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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880.

VOL. 2.

GENTLEMEN, nicest patterns and most dur-

able texture ever shown. Our Cutting and Tailoring is lying waste, or half waste in our own unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY, 1880.

Sunday, 25-St. James, Apostle. Double 2 Cl. Monday, 25-St. James, Apostle. Double 2 Cl. Tuesday, 27-St. Veronica. Double. Wednesday, 28-SS. Nazarius and Celons. Double. Double. Thursday, 29–St. Felix II. Double. Friday, 30–St. Martha. Semi-Double. Saturday, 31–St. Ignatius Loyola. Double.

Written for the Record.

"St. Mary's Cathedral," Hamilton.

Box starty's cartenat, maintowards, maintowards,

And at night when the moon's pale shining, Gleams over its old church tower, Gleams over its old church tower, When a host of recollections Throng the heart with memory's power. Magdalenes of their burdens weary, Have entered its portals dim, Have there unmasked their sorrows, Their fears, their shame, their sin.

There, too, when twilight stealing Through its chancel breath'd of peace, When the city's deafening turmoil Did for night's sweet coming cease, Some soul-of life's trials grown dreary, Some soul-of life's trials grown dreary, 'Fore the sacramental "Holles" Has, patient, learned to wait.

And there, when darkness creeping, Hides all the world of light, When the spirit, temptings fearing. Can no longer see the right, Has a whispered hope descended From the Spotless Triune Deve To that troubled spirit speaking Of His Eucharistic love.

There, too, have friends been kneeling Around the lifeless clay. Around the lifeless clay, Whose sleep will ne'r be broken Till the great Awakening Day, While the organ's solemn pealing Swell'd through all the silent alr– And the "Dies Ine" stealing– Thrilled the heart of each mourner there.

Oh! the happiest hours that ever ! Of a life that's but half begun, Have been spent within its portals, And when that life is done, If they'll only once more bring me And lay me beneath its dome, My dust have found a home. My dust have found a home. For of all the grand Cathedrals That rest on our mother's breast, Of all earth's stately temples I love St, Mary's best. MARY JOSEPHINE

MARY JOSEPHINE. London, Ont., July 13th, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

the poor-house is the only alterna- Protestantism does not presume to tive offered, or starvation; and the offer to its votaries so touchinglybeau-See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES—the block patterns and serges—the tiful a doctrine as the Realistic and Sacramental Presence, in its taberis only prevented by the want of nacles of their Redeemer, nor does it means from being another stampede, teach them to go with the burdens whilst there are millions of acres which make life weary with the tears that almost hide life's sunshine, with country.'

the cares and pains-that only His heart so lovingly human, as well as di-RECENT events have proven that one vine, could know-to lay them at that cannot be too careful in culling statements good God's feet, in this His earthly home. They recognize no more sub-lime presence than His spiritual from political papers. Where a point is to be gained against opponents, it too often happens that truth is made to suffer. being which pervades all space, and which can be as sensibly felt under A few weeks since it was announced in the most unqualified manner that Peter Mahon was dismissed from the Agricul-tural College because he was a Catholic. Now that the investigation has been con-cluded, it is obvious that this was not the the dome of heaven's canopy, Nature's

THERE is a good deal of truth in

reason of his dismissal, as another Catholic was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy. The investigation, however, has brought to the surface a grievance which the government should at once take greatest enemy of the Irish race in measures to remedy. It appears that the students have converted the college into something very much akin to a Young Briton Lodge. This manifestation of religious bigotry in a public institution should be dealt with in the most sum-mary manner by sending those young the United States as well as in Canada is the self-styled "Irish leader," who, in nearly every case, is found eventually to be a political demagogue seeking to mount the mary manner, by sending those young men about their business. If Catholics at the any time exhibit the same spirit, we would have them treated in the same ladder of fame and fortune by work- ing from conviction, but is as old as ing on the simplicity of people who manner. The man who brings religious bitterness and intolerance with him into are, for the moment, led to put faith just on what presumption it is based, in his utterances. With the green flag of Erin in one hand, he enthe every-day duties of life, is an enemy of the country, and should be treated as such by all who desire a glorious future deavors, with the other, to drag after him, in political contests, a generous detriment in its workings, at the deand impulsive people, who have been too often persuaded to make a poor use of their franchise at his bid-we are so necessary to its well-being.

