has happened to me? "'You are dead,' he emphatically whispered; 'that is, everybody, and the monster who killed you, thinks you are dead.' Who killed me? What monster? dead.' Who killed me? What monster?
Ah! it all came back upon me, and I gave a fearful scream. 'Hush, hush, for heaven's sake!' implored M de Sasse. 'Nobody must know you are alive.'
"I pressed my hands on my forehead, for my thoughts were beginning again to wonder. 'Is there any body near me but near!' Levid fearly.

day I was churched in my bed-chamber, in the presence of the Emperor and the Empress. The Patriarch performed the ceremony. I went through it with a heart of stone. There was no thanksgiving on my lips, and no gratitude in my heart. I felt as if I was an atheist, and misked myself dead."

I closed my eves, but I could not rest. 'Is this the world to come?' I said. 'It is the presence of the Emperor and the world to come?' I said. 'It is there any body near me but you?' I said, faintly. like a horrid dream without a beginning like a horrid dream without a beginning or an end. It is very dark. Is it night or day? Is this life or death? Then a nervous agitation seized me, I began to tremble and to weep. The poor old man bent over me imploring me to be silent. My sobs became loud and convulsive, and face grew wild with apprehension He laid a pillow on my face, and I cried out, 'Will you, too, murder me?' I shall never forget his groans as he dashed the turned away crying at the sight of a stranger—of his mother. And on my return to my detested home, what wild dreams I had of escape, of freedom! What vain schemes would flit at those times across my favored beginning of a field. lieve. The next time I woke, the Countess de Konigsmark was kneeling by the bedside; when I opened my eyes they met hers. I had known her from my car-liest childhood. Her son, Comte Maurice de Saxe, had been my playfellow in former days. She was one of my few friends since my marriage. Whenever she came to the Court of Russia, her society was a consolation to me. those years of misery she was the only person to whom I opened my hear What a relief it was to see her that day opened my heart. I stretched out my arms, and she folded

me to her breast.
"'I like this little dark room, now that you are here,' I whispered. 'I do not want to go away, if you will stay a little with me. And you, too,' I added, turning to the old man, who was gazing wistfully at me from his seat near the stove. 'Nobody cares for me in the whole world,

but you two.'
"'My darling princess,' said the countess, 'do you care to live?'
"I started up in wild affright, a dread-

able pity, which make us bless God that we have never been tempted beyond what we could bear; that we have never been, like poor Charlotte Corday, for instance, maddened into one of those crimes which almost look like virtue.

D'Auban was thankful that day that the wide Atlantic rolled between him and the royal miscreant who had done such deeds of shame.

"A few more words, and then you will have heard all," Madame de Moldau said, "all that I can tell of the closing scene of that long agony of fear and suffering. I was continually warned of my danger; continually received messages to put me on my guard against eating certain food, or speaking alone to some particular person. The Czarovitch himself had often uttered dark threats, in which I clearly perceived the doom I had to expect at his bands. His harred of me sequed to grow.

"It is very dreadful," I said, shudder-ing. I was of saving you were dead, and spread abroad the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place, and the ccurt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place the curt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place the curt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place the curt followed to the news of your decease. A mock funeral took place the proposal took me by surprise. I seized her hands and the curt followed to the news of saving you. "Alas!" she answered, 'have

ing.

your faithful servants could not have saved you. The Czarovitch has deter-mined you shall die.'

"And he thinks that I am dead?' I asked, with a strange fluttering at my heart, such as I had never known before. But when he hears that I am alive! Ah, I am afraid! I am horribly afraid! me from him. Save me from him.' I clung to the countess with a desperate

": We have concealed you,' she said,

"'We have concealed you, 'she said,
'In this remote corner of the palace. M.
de Sasse and two more of your attendants
are alone in the secret.'

"'I am still in the palace, then?

"'Yes; but as soon as you have recovered a little strength you must fly
from this country. We have all incurfrom this country. We have all incur-red a terrific responsibility who have been concerned in this transaction, for we have deceived not only the Czarovitch, but the Czar himself. The court, the but the Czar himself. The court, the nation, your own family, all Europe, have put on mourning for you. The funeral service has been performed over a figure which represented you, sweet prin-cess; the bells have tolled in every church the empire for the murdered wife of the Czarovitch-for your supposed death is laid at his door.'
'"I am dead, then,' I exclaimed, look-

ing straight at the countess with such a wild expression that she seemed terrified. 'I am de.d, then,'I repeated again, sitting bolt upright in my bed, and feeling as if I was the ghost of my former self. 'Am I to remain always here?' I asked, glancing with a shudder at the dismantled walls

and narrow windows.
"'No,' she softly answered. 'Like a
bird let loose, like a prisoner set free, you
will fly away and be at rest.' 'Yes, yes,' I cried, laying my head on her shoulder.
Rest—that is what I want.' And my tears flowed without restraint.
"'Under a brighter sky,' she continued,

'amidst fairer scenes, you will await the time when a change of circumstances may open the way for your return.' "Cannot I go to Vienna, to my sister, or to my own native Wolfenbuttel?"

or to my own native Wolfenbuttel?"
"I immediately saw in the counters's face how much this question distressed ner. 'Princess,' she said, 'this is not possible. Not only the Czarovitch, but the Czar himself, believes you are no more. If you revealed your existence, you would be the carries of the carries suaded you to use which enabled you to struggle against its effects.'

'Then I have no hope left,' I cried, 'no possible refuge. It would have been better to let me die. husband's hand had dealt a heavier blow. and that the grave had really closed upon

"'What! is there no charm in existence? Madame de Kouigsmars exclaimed. 'Have you drained the cup of happiness during the twenty-three years you have lived? Cannot enjoyment be found in a life of retirement?

"'Drained the cup of happiness!' bitterly cried. 'Why mock my despair!
Have I known a single day of peace since
I married the Czarovitch? Let me die of hunger, or call my husband's hirelings to despatch me at once, but do not drive me

mad by talking to me of happiness.'
"I raved on for sometime in this state, half conscious, half delirious, I believe, fearing to fix my thoughts on anything, and doubting whether those who had saved my life were my friends or my enemies. Madame de Konigsmark sat enemies. Madame de Konigsmark sac patiently by my side for hours together, watching, as I have since thought, every turn of my mind. She became more and more alarmed at the bold measures she had adopted, and seemed terrified lest should refuse to disappear altogether rom the world where I was known. othing could be more skilful or better planned than the way in which she brought me to the point. She did not say anything more on the subject that say anything more on the stopes that day, but on the following morning she in-duced me to rise from my bed, and led me to an open window looking on a gar-den at the back of the palace. The sudden burst of a Russian spring—the most beautiful though the most short-lived of seasons—was imparting a wonderful beauty and sweetness to the shrubs and flowers. The sky was of the softest blue, and a southern wind fanned my cheek, and a southern wind fanned my cheek, reminding me of my fatherland. It awoke the wish to live. I could not now bear the idea of dying, either by violence or by poison, the effects of which had already, in spite of antidotes, begun to tell npon my health. I felt incapable of npon my health. I felt incapable of forming plans, but to get away—to escape —became now my most intense desire. At nights I was afraid of assassins. Every

sound—every step—made me tremble.

"A day or two later, Madame de Konigsmark came to me in great alarm. One of the prince's favorites had been seen in the palace, conversing with the servants and making inquiries, which M. de vants and making inquiries, which M. de Sasse had overheard. Rumors were afloat, she told me, that I had been killed by my husband, and my attendants, it was supposed, would undergo an examina-

tion.

"'Princess, you must go this very night,' she said. 'I will accompany you to the coast. M. de Sasse and one of your women will go with you to France. You can easily travel thence to America, where you will be perfectly safe from discovery. I have secured for you a sum of 50,000 roubles, which is by this time in Messrs, Frere's hands in Paris; and all tion.

other way of saving you?

"It was not difficult to persuade me; I had not strength to resist. In the middle of the night we descended the narrow staircese, and found a carriage waiting for us. I moved like a person in a dream.
Madame de Konigsmark was by my side.
I do not remember having any distinct
thoughts during that journey, or any feeling but that of a hunted animal pining to escape. When we came near to the coast, and I felt on my cheek the peculiar freshness of the sea air, it revived me a little but when, by the light of the moon, I caught sight of the merchant vessel which I was to embark in, a sense of desolation came over me. My friend wept bitterly as she gave me a parting embrace. I did not shed a tear. It seemed as if everything within me was turned to stone. I sat down on my wretched cabin-bed; the anchor was raised and we began to move For a long time I neither spoke nor The poor old man-once my ser stirred. vant, then my only protector—watched me all that day and the following night. I believe the first words I uttered were

some that have often been on my lips since that time: 'Free amongst the dead!' "Free with the freedom of God's children!" d'Auban exclaimed. "Oh, d'Auban exclaimed. Princess! what a miracle of mercy has

your life been!"
"I can see it now; but at the time all

was darkness. From Hamburgh, where we landed, we went to Paris, and soon afterwards to Havre de Grace, where we embarked, as I have told you before, in a vessel with eight hundred German emigrants on board. I was impatient to get away from France, always fancying my-self pursued by the Prince's emissaries. Even at New Orleans I was in a constant Even at New Orleans I was in a sisted on fear of being recognized, and insisted on leaving it as soon as possible. We only leaving it as soon as possible. We only stayed till M. de Sasse could dispose of my diamonds, and had placed the money at a banker's. Here I thought I should be out of the reach of travellers. You can imagine what I suffered the day those strangers came. I could not resist the wish to hear something about Russia and my poor little son. Alexander Levacheff recognized me. I saw him in private, and exacted from him an oath of secrecy. And now I have only a very few more words to say. Some persons in our posi-tion, M. d'Auban, might feel when about to part, 'It would be better that they had to part, 'It would be never met.' But I can, and from the depths of my heart I do say: 'It has been well for me that I have met you, known you, trusted you-She broke down, and could not finish

TO BE CONTINUED.

ADAM'S FIRST ACT OF LOVE.

BY FATHER FABER.

To take the measure of the first act of ve which Adam made at the moment his glorious soul was breathed by God into his oody, we must consider the sublimity of the gifts with which he was endowed. Are the hearts even of saints as large Are the hearts even of saints as large as his was then, where sin never was nor the evil of self-love, nor the littleness of selfish imperfection? Immaculate as Mary, to whom alone of all his descendants he can be compared, he stood before God upon the unsullied virgin earth Creation was not beautiful him. A special parzdise had to be planted for him by God's own hand. He was the result of a solemn council of the most Holy Trinity. His nature was beautiful in its perfection, but it was clothed by the surpassing beauty of primeval grace and the radiance of original justice. The greatness of his science was such that we hardly form an idea of it to ourselves, and the most startling miracles of the Saints are but feeble indications and partial recoveries of that rightful and supernatural

dominion over nature which he possesses and exercised. The angels had fallen, one-third of the whole multitude, and Adam had come in the place of them, although in Jesus he had been decreed before them. That nature was created which from all eternity nature was created which from all eternity the Eternal Word had predestinated to take upon Himself; Adam was fashioned on the idea of Jesus; and Adam was to be the ancestor of Jesus; when the fullness of time should come. He was equal, God's words always are, to the dignity of his place. He was worthy of the eminence on which he stood. But a moment before and he was nothing. Darkness, silence, senselessness, are only emness, silence, senselessness, are only em-blems of the utter nothing out of which at the beck of God the soul of the first man sprang forth. And how in the strength and health and magnificence of conciousness, his first act was one of almost immeasurable love of God, whom he knew, saw, loved, enjoyed, as one could who was adorned with senses of body, affections of heart and faculties of understanding has none other of his descendants ever had as none other of his descendants. Who can as none other of his described as none other of his described with a single standard of the first fresh hear? Who can fathom the depths of that new, thrilling, sinless life? Who can guess the heights of the exuitation of that living breath of God just burningly breathed forth by His creative love? for by these heights alone can we measure the astonishing depths of Adam's spirit of pros-trate adoration. How much was there, in that act of love, of reparation for the clouded part of the fallen angels? How much of promise for the futurity of this new and especially beloved creation? Enough that Adam's was the first act of Enough that was, if not in magnitude, at least in human shape and kind, the same as those crowning, those alone sufficing acts, which God's glory was one day to have in countless millions from the Sacred

Heart of Jesus. This was the first act of Adam newly justified by the gift of original justice simultaneous with his creation, and by that supernatural love which created the first copy of the predestinated humanity of Jesus, not in a state of nature, but in a state of nature, when it is the contract. but in a state of grace. We think of Adam's fall; should we always be forgetting Adam's love, the first human love which the goodness of God vouchsafed so dearly to seek and so tenderly to prize?

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

FROM THE RE-APPOINTMENT OF COUNT DE FRONTENAC TO THE TREATY OF UTRECHT, A. D., 1689-1713.

Written for the Record.

In the spring of 1690, an Anglo-American squadron sailed from Boston to reduce Acadia. Since the treaty of Breda, signed Acadia. Since the treaty of Breda, signed in 1667, Acadia had been held by the French. But through the neglect of the home government and the exposure of its unprotected scaboard to the assaults of every passing foe, this whole country was now in an almost defenceless state. Its now in an aimost derence a variable re-population was small and its available re-sources in case of war utterly insignificant. Port Royal, the capital, had a garrison of seventy-two soldiers when Sir William Port Royal, the capital, had a garrison of seventy-two soldiers when Sir William Phipps, the commander of the New England expedition, appeared before it. M. de Manneval, the Governor, at once accepted the terms of surrender proposed by Phipps. These terms were very favorable to the vanquished, but were afterwards violated by the New Englanders. At Chedaboueton, defended by only fourteen men led by M. de Montorqueil, Phipps met with a vigorous resistance. This brave little garrison perished with the fort, which Phipps reduced to ashes. He also completely deserted the second of the sec rison perished with the fort, which Philips reduced to ashes. He also completely de-stroyed the settlement at Isle Percee, and returned home laden with spoils. Shortly after his departure, M. de Villebon arrived from France, and without difficulty once more reduced the country to French do-minion, taking the Anglo-American Gov-

ernor Nelson prisoner.

The success at first achieved by Sir William Phipps against Acadia, encouraged the British colonies to direct all their energy to the reduction of Quebec and Montreal A Congress of deputies from the various colonies met at New York. Vigorous and comprehensive measures of an aggressive character were at this meeting formulated and approved. A naval expedition of thirty-five sail, with fifteen hundred sailors and thirteen hundred soldiers, was at once organized under the command of Phipps, to move on Quebec, while a land force of eight hundred militiamen and five hundred Indian allies was despatched towards Montreal. At Lake George this latter Montreal. At Lake George this latter force encamped, there to await tidings of Sir William Phipps' capture of Quebec, and then march conjointly with Sir Wil-liams' expedition on Montreal. But before any tidings of Phipps reached

this ill-fated force, privation and disease carried off great numbers of both militia and Indians. Many of the latter also deand Indians. Many of the latter also de-erted. Winthrop, seeing his force thus educed to utter impotency, decided to rereduced to utter impotency, declared for iterat. The retreat was conducted with some order, as far as Albany, where the remnant of this once hopeful force dispersed in various directions to seek the shelter of home, to conceal sorrow and alleviate misfortune.

As soon as de Frontenac received intel-

tenac. The French Governor now decided on returning at once to Quebec. The dis-comfiture of Winthrop's expedition led him to believe that Phipps would not make any attempt on Quebec this year, and that the whole scheme of invasion might pos-

ibly be abandoned. While revolving these considerations in While revolving these considerations in his mind, previous to setting out, pressing messages from Quebec informed him of the certain approach of Admiral Phipps' fleet, and urged his immediate return. Inthe certain approach of Admin Thipps fleet, and urged his immediate return. Instructing MM. de Callieres and de Ramsey, Governors respectively of Montreal and Three Rivers, to follow him with all speed at the head of such forces as they could bring to Quebec, de Frontenac set out for the capital. He had hardly reached Quebec before Phinrs' fleet arrived at the Issue of the control of the bec before Phipps' fleet arrived at the Island of Orleans. He was gratified to find everything on his arrival in readiness for everything on his arrival in readmess for the attack. The upper town was protected by a strong palisade extending from the Intendancy, on the one side, to the River St. Charles on the other, to the Cape. This long line of palisading was itself sup-ported by three powerful batteries, one in the centre, and one at each extremity.
The lower town was fortified by strong defences on the quays, and three batteries in the insterpaces between the batteries above, while the roads leading to the city were all strongly barricaded. The entire force of soldiers, militia and allied Indians at the disposal of de Frontenac could not have fallen far short of 4,000 men. The force under the command of Phipps was somewhat smaller, but animated by a determination, smaller, but animated by a determination where result of religious zeal, which so often compensates for disparity in numbers. The New Englanders saw themselves in presence of the stronghold of French power in America. The monarch who ruled New France was the same who in the old world sustained the cause of the Catholic King James against the Protestant King William. The Anglo-American King William. The Anglo-American troops before Quebec fought in William's name and on behalf of Protestant supremacy in America. Their cagerness for the reduction of Quebec can then be better imagined than described. On his arrival Phipps dropped anchor on the left bank of the river was Beautont and on the follows. the river near Beauport, and on the following day, the 17th of October, sent a mes sage to the French Governor demanding

sage to the French Overhor use as a surrender. "Tell your general," replied de Frontenac, "that from the mouths of my cannon will be borne my answer to his summons."