THERE was a time in London when St. Paul's Cathedral was placed at ding. It not unfrequently happens the service of the Orangemen on the that this same person-this "leader' 12th, and the rector usually delivered -is one year found attached to one a sermon on the occasion. This is no political party, while the very next longer the case. It is now a difficult he has jumped over the fence, and is whaling around right and left at his matter to procure a church and a former allies. But he flings the pastor to enable these misguided green flag to the breeze, and all the individuals to carry out to the full while he wants Irishmen to follow extent their carnival of unholy hate him wherever he goes. It is a matof their neighbors. We are very ter of business with him. He has much surprised that even the little Memorial Church, on William street, his axe to grind, and he makes use was permitted to be used for such an object this year, and still more as-tonished that the pastor, Rev. Mr. Richardson, should have delivered a tatior. in question:

"There is in this city a toadying of office-holders to the anti-Catholic spirit of political magnates which cannot but work harm to the best interests of religion. The "devil's chain" which binds the prosermon to these men having a tendency to lash into fury the bad passions of a section of the community who are not remarkable for leading Christian lives. It is not a credit to the church, and it denotes a lack of many good qualities on the part of the not scheme the may be by profession —insensate haters of the Church. In order to overthrow Catho-

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

the tyranny of teudalism on the one hand, and the not less hateful THE world we inhabit is but an tyranny of Communism on the other, insignificant atom in the grand outthe Bishops of Ireland have adopted lines of Creation,-a mere speck on a series of resolutions on the present the face of Nature,-yet how weak crisis in their country. Protesting and inconsistent humanity adores it ! always against tyrannies of landlords, The part is made to occupy the place of the whole, and that which is they have now nothing new to add as nothing in the eye of eternity, is set up as the one supreme worship-existence.—*Catholic Columbian*.

To ignore God is practically to deify the creature. Under such a regime Passion is the One Supreme, accountability a nonenity. Merit Columbian.

to think themselves of more importance in the world than they really are. It is no new impression resultman himself. How it originated, or on its axis, or suffered the slightest we are so necessary to its well-being. —Catholic Columbian.

A LEARNED Protestant divine. writing in one of our Protestant exchanges, says that it is right of every Christian layman to consult the Scriptures in the original text. It is enough to take one's breath this hot weather, to think of the task here set before every Christian layman. First he will have to study Greek, Syroof Ireland's glorious flag to help him grind it. The following is the quo-liarities of the dialects which different sacred writers used. Then after all that (which would take-how long?) he would have to create, or re-create an "original text." For there is none now in existence. That, of course, would be a *small*

NO. 93 LOCAL NEWS.

ENCOURAGING .- Mr. John O'Mara, the Excountainso.—Mr. John O Mara, the enterprising pork packer, has returned from a business trip to Quebec, and the Lower Provinces, looking remarkably well. We feel flattered at his statement that the Locker Compare Descent Lower Provide at his statement well. We feel flattered at his statement that the London CATHOLIC RECORD is con-sidered the best paper of its kind pub-lished in the Dominion. This, he says, is paper in the Eastern section.

On Monday, William Henry Roberts, sixteen years old, son of Mr. C. F. Roberts, the well-known "tor hire" driver met with a serious accident. While hanging from the rear of a car, his body came in contact with the arm of a switch, knocking him with the arm of a switch, knocking him under the wheels and injuring him serious-ly. He has had to have his right arm and leg amputated, but is doing well now, and will probably recover.

As the Dodger was landing her passen-gers, Friday evening, at the Dundass st. dock, Mr. Compbell's little daughter was accidentally immersed, but was speedily re-scued. On the same day Mr. J. D. Williamson's little son, while playing at the same dock, overbalenced and fell into the water. He was fortunately resented by water. He was fortunately rescued by Mr. Gray, of the Forest City Rowing Club. Accidents like these should warn parents to prevent their children playing at the docks.

Many of our citizens have observed with pleasure the crayon drawings of Mr. J. F. Fitzgibbon, one of our young Londoners, who obtained his present honorable posi-tion through personal exertions and perseverance. One of our city papers has called into arror in stating that he has fallen into error in stating that he has gone to Chicago to receive gratuitious instructions there. He is at present in Notre Dame, Indiana, but intends to go to other places. Mr. Fitzgibbon purposes to pay for any instructions he may receive while absent from London.