On the morning of the 18th of October On the morning of the 18th of October
Phipps landed his troops near the St.
Charles. They were met by a strong body
of Canadian militia, who at first held
them in check, but were obliged to give
way to superior numbers. On the same
day four of the largest vessels ascended

the river and opened a strong fire on the fortifications of the city. The reply from the batteries was so effectual as to force the retirement of the British Admiral early

Major Walley, who commanded the land Major Walley, who commanded the land forces, attempted on the 20th to force the passage of the St. Charles, but was repulsed and forced to seek shelter in the forest. Thus defeated on land and water, the Anglo-American chiefs decided on abandoning an enterprise attended with so great a loss of blood and treasure. They recomband and are assured. great a loss of blood and treasure. They
re-embarked undercover of a stormy night,
but were still followed by misfortune,
Several of the British Admiral's vessels were
wreeked and hundreds of his men perished.
The depletion of the colonial treasury ren-The depletion of the colonial treasury rendered necessary an issue of paper currency to provide payment for the survivors on their arrival in Boston. The issue of this money is an ample proof of the straits to which the New Englanders reduced themselves to conquer French America.

The complete discomitture of the New Englanders caused great rejocing through-

Englanders caused great rejoicing throughout Canada, but especially at Quebec. A medal was struck and a church built in commemoration of the deliverance of the

As soon as the civilized belligerents abandoned hostilities, their Indian allies took the field. The Abenaquis inflicted terrible losses on the American colonists, ravaging large tracts of country. The Iroquois, on the other hand, visited with fire and sword the outlying settlements of the French. One body, accompanied by some British militiamen, attempted in 1691 to reach Montreal for the purpose of destroying the crops. The attempt, however,

avenge the losses inflicted on them

To avenge the losses inflicted on them by the Iroquois, the French, to the number of six hundred, invaded, in 1692, the Mohawk country, and destroyed three of the villages of this implacable people. However often punished and defeated, the Iroquois renewed hostilities, and in 1692-3 kept many of the French settlements, from the lake of Two Mountains to the river Vameska in a content. tains to the river Yamaska, in a constant tate of terror. In 1693 a British fleet under Sir Francis

Wheeler was directed to proceed to the French West Indies, thence by way of New

England to Canada.

In an attack on the island of Martinique, the English suffered heavy loss and were forced to retire. Yellow fever broke out on ship-board and carried off more than three thousand of their soldiers and sailors. De Frontenac had the fortresses of Quebe De Frontenac had the fortresses of Quebec and Montreal strengthened to receive any new attack. Wheeler, utterly disheartened by his losses, after a brief stay in Boston returned to England. His complete overthrow greatly dispirited the Anglo-American colonists, whose demands for peace were now loud and general. American colonists, whose dema peace were now loud and general.

TO BE CONTINUED.

OWEN SOUND.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL FESTIVAL.

The fourth Grand Festival, under the auspices of St. Mary's congregation, Owen Sound, was held on Tuesday in the beautiful grove on the farm of Ralph Switzer, Esq., near the St. Vincent railway crossing, The attendance was fully as large as usual. The excursion train up the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway arrived at 11 o'clock As soon as de Frontenac received intelligence of the approach of Winthrop's force, he collected a body of twelve hundred soldiers, militiamen and friendly Indians, to resist the New Englanders. Major Schuyler of Winthrop's corps, who had advanced to Laprairie, was forced to retire, with severe loss; and the entire French force posted to await the arrival of Winthrop time of which was to be voted to the most popular doctor—the test of the most popular doctor—the most pop himself.

Intelligence of the disaster which forced the New England commander to retire was not slow in finding its way to de Frontest and the New England commander to retire was not slow in finding its way to de Frontest Dr.

The French Converse new decided to the most popular dector—the test popular dector dector dector dector dector dect sented, and after a spirited contest Dr. Lang was declared the winner. The vote stood, Dr. Lang 158½, Dr. C. C. Barnhart stood, Dr. Lang 1983, Dr. C. C. Barnaart 132½, Dr. McGregor 81, Dr. Manly 39½; Dr. Sproule 22½, and Dr. Cameron 3; making a total of 437 votes; and as-each vote represented 10 cents, the total amount ealized out of the cane was \$43.70. The amount realized out of the cake last year, when the three local newspapers were in competition, was \$51.60, which of course clearly demonstrates that the newspaper business is a more money- making one than the medical profession. Dr. Lang than the medical profession. Dr. Lang not being present, the cane was presented to him through Mr. R. Spencer, one of his canvassers, by F. MacRae, Esq., warden of the County, who happened to be present on the occasion, and who accompanied the presentation with a few happy remarks. Appropriate remarks were also made by Dr. McGregor and Messrs. Lane and Creigh-ton, and after a vote of thanks to the ton, and after a vote of thanks to Warden for his kindness in superintending the election, and to Father Donohue for the very pleasant festival he was the mean of providing, the most important part of the entertainment was brought to a close. The following were the athletic sports engaged in, with the names of their winners: Men's race—1st, James Dickson; 2nd, Michael Godfrey. Boy's race—1st, Wm. Knox; 2nd, James McLarty. Running jump—1st, James Godfrey; 2nd, Michael Godfrey; 2nd, James Dickson. On the whole, financially and otherwise, the entertainment was a success, and reflected great credit on the congregation under The following were the athletic sports engreat credit on the congregation under whose auspices it was held. Mr. Switzer's whose auspices it was held. Mr. Switzer's kindness and hospitality did much to make the entertainment both pleasant and successful. The gathering broke up about eight o'ciock in the evening, and all returns. eight o clock in the evening and are the cell home satisfied with the courteous treatment they had received and conscious of having spent an enjoyable day.—Owen Sound Times.

FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best re-medies, and especially for such cases, hav-ing abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle See another column.

Boston, the "Hub of the Universe," as it is called, derives its name from a Catholo

monk of the 7th century.

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THE EXILES FROM CONNEMARA. FATHER NUGENT'S CHARITY.

THE IRISH EXODUS.

The Dublin Freeman of June 19 gives the following account of the departure of the Connemara emigrants for America, and their affecting separation from their pas-tor and friends. We would add that the

immigrants arrived safely in Boston, and are now located in their new homes in Minnesota. The Freeman says: The Austrian steamer of the Allan Line, which called at Galway

of the Alian Line, which cancer at Garway for the Connemara families whose pass-ages had been paid by Father Nugent, sailed to-day for Boston. The emigrants arrived last evening in Galway, each company escorted by its own pastor. The Rev. Mr. Greahy, P. P., Carna, had ten families under his care, averaging nine persons to each family. The Rev. Mr. persons to each family. The Kev. Mr. Millett, P. P., Kileen, had thirteen families, averaging eight. The Rev. Mr. Stephens, C. C., Augho, County Mayo, had five families averaging ten. Five families averaging eight came from Clifden, in charge of Mr. Thomas Campbell, secretary of the Temperance Association of the tary of the Temperance Association of the Cross, Westminster; who has been engaged Cross, Westminster, who has been engaged by Father Nugent to accompany the emigrants to their new homes in Minnesota. Besides the families there was a large number—between fifty and sixty—of unnumber—between fifty and sixty—of un-married young men and women. This morning, at six o'clock, the emigrants attended Mass at the pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas. The Rev. Mr. Dooley, who was to have preached, deferred his address until they were on board the Austrian The emigrants were taken aboard by the steam tug, and were accompanied by their clergymen and several priests of the town. Most of the people, especiof the town. Most of the people, especially the children, were poorly clad, but Father Nugent had several large packages of clothes which Mr. Campbell will distribute amongst them during the voyage. They all seemed very happy, but weps bitterly on parting from their elergymen Mr. Ennis, the courteous manager of the Allan Line, who came from Liverpool to superintend the shipment of the passengers, showed the clergymen and several other visitors over the Austrian, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the provision that had been made for the comfort of the emigrants. Just before the sailing of the vessel the Connemara emigrants — men, women and children— assembled on the deck, and the Rev. Mr. Dooley addressed them in a touching and eloquent speech

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THE IRISH LANGUAGE. He said they were parting from their own old country for land and new homes that had been prepared for them. Such a parting was akin to death, because, sterile as were the rocks and hills of Connemara, every spot was dear to them. He begged of them never to forget the old country, and to continue to speak the Irish language. They might never again be language. They might never again be addressed by a priest in their own language, and he hoped that his words might not be forgotten. There was one thing which must be dearer to them than country and language, and that was the faith of their fathers. Let them practice the virtues inculcated by the Catholic religion. Let them be good practical Catholics and temperate, and their new homes would be temperate, and their new nomes would be happy and they would reflect credit on the old country from which they came. The Rev. Mr. Dooley spoke for half an hour. The poor people were all moved to tears. Father Nugent gave them a parting blessing and took an affectionate leave of them. He a parting blessing and took an affectionate leave of them. He said when he saw the work of charity in which he was engaged sanctioned and approved of by the excellent clergymen who were co-operating with him, he could well afford to treat with silent contempt the wanton and silly a tacks that had been made on him by obscure individuals ose names were not worth mentioning The Austrian steamed out of Galway carrying with it the best wishes of the priests and people who had assembled to witness its departure.

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT.

"ADA, SOLE DAUGHT ER OF MY HOUSE AND HEART."

We have much pleasure in announcing the conversion to Catholicism of Lady Anne Isabella Blunt, the only granddaugh ter of Lord Byron. The poet's child, "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart," married the first Earl of Lovelace, who is still living, having exceeded by five years the alloted span of three score years and ten. The countess herself died in 1852, and her two surviving childern are Baron Wentworth and the lady whose conversion has recently occurred. Baron by courtesy as the son of the Earl of Lovelace, but the barony of Wentworth is his own by right, and it will pass to his sister, Lady Anne, should she outlive him, and should he be childless, as he now is at the time of his death. In that case another barony, and one of the oldest, would come into the hands of catholics.

Lady Isabella changed her maiden name of Noel for that of Blunt in 1869, marrying then Mr. Wilfred Scawen Blunt, son of the late Mr. Francis Scawen Blunt of Crabbett, Sussex, who was a convert to the church. Mr. Wilfred Blunt was for some time her majesty's second secretary of lega-tion at Berne, and both he and his wife have been great travellers, as all readers of recent books of travels are aware. It is certainly not a little singular that the granddaughters of the two most conspicuous figures in the English literary world of a little more than half a century ago-Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron—should boh be numbered in the ranks of Rome's -should

recruits.—Liverpool Catholic Times, June 18.

A Catholic has at last been elected a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. We believe that this is the first instance of that event ever occurring during all the career of Dublin University. We know that King James II. ordered the appointment of a Catholic fellow, but that was by royal prerogative, not by election. We fear that the election of a Catholic arises from fear of the "Royal University of Ireland," and not from liberality. At all events, let us hope that Irish Catholies will not be satisfied with the fact that one gets a few "loaves and fishes," while five millions are left to starve.

CURED BY FAITH.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF DELIA GALLA-GHER, OF BROOKLYN

As related in the New York Sun or As related in the New York Sun on Sunday last, Delia/Gallagher, of 199 North Sizth street, Williamsburg, believes that her voice was recently restored by the healing virtues of some water in which a small piece of the mortar from the chapel at Knock, county Mayo, Ireland, had been dissolved. On Tuesday Profs. French and Westbrooke, of the Long Island Colledge, visited the girl. A reference to their books showed that a little over three years ago Miss Gallagher, then 16 years old, was under their treatment for lung and bronchical complaint and the paraly sis of the vocal chords. The girl could not make her voice heard above a whis per, and the effort to do so was attended with great pain and distress. They re-called the treatment in her case, and marvelled much at the cure, she having declared that, finding no treatment had proven effective, she had resigned herself, and made no further effort to regain her voice until she swallowed the mortar-impregnated water. The doctors found the pregnated water. The doctors found the girl with her mother, hard at work making clothing. Since the death of her father, over six months ago, they are compelled to toil from morning until night for their support. The girl greeted the doctors in a clear, cheery voice, calling them by name. To them she related the story of her recovery of her voice as told in the Sun. in the Sun.

After drinking the water on May 30, she After drinking the water and day. By visited some friends the same day. By them she was invited to a picnic. out thinking, and without an effort, she returned the answer "No" in a loud, clear returned the answer "No" in a loud, clear voice. Her friends were startled. Half afraid to tax the returning power too much, she again replied to their question. The following day, the feast of Corpus Christi, she took another sip of the water, and finished on the following day the small portion, "about as much," she described, "as you could write your name with" that had been given to her. Fearwith," that had been given to her. Fearful lest her new power would prove short lived, Miss Gallagher was unwilling to make known the cure; not until the week following did ske attempt to speak in the presence of her neighbors.

The doctors listened attentively to all she said, noting carefully every move-ment of her facial muscles and the indications of her respiratory organs. To questions concerning the pain and distress felt when she strove to speak, and the oppression on her chest in damp and rainy days, she replied: "They have all passed away. The pulling of the things like rubber bands, one on either side of my chest, whenever I made an efford to speak and their relaxing when I did succeed in forcing out a whispering sound, I now no longer feel. A rainy or foggy day has no oppressive effect on me."

Not yet satisfied, the doctors requested

the girl to visit the college yesterday. She gave ready assent, and yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her mother, she visited the college. Profs. French and Westbrook at once began an examination. There was present a number of the faculty and Drs. De La Vergne and Fleming. Prof. Westbrook, after examining the lungs, referred to his book, in which his diagnosis of her case was recorded, and said "I find the lungs to be about the same now as they were when I last examined them, though there is a marked improvement, in that there is now a cicatrix of the apex."

Prof. French then examined the throat and vocal organs. By means of a reflector he exhibited the vocal organs at play. The vocal chords, he said, were just as he saw them when she was his patient, except that then they could not be made to meet so as to produce sounds; but now that difficulty is overcome.

difficulty is overcome.

Then the girl was again questioned. It was sought to discover whether she had lately been subjected to any sudden shock. At the time of the death of her father, in At the time of the death of her lather, in January last, she was sick for a short time, tired out with watching. When death was coming to her father, she said, she felt great great her inability to speak to him. That was the only trouble she had which That was the only trouble she had when in any way might affect her, save her auxiety to do as much sewing as possible for her employer. "He has complained," she laughingly said, "that I am not doing enough work. I can't help it. I wish to do all I can, as that is the only means mother and I have for support now; but since the report of the restration of my since the report of the restoration of my voice has gone abroad our house is crowded with visitors, and letters come

flowing in on us, taking up our time."

To further questioning she said that at times she doubts when she hears her voice that it is she who is speaking. "For the re-c llection of what I suffered then," she said, "when attempting to speak, makes me feel that I must be some other person me feel that I must be some other person who has spoken, because I would feel great pain if I spoke."

Miss Gallagher promised to revisit the doctors should any trouble return.

One of the professers said that paralysis of the vocal chords, such as Miss Gallagher suffered from, was often produced by sudden shocks, and by sudden shocks the organs were restored to their normal state. Miss Gallagher's condition arose, he said, from functional disorders. He used the galvanic battery, but was unable to drive away the paralysis. At that time there was no inflammation, nor is there any now.

now. "In this case the usual causes of cure, such as sudden shocks and the like being absent," he added, "there alone remains this only way to account for her restora-tion of voice. She is, as you perceive, full of nerves. Concentrating her mind, when the possibility of a cure presented itself through the medium of this mortar-impregnated water, she so brought every atom, cell, and particle of her brain to work that it overcame the inability which existed in the vocal organs, and she, thus conditioned as to her brain, believed that she could speak, and would speak, by that power in the water, and she did speak."

"Then her great faith in the curative "Then her great faith in the curative powers of that small particle of mortar from the chapel at Knock helped her restoration to health and speech?"

"Yes, her faith brought about this change. Now understand me," the professor continued, "this cure is thus explained; the brain was concentrated on the accomplishment of a certain object. If,

instance, in the building up a limb or portions of it, I know that the brain in that case could not perform the cure. Yet if such was the case, I, looking upon it, would be forced to say that the cure was miraculous."

Well, Miss Gallagher's faith has made her whole?"

"Yes," the Professor replied.—N. Y Sun.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN O'CONNOR.

Оттаwa, June 21, 1880.

MY DEAR MR. BOYLE:

I read the leading article, under the heading—"Prejudice Silenced" in the last issue of The Irish Canadan, and the reading thereof excited in me some aston-ishment and much regret. In all countries, Catholics have, since the revolt of Martin Catholics have, since the revolt of Martin Luther, been subjected to and endured the imputation of being "Priest-ridden," as well as many other opprobrious epithets equally false and insulting. But this is the first instance, within my knowledge, of an organ, or quasi organ of Catholic, and especially of Irish Catholic, public opinion and sentiment, defending Catholics against the imputation of being "Priest-ridden," by assuming that politics and religion are separate and distinct from, and even repugnant to each other: in other words, that the temporal and the spiritual are septhat the temporal and the spiritual are separate and distinct from, and repugnant to each other; and that Catholics have, as regards politics, set the authority and friendly advice of the Hierarchy and Clergy at naught, treated them with rebellious contempt.
The doctrine, that politics

are distinct from, and independent of, each other is, by implication, if not indeed ex-pressly, condemned by the Syllabus. It is opposed to the teaching of the Church in all ages. The Catholic is, therefore, bound to believe that they are not distinct from, and independent of, each other, and that no repugnance between them bound to believe, as the Church teaches, that they are intimately connected; that they cannot be severed without error; and that any attempt to sever them would be mischievous. But he is furthermore bound to believe, as the Church teaches and reason approves, that as the Creator is superior to the creature, the supernatural superior to the natural, and the spiritual superior to the temporal, so also is religion superior to politics; and therefore that politics, being subordinate to, ought to be tempered and sanctified by religion; and therefore the laity ought, in political affairs, to hearken to their spiritual teachers and respect their advice, whenever the interests of religion or morality and the welfare of

society are involved.