WE hope the government will favorably consider the claims of Mr. Patrick Kelly for the position of jailer of London jail. This gentleman has held the responsible part of head turnkey in that institution

lately sent by him to Ireland:
Letterkenny, July 6th, 1880.
My DEAR LORD,—I have duly received your Lordship's very kind letter, inclosing a cheque for £36 8d. I beg to tender to your Lordship my heartfelt thanks for this generous addition to your former munificent contribution.
Your Lordship will be glad to learn that we hope soon to see the end of this very severe crisis. The crops give promise of a splendid harvest; they will be available for food in many places within a month, and we have, thank God, nearly sufficient means left to tide us over the intervening time. The people will be in poverty, I trust, please God, they will not be in want.
Praying that God may grant your Lordship and your generous people every grace and blessing in reward of your grate charity, Lam, my dear Lord, Your Lordship's my fear Lord, Your Lordship's my fear Lord, Your Lordship's my heart Lord, Your Lordship's my heart Lord, Your Lordship's data to a splead to see the end of this target the struggling for two or three years, owing to the intervening time. The people will be in poverty, I trust, please God, they will not be in want.
Praying that God may grant your correst that God may grant of head time to the learned for itself such a good reputation among our citzens, that it will be unnecessary to say anything in its praise. We feel sure that all who go will be more than satisfied.

matter.-Catholic Standard.

BRETHREN who were favorably moved y Mr. Van Meter's remarks in the minis-I am, my dear Lord,

to their old cries for justice for their people, and on this point they simply re-affirm their former platform. In the new dangers, which have arisen trom false patriots teaching doctrines which offer bribes to Ireland, who before now has refused to sell her soul for temporal advantage, a new duty has arisen for the Irish Bishops, becomes impossible, and dignity is a and they meet it like true watchers

meaningless word. Virtue and Vice are confounded; inclination alone a similar denunciation of landlord determines the Good, and Chance is tyranny, and an exhortation to "keep the annexed quotations from the New York Catholic Herald. The greatest enemy of the Irish race in condemnation of imported Nihilism

and foreign Atheism, and of domes-WEAK humanity often leads men, tie landlord oppression, which he branded as "British unlaw," to which the Bishop of Ossory gave utterance in a written pastoral and in a conciliar decree; but most solemn and impressive of all the recent utterances on the double danger of Ireland in the present hour, are these joint resolutions of the Irish Bishops. -Brooklyn Review.

. IRISH RELIEF.

His Lordship the Bishop has received the following acknowledgments of the

reception of portions of the relief fund lately sent by him to Ireland:

GES

SON, evere House, e most mag-

UGGIES ION.

ng Exhibition hem before you

MPSON. -GS.

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for Canada.

THE English paper-, almost with-AT Kemptville, on the 12th, Mr. out exception, denounce in un-Francis Jones, ex-M. P., addressed measured terms the expulsion of the the Orange brotherhood, and is said Jesuits from France. The London to have denounced the present Morning Post says the decrees are Government in unmeasured terms. iniquitious and an outrage on liberty. He intimated that the time had ar-Some of our leading Canadian papers rived when the members of the Order have spoken in the same strain, while others are afraid to say anything lest they might be accused of advancing ought no longer to permit themselves to be led by a political trickster, but towards Popery. should display more independence than they had in the past. Mr. Francis Jones should know that the

A PROTESTANT paper, the Pacific Orange Order is kept in existence and Churchman, thus speaks of the Godmanipulated by political tricksters in all parts of the country. Orangeless education given in our public schools: "And then our public ism could not survive a twelvemonth schools, as we have shown, have no if it depended on its own merits. If Mr. Francis Jones, like many other moral teaching at all; their tendency is to produce intellectual rascals of M. P.'s, were to grope around for a the sharpest kind. Intellectual trainshort time in his inner consciousness, he would most likely find small in r alone never did and never will produce honest, God-fearing men." particles of political trickery mixed with his Orangeism. This political

knavery has gone so far as to intro-THE Radicals in France are now duce Orangeism even among the beginning to cut each other's throats. Indians. We have a law preventing as every one expected they would. the selling of intoxicating liquors to these people. The provisions of this law might be extended so as to ex-Rochefort declares, through his new organ, L'Intransageant, that he will demolish Gambetta. France will clude secret societies, and Orangeism not thereby lose anything, neither in particular. Fancy an Indian will it suffer much if somebody else putting or yellow war paint on the 12th and whooping for King William. We hope Mark Twain will pay a visit to Canada. We have here a turns up afterwards and demolishes

THE Orangemen of London district have a divine service committee | business. of two. They meet annually. They

of two. They meet annually. They have unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Memorial Church, for his able and eloquent discourse to the brethren on the 12th. The committee then adjourned. BISHOP DUGGAN, of Clonfert, in

Rochetort.

BISHOP DUGGAN, of Clonfert, in BISHOP DUGGAN, of Clonfert, in acknowledging a cheque of £200, sent him by the Archbishop of Cashel, says: "How nobly the induced and noiseless step, for Protestant or Cath-and noiseless step, for Protestant or Cathcharity of the civilized world stands charity of the civilized world stands in contrast with the callous conduct feel yourself in the presence, we know not nor care not what; something which, not nor care not what; something which, of our own rulers. Our people want 'work,' not 'alms;' and there are abundant sources of employment around us on every side that would move profitable to owners, occupiers, prove profitable to owners, occupiers, and the State. No use. Practically Not at all singular, dear Graphic. on Sunday, 18th.

licity in this country, they endeavor to seduce Irish Catholics by making a perfidi-ous appeal to their good qualities, and trying to persuade them that there is op-position between Catholic spirit and free institutions. Irish Catholics cannot be too much on their grand against theorem nuch on their guard against those reducers, and let them remember that those renegades are equally false to their Church and to their native or adopted country, for it is a fact which we will expose in due time, that a great number of those pretended patriots, either Protes-tants or renegades, are either known and

willful agents, or, at least, blind tools of the Know-Nothing policy, and therefore the greatest enemies to this country and to our free institutions. "There seems to be a practical antagon-"There seems to be a practical antagon-ism between politics and morality. The professional politician is generally above all those considerations of honor and honesty and purity which make men worthy members of society. We have not to go far for the causes of the vile and evil hves which so many politicians lead. The first step on the ladder of political preferment is too often purchased by self-abasement to some local magnate, who is a power in the ward, and each succeeding power in the ward, and each succeeding step is made through moral filth, which culminates in the most degraded slavery

culminates in the most degraded slavery to the leader of the party. The leader is generally some low-bred, cunning fellow, who squanders the spoils of office in the indulgence of his passions. His example is contagious, and his followers become infected with the hideous leprosy of sin. It does not mend matters if the great "I am" is a hypocrite, the infection then steals through the whiting of the sepulchre and poisons the very atmosphere around him. When men take to politics for a living it too often happens that their en-tire lives and their every-day associates become part and parcel of a system at variance with the Gospel of Jesus Christ." rich field for his particuliar line of

...

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

London, July 15.—An explosion oc-curred early this morning in the London & South Wales Colliery Company's pit, near the Black Vein pit, at Risca, six miles from Newport. 119 persons were billed killed.

killed. Newport, the scene of the casualty, is situated on the Usk river, and is a Parlia-mentary and municipal borough and river-port town of about 30,000 inhabitants, on the line of the Monmouth & Cardiff railway, 24 miles south-west of Mon-mouth mouth

Archbishop Lynch and Father McCann officiated at the consecration of an organ in the Catholic church at St. Catharines,

ter's meeting on Monday last, will do well before opening the purses of their people to his appeal, to open their own eyes to the fact that again and again he has been called to account before the public for the injudicious use of funds, and for failing properly to account for the same, and has never been able to make explanation satisfactory to all.—The Congregationalist. Is not this the man who went to Rome, to make it Protestant, and,

> after starting a fire under a soup kettle and printing a few tracts, returned periodically to beg money from confiding old maids in this neighborhood, to whom he made glowing reports of what he was

going to do ?-Catholic Mirror.