The science of politics is nothing more or less than the science of government, the science which regulates the affairs of mankind, the conduct of men in society. To conduct of men in society has relation first, to the Creator, the Ruler of all, by whose authority alone human government can exist and exercise authority; and secondly, to men, as between themselves.

The object of government is to regulate ociety, that is, the conduct of men in society, so as to enable men to attain to therefore, involve religion and morality if indeed these two may be distinguished from each other—an operation which I would hesitate to undertake. The Church, therefore, has not only the right to inter-fere in politics, but it is her duty to interfere in all the aspects and characteristics of olitics which relate to or in any way inolve religion or morality.

The authorized teachers of the Church,

therefore, have the right, and it is their duty to instruct, to advise and to exhort the laity as to the religious and moral pects and bearings of all political affairs. And as the Hierarchy and Clergy are the authorized teachers of the Church, the laity and respect their advice, so far at least as regards the religious aspects and bearings of political affairs. Such was the belief of our forefathers in old Ireland, when the teaching and practice of their religion were proscribed and forbidden, and its ministers

hunted like beasts of prey.

Did our persecuted forefathers then despise and spurn the advice of their spiritual teachers? Did any one who was of them on their behalf ward off the imputation being "priest-ridden," by boasting that they had treated the advice of those teach-ers with contempt, and had acted contrary

to such advice in political matters?

On the contrary, it was the pride and the boast of Catholic Ireland, that her people respected, esteemed, cherished and confided in their heroic, self-sacrificing Clergy, and received their instruction and advice with implicit confidence and pious submis-

And why should it not be so? The Clergy were, as they are, and have always been, of the people, with the people, for the people, having no interests to serve

but the welfare, spiritual and temporal, of the people committed to their charge.

And great and noble were the results hich flowed from that confidence which the laity had in their Clergy. It was the teaching of that Clergy and their advice submissively received and confidently acted upon, which enabled the Catholics of Ire-land to wring Catholic Emancipation from and to wring Catholic Emancipation from a hostile Government and a reluctant Parliament—so great was the moral power of a people united by the bonds of religion, and disciplined by its moral teachings and restraints.

the love of religion, and confidence in the teachers thereof, have passed away from the Catholics of Ireland; and that they are now an improved and enlightened people, in the Scientist sense of the present day! Are they, indeed, ready to admit that their forefathers were a slavish set of "priest-ridden" dolts, in the contemptuous sense in which the term was applied? Is it their boast that they have relieved themselves from that imputation, by having recently spurned and rejected the advice of their Hierarchy and Clergy, and

vice of their Hierarchy and Clergy, and acted contrary thereto, in political affairs, involving great moral principles intimately connected with religion?

I, for one, am not prepared to believe that Irish Catholics in Ireland, or elsc-

disregarded its teaching in matters political.

Nor am I prepared to accept what took
place in two or three instances, notably
that which took place in Mayo, on the occasions alluded to in the article in question, as conclusive, or any, evidence that the as conclusive, or any, evidence that the Catholic people of Ireland have changed so much for the worse, as is claimed by the article.

Demagoguism was, indeed, for the time

triumphant, especially at that place; but what about Mallow and other places, where the Parnelites failed?

I therefore dispute the assumption on which the article is based. It involves the fallacy of inferring a general rule from a few isolated facts. As a distinct proposi-tion it may be expressed thus: The Catholics of Mayo and one or two other places disregarded the advice of their Bish Clergy, and acted contrary thereto at recent elections; therefore, the Cathones of Ireland and of the world are ready to do likewise; therefore, Catholies are relieved from the imputation of being "priest-ridden." I trust, nay I am confident, that Catholies, I mean real Catholies, prefer to be relieved from the obnoxious, but false, cent elections: therefore, the Catholics of imputation by a different species of argument. Indeed, from what I know of yourself, after an acquaintance of a good many years, I venture to aver that the article does not express your own sentiments

and desires on the subject.

1 think the Mayo escapade, as well as the others, may be fairly regarded as solitary instances, having no general political significance, recurrences of those anomalous events which happen unexpectedly from time to time in the political world, especially when people's passions are aroused and appealed to on a subject which orely touches their interest and their feel

gs. But the event is to be regretted instead of being exulted in, and condemned in-stead of being helped up, as a triumphant evidence of Catholic liberality and freedom

from spiritual influence.

The land policy of Mr. Parnell is one which pre-eminently involves great prob-lems of morality, intimately blended with religion, as well as of constitutional law and fundamental principles of sociology That policy was the main issue at the Mayo election and at the others, which were, however, of lesser note. It was, therefore, the duty of the Bishops and the Clergy, by virtue of their spiritual knowledge and authority, to teach, advise and exhort the people of their flock at those crises; and was equally the duty of those people to

earken and be advised.

Now, the mischief which, in my judgment, is to be feared from the doctrine implied in the article is its tendency, by undermining the confidence of the laity in the teaching of the Hierarchy and Clergy, to weaken the force of the authority of the Church in matters within her ligitimate domain. For if the laity are educated, as the article in question tends to educate them, to disregard the teaching and advice of the Hierarchy and Clergy, which is the teaching of the church, on great funda-mental problems of morality and religion, involved in a political contest, they are as a resulting consequence, educated to disregard the teaching of the Church herself; and therefore estrangement from the Church and destruction of faith may ultimately result. The descent from even partial decay of confidence and faith to scepticism is easy, and usually short.

scepticism is easy, and usually short. We have beheld in our day the result of such teaching in Italy, France and other countries of Europe; and we ought to hope that Ireland may be long, aye, forever, spared from a like fate.

However, I object to the article, not ouly with reference to the Catholic people of Ireland, but with reference also to the Irish Catholics, and all Catholics, of this country, where within the scope of the paper's circulation the poison of the article may be presumed to produce its natural but insidious effect more immediately than elsewhere.

Yours truly,

John O'CONNOR.

LUDWIG THE FIRST AND THE ACTOR.

JOHN O'CONNOR.

There is an actor in Munich, Lang by name, of whom a funny story is told King Ludwig the First, father of the pres ent King, was a great patron of art, and was on very familiar terms with most of the worthy and notable artists and actors. Among other places where he was ac-customed to frequent was a beer saloon where many of the notabilities of the day congregated to drink beer and smoke the friendly cigar. On one occasion he sud-denly made his appearance in the midst of of a group of actors and actresses, and, steal ing quietly up behind Frau Siegel, put hi hands over her eyes and held them tightly there. Frau Siegel guessed at once that it must be Lang, who was fond of practical jokes, and exclaimed: "Oh, I know you, Herr Lang; you are always teasing me of mimicking the king." "Oh ho," exclaimed Ludwig, discovering himself, to the extreme dismay of the actress; "so Herr Lang mimics the King, does he? We will see how well he can do it. Come, Herr Lang give me an exhibition of your powers in that direction." The poor actor, half frightened out of his wits, declared that Is it possible the pure and simple Faith. there must be some mistake, that he never, under any possible circumstances, could do so unwarrantable a thing as to mimic his Majesty, and, pale with fright, begged to be excused. The King was inexorable, however, and said, "Let there be no more however, and said, "Let there be no more delay, sir, I command you to begin."
Herr Lang, seeing no way of escape, assumed the attitude of the King and said in a loud voice: "By the way, Secretary Schmidt, I should like to have you send a few dozen bottles of my best wine down to the Actors' Club, tomogrow and while we have the control of the Actors' Club, tomogrow and while we have the Actors' Club, tomogrow and while we have the control of the Actors' Club, tomogrow and while we have the control of the Committee of th the Actors' Club tomorrow, and, while you are about it, you may draw a cheque for a couple of hundred guilders and send them to Herr Lang, a very worthy and comical fellow." At this point Ludwig stopped him with, "There, there, Herr Lang, you from the chapel at Knock helped her restoration to health and speech?"

"Yes, her faith brought about this change. Now understand me," the professor continued, "this cure is thus explained: the brain was concentrated on the accomplishment of a certain object. If, however, I should see a cure effected, for

A GREAT NATIONAL PERIL.

EVEN THE RAPTISTS RECOGNIZE THE ALARM-ING DECAY OF AMERICAN MORALS.

From the Baptist Examiner and Chronicle. The rapidly increasing number of di-vorces in the United States is an alarming evil. Accurate statistics are not easily ob-tainable, but it is probably safe to say that the ratio of divorces to marriages has near ly doubled in twenty years, and bids fair to double itself again in ten years more. to double itself again in ten years more. Nor is this thing confined to a few Western States, whose laws are peculiarly lax. New England, which has been regarded as the stronghold of virtuous family life, DISPUTES THIS BAD PRE-EMINENCE with the other sections of the Union. Dr.

with the other sections of the Union. Nathan Allen gives some instructive figures on this point, in the June number of the North American Review. Up to 1860, divorces were infrequent in the New England States. In that year the ratio of divorces to marriages in the three states of Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, was about 1 in 30; in 1878 the ratio was 1 was about 1 in 30; in 1878 the ratio was 1 to 16. About two-thirds of these petitions are from the wife against the husband, and the majority of these are for such causes as "desertion," "cruel treatment," "habitual intoxication," "neglect to support," etc. In most cases this merely signifies that the partitioners is tried of head husband, and In most cases this merely signifies that the petitioner is tired of her husband and wants to be relieved from him, that she may "try her luck" again. More than half of the divorces are obtained within eight or ten years after marriage, and in most of these cases there are few or no children. The divorces come from all classes. "If any portion in the community," says Dr. Ållen, "is more exempt than another, it is that class connected with Christ and churches who regard marriage and the family as divine justifutions, and and the family as divine institutions, and endeavor to perform the duties growin out of them in a faithful and consciention manner." One allowance ought, in fairness to be made in these figures. The Roman Catholic Church refuses to allow absolute divorces for any reason whatever—a separation is all that is permitted.
Deducting the Catholic marriages, which never result in divorces, and the ratio of divorces to marriages in New England in 1878 was about 1 in 10. One tenth of the 1878 was about 1 in 10. One tenth of the non-Catholic marriages of New England end in divorces. Probably these figures are a fair average for the Middle and Western States; certainly they are not too large for the latter.

IT IS NOT USING ENTRAVAGANT LANGUAGE, they for the latter.

therefore, to call this an alarming evil. There is nothing that so strikes at the roots of political and social institutions as coroption in the family life. The State rests in the family, and the family on the saredness and perpetuity of the marriage elation. If history teaches anything, it relation. If instory teaches anything, it teaches that the weakening of the marriage tie is the first step towards the downfall of a nation. It was the social corruption and vices growing out of the decay of family life that destroyed ancient empires. Had the Greeks preserved their early simplicity of life that would have taken the following the control of the con of life they would never have fallen an easy prey to the Romans. Had the Rom-ans under the Empire been the worthy ans under the Empire been the worthy sons of the Romans of the Republic, they would have defeated the Goths and Huns and Turks as easily as Casar conquered the Gauls. But social corruption had so honeycombed the Empire that it was ready to crumble at a touch. Unless the laws of human nature have been changed in some miraculous manner, the United States will go the way of all other nations. The divorce legislation of most of the States does not reflect the opinion of the majority of the best citizens. After all, Christian people make a majority at the polls, and can ple make a majority at the polls, and can elect men who will give us legislation in accordance with the Christian law of the family. Still, there is need of a higher conception of the nature of the marriage relation among even Christian people conception that would so mould pu pinion as to compel a revision of the laws

lating to divorce in nearly every State HOW OFTEN DO REGULAR ATTENDANTS at our churches hear a sermon on this subct? How often do regular readers of the religious press read an article about it? It is time that both press and pulpit were keenly alive to the importance of speedy action in this matter, and used their utmost influence to secure it.

TRUE POLITENESS.

Politeness is a just medium between formality and rudeness; it is, in fact, good na-ture regulated by quick discernment, which proportions itself to every situation and eason and benevolence on every irregularity of temper, of appetite and passion accommodates itself to the fantastic laws of custon and fashion, as long as they are not inconsistent with the higher obligations of

virtue and religion.
To give efficacy and grace to politeness it must be accompanied by some degree of taste as well as delicacy; and although its foundation must be rooted in the heart, it s not perfect without a knowledge of the

world.

In society it is the happy medium which bends the most discordant natures; it imposes silence on the loquacious, and inclines the most reserved to furnish their share of conversation; it represses the despicable but common ambition of being the most eminent character in the scene; it increases the general desire of being mutually agree able; takes off the offensive edge of rail lery, and gives delicacy to wit; it preserves subordination, reconciles ease with pro-priety; like other valuable qualities, its value is best estimated when it is absent.

No greatness can awe it into servility, no intimacy can sink it into a coarse fam-

iliarity; to superiors it is respectful free-dom; to inferiors, unassuming good na-ture; to equals, everything that is charm-ing; anticipating and attending to all things, yet, at the same time, apparently disengag-

yet, at the same time, apparently disengaged and careless.

Such is true politeness, by people of wrong headsand unworthy hearts disgraced in its two extremes; and by the generality of mankind confined within the narrow bounds of mere good breeding, which is only one branch of it.

READ THIS TWICE.—Five to thirty drops READ THIS TWICE.—Five to thirty drops of Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure common Sore Throat. It never fails in Croup. It will cure a cough or cold in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person of the process.

had not spoken above a whisper in five had not spoken above a whisper in nve years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of lame Back or Crick in the Back. For diseases of the Spine and Con-traction of the Muscles it is unequalled. traction of the Muscles it is unequalled. In Rheumatic or any other pain the first application does you good. It stops Earache and the pain of a burn in three minutes, and is altogether the cheapest medicine ever offered to the people—the cheapest, because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to-day?—A. B. Des Rochers, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized by a postmaster, Arthabaskayille, P. Q., writes;
"Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of Rheumatism in the head, from which I have nearly constantly suffered. After having used 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil' for nine days, bathing the forehead, I have been completely cured, and have only used half a bottle. This I can certify under oath if you wish."—Rev J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y. writes, "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

chitis in one week." Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signa-Thomas Extective On. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.,

Proprietors for the Dominion. Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR.

The commencement exercises were held at St. Alphonsus' Hall, Wednesday evening, 23d. The hall was beautifully decorated. The following varied programme was pre-

sented: Duet—Pas de charge(Morceau de Salon), Tito Mattei—Lulu Barrett, Maude Wiley, Louise Montreuil, Zinna Murphy, Clara

Solo and Chorus-Le Jour des Recompense, Ch. Mercier—by the pupils.

Declamation—Jephthah's Daughter—

Zinna Murphy.

Piano Solo— Souvenir de mon P.

(Grande Fantaisie de Concert), S. Mazurette—Lulu Barrett.

Cald rodal for proficiency in music pre-

Gold medal for proficiency in music pre-ented by Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, Bishop of London, Ont.

Valedictory—Clara Giles.
Duo Concertant—Across the Ocean
(Grande Paraphrase de Concert), S. Maz-

rette—Lulu Barrett, Maude Wiley. The Angels of Different Lands—Recita tion—Minnie Langlois, Clara Giles, Lulu Barrett, Norah Collins, Mary Maher, Libbie Tobin, Zinna Murphy, Maude Wiley, Fan-nie Aldred, Emma Gilks and Mary Ken-

Terzeftino—I Naviganto (The Mariners),

A Randegger—Zinna Murphy, Clara Giles and Emma Gilks.
Trio—Les Tyroliennei, A. Crofsez— Lulu Barrett, Maude Wiley, Annie Vhay, Libbie Tobin, Gertrude Moross and Nina King.
Solo and Chorus- Bird of the Angel
Wing, J. R. Thomas—Pupils of the juven-

ile course.
French operatta—La Petite Maman, L.
Bordese—Clara Giles, Zinna Murphy, Laurentia Desnoyer, Zoe Ouellette.
Duet, Les Carabiniers Federaux (Marche
Suisse), A. Croisez—Louise Montreuil,
Zinna Murphy, Annie Vhay, Addie Venn,
Lulu Barrett.
Solo—Laieupe Martyre (Seane desnot

Lulu Barrett.
Solo—Lajeune Martyre (Scene dramat-tique), L. Bordese—Zinna Murphy.
Trio—Pas redouble, L. Streabbog—Liz-zie Brodell, Stella Clarke, Fina Valentin,

Alice Grimes, Sarah Tobin, Zoe Ouellette Distribution of silver medals and prem Finale—Les Paquerettes (March), Rummel—Albertino Ouellette, Therese Marantette, Alice Leboeuf and Bella Aldred.

The graduates were Miss Clara Giles, of Lowell, Mich., and Miss Kate Kelly, of Chicago, each of whom received a gold medal, as also did Miss Lulu Barrett, the latter for proficiency in music. Silver medals were awarded to Miss Mary Maher, of Windsor, Miss Libbie Tobin, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Miss Zinna Murphy, of Detroit, N. Y., and Miss Zinna Murphy, of Detroit, the last named young lady receiving her medal for special application to her studies. The closing address on the part of the pu-pils was made by Miss Mary Maher. Rt. Rev. Bp. Walsh, of London, Ont., then awarded the prizes and premiums, of which there was a large number, and then made the closing address.

which there was a large number, and then made the closing address.

He said he was much gratified by the delightful entertainment that had been so well presented on the part of all. The Academy commended itself to all friends of Christian education. It has made steady progress from its beginning; it has grown and will continue to do so. He thanked the children for the entertainment.—Detroit Home Jaurnal.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

We have received an elegant pamphlet containing the prospectus and course of studies of this now justly celebrated institution of learning. We take the following extract from the book before us, by which it will be seen that this College is second to none other in the Dominson, in the advantages afforded young men to obtain a first-class education:—

The College of Ottawa, conducted by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, began with the infancy and has grown with the growth of the city. Established in 1848 by the Right Rev. J. E. Guigues, O. M. I., D. D., it was entrusted to the care of the Very Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I., D. D., and under his presidentship has attained its present prosperity. The We have received an elegant pamphlet

has attained its present prosperity. The Degrees it confers, in virtue of its *University Charter*, besides being honorable testimonials of high and varied attainments, entitle those who study law or medicine to exemption from preliminary examinations. The Government Museum, lately transferred to Ottawa, and the Parliament Library, with its thousands of volumes, furnish professors and students with the means of elucidating every question in literature, science and art. These, and other educational advantages recommend this Institution in a special manner to parents and

much for its artistic

spect for the prince magnificent gift

charity in this prov has spent nearly had duties of his sacer

latest act of his gen

memory of many Beaurachdh Dhid le

The young lad Dundas propose to the Rev. P. Ler

It is to be hoped thing pretty "big" it, for certainly a

energetic worker would be hard to

girls, let us have a

zeal and industry of Providence pict

will then have so

The Catholic Mecord

Annual subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES. cents per line for first, and five cents ne for each subsequent insertion. Ad-ements measured in nonpariel type, 12 vertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertise-ments should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

that an ordinary Protestant feels who

first realizes the unity and self-consistency

that lends stability to all the rest, because

them to divide their homage be

tween a living wife and the bride of

Christ, is not even to advance in the direc-tion of Rome, but to establish a new and

monstrous form of Church government. The same is true of confession, which your ritualists seem to have adopted. I

but nothing seems to me more clear than

you talk with Catholics you will find

MR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER.

that we feel with respect to

nderstand its great value for th

TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday have the must reach the office no.

must reach week.
noon of each week.
THOS. COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor.
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP DISARVE WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duly to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

lieve me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Mccord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 9,1880.

A REQUEST.

enough. I has a benefit in the pecuniar spiritual gifts and position of the clergy is an essential part of the Roman doctrine and discipline; but there every personal assumption is held in check by other parts of the organization, the celibate and the ever present influence of the hierarchy. Many of our subscribers are yet in arrears for the year 1879. We would feel much obliged if our kind friends To insist on the supernatural claims of the priesthood, and at the same time to set would send the amount due as soon as possible. the episcopal authority at nought and to allow them to divide their homage be-

A FREETHINKER'S OPINION. A remarkable article has appeared

in the current number of the Nine-

teenth Century, from the pen of Karl

Hillebrand, a German Freethinker.

We give below some striking admisthat, if, under modern social conditions, it sions which this able writer makes is to be permitted at all, it can only be in favor of the Catholic Church. The a celibate clergy. Your ritualistic priests, you say, are, for the most part, unmarried, ideal which he gives of the Catholic and consider it their duty to remain so Church is, with a few exceptions, But this is, at most, a private resolution; it is not a law of your Church; still less correct, and is sufficient to stamp it has it become an instinct of your people. as the Church of Christ-the merciful creation of His wisdom and goodthat they regard any sexual connection with a priest with a horror very simi ar ness in the minds of all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. Nevertheless history has proved that this sentiment is not sufficiently strong to prevent the abuse of the confessional; and The religion of Christ must be radiant with the splendor of truth and the even this safeguard is entirely wanting in Protestant England. Do not imagine beauty of holiness-it must satisfy the eravings of the soul for the true, the danger your high Church clergy should beautiful and the good-it must be such beautiful and the good-it must be such as to wipe the tears and sweat from the face of suffering humanity, and the face of suffering humanity, and the face of suffering humanity, and and if married, they must have super to drop healing balm in the sorrow- human strength to keep the confess stricken, broken heart. It must be one and self-consistent—it must furnish an unerring external criterion they are always innovators, and it is not uncharitable to suppose that if they succeed in establishing their position. of certitude in doctrine and morals — it must satisfy the æsthetic side of human nature; it must consecrate and sanctify the simplest as well as in the fight of kites and crows in the and sanctify the simplest as well as in the fight of kites and crows in the and sanctify the simplest as well as in the fight of kites and crows in the and sanctify the simplest as well as in the fight of kites and crows in the and sanctify the simplest as well as in the blood of their not have and average three are on an average three nights every month in which and the blood of their no light from either. It has states and of course peculiarly solemn to the might of the priesthood canthe fight of kites and crows in the county Donegal."

It world at large Ireland is a unit, and their petty Lilliputian factions and of course peculiarly solemn to the might every month in which we get no light from either. It is now their fault if he moon don't shine; poets and other friends of Luna the fight of kites and crows in the county Donegal."

It world at large Ireland is a unit, and that their petty Lilliputian factions and of course peculiarly solemn to the might every month in which so light from either. The most have and of course peculiarly solemn to the might of candidates the messless. Every young man on the occasion of his elevation to the dignity of the priesthood canthe fight of kites and crows in the county Donegal." the highest acts of life; it must inspire with reverence and awe by its forms of worship and its mystical services; it should have the power of tinuous revelation. Catholics believe from priest, is an enemy of Catholic the country. that the revelation of Christ is com- and Irish interests, to be dreaded, The British Government itself is

religious enthusiasm, without ever allow-ing herself to be guided by it; on her re-cognition of the highest culture as long as it does not impugn her teaching; on her mendation from all classes of Irish Canadian Catholics. asthetical charm; on her consecration of the simplest acts of life; on the surprise

THE IRISH FAMINE.

of her creed, the mystical meanings of her services, and the strange power they have of supplying all the common wants of our inner nature. Now all these great advan-The letter of Mr. James Redpath, in reply to the Lord Mayor's appeal for renewed aid from America to tages seem to me to result from the fact that this Church is, as we Germans say, an organism—that it has grown and not Ireland, is suggestive of several considerations of interest not alone to Ireland, but to all civilized countries failure must dim the glory of his been made. It is the outcome and the expression of the highest aspiration and the heart-break of well nigh two thousand concerned in the amelioration of its other statesmanlike achievements. status. Mr. Redpath takes strong years. It is a phase of development which we have to leave behind us, which the strongest races have already left; but for ground in recommending a refusal of further assistance from America. not be long delayed. In Ireland it my own part, if the adherents of the Church will permit, I desire to do so only with gratitude and reverence. Still we He admits the rigor of the distress, but adds that it has been "created for tive incapacity almost without must remember that all this greatness and splendor depend on the theory of a con-tinuous revelation on the infallibility of the Church. This is the central dogma appealing to these rich landed pro- the rule in the higher posts of govthat lends stability to all the rest, because it implies the whole principle of authority, i. e., the very raisons d'etre of the Catholic Church. If you can accept it, the whole system follows as a matter of course. You to the scorn of Christendom if they of Ireland and the Government of must go in, like Pascal, for the whole wager, yes or nc; for if you reject it, you wager, yes of ht; for h you reject it, you gain nothing by adopting certain parts of her ritual and teaching. These, when separated from the great unity of which they form a part, lose most of their meaning and the whole of their efficacy. They only add a new discordant element to a structure, that is already incongruous pennies for the paupers whom these merciless and mercenary miscreants have created." There is very much truth in these structure that is already incongruous enough. Thus a belief in the peculiar

proprietors of Ireland are, no doubt, largely responsible for the distress prevailing over the greater portion of the island. They enjoy the fruit of the sweat and toil, the well-earned product of the economy of starvation enforced on the luckless tenantry of Ireland, and have done comparatively nothing to relieve their famishing countrymen. Many of them have wronged and robbed the people, and now despise them in their abject misery. The utter lack of sympathy on the part of the upper classes for their poorer fellow-beings and countrymen were in any country an anomaly but in Ireland. In Ireland, however, seven centuries of political servitude have left their impress on the social life of the nation. I never saw men," says Mr. Redpath, "so bankrupted in self-respect, so nationally degraded as the wealthier class of Irishmen in Duboutside their own social circles, whatever degrades the Irish peasants de-

just and correct view of the situation just and correct view of the situation universal amnesty by the Senate, the leaves the matter in seed a state that a government has, it appears, resolved stranger would be puzzled to know who dressed by the Hon. John O'Connor, the upper, or, as we term them, in case that that body refuses its assupplying all the common wants of Postmaster-General of the Dominion, super-layal classes towards the unour inner nature, of satisfying the to the proprietor of the Irish Cana- fortunate peasantry, is beyond doubt decree it in the Journal Officiel, thus highest aspirations, and of soothing dian. Mr. O'Connor's letter has a reproach to Irish society. But and healing the heart-breaks of man- already evokel a large amount of society in Ireland is not of Irish creakind. Now, the Catholic Church, ac- hostile criticism—the Irish Canadian tion. It is the production of grindcording to Karl Hillebrand, and it itself assailing it with intense bitter ing, inhuman and persistent persealone, comes up to this high ideal. ness. We consider the attempt of cution on the part of an alien power. The absence of all these grand char- the latter journal to place the priests Mr. Redpath refers to reports of the acteristics from Protestantism proves and people of Ireland in seeming Mansion House and Duchess of Marlthat it is the imperfect work of man antagonism on the land question, not borough's Committees in proof of his -that it is of the earth earthy-an only disengenuous but positively very positive statement that the Irish empty unreality, a hollow and destructive sham. The truths it still Irish and truly Catholic it must know lieve the people from starvation. It retains are like stones detached from its duty better than to sow the seeds is lamentable, indeed, to think that a great, majestic and glorious temple, of distrust of the clergy, as it cer- those whose duty and interest it is to a great, majestic and glorious temple, whose beauty and architectural per tainly now does, in the public mind promote public advancement, not tration, by promoting the passage was very impressive—to the children tration, by promoting the passage themselves all-important, and to the conwhose beauty and architectural per tunny now does, it can be so that the so-called Catholic fection they once shared. He is mistaken, however, when he conjournalist, who enters on such a mongst their countrymen, but even an alliance with the most permitted of such a measure, commits itself to amongst their countrymen, but even an alliance with the most permitted of youthful days. The remarks of His Lordship after the close of the ceremony and architectural per tunning to the most permitted of such a measure, commits itself to amongst their countrymen, but even an alliance with the most permitted of youthful days. The remarks of His Lordship after the close of the ceremony of the most permitted of youthful days. founds the doctrine of the infallibil. career, who seeks to attain the by their criminal neglect increase elements of disorder in the country. ity of the Church with that of a conignoble purpose of dividing people that distress and hasten the decay of

that the revelation of Christ is complete, final and all-sufficient. The infallibility of the Church consists in infallibility of the Church divine by Mr. O'Connor are of the true Duke of Edinburg, who did not converted to be defined by the divine by Mr. O'Connor are of the true Duke of Edinburg, who did not converted to be held guilty of mocking the shielding communism, in champion in fine government with find that is shielding communism, in champion is sacraments. The duty of parents was to shielding communism, in champion in girreligion, it is nursing a serpent which, when it develops its full this: That she is aided by the divine by Mr. O'Connor are of the true Duke of Edinburg, who did not conassistance promised her by Christ Catholic type, expressed with clear- tribute a farthing to relieve the for this purpose in teaching the true ness and masterly vigor. We do not, starving poor, has been made a meaning of all the revelation of on any occasion, assume the task of Knight of St. Patrick in testimony on the very life-blood of the nation. Christ to her children and to the deciding on the rival merits of party of his having assisted to distribute world; and that she can neither de- politicians in Canada, and feel confi- the contents of the American ship ceive nor be deceived in the dis- dent that we will not be placed under | Constellation to the famine-stricken charge of her sublime functions as the imputation of being now guided Irish! Was ever mockery so insultthe Christ-appointed teacher of re- by any partisan motive in declaring ing? Was ever a nation's sorrow our firm adhesion to the principles made a subject of derision so provok- mission proclaimed in the Official With these prefatory remarks we advanced and sound political doc- ing? Mr. Redpath utters a plain Gazette, of 19th Jane, does not inintroduce our readers to our German trines enunciated in Mr. O'Connor's and unquestionable truth when he clude an Irishman, Catholic or Pro-Agnostic. He is conversing with an letter. We are always happy, as a declares that the "day for soit words testant. Is this omission intentional English Rationalist who states that Catholic journalist, to see any Catholic has passed by-Gladstone and John or is it a mere oversight? We can in England some of the noblest and lic statesman, to whatever party he Bright can get a grant of a million scarcely believe the government most logical, together with some of may belong, do his duty faithfully, dollars voted by Parliament for the would designedly set aside those the weakest-minded Protestants, seek and therefore find great pleasure in a refuge in the Church of Rome, and making place in our columns for Mr. Ireland quite as easily as the Govern-

to Ireland." Mr. Gladstone is as oblivious of Irish rights and claims as Lord Beaconsfield. He had, on his accession to office, a grand opportunity to add lustre to an honored name by the introduction of a just and comprehensive measure of land to grasp the opportunity and his

The Gladstone Government is already doomed. Its downfall canwill leave a memory of administrathe most part by the exactions of the parellel in a country where incapa-Irish landlords, and yet, instead of city and treachery have ever been prietors to have pity on the victims of ernment. Mr. Redpath does good their avarice, and holding them up service by exposing the aristocracy refuse assistance, the Lord Mayor of England for their brutal neglect of Dublin uses the Atlantic cable as a the suffering peasantry. He points beggarman's dog to catch a few more out the evil-doers without the paltry mercy of equivocation. They now stand arraigned before the world, and, in the light of the evidence adduced by Mr. Redpath, are in grave words of Mr. Redpath. The landed danger of an unanimous condemnation from civilized humanity.

AMNESTY TO THE COMMUNISTS. The French Government, con-

trolled by Gambetta, has resolved on granting an amnesty to the communist exiles at the very time it enforces a decree of expulsion against the Jesuits. If anything were wanting to demonstrate the utter worthlessness and complete want of patriotism on the part of the republican leaders, this act of suicidal folly were, or ought to be, convincing proof that France is now in the hands of men of unexampled treachery and perversity. These men have climbed into power on the credulity of the laboring and artisan classes. They pose themselves as defenders of the State and protectors of the sover eign people. Yet, at this very moment, when every State in Europe is melin." This is truly a hard saying, naced by socialist intrigues, they but Mr. Redpath shows cause for his throw open the portals of the State belief: "Their spirit of caste is so whose affairs they administer, to a strong that they do not seem to sus- band of notorious malefactors, depect that, in the eyes of the world, termined on the destruction of society itself. They place the peoworld at large Ireland is a unit, and that their petty Lilliputian factions Mr. Redpath here takes a very ing the rejection of the scheme of the city council to task for not making the rejection of the scheme of "better terms" with the gas men. This sent to the proposed amnesty, to setting at nought the delibrate purpose and resolution of the highest admiration to both citizen and stranger, body in the State. Some of the radicals even threaten the Senate istering the Sacraments of First Commuwith destruction if it vote against nion and Confirmation, and in the venthe government proposition. But the destructiveness of the radicals is a double-edged sword, apt, in destroying the institutions of government, to recoil on the guilty anarchists themselves. The amnesty to the communists is at this juncture a most significant measure. The adminiselements of disorder in the country.

It becomes the shield of communism and the bulwark of irreligion. But the government will find that in the government will find that in strength, will gnaw the very vitals of the republic and redden its fangs

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

We cannot help feeling and expressing great surprise that the Com-no doubt as to its genuineness. Every true Christian would look upon it as a most he thus proceeds:

"I perfectly understand those conversions," I replied, "and I think you might have entered besides on the fact that the Catholic Therehafferd, the freet acopt to

lic press, merits the heartiest com- administration of Mr. Gladstone has exclusion? Without some explanashown no intention of doing justice tion, the conclusion worces itself upon us that the same polic v which shuts out our countrymen from the Deputyheadship of Departments h. as been at work in shaping the Commiss. ons recently issued. This is narrow and ungenerous, and Sir Alex. Campb ell may find to his cost, at no very distant reform for Ireland-but he has failed day, that it is impolitic and unstates-

HAMILTON MATTERS.

OUR BOW.

On this, the occasion of his first appearance before the readers of the Record in the capacity of Hamilton correspondent to that estimable journal, Clancahill solicits their kind attention and goodwill. In giving an account, however slip-shod, of of fallen man from the worst consequences giving an account, however slip-shod, of Hamilton affairs, he hopes, by performing his task without any other fear than that of doing wrong, and with no more favor than justice allows, to win the good opinion of the Record's patrons, and prove a worthy successor to the genial Cherubini.

HINGS IN GENERAL.

Beginning with the weather, we find that although thermometer and barometer have been acting very miscellaneously of

have been acting very miscellaneously of late, yet there are some people dissatisfied. late, yet there are some people dissatisfied.
Fancy the feelings of a moulder on one of those days when the mercury stood high among the nineties, on hearing an ice dealer say to a milk pedler: "What lovely weather." Again imagine the look of astonishment on the face of an honest farmer when he heard what he would call "beautiful showers" referred to by a builder and a water cart owner as "most

rascally foul weather." The chief topic of conversation for some time back was the House of Providence picnic on Dominion Day. Hamilton and Dundas, as well as the surrounding Dundas, as well as the surrounding country, were in a high state of agitation, working away with might and main to working away with might and main to make it a brilliant success, and they achieved it. Aside from the nobility of the object itself, the amusements pre-pared were of a variety and extent sufficient to cause unbounded attraction. Rev. Fr. Lennon, with his legion of assistants, put forward the most tremendous efforts. Games and sports of all kinds, excellent refreshment tables, and two firstbands, were some of the selections on the programme. "On to Dun-das" was the watchword of the day, and the little "Valley City' Dominion Day was astonished at the multitude of its visitors and the magnitude of the proceedings in the beautiful grounds of the House of Providence.

grounds of the House of Providence.

About the busiest people in town at present are the teachers and their pupils.

Examinations, written and oral, are in full blast, and examiners and candidates go about with careworn, anxious faces, occasionally expanded by the thought that the holidavs are close at hand. closed here on Wednesday, the 30th ult., when the small boy and his master signed

a treaty of peace and agreed to bury the hatchet for two months. Hamilton, like many other cities, is lighted in alternate periods by a gas company and the moon. Through some want of a proper understanding between these two offices of est to blame: the city corporation, the

gas company or the moon.
ST. PATRICK'S.
St. Patrick's Church was the centre of attraction on Sunday last. As a model of architecture it is a standing subject of but on this occasion it possessed a parti-cular interest in the ceremony of admineration of a relic of the True Cross. Some 75 children received First Communion and solation and a blessing to their parents; by neglecting to do so they would become an unfailing cause of grief and pain.

of the cross. He had received the portion in his possession, by the kindness of Professor Wilkens, from the Archbishop of Cologne, with an assurance that leaves no doubt as to its genuineness. Examples precious relic, being a memento of man-kind's Great Hero, and of that astound-ing but all-saving action performed two thousand years ago on the hill of Calvary. Men were accustomed to treasure up articles in remembrance of other men who had performed what the world calls great had performed what the world calls great deeds. How much more, then, should they value a relic of the Saviour who rescued

must have been the feelings of religious awe and reverence that filled the breast of every beholder on looking at that little piece of wood that had formed part of the great tree on which was once suspended in human form the Sovereign Lord of the Universe! The sight of it naturally awoke some portion of those dread sentiments experienced on that day of days when the iron-sinewed soldier of Rome trembled in utter terror at what he saw-when the very graves gave up their dead, and when even Nature con-values to the result in an agony of grief and dismay. One could almost picture to himself the weeping mother as she stood names. The weeping mount as are stocked nearly 2,000 years ago amidst her disconsolate con panions at the foot of that blood-stained cross of which this little relic now before our eyes is a portion; could almost hear that divine prayer for within the reach of human conception— and the final words on the cross, which consummated at once the greatest tragedy ever seen on earth, and the redemption

three crosses. The "remedy of immortality," as St. Ambrose called the Redeemer's cross, was distinguished from the others by its miracle working powers, and was reverently secured in the Jerusalem, A. D. 326. Years ro and was reverently secured in the cty of Jerusalem, A. D. 326. Years rolled on, and the power of Rome declining, that of Persia increased. Palestine was overrun, and Jerusalem taken by the Persian monster Chosroes II., who committed all sorts of outrages and carried off the cross to the Persian capital, 614. pious Heraclius then became Emperior of the East, completely routed Chosroes, re-covered the cross and bore it in triumph to Jerusalem, which his army had previously re-conquered from the pagans, (627.) Taking the cross on his shoulders, this bore it on foot through the good emperor streets of Jerusalem, and deposited once more in a safe place. Jerusalem re-tained one part of it, Constantinople got the other, and in process of time portions of it found their way into different parts of the Catholic world. PERSONAL.

On dit that Herr H. A. Wilkens, wellknown to your readers under the nom de plume of "Cherubini," is about to depart for Europe. If so, he goes bearing with him the heartiest good wishes of the public generally, and the Catholic population in particular. The genial Herr has made himself many admirers by his artistic abilities, and a host of friends by his affability and general good social qualities.

Eine, Gluckliche Reise, und viel Vergnuegen,

mein Herr! ORDINATION. On Tuesday morning, the 29th June, Feast of Sts. Peter and Paul, his Lordship Bishop Crinnon ordained priests the Rev. John Craven and Rev. John Feeney. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of friends of the reverend gentlemen as well as of This is one of the most sacred and respect the congregation must admire and respect the lofty and self-denying spirit of him who sacrifies the world and itsattractions to labor solely for the honor and glory of God—the eternal welfare of

his fellow-man. STATUE OF ST. PATRICK.

Like the famous window in Aladdin's fairy palace, there is one thing wanting to complete the architectural beauties of St. Patrick's Church, that is a statue of St. Patrick in the niche prepared for it over the main entrance. over the main entrance. It is true that we can find a need more absolute than that, but we think that there is enough respect among Catholics at large for a great Catholic saint, and among Irishmen in particular, for Ireland's great patron, to allow this niche to remain empty much the property of the control of the cont longer. It only needs a beginning. What Patrician will make it? It would repay Immediately after High Mass the children, chieffy in charge of some sisters of St. Joseph, were dressed in that pretty, tasteful manner which those good ladies are so our loved St. Patrick, and be reminded skilful in designing. The ceremony, as usual, through him of the green island over the sea, whose unswerving attachment to the faith of St. Patrick has provoked the wonder and admiration of even its

The duty of parents was to power to have their children eloquent on the beauties of the grounds and the capacities of the building.

The cane contest in Dundas on the occasion of this picnic netted a sum bordering on 8600. The fight, friendly bordering on 8600. The fight, friendly of course, was Dundas against Hamilton, After the gospel His Lordship took occasion to refer briefly to the wood of the cross. He had something to the cross. He had something to the cross the course of the cross the course of the cross that the cross the course of the cross that the cross the course of the cross that the cross that the cross the cross that the cross that the cross that the cross the cross that way periodically, and returning with large quantities of the quid necessarium from the strong boxes of their adjoining domiciles to pile up the Dundas majority. Hamilton may grumble as it likes, but the Dundas men, and women too, won the fight in a way that reflects credit on their

earnestness, energy and fair dealing. St. Mary's Cathedral in this city about to be renovated and beautified. The exact particulars cannot at present be given, but as the designs are in the hands of our worthy Vicar General Heenan, the public expects that the results will be more than ordinary. That paragon of architecture, St. Patrick's

merits.
Out in Freelto held an annual phis church. We gather particulars reason to believe t ous attractions el very successful. say more of this a We always like of our Catholic Brown, of Dunda came to this cou with no other cap hands and a stron "push." He has himself an exter willows, a large making the same ware, a farm of story brick dwelling

LETTER FRO Since last writ

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spread business the Dominion, an ing Republic. N

thought that I better than by dr About two we received a visi the Sisters of No which there institutions each having Sisters, while Mi waukee, the panied by Moth The Venerable highly accompand is remark She expressed lewith St. Cleme and, in accordant and comfortable erected for the S onvent is the o is a very inferio weather sets in Last week Roman Catholi place, and owin number of visit expected. Ho number present noticed Rev. Hunnigunda, Mr. Schiller, ness prevented from attending

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citation of the tleness evince receive from th oupils passed class and fiftee the close of the visitors spoke plimentary te hool and of which the exa valescant. Sh and attend to intention to re for her to re pletely restor with the reg Since writing heartfelt sorr aged 20 years slightly ailin death was en

day she dro under doctor there, she fe tired to her grow worse death termin evening, and ladies dresse eral sermon

should be p in glowing that deserves to be treasured up, not so much for its artistic worth, but out of respect for the princely donor of the most magnificent gift ever bequeathed to charity in this province. Father McNulty has spent nearly half acentury in the active duties of his sacerdotal office, and this latest act of his generosity will live in the memory of many a future generation.

latest act of his generosity will live in the memory of many a future generation. Beaumachdh Dhid leath.

The young ladies of the Sodality in Dundas propose making a presentation to the Rev. P. Lennon at an early date. It is to be hoped that they will do something pretty "big" while they are about it, for certainly a more indefatigable and energetic worker in Catholic interests. energetic worker in Catholic interests would be hard to find. Come, Dundas girls, let us have another edition of that zeal and industry shown at the House of Providence picnic, and Father Lennon will then have something worthy of his

merits.
Out in Freelton, Rev. Father Lillis held an annual picnic for the benefit of his church. We have been unable to gather particulars, but we have every reason to believe that despite the numerous attractions elsewhere the affair was very successful. Your correspondent will

very successful. To describe your of this again.

We always like to hear of the prosperity

We always like to hear of the prosperity

Young men. Mr. Jos. of our Catholic young men. Mr. Jos. Brown, of Dundas, is one of these, who Brown, of Dundas, is one of these, who came to this country a few years ago with no other capital than a pair of stout hands and a strong dash of Anglo-saxon "push." He has managed to secure for himself an extensive area for growing willows, a large brick manufactory for making the same into all kinds of willow was in the same into all kinds of willow the same into all kinds of ware, a farm of land with a snug two story brick dwelling thereon, and a widespread business connection thoroughout the Dominion, and far into the neighboring Republic. Not bad, you will say, for en year's experience on the part of a Lancashire Lad." CLANCAHILL.

LETTER FROM ST. CLEMENTS.

Since last writing quite a few events worth communicating took place here, but my time has been so limited that I was unable to write Now. however, as I have a few moments at my disposal, I thought that I could not employ them

better than by dropping you a few lines.

About two weeks ago the sisters here received a visit from the Venerable Mother of Milwaukee, Mother Superior of the Sisters of Notre Dame in America, of which there are at present 150 institutions under her direction, each having from three to twenty Sisters, while at the Mother house, Mi waukee, there are about 250. She came here from Formosa, and was accompanied by Mother Casimir of that place. The Venerable Mother is a talented and highly accomplished. Garmen Lede The Veneratie Mother is a talented and highly accomplished German lady, and is remarkably youthful-looking. She expressed herself very well pleased with St. Clements and its surroundings, and, in accordance with her wishes, a neat

and, in accordance with her wishes, a neat and comfortable convent is about to be creeted for the Sisters here. Their present convent is the old parochial residence, and is a very inferior building. The new convent is to be completed before the cold weather sets in.

Last week the examination of the Roman Catholic Separate School took place, and owing to the busy season the number of visitors was not so large as was expected. However, there was quite a number present, and amongst them we noticed Rev. Mother Joachin, Sister Hunnigunda, Brother Alexander and Mr. Schiller, from St. Agatha. Business prevented Rev. Father Breitkopf from attending, much to the disappointment of all present, especially the children, the Sisters and the good pastor himself, from attending, much to the disappoint-ment of all present, especially the children, the Sisters and the good pastor himself, who was also very anxious to attend. The children, were put to a serious to attend. The who was also very anxious to attend. The children were put to a severe test in all the branches taught: and the amount of knowledge displayed in each branch was indeed creditable both to the children and their teachers. The singing and recitation of the children were very pleasing, while their cleanliness, politeness and gentleness evince the thorough training they receive from the Sisters. The school is at present in a flourishing condition. Twenty pupils passed creditably at the late competitive examination, five into the fourth class and fifteen into the semorthird. At the close of the examination several of the visitors spoke briefly but in highly complimentary terms of the condition of the school and of its teachers, and all expressed themselves well pleased at the manner in which the examination was conducted and at the amount of intellect displayed by the pupils. It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that Sister Leon is again convalescant. She is at present able to be up and attend to her duties, but it is her intention to remain here but a few weeks. The Venerable Mother thinks it advisable for her to return to Milwaukee and remain at the Mother house until completely restored to her health. She leaves with the regrets but good wishes of the community.

Since writing the abeve I have heard with heartfelt sorrow of the sudden and early demise of Miss Katie Starr, of this place, children were put to a severe test in all the branches taught; and the amount

heartfelt sorrow of the sudden and early demise of Miss Katie Starr, of this place, aged 20 years, which took place at Berlin, Tuesday morning last. She had been slightly ailing for two weeks, but her death was entirely unexpected. On Sundeath was entirely unexpected. On Sunday she drove to Berlin with the intention of remaining there a few weeks under doctor's treatment, but on arriving there, she felt very weak and at once rethere, she left very weak and at once re-tired to her room. She continued to grow worse until Tuesday morning, when death terminated her sufferings. Her re-mains were brought home on Tuesday evening, and were interred in the cemeevening, and were interred in the ceme-tery here on Thursday; her funeral was one of the largest ever seen in St. Clem-ents. The pall-bearers were six young ladies dressed in white, with black sashes, and wearing wreaths and long flowing veils. Deceased was a highly respectable and accomplished young lady, whose amiable disposition and gentle and affectionate manners made her a purious of favorite manners made her a universal favorite, and her sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood. Her fun-eral sermon was preached by Rev. Father Breitkoff, who spoke at length on the uncertainty of death and of how we should be prepared to meet it; he spoke in glowing terms of the virtues of the deceased, and of the pious life she led, and advised all present to follow her example and be prepared to meet their Maker.

June 15th. 1880. KUNNIGUNDA.

Mme. Gillooly being the first Lady Superior. In 1861 Bishop Pinsoneault, in compensation to London for changing the Episcopal residence and the name of the Diocese, succeeded in securing a community of the ancient order of St. Dominic from the mother house in the neighboring Republic, whose ministrations during their term proved eminently successful in every sense.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED EDIFICE.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF LONDON FOR THE LAST 60 YEARS.

The following interesting sketch of the parish of London we take from the Free Press of the 1st of July:—

We present to our readers to-day a view of the proposed new Roman Catholic Cathedral to be commenced at once in this city. The sketch is accompanied by a brief but interesting history and progress of the Cathedic Church within the area of of the Catholic Church within the area of of the Catholic Church within the area of the present parish of London, dating back sixty years and up to the present time. At the early period of 1820 not more than five families of that faith had their abode here. In 1880, sixty years later, as we learn from the records, there are over 6,000 souls.

Previous to the year 1834 the nearest place of worship was St. Thomas. For the very few Catholics about London Mass was periodically said at the house of the late Dennis O'Brien, whose proverbial hospitality and generosity has become one of those pleasing reminiscences of the early history of the Church in this section of Western Ontario. A frame section of Western Ontario. A frame building was erected on the corner of (now) Maple and Richmond streets and dedicated as a church in 1834, by the Rev. Father Downie, who was then stationed at St. Thomas. The size of this building was 30x40. The pews cost \$126, the most expensive part of the establishment. Between the years 1834 and 1850 no change held taken place expent the large a residual. had taken place, except the large accession in numbers to the body as a consequence of the military occupation of London, owing to the rebellion of 1838. Among the names of the early pioneers and heads

owing to the rebellion of 1838. Among the names of the early pioneers and heads of families, we submit a few, the oldest first:—Garret Farrel, Patrick Smith, Dennis O'Brien, Capt. McLoughlan, A. McCausland, Redmonds, John Cratickshank, James Wilson, O'Bryne, P. McLoughlan, John Wright, John Walsh, O'Flynn, Flood, M. Kiely, P. McCann, John Orange, Peter Kennedy, Dr. Anderson, J. Martin, James Reid, P. Burke, E. Burke, John Clegg, W. Darby, J. O'Brien, the Bruces, Andersons, Milnes, Forbes', Johnstones (of Westminster), Dignan, Scanlan, P. Tierney, Charles and Matthew Colovin, E. Hillen, John M. Keary, Win. Dalton, John Walsh, R. Dinahan, P. Clary, Gorbett, H. O'Brien, McLean and others. Two of the names mentioned above de-Two of the names mentioned above deserve special reference, because they were the first we have any record of, and were the most conspicuous in laying a foundation for what has followed. Dennis O'Brien erected the first brick building in London. He was active, shrewd and successful, and the most ex-tensive merchant in this part of what was known as Western Upper Canada. For years his house, his purse and merchandise were without reserve at the service, not only of the missionaries of his own faith,

> of the parish until 1856, when two new Dioceses were created from Toronto Diocese, viz., Hamilton and London. Right Rev. Dr. Pinsoneault, of Montreal, was installed first Bishop of London in June,

of London is remembered in the kindest esteem. Contentions, and often discus-sions with hard knocks, were arranged, not with a view to cost, but to that of peace and reconciliation. He was a just

1856. Accompanying the Bishop here were the Rev. Fathers Musard, E. Bayard were the Rev. Fathers Musard, E. Bayard and Mr. Joseph Bayard, who was then an ecclesiastic and Secretary to the Bishop. Father Joseph Bayard was ordained shortly after his arrival here, and is now pastor of Sarnia, where he has just erected one of the finest churches in the Diocese at the present time. Dean Kirwan was transferred to another mission, and Rev. E. Bayard became Parish Priest of London. The Bishop did not remain long in London, but made Sandwich the Episcopal residence, and in the year 1858 got the don, but made Sandwich the Episcopal residence, and in the year 1858 got the name of the Diocese changed from London to Sandwich. In 1857 a community of the Religious of the Sacred Heart were induced to settle in London by the Bishop. They worked the Mary Heart were the settle in London by the Bishop. to settle in London by the Bishop. They purchased the Mount Hope property from the late Mr. Barker, and lots adjoining, costing in the neighborhood of \$30,000, Mme. Gillooly being the firstLady. Superior.



THE NEW ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, ONT.

of the American Republic, in the spiritual world of that great nation of the spiritual world of that great nation to the price of these youths, who have developed into glants of the pulpits. They are sons of worthy sires, and the promise of their a youth has been fully realized—an example to youth worthy of reflection and imitation. In 1865 the Academy of the Sacred Heart, finding that the location of Mount Hope proved to be at an inconvenient distance for the purpose of their day school, it became necessary to change to a more central position. The homestead of L Lawrason, Esq., being for sale, it they closed a bargain and purchased it for the sum of about \$18,000. Mount Hope they sold shortly afterwards to J. C. Meredith. Esq., for the sum of \$8,500.

The Academy having become unequal to the demand of its patrons in furnishing a commodation for pupils desirous of availing themselves of its scholastic advantages, the managers found it to demand of its patrons in furnishing a commodation for pupils desirous of availing themselves of its scholastic advantages, the managers found it mecessary to materially enlarge the institution, and an expenditure of \$30,000 to was made, under the superintendence of Mmc. Nolan, the Lady Superior, affording excellent accommodation for at least two hundred boarding pupils, and increased facilities for the admission of day attendants. The grounds and their surroundings make the institution one of the most attractive and pleasing spots in the city. The Academy has been highly successful in attracting pupils from all parts of the United States and Canada, rand has been generously supported by the people of London, irrespective of creed. The present Lady Superior is Madam McAleer, assisted by Madam. Carew. Many mothers of families at the present day will remember with fond affection the genial Maslam Jennings, the immediate successor of Macian Milloyle, Madam Wall, &c. As a proof of the healthy character of London, and that a case of consumption. In November, 1857, Rt. Rev.

Dr. Wals

purchased the Mr. Barker, and lots adjoining, the late Mr. Barker, and lots and Richmond street, and will consist of and Richmond street, and will consist of an are late Mr. Barker, and lots and Richmond street, and will consist of an are late Mr. Barker, and lots and Richmond street, and will consist of an are late Mr. Barker, and lots and Richmond street, and will consist of an are late Mr. Barker, and lots and Richmond street, and will consist of an are late Mr. Barker, and lots a

transept, ove. 100 feet; height from the ground to ridg, of main roof, 88 feet; and ground to ridg, its spire will be about 215 feet high. The sty, 'e of architecture adaptifeet high. The sty, 'e of architecture adaptifeet high. The sty, and the ground in which many of the gr. undest of the medic real catchedrals have been designed. Three magnificent doors, any give entrance to the body of the chin, rch, while two others give access to the a masepts. The male throughout will be free-coed in entry pointed arches, support ed on entry to the body of the chancel and colors, especially in the chancel and chapels; while the traceried windows or bodd geometric design, and filled with stained glass, will give abundant and pleasing light. Those of the chancel radiate from the altar and are admirably planned to catch the light at all times during the day, and being filled with the richest stationed glass, illustrating leading events in Scripture, will give a corona of gongeous light for this most scared part of the edifice. The great rose window in the front gable, and the minor wheel window in each transept, all of varied design, will prove striking features, both within and without the Clurch. The former, deeply recessed under a moulded and cared pillars with shafts of polished granitic, and protected by crocksted gables with finely carved limits. The tympanum, or portion immediately over the wooden doors beneath, will form a noble composition in themselves. The great doors ways will have deeply recessed and richly moulded arches resting on moulded and carved pillars, with shafts of polished granitic, and protected by crocksted gables with finely carved limits. The tympanum, or portion immediately over the wooden doors, will be of the composition in themselves. The great doors way will have deeply recessed and richly moulded arches resting on moulded and carved pillars, with shafts of real and blue poilshed granite, and protected by crocksted gables with finely carved limits. The tympanum, or portion immediately over t

whose career began in London subsequent to the year 1850 in the above sketch, is acounted for from the fact that at a future counted for from the fact that at a future period it is our intention to place on re-cord the good deeds of those who have followed the worthy example of their pre-decessors during the last thirty years, the data of which is also in our possession, and which, when published, will bear a favorable comparison.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH

The distribution of premiums occurred at the College on the 23d. inst. Rt. Rev. Bps. Walsh of London and Borgess of De-Bps. Walsh of London and Borgess of Detroit, with a number of the Rev. clergy, were present. There were four graduates this year—Chas. Jacobson of Windsor, Ont.; Frank M. Savage of Negaunee, Mich.; J. McWilliams of Detroit, and F. Lordier of Fort Wayne, Ind. The first premium—820 in books—given by Rt. Rev. Bp. Walsh, was awarded to Thomas Quigley of Lucan, Ont.; second, 810 in books, to Frank M. Savage of Negaunee. This was Master Savage's first year (commercial) Master Savage's first year (commercial

course).

The exhibition this year was very creditable to the pupils. The College is doing well—sustaining its high reputation as an educational institution.—Detroit Home

R. C. MODEL SCHOOL.—Yesterday after-R. C. Mobil. School.—Festiday inter-noon a very enjoyable entertainment took place in connection with the closing examination exercises of the above school. cxamination exercises of the above school. The proceedings were rendered specially interesting by the presence of His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, Rev. E. J. Heenan, V. G., D. D., Rev. J. S. O'Leary, Inspector, and Rev. Messrs, Kehoe, Slavin, Craven, Feeney and Crinnon. The programme presented was varied, consisting of music by the school brass band, and reading, recitations, etc., in which all the children taking part acquitted themselves creditably.—Hemilton Spectator, July 2.

Will be held at

Port Stanley,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY HTM.

The programme will consist of speeches, racing, jumping, singing, dancing, etc. The 7th Band engaged. For further particulars see small bills.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A boy, aged 15 years, lately from Ireland, who has had some experience in the grocery, wine and spirit business. Apply at this office.

TO CONTRACTORS.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-

Wednesday, 21st day of July proximo, For the building of the new ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, in the City of London Joint and separate Tenders will be re-

ceived, and contractors are requested to furnish Tenders for a structure in Stone as well as Brick.

ready and can be seen at the office in St Peter's Palace. The contractor or contractors are required

to give ample security for the completion of the Contracts entered into by him or them. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily

accepted.

M. J. TIERNAN. Sec. Bdg, Com, London, June 22, 1880.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Divised of FIVE PER CENT on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Society has been declared for the current halt-year ending 30th June Instant, and that the same will be payable at the Society's office, Richmond street, on and after FRIDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st to the 30th instant inclusive.

By order. FRANK B. Leys, Manager, London, June 19th, 1890.

Ireland.

The following lines were written by Mr.
Robert Graham, merchant, of Lucknow.
Though an Orangeman, we are glad to find
his sentiments possess the true ring of Irish
nationality, and we fondly hope that the time
is not distant when all the children of the
old land will join with Robert Graham in
thus expressing their tokens of love for their
country, though separated from it by thousands of miles. We also hope that the Orange
and Green will yet vie with each other in the
endeavor to make the Emerald Isle a land of
peace, plenty and happiness, and free from
its as senseless as it is criminal:
Dear land of my birth, when I think of the Dear land of my birth, when I think of the

past, To see your green valleys once more I do sigh;
Your heather-cap'd mountains that wave
with the blast,
Still sacred and dear, and to my heart nigh. Land of my forefathers, who, for liberty's

And heart-strings still rend for those of the slain.

Dear land of my birth, tho' scourged you have been
By famine and war, from door unto door;
Yet still through it all your island as green
As when "Bryan the brave" Danes drove from your shore.

St. Patrick, too, let all honor be given;
Who spread the glad truth throughout your
fair land;
Directed the way that leadeth to heaven,
The standard was planted first by his own
hand.

The Shamrock that grows on our own native An Emblem of Erin; that is dear to us all;
Oh! may it still flourish, that emblem of
God: Until the last trump with its blast do us

Though absent we've been for many a long year,
We cannot withdraw from the scene of our
youth,
Our playmates in childhood we remember so That played with us then, by the bridge and the forth.

Ah! meek little daisy, I remember quite well,
Blue-stockings and primrose so gaily in
bloom;
The blackthorn and bourtree that grew near
the well,
And up the rough lane where grew the
green broom.

Hazel nuts, haws, and sloes I have pulled On the face of the brea, away down in the semb scrub:
Grandmother's flowers from her garden I've culled,
And sailed in the shough in mother's big

The hounds I have followed when hunting the hare. the hare, Far over the mountain and through the wet bog; Heather and whins my feet often would tear, And bleeding and lame oft homeward I'd

From mountain and Nough when herding the cows,
The cots on Lough Erne were plainly in view. I can never forget the cuckoo and crows, And the lark with her song, that heaven-ward flew.

Fairest Isle of the sea, tho' in a far-away land My heart breathes a prayer for your welfar and peace; Very near the day when united in hand, Sons of fair Erin, and bigotry cease.

Adieu, now farewell, to the land of my birth, May gladness and peace with you ever be seen,
Is your patriot's prayer, fair Isle of the earth;
Ireland, sweet Ireland, bright land of the
green.
ROBERT GRAHAM.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

of the previous week, and 88 new cases were admitted to the hospitals.

Bartholomew Thompson, a slater, was accidentally killed on June 5. Deceased, accidentally killed on June 5. Deceased, who resided at 46 Long-lane, had been engaged repairing the roof of the library of Trinity College, and was standing on the parapet wall when the stones beneath gave way, and he fell to the ground.

A woman named Mary O'Keeffe, who

resided at 11 Werburg street, Dublin, died, on June the 7th, at Mercer's Hospital, from the effects of injuries which she sustained on the 28th of May, at her residence, when, owing to some accident, she was burned on the right arm and

KILKENNY.

On June 6th a most successful mission was brought to a termination in was brought to a termination in Templeorum church. It was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Power, Doherty, and McLoughlin, of the Redemptorist order. The mission lasted three weeks, opening in Owning church the first week, Piltown church the second week, and Templeorum church last week. The churches on many occasions being unable to hold the number of persons anxious to hear the sermons, they were delivered in the church-yard.

MEATH.

Mr. John Hill, farmer, of Kinnegad, county Meath, deceased, has by his will left several charitable legacies. He bereathed sums amounting to £600 churches and convents named, and the residue of his assets to such charities in Kennegad and Clonard as his executors

may select.

A special meeting of the Kells Town
Commissioners was held on June 9th, for
the purpose of providing some employment for the laboring men of the town,
whose condition is simply deplorable.
Twenty men were ordered to be employed at sanitary work.

LOUTH.

On June 10th the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, blessed and laid the foundation stone of a new church at Termonfeckin, Drogheda. CORK.

On June 8th, a little boy named McCarty was accidentally drowned in the Market Dock, at Youghal. He was playing with some younger children and fell into the water, where he was for some time before the alarm was given, and on the body being taken out life was found to be extinct.

Gurrane, six miles from Mallow, for non-payment of rent. To eject him from his dwelling, it was deemed necessary to call into requisition the services of the subsherriff of the county, two bailiffs from the city of Cork—Mr. P. Creaghe, sub-inspector, Irish Constabulary, Mallow, two sergeants, two constables, and a score of sub-constables. When all had arrived on the scene, a knock was given at the door the scene, a knock was given at the door of the dwelling house, when it was opened by Riordan, the tenant, and in walked the two bailiffs, and handed it over to the landlord's representative.

KERRY. At the Causeway Petty Sessions, on

At the Causeway Petty Sessions, on June 8th, some sixty persons were prosecuted for assaulting the Sheriff, bailiffs, and police, on the 10th of May last, and police, on the 10th of May last, and also for tumultuous gathering on the occasion of evicting a man named John Kelly, at Aghabeg, at the suit of Mr. Samuel Murray Hussey, the present owner of the Harene Estate. Great intercent of the Harene Estate. owner of the Harenc Estate. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings. From the evidence it appears that on the 10th of May last the sub-Sheriff, Mr. W. C. Harnet, accompanied by a large posse of police and a number of bailiffs, proceeded to Aghabeg for the purpose of evicting a man named Kelly, who was joint occupier, with three others, of a holding. Two of the occupants were unable to pay their rents. When Kelly was asked for possession he refused to give it, and stood at session he refused to give it, and stood at the door with a four pronged pike. He made several attempts to stab the sheriff made several attempts to stab the sheriff and the police, who, with drawn swords, protected themselves. Ultimately one of the constabulary (sub-constable Michael Brennan) succeeded in wrenching the pike from Kelly, who was placed under arrest. The bailiffs then proceeded to remove the furniture, but were subjected to severe assaults from the sympathisers of Kelly. One of the bailiffs—Patrick O'Brien—swore that he received a blow from a scythe on the forehead, and no less than twenty cuts on the head from stones, sticks, &c., from the effects of which he was confined to bed at the County Infirmary. There were no

effects of which he was confined to bed at the County Infirmary. There were no less than 300 persons concerned in the riot, and ultimately the sheriff, who it was alleged was also struck with a stone, had to abandon the execution of the habere, and Kelly and his family are still in possession. The hearing of the case lasted six hours. Two persons named Thomas Dooling and Patrick Connell were sent for trial to the assizes on a charge of riot; while John assizes on a charge of riot; while John Kelly, sen., Maurice Connelly, Dooling, and Pat. Connell were also returned for grievous assault. Some thirty persons were fined in sums varying from 2s 6d to

21s for assaults arising out of the riot. The parties sent for trial were allowed out ARMAGH.

One of the most beautiful ecclesiastical churches in Ireland, of the modern date, is the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Armagh, of which an interesting account, from the pen of the Rev. John Gallogly, has recently been published by Messrs. Gill & Son. The Cathedral was commenced forty years ago, and the work proceeded under the primacy of five suc-cessive prelates. On the 17th of March 1840, the foundation was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly. During the time that the Primatial See was held by Drs. Cullen, Dixon, Kieron, and McGettigan the work The new small-pox epidemic is spreading in Dublin with alarming rapidity. In the first week of June there was 18 deaths from the disease, being double the number Gallogly does not content himself with the first week of June there was 18 deaths from the disease, being double the number and the proceeded, and finally on the 24th of last August the church was dedicated. Father Gallogly does not content himself with giving merely a description of the erection were admitted to the hospitals.

Mr. John Leland, who has been employed as a clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Hogg & Co., Cope street, Dublin, committed suicide on June 7th, by cutting his throat, at his residence, No. 22 Chelmsford road.

Bartholomew Thompson, a slater, was accidentally killed on June 5. Deceased,

GALWAY.

While the Relief Committee at Athenry, near Loughrea, were transacting som pusiness, about 100 people met an near Loughrea, were transacting some business, about 100 people met and clamored for food. On being told the funds were exhausted, they denounced the guardians for not giving out-door relief. Great distress prevails in this part, many families, it is alleged, being on the verge of staryation. of starvation.

of starvation.

A shocking accident recently occurred to a tenant-farmer named Larkin at Ballinakill, near Loughrea. Larkin purchased a quantity of dynamite, in order that he might be able to kill some fish in the river adjacent to his residence, by flinging the powder into the river. While he was proceeding from his residence to the river, a quantity of the dynamite exploded, blowing off his right arm and destroying his face. Shortly dynamite exploded, blowing off his right arm and destroying his face. Shortly after the occurrence, the injured man was taken to his residence, where he lay in-sensible for sometime. Medical aid was at once procured, when it was found the injured man's life was in danger. The latest accounts state that he is recovering slowly. slowly.

MAYO.

Serious disturbances are feared in the district of Claremorris, in consequence of farms from which tenants have been evicted being taken by other tenants. Notices are posted warning the people not

A placard has been extensively posted throughout Mayo calling upon the men of Connaught to adhere to their pledges, and banish land-sharks, and avoid traitors.

A monster anti-eviction meeting will be held, at Ballintubber, on Sunday, 17th

inst.

Placards are extensively posted calling for an indignation meeting on June 13th, in the parish of Kilasser, about two miles from Swinford, to protest against the evictions which have recently taken place.

Eight families—in all about forty persons—have, it is stated, been rendered home-

A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have be n sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."
"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy.

Ninety-eight emigrants slept in one lodging house in Queenstown recently. Twenty of these were in one room, and door and windows were kept shut, so that several of the unfortunate persons narrow learned death.

There dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one or two kundred dollars and extend the same time. I guess worth a same time. I guess worth a same time.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school, under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to remark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in pro-gress, together with its well-known advan-tages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly.

Rectings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY I—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday evening, 9th July, at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present. D. REOAN. President.

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

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Office doors east of 38.1y CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEM-BER of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homoopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the County of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 23 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42 ly

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CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH-

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WAS IN TROUGH THE CARE OF THE USE ACADEMY, CHAT-Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, faucy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-fowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Bond and Tuition per annum, paid semi-and painting form extra charges. For further particulars address, MorHER SUFERIOR. 41.18

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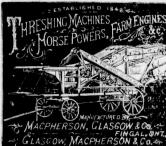
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Are the most ef-fective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain.
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AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every-body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the human skill. While they produce power-ful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing. and strengthen the system by freeing it

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise their use in any quantity.

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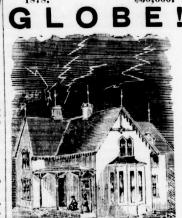
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I have been an inveterate stammerer for I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is belaware P. O., Ont.

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Prices apply to the Patentee,
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WATFORD, ONT.
Territory sold on reasonable terms. Agent s
Wanted.

SUM

FRIDAY

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REMEMBER T. BEATTIE & CO.'S

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BEST GOODS SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

T. BEATTIE & CO.,

DUNDAS STREET.

HUMOROUS.

"Mike, did you ever catch frogs?" "Yes, sorr." "What did you bait with?" "Bate 'em wid a shtick, sorr."

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," says the poet. Yes, and our neighbors lie about us when we grow up. It is not strange that writers get puzzled in their choice between "that," "which," and "who." Relatives are always more or less troublesome.

Here is a bit of brightness from one of the little folks which deserves passing on. The teacher had been telling the story of David, and said in ending, 'All this happened more than three thousand years ago." Whereupon one little witch looked up and said: "Oh dear, ma'am, what a memory you have got!"

An old lady recently visiting a prison

An old lady recently visiting a prison asked one of the attendants why the prisoners received such coarse food. He told her it was to keep their blood pure. And when asked what they would do if their blood became impure, he calmly responded, "Break out."

A little boy, watching the burning of the schoolhouse until the novelty of the thing had ceased, started down the street, saying: "I'm glad the old thing's burned down; I didn't have my jogfry lesson, nohow."

When you see the mother of a ten year old boy making rapid progress in the direction of the river, with a good stout bean pole in her hand, you will not be far out of the way should you conclude she is going fishing. She is going on a "whaling" voyage—provided she can find the boy.

"Do you believe in second love, Mr. M'Quade?" "Do I believe in second love! Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar isn't it sweet? and when it is gone, don't he want another pound? and isn't that pound sweet too? Troth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

"Sara, this going out incessantly I can-"Sara, this going out incessantly I cannot have; next Sunday you must stay at
home all day." "But ma'am, I have
promised my aunt to spend the afternoon
with her." Sonny, interceding: "Do
let her go, mamma: her aunt has been
made a sergeant, and has got a new coat
with stripes on it, and a great, long
sword."

"Dear Old Pa" was There.

It was dark in the depot one day last week when the evening train came in.

An elderly farmer was backed up against the partition, watching in open-mouth wonder the big puffing engine and the yellow-covered cars as they discharged the passengers, when a handsome young girl in a sealskin cloak dashed forward, and throwing herself upon the honest grang-er's manly breast, imprinted a kiss upon

er's manly breast, imprinted a kiss upon his sunburned cheek, and exclaimed:

"You dear old pa, I knew you would be waiting for me! And how's mother and how's Jennie and how's John—and oh! I'm so glad to get back—and where's my trunk—and oh! pa, you take the check and let's hurry."

The granger was old and kind of dried up, and he had never known what it was to have a wife, much less a daughter. He mistrusted the young lady in the sealskin sacque had made a mistake, but instead of stammering and hemming and hawing, he came gallantly up to the scratch, and came gallantly up to the scratch, and throwing both arms around the fair crea-ture, he made up his mind to be a father

ture, he made up his mind to be a father to her or die in the attempt. Imprinting a kiss like the report of a pistol on her cheek he enthusiastically exclaimed:

"Oh, yer mother's well, an' John an' Henry an' (smack) an' Jane an, Susan (smack, smack) an' Horace an' Belindy an' Calvin (smack) an' i'eter (smack, smack) an' Calvin (smack) an' f'eter (smack, smack), oh, they'er all smart an' hearty

By the time the young lady's friends could get to her she had slid into a stoney faint, and they had to lug her home in faint, and they had to lug her nome in a hack, while the aged granger as he flinished the third round with her outraged young man and sauntered out of the depot, leaving him with a bad eye and a rup-

leaving him with a bad eye and a hap-tured coat, chuckled to himself:

"The old man's gettin' old an' stiff an' carclesss like, but when any young females wants to play any games o' copenhagen, they'll find him right to time, an'I shouldn't be s'sprised if it rained 'fore nine o'clock. G'lang, Kate.

He Paid in Advance.

A Carson City paper says a young man came into Justice Cary's court-room with the rim of his hat drawn down over his eyes, and remarked:
"Do you know me?"

"I think," replied the court, meekly, "that you are the chap I sentenced for

stealing about a year ago."
"That's just the hairpin I am," replied the other; "and here's twenty dollars for my fine.',
"But you served your term in jail,"

said the judge, "and owe no fine."

'That's all right, old boy; but I'm about to commit an assault and battery, and I guess I'll settle now. You're the man I propose to lick."

"Oh, that's it," rejoined the court,

pocketing the coin; "then you can start in, and we'll call it; square."

The young man advanced to the court and let out his left. The Judge ducked his head, and raising up lifted the intruder in the eye with a left-hander and sent him over against the wall. In a moment the court was climbing all over the man, and in about three minutes his face was hardy recognizable. The man begged the court recognizable. The man begged the court to let up, which he finally did. As the fellow was about to go out, Cary went after him with—

after him with—

"See here, young man, I don't think
the fighting you did ought to be assessed
at any more than \$2.50; here's \$17.50 in
change. I ain't charging you anything
for fighting, but just for my time. Next
time I won't charge you a cent."

The rough took the change and the
next train for Virginia City.

The editor of the Advance expresses him-The editor of the Advance expresses himself concerning women in the following lively manner. It is too good to lose: Good ladies! Victor Hugo declares the mneteenth century to be "the woman's century." If it be so, that the supreme character and historic current of the century is in your hands, remember, we of the other side will hold you responsible! Pardon us, if we venture to suggest: Isn't

of the other side will hold you responsible!
Pardon us, if we venture to suggest: Isn't
it about time for you to put an end to
wars; to close our grog-shops; to raise up
a generation of boys and men whose
purity and honesty and honor no temptation shall overthrow; to put some limit
to the costly and tyrannous mania of
capricious fashion; to teach the churches
of the same denominational family to
work together in completer co-operation,
and the churches of other denominations
to illustrate a finer sense of denominaand the churches of other denominations to illustrate a finer sense of denominational comity; and finally to put the world generally in love with whatsoever is pure, and true, honest, lovely and of good report? Respectfully we wait for an answer—Keep on waiting, Mr. Advance.

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serve runa to give server.

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dian, or American, [vide Government Returns].
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Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals; St.
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RICA.

SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES ON THE 24TH.

At three o'clock an immense crowd assembled around the platform to listen to the addresses, and the president, A. B. Burns, in a few appropriate introductory remarks, presented the two young lads, who represented the characters of St. Jean Baptiste and Jacques Cartier in the Saider teams. It Provide who same "Les Jean Baptiste and Jacques Cartier in the Society from St. Francis, who sang "Les Voyageurs." The little St. Jean Baptiste of the Amherstburg society then stepped forward, and, in a clear voice and choice language, explained the significance of the character he represented.

N. A. Coste, agent for the Suez Canal in England, now on a visit to relatives.

in England, now on a visit to relatives, and a former resident of Malden, of which and a former resident of the control meeting so many old friends especially on such an occasion, and to see the great progress that Canada had made. He assured his hearers that farmers here were as well off as the same class in England. Said he, "St. Jean Baptiste Societies are the best means by which Canadians can unite to help each other and to battle for and maintain the rights guaranteed them by the privations and sufferings of their ancestors." He advised all Canadians who the privations and state may be cestors." He advised all Canadians who did not already belong to these societies to join at once, for, said he, "The country really belongs to you; your ancestors were the first-comers; their beautiful reliminations of them, by the were the first-comers; their beautiful reli-gion was guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1763, yet you Canadians do not exert the influence you ought; that treaty guarantees to you the use of the French language; hold on to it, insist upon it that your children speak it, that they learn it in the schools, and that they learn their catechism in French. If you ask this of your priests, in respectful language, they cannot refuse you this right. Do not marry among relations; it is not good, it will degenerate the race, there are plenty will degenerate the race, there are plenty to choose from See the mingling of Canadians from all over the county today; may much good grow out of it. He closed by complimenting the societ of Amherstburg, for having designed and carried out such a splendid gathering; and wished all present every kind of prosper-

Theo. Girardot, on coming forward said "What heart among Canadians would not rejoice to-day, to see so many of the great Canadian family in North America gathercanadan in imitation of that greater assemblage at Quebec under the patronage of St. Jean Baptiste. Quebec was founded by Champlain in 1608, and in 1635 the Jesuits founded a college, and from that time on the hardy French pioneers spread time on the hardy French pioneers spread themselves all over the country, fighting frequently against the hostile Indians of the English colonies; enduring a rigorous climate. With zealous missionaries to lead them on they explored the virgin forest, and traced the numerous rivers and crossed the great lakes, and piaries of the services as for as the Rocky Montrell Prendicts of the services of a for a the Rocky Montrell Prendicts of the Silver MEDAL for needle-work to be drawn for by T. Cadaret. L. Brodhead, F. Kane, C. Lemay, M. White, M. Clark, A. Campeau and M. them on they explored the virgue st, and traced the numerous rivers crossed the great lakes, and piaries of west, even as far as the flooky Mounday. In 1679, LaSalle built a small sel which he named the "Grillin," and it, with 32 men and two missionaries, alled up Lake Erie, the Detroit River, and on up into Lake St. Clair, It was on his occasion that Father Hennepin, on seeing this beautiful river which passes your town, exclaimed "Happy the people who will one day inhabit the shores of this river." You are that people. It Ribbon of Honor, 2nd course, and Ribbon of Honor, 2nd course, 2nd Ribbon of Honor, 2nd Ribbon of Honor, 2nd course, 2nd Ribbon of n we ever since been tathful to the British crown, and on two occasions during the war in 1775 saved Canada to England. The first year of British rule were harsh, but time, which cures all defects, has brought about such an amelioration, that, at the present day, Canada and the Canadians can boast of the best of government the the best of governments, the best best of educational establishments and the best of Sovereigns in our gracious Queen best of Sovereigns in our gracious Queen Victoria. But let us retrace our steps. On those very plains of Abraham where in 1759 the brave Generals Wolfe and Montcalm each gave up his life for his country, there this day the venerable Archbishop of Quebec, surrounded by the Bishops and Clergy of the Province, and many from elsewhere, has celebrated the august sacrifice of the Mass in presence of an immense multitude, upon an alter an immense multitude, upon an alturerected on purpose, and from which benedictions will descend upon those assembled, as well as upon the entire race in America The Canadian population has surely blessed in the past, for the 75,000 inhabitants of 1759, have increased to upwards of 2,000,000, and to-day the representaof 2,000,000, and to-day the representatives of this great family in the County of E-sex are assembled at Amherstburg to celebrate the great festival of St. Jean Baptiste." He closed by wishing the societies assembled a long and useful existence, and set the audience laughing by wishing that every young unmarried lady might shortly obtain a worthy young St.

The Wyandotte Chief next lit his pipe, formed in the head of his tomahawk, using native tobacco, and the old fashioned using native tobacco, and the old lashinder flint and steel, with a piece of punk-wood, to obtain the fire with which to light it, after which all the leading gentlemen upon the platform were invited to smoke the pipe of peace, and after this ceremony, the Chief delivered a short harangue in

Jacques Cartier then delivered a beautiful descriptive and historical address giving the leading events of Cartier's discoveries and voyages. Champlain followed, reciting the chief events of that great explorer, the length of which precludes the possibility of giving even an outline, but suffice it to say that both dis-

courses were highly appreciated.

J. C. Patterson and others spoke afterwards, as stated in last week's issue.—

Amherstburg Echo, July 2nd.

William Passmore, saddler, of Dundas dropped dead in Hamilton on Saturday. Cause of death supposed to be appoplexy. He was much respected in Dundas.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. CLOSING EXERCISES.

From the Amherstburg Echo, July 2.
The annual closing exercises of St. Joseph's Academy, Amherstburg, took place in the hall of the new school house, Richmond street, an Tuesday evening of this week, there being present the Rev. Fathers Ouellette, of Maidstone, Lotz, of Windsor,

and T. Ward.

Distribution of Gold and Silver Medals.

Melodrama—"War of the Roses
Duet—"Shooting Meteor".......Kunkel
Misses A. White, H. Wilcox, C. Lemay,
A. Campeau and M. Clark.
Distribution of Ribbons of Honor.
Juvenile Chorus—"Birdies' Ball"

Gold Medal with Graduating Honors awarded to Miss Adela White.

SILVER MEDAL
for music to be drawn for by M. Fraser and C. Lemay.

Premium for the 2nd Course of 'music to be drawn for by H. Smith, E. Moloney

awarded to L. McGuire.

3rd Ribbon of Honor, 3rd course,
awarded to C. Lacroix.

4th Ribbon of Honor, 3rd course,
awarded to J. Jarrett.

Religious Instruction. — Premium
awarded to T. Cadaret. Ist acc. awarded
to L. Rendhead 2rd acc. awarded
to L. Rendhead 2rd acc. awarded

awarded to T. Cadaret. 1st acc. awarded to L. Brodhead, 2nd acc. awarded to F. Kane, 3rd acc. awarded to L. Hutton.
Good Conduct.—Premium awarded to L. Brodhead. 1st Accessit awarded to J. Onel-

Cadaret, 2nd Accessit awarded to 3. Ouel-lette, 3rd Accessit awarded to M. Grenier. Good Notes.—Premium awarded to C. Lemay. 1st Accessit awarded to T. Cada-ret, 2nd Accessit awarded to M. White, 3rd Accessit awarded to M. Clark. Accessit awarded to M. Clark.
Punctual Attendance.—Premium awarded to A. Campeau. 1st Accessit awarded to K. Sicklesteel, 2nd Accessit awarded to M. White, 3rd Accessit awarded to E. Nor-

Medallion of Application, 1st Course, F. Kane; Medallion of Application, 2nd Course, F. Caldwell; Medallion of Applica-

tion, 3rd Course, J. Ouellette. To Therese Cadaret are awarded the 1st premiums of reading, natural history, the 2nd prs. of parsing, geography, the 1st acc. to the prs. of grammar, dictation, 4th acc. which deserves a premium, 1st acc. to the pr. of physical geography, 2nd English class, 1st pr. of ecclesiastical history, 1st pr. of algebra and book-keeping 1st pr. of writing 1st Course, 1st acc. to the pr. of procal music

To Lizzie Brodhead are awarded the 1st To Lizzie Brodhead are awarded the 1st premiums of natural philosophy and physical geography, 1st acc. to the prs. of history and natural history, 2nd acc. to the pr. of dictation, 4th acc. which deserves a premium, 1st acc. to the pr. of ecclesiastical history, 1st pr. of arithmetic, 1st Course, 1st acc. to the pr. of writing, 1st pr. of vocal music, 1st pr. of domestic economy.

To Florence Kane are awarded the 1st the Chief delivered a short harangue in French and Indian, exhorting all to be good and true men, honest and faithful in the execution of their duties, and to love one another.

pr. of writing, 1st Course.

To Clara Lemay, are awarded the 1st prize of grammar, dictation and parsing, 2nd prs. of geography, 1st acc. to the pr. of reading and physical geography, 2nd class, 1st prs. of grammar, parsing and dictation, 1st Fr. Course, 2nd pr. of vocal music, 1st. acc. to the pr. of domestic

To Mary White was awarded the 1st prs of grammar, composition, dictation, mythology and physiology, 1st acc. to the prs. of geography and reading, 4th acc. which deserves a premium, 3rd class, 1st. Div., 2nd pr. of reading 2nd Fr. Course, 2nd acc. to the pr. of vocal music.

To Fanny Caldwell are awarded the

prs. of spedling, geography and dictation, 2nd acc. to the pr. of reading, 3rd acc. to the pr. of history, 3rd cl. 3nd div., 2nd acc. to the pr. of withmetic 2nd Course 1st div.,

2nd pr. of Fr. conversation.

To Annie Campeau are awarded the 1st pr. of history, 2nd pr. of geography, 3rd acc. to the prs. of reading and grammar 3rd cl. 2nd div. 2ndpr. of arithmetic, 2nd course, 3rd pr. of Fr. conversation 2nd course.

To Mary Lemay are awarded the 1st prs. of history and geography, 1st acc. to the pr. of dictation 3rd English class 2nd div., 1st acc. to the pr. of arithmatic 2nd

div., 1st acc. to the pr. of arithmatic 2nd course 1st div., 2nd prs. of grammar and parsing 1st Fr. course, 1st prs. of writing, 2nd course, 2nd pr. of parsing.

To Minnie Grenier are a warded the 1st pr. of reading, 2nd acc. to the pr. of grammar, 3rd Eng. cl. 2nd div., 3rd acc. to the pr. of arithmetic. 2nd course, 1st div., 1st pr. of reading, 1st Fr. course, 1st div., 1st pr. of preprine Ouellette are awarded the 1st prs. of parsing and dictation, 2nd the 1st prs. of parsing and dictation, 2nd pr. of grammar, 4th Eng. cl., 2nd pr. of dictation, 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course 1st div., 1st acc. to the pr.

of writing 2nd course.

To Lillie Hutton are awarded the 1st prs. of grammar, history and geography, 1st acc. to the prs. of dictation and parsing 4th Eng. cl., 1st acc. to the prs. of arith-

metic, 2nd course 2nd div.

To Orna Clark are awarded the 1st pr.
of spelling, 2nd pr. of dietation, 2nd acc.
to the pr. of geography, 4th Eng. cl., 2nd
pr. of writing, 2nd course.
To Hattie Smith are awarded the 1st

2nd course 2nd div.

To Maggie Cummings are awarded the 2nd pr. of spelling, 1st acc, to the pr. of grammar 4th Eng. cl., 1st pr. of Fr. con-versation 2nd course, 2nd acc. to the pr. of writing, 2nd pr. of domestic economy.

To Mary Cummings are awarded the

To Mary Cummings are awarded the 2nd acc. to the pr. of grammar 4th Eng. cl., the 1st pr. of arithmetic 3rd course, the 1st pr. of reading 2nd Fr. course.

To Therese Ward are awarded the 1st pr. of composition, 2nd pr. of reading, 2nd acc. to the pr. of geography 4th Eng. cl.

To Eliza Norvell are awarded the 1st pr. of geography, 1st acc. to the pr. of spelling 5th Eng. cl., the 1st pr. of writing 3rd course, 1st pr. of arithmetic 3rd course, 2nd div.

reading 6th Eng cl.

To Lottie McGuire are awarded the pr.
of reading the 1st acc. to the pr. of spelling, 6th Eng cl.

To Carrie Lacroix is awarded the pr. of

To Jennie Jarrett is awarded the pr. of reading. To F. Wilcox, Stella Girardin, Hattie Moloney, Gertie Horsman, Kate Horsman, Bertha Sicklesteel and Lillie Hutton, the

premium of encouragement. ROMAN CATHOLIC MODEL SCHOOL.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

From the Hamilton Spectator, July The annual examinations of the R. C. Model School began on Monday, June 21st, and closed on Tuesday, 29th. The subjects comprised all the English branches, including Christian Doctrine. A lively interest was manifested by all the candidates, and the results on the whole were alike satisfactory to candidates, teachers and examiners. Rev. Superintendent O'Leary conducted the examinations, and was assisted by Principal Donovan and Assistant-Master Groerrer. On Wednesday the oral examinations were On wednesday the oracle animators when held, Rev. Father Maguire taking a prominent part and questioning the pupils closely and comprehensively. A reference to the entertainment in the afternoon has been made in another paragraph. The clerical examiners expressed themselves highly satisfied with the manner in which the I rincipal and his assistants had per-formed their duties during the session. Since Mr. Donovan's first connection with the separate schools he has labored faith-fully for their improvement, and it must be gratifying to him that his success has been so marked and his work so thoroughly appreciated. The particulars of the exnations in the other schools will be published as soon as the records can be completed. BOYS-SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Section 1.—General Proficiency—1st, A. Schwendau; 2nd, Hugh Keough; 3rd, Schwendau; 2nd, Hugh Keough; 3rd, Wm. Fitzpatrick and O. Dowd; 4th, Wm. Hunter; 5th, E. Ward; 6th, A. Henry and J. McGrath; 7th, E. Byrne and Wm. Duffy; 8th, J. Delorme, Wm. Haite and J. Murray; 9th, J. O'Brien, Henry Baine and Wm. Howard; 10, Joseph Harvey.
Section 2.—Geneaal Proficiency—1st G. Hennessy and Wm. Mulrale; 2nd, J. P. Cummings; 3rd, R. Murray and D. Mahony; 4th, J. Reardon and P. Padden; 5th, N. Bucke and J. Bucke; 7th, Francis Byrne.

Byrne.
Good conduct for the whole Depart-ment—J. P. Cummings and Wm. Howard.

1st pr. of parsing and grams Ac, 1st ac 2 to the pr. of composition, 20 2 pr. of basery and geography, 3rd cl. 2nd div., 1st pr. of arithmetic, 2nd course 1st div.

To Maud Clark are awarded the 1st prs. of spelling, geography and dictation, 2nd acc, to the pr. of reading, 3rd acc. to the pr. of reading, 3rd acc. to the pr. of reading, 3rd acc. to the pr. of history 2nd cl. 2nd div. 2nd acc.

Section 2.—General Proficiency—1st Thos. Williams; 2nd, M. Cullen; 3rd, J. Flynn; 4th, J. Donovan; 5th, Wm. Lar-kin. Good conduct—J. O'Brien and Thos. Williams. Christian Doctrine, W. Kavanagh and J. Donovan.

The annual examination of the classes in the Girls' Department of the R. C. Model School, of this city, opened on Monday, the 21st, and were closed on the 30th. They were, as usual, written, and embraced the work of the last year. It is gratifying to be able to state that the papers exhibited a more than ordinary improvement on those of last year, the pupils in the Senior Department averaging seventy-five per cent. of the marks obtainable, while one young lady, Miss Nellie Dwyer, made the handsome return of ninety-two per cent. on the whole examination. In the Junior Department the average was about fifty-five per cent., seventy-five awarded to Miss M. Harte, being the highest obtained by any pupil. Owing to temporary indisposition, occasioned by the excessive heat, several young The annual examination of the class Owing to temporary indisposition, occasi-oned by the excessive heat, several young ladies were prevented from attending during a part of the examination, and con-

during a part of the examination, and con-sequently do not show such good returns as they could have done. One of these was Miss Olivine Bastien, a young lady who ranks with the highest in the senior department, and who, for the reason above mentioned, did not take several of pr. of writing, 2nd course.

To Hattie Smith are awarded the 1st pr. of reading, 2nd pr. of parsing, 1st acc. to the pr. of history, 4th Eng. cl., 1st pr. of arithmetic, 2nd course 2nd div., 1st acc. to the pr. of writing 2nd course.

To Annie Mailloux are awarded the 1st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 1st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd 2st acc. to the pr. of writing 2nd course. To Annie Mailleux are awarded the 1st acc. to the pr. of geography, the 2nd acc. to the pr. of parsing 4th Eng. cl., 2nd pr. of arithmetic, 2nd course 2nd div., 2nd pr. of grammar, 1st course 2nd div.

To Hattie Wilcox are awarded the 2nd prs. of history, geography and compositions of history, geography and composition of history, geography and composition of history, geography and composition of history are awarded the 2nd present a state of the industry of the pupils was amply rewarded by the increase of knowledge they have obtained, and we doubt not, this prize will prove as valuable to them in the future as it is gratifying to their parents, teachers, and all these interested in their welfare. The schools are awarded by the increase of was amply rewarded by the increase of was rs. of history, geography and composition, 2nd acc. to the pr. dictation, 4th Eng. cl., 1st acc. to the pr. of arithmetic, and div. visits, and berrying expeditions arranged to begin to-day (Dominion Day) and continue until the end of August, and we, knowing how necessary such rest is after a year's study, wish them all the fun and happiness they can crowd into those two months. Below will be found a list of those who obtained prominent positions in the different branches:

SENIOR DEPARTMENT—FIRST SESSION. Christian Doctrine—1st, E. Coughlin; 2nd, K. Connell; 3rd, T. Callon. General acc. to the pr. of geography 4th Eng. cl.

To Eliza Norvell are awarded the 1st pr. of geography, 1st acc. to the pr. of spelling 5th Eng. cl., the 1st pr. of writing 3rd course, 1st pr. of arithmetic 3rd course, 2nd div.

To Kate Sicklesteel are awarded the 1st pr. of reading and catechism, 2nd acc. to the pr. of geography and spelling, 6th Eng. cl.

To Josephine Petit are awarded the 2nd pr. of geography 5th Eng cl., 2nd of pr. of reading, 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st acc. to the pr. of grammar 1st Fr. course, the 1st pr. of writing 3rd, T. Callon. Regular Attendance—1st, J. Foster; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Geography 1st, E. Coughlin; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, K. Connell; 3rd, T. Callon. Regular Attendance—1st, J. Foster; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Geography—1st, E. Coughlin; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, K. Connell; 3rd, T. Callon. Regular Attendance—1st, J. Foster; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Geography—1st, E. Coughlin; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Spelling—1st, M. Ward; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Spelling—1st, M. Ward; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Spelling—1st, M. Ward; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Spelling—1st, M. Ward; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Spelling—1st, M. Ward; 2nd, E. Wren; 3rd, T. Callon. Spelling—1st, M. Ward; 2nd, E.

> Kelly; 3rd, O. Bastien. Grammar—1st, E. Dwyer; 2nd, M. Obermyer; 3rd, A. Kelly. Geography—1st, E. Dwyer; 2nd, M. Obermyer; 3rd, A. Kelly. History—1st, J. Denovan; 2nd, O. Bastien; 3rd, E. Dwyer. Reading 1st, E. Dwyer; 2nd, A. Kelley; 3rd, J. Donovan. Spelling—1st, E. Dwyer; 2nd, K. Littlejohn; 3rd, M. Doberty. Writing—1st K. Littlejohn; 2nd, O. Bastien; 3rd, E. Dwyer. Arithmetic—1st, A. Kelly; 2nd, E. Dwyer; 3rd, M. Obermyer. Mental Arithmetic—1st, O. Bastien; 2nd, M. Obermyer, 3rd, K. Bastien; 2nd, M. Obermyer, 3rd, K. O. Bastien; 2nd, M. Obermyer, 3rd, K. Littlejohn, Composition—1st, M. Obermyer; 2nd K. Littlejohn; 3rd, A Kelly, Algebra—1st, E. Dwyer; 2nd, M. Obermyer; 3rd, O. Bastien. Euclid—1st, M. Distlement of the control of t Obermyer; 2nd, E. Dwyer, 3rd, K. Little-

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT-FIRST SECTION. Regular Attendance-Katie Culican. Christian Doctrine—1st, C. McKinty; 2nd, C. Culican; 3rd, M. Barlow, Reading— C. McCarthy; 2nd, E. Harte; 3rd, S. McInerney. Geography—1st, J. Smith 2nd, K. Holleran; 3rd, S. Walsh. Arithmetic 1st, C. Connors; 2nd, M. Bariow; 3rd, M. Broderick. Grammar—1st, M. Hennessy; 2nd, E. Hennessy; 3rd, C. Hall. Hennessy; 2nd, E. Hennessy; 3rd, C. Hali. History—1st, M. McEntee; 2nd, C. Mc-Kinty; 3rd, A cCue. Composition—1st, M. Barlow; 2nd, J. Smith; 3rd, C. Mc-

Kinty. SECOND SECTION. Regular Attendance-M. E. Wolfe, Regular Attendance—M. E. Wolfe, Christian doctrine—1st, T. Myers; 2nd, M. Doody; 3rd, E. Rose. Reading—1st E. Astle; 2nd, T. Myers; 3rd, M. Harte. Writing—1st, M. Harte; 2nd, M. E. Wolfe; 3rd, E. Christie. Dictation—1st, E. Christie; 2nd, M. Sullivan; 3rd, E. Doody, Geography—1st, M. Harte; 2nd, Doody. Geography—Ist, M. Harte: 2nd, G. McKiever; 3rd, M. Doody. Arithmetic—1st, M. Harte; 2nd, E. McCarthy; 3rd, T. Myars. Propagation of the control of th —1st, M. Harte; 2nd, E. McCartiny; 3rd, T. Myers. Grammar—lst, M. Harte; 2nd, E. Christie; 3rd, M. Commerford. History—lst, E. Astle; 2nd, E. Ross; 3rd, M. Sullivan. Composition—lst, G. McKiever; 2nd, E. Doody; 3rd, E. McCarthy. Carthy.

KILGOUR & SON'S UNDERTAKING ESTAB-LISHMENT.—We were yesterday shown through this establishment, which is comthrough this establishment, which is complete in every department. The Messrs, Kilgour are men of capital; understand their business thoroughly, and possess this advantage, viz., they are exclusively engaged in the undertaking business and devote the whole of their time to it and their patrons. The display (if such we may be permitted to call it) of funeral furnishings is really very fine, embracing walnut, rosewood and metalic coffins and caskets of superb finish, and burial shrouds from the humblest to the most costly. Embalming is a new feature introduced by the Messrs. Kilgour, and is

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

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

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

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performed at a very trifling extra cost. The hearse made by the Messrs. Nash for them is very fine, and is probably the handsomest in the city. Persons requiring the services of an undertaker should not fail to call upon the Messrs. Kilgour, and look over their extensive and magnificent show of funeral furnishings, whish suits the requirements of all quirements of all.

WALLACEBURG.

MISSION BY THE REDEMPTORISTS.

The Roman Catholics of this place were highly favored by the Grace of God, in a visit from the Redemptorist Fathers of Boston. A mission was held by them, commencing on the 20th, and ending on the 27th ult. during which many whose the 27th ult. during which many whose indevotion and tepidity were a source of continual pain to their pastor, whose untiring zeal for their welfare needs not the feeble efforts of my pen to portray, and moreover, was never better exemplified than during that ever memorable mission-week, worthily received the blessed sacra-

ment.

I confess my inability to adequately describe the invaluable service rendered to the parish and its vicinity by the good Fathers whose incessant and indefatigable labors became more strenuous and imposing as they approached the end. Many were the recipients of the numerous graces and blessings imparted by their holy admonitions and devout practices; but above all do we thank God—"the Giver of all good gifts," for the innumerable gifts bestowed upon us, and with such lavish hand during that holy mission.

The spontaneous and noble response to the call of the Fathers was, in itself, apparently supernatural. Never was the true Catholic spirit better exhibited than on that occasion, when, as if a magic wand had made a few undulations in the atmosphere labors became more strenuous and impos

nade a few undulations in the atmosphere made a few undulations in the atmosphere which was carried by its vibrations to the heart of each, so did each, young and old, great and small, arise imbued with the same spirit and gird themselves in preparation for the duties required in the fulfilment of the mission. What a noble sight to see them, treaming into town at 5 o'clock see them streaming into town at 5 o'clock A. M. and departing at 9 o'clock P. M. The conclusion of the mission was most

grand, sublime and imposing in the extreme, dissolving the most petrified heart almost to tears.

almost to tears.

As our new and elegant church is dedicated to "Our Lady Help of Christians," so on the last evening but one of the mission did the Redemptorist Father Rossbach dedicate the Catholic children of this Pardedicate the Cathonic endoren of this Parish to the same holy title, they answering in a loud and distinct voice in the affirmative the questions required by the dedication. On the subsequent evening he dedicated the whole congregation, the sublinations required by the dedicated the whole congregation, the sublinations are the subsequent evening he dedicated the whole congregation, the sublinations are the subsequent evening the subsequence of th ity of which is indescribable; the attitude and determination of the congregation, the audible voice with which they reiterated audible voice with which they resterated their affirmation as, standing erect, with right hand uplifted before the missionary cross at the foot of the altar, they thrice unswervingly declared to comply with the requirements then and there enunciated, of the dedication, this in itself was a holy and edifying sight; would to God we could witness it oftener.

May the blessings imparted by the pious Fathers remain long and lasting among

Fathers remain long and lasting among us, and with such a good and happy con-gregation, it is to be hoped it will, and they in turn should never cease to breathe a thankful and earnest prayer for the eter-nal as well as the temporal welfare of the

nai as well as the temporal weinare of the good, the holy and the pious Fathers, who have left so much good with them. On the 30th ult, the quarterly examina-tion of the R. C. separate school took place, when about 825 worth of prizes were awarded to the more deserving pupils.

Rev. Father Ryan presided, and at the conclusion distributed the prizes, the Trustees and a very limited number of the ratepayers attending, ladies predominating. It is more than surprising how disinterested (charging). (educationally speaking) parents and guardians are on examination days, but how overly anxious and highly interested they become in the educational welfare of their little waifs on all other teaching days.

their fittle waits on another teaching days.

The trustees are energetic, pushing men, who have expressed themselves that they will spare neither pains nor expense to make their school second to none in the country. Already improvements have commenced interiorly, and Rev. Father Ryan menced interiorly, and Rev. Father Ryan has promised every assistance in his power, in order to have a good and efficient school. So may it be, and under the management of the present master we hope soon to see it make its mark.

The following is a list of the senior div-

ision, with the number of points made by each for the quarter ending 30th June, as handed to us by the teacher.

5th class: Katie McGann, 1st prize, 3.800;

5th class: Katie McGann, 1st prize, 3,800; Ronald McDonald, 2nd prize, 3,650; Maggie Carolan, 3rd prize, 3,600; Louisa McGann, 4th prize, 3545.

4th class: Katie Evoy, 1st prize, 3895; also special prize donated by Rev. M. Cummings for good conduct; Eliza Uberre, 2nd prize, 3410; Edith Hutchinson, 3rd prize, 3765; also special prize donated by Mr. Reid for diflgence; Victoria Forban, 4th prize, 2555; Mary Price, 5th prize, 2940; Maggie Price, 6th prize, 1080; Maggie

At stated intervals during the examina-tion several beautiful duetts were rendertheir efficiency in vocal music, and enlivered the otherwise monotony of the proceedings. All passed off as anticipated, pleased and happy on all sides.

An insertion of the foregoing in your process and wall, merited iournal, will popular and well merited journal, will oblige, Yours, &c., NENAGH.

COMMERCIAL

London Markets. London, Ont., July 5, 1880. Wheat, Winter

| Buckwheat | Sea Cornmeal
Bran, per ton
Shorts, & cwt.....
Oatmeal, & cwt....
PRODUCE. Lard, P is

Eggs, Store Lots, P doz

Farmers'
utter, Crock
Rolls
Cheese, Dairy, P is
MISCELLANEOUS

Ducks...
Turnips & bush...
Carrots...
Apples, & bag...
Potatoes bag...
Cord, all stove kinds...
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, & cord...
Tallow, rendered...
Wool,
SKINS AND HIDE... Wool,
SKINS AND HIDES.
Lambskins, each.
Calfskins, green, # b.
dry
Hides, green, " dry
dry

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

OFFICIAL.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK. THE time for receiving Tenders for Rolling Stock for the Canadian Pacific Rail way, extending to 2nd August.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Sec

Department of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 23rd June, 1880.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the

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ou are simply ailing, are weak and learning the rited, try it. Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

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

Act Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. June17.z

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VICTORIA

Will leave her dock, foot of Dundas street, every day (Sundays excepted) at the following hours:

10:20 | 2:00 | 4:00 | 8:00

10:30 | 2:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. ARRES:—Adults, return trip, 15c.; children under 12, return trip, 10c.; tickets good for lo return trips, \$1. Season tickets for sale. A reduction made to organizations and private paties. Will call at any place on the river.

7. 20 A splendid Piano on board, and Master Willie Barron, Pianist, is engaged or the season.

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The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

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Go! Hea Their li But ah! Round Go! like For the Children Go! kn

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