MR. BEECHER has openly avowed himself a Rationalist, if the reports of his Fourth of July sermon are to be trusted. Christians of any denomination need not regret his passage to the ranks of that sect, of which Bob Ingersoll is the most widelyknown representative in this country Nobody will be shocked by Mr. Beecher's announcement of his be-lief that "God made laws to be broken," although some may be surprised by his believing that God made any law, for Mr. Beecher has never laid much stress on the keeping of any of the commandments as a means of salvation; and his views

have always been so broad and his God so very like Beecher, illuminated by sweetness and light, that his announcement on the Fourth of July makes but little stir even in congregational circles. Congregationalists, who, according to their own showing, have a right to worship Joss if they chose, without deserving excommunication from their pleasant club-houses, cannot throw stones at Mr. Beecher. He might ask them if they believed in the Fall and the Atonement, and demand by what right they presumed to dogmatize in view of the fact that they have no dogmas. Congregationalism is an easy, go as as you-please associa-

tion, and why should not Mr. Beecher go as he pleases, and still remain earnestly Congregational ?-Brooklyn Review.

HOLDING the balance between

Your Lordship's grateful servant, + MICHAEL LOGUE The Lord Bishop of London.

Kilglass, Strokestown, County Roscommon, June 3, 1880. My DEAR LORD,—I beg to thank your Lordship, and express my deepest grati-tude for your charitable and generous donation of £20 to aid and alleviate the missive and destitution of the provole in miseries and destitution of the people in this very, very, poor parish. All, with very few exceptions cry aloud, "we will die of starvation, unless you do something to save us from death." This distress will continue up to the middle of August. Thank God, the country and crops so far look nice and promising, and it is to be hoped that, in the mercy of Divine Provi-dence, that such a calamity may never again happen to the poor of this country. through the kindness of many friends, thank God, only one poor person has been reported to have died from want of

food or sufficient nourishment. Recommending myself and my flock to your Lordship's prayers, I have the honor

Your Lordship's grateful servant, W. BRENNAN, PT. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Fifty converts were received into the Church St. Paul's, Philadelphia, the result

The corner-stone of the New Roman Catholic Church at Port Credit was laid on Sunday, July 4th, by Bishop Mahoney. Miss Amy Fowler, daughter of Rev. F. W. Fowler, B. A., Chaplain to the Bath Union Workhouse, has been received into the Church in Liverpool.

The venerable Mr. Tyler, widow of ex-The veneratie and Tyler, who we of ex-President Tyler, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. Her daughter and granddaughter unite with Mrs. Tyler in taking this step.—New York Sun.

As an evidence of the wonderful pro-gress of Catholic education in America, says the New York Tablet, we call attention to the fact that we have published in the last three issues of that journal close on forty columns in solid minion of reports of the commencements and examinations in schools and colleges. ...

AN OPINION FROM STRATFORD.

Please receive herewith \$2, my subscrip-tion in advance. I consider it a good investment.

Truly yours, J. A. McConnell, Freight Agent G. T. R. selves.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A boy named Quirk was drowned in the Ottawa Tuesday evening.

Mr. H. F. Brodie, druggist, of Forest, died Wednesday, from the effects of an explosion of a bottle of caustic ammonia.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has offered \$5,000 to any person discovering coal within one hundred miles of Tor-onto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal or Ottawa.

The accident down the Ottawa, on July 18th, turns out to be more serious than at first reported. Two men lost their lives, named Labout and Germain. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

A Mrs. Passmore, of Hamilton, having been struck by her husband in a fit of des-pair, swallowed a dose of bug poison, which caused her death Wednesday morning. Both husband and the influence of liquor. Both husband and wife were under

An unfortunate case of suicide occurred in Parkhill on Friday night last, the vic tim being the wife of James Dunn, carpen ter. She took two doses of laudanum but this not being sufficient she finished by taking a quantity of Paris Green, which caused her death on Sunday night.

A child of Richard Searles, Hamilton, on Thursday night pulled over upon itself a pot of boiling water, scalding it from head to foot. The child lingered for twelve hours, suffering the most intense agony, when death came to its relief.

A very serious accident, which may prove fatal befel a lad named Earnest Reynolds Wednesday at the C. S. R. shops, St. Thomas. It appears that the unfortunate boy was planing boards in the carpenter shop, when a splinter struck him with such force in the pit of the stomach as to knock him down. He rose and ran a short distance, but fell again, and had to be carried to his boarding house, where he is at present suffering great agony.

THE GODERICH PIC-NIC.

The Catholic pic-nic of Goderich, to which we alluded in our last issue, has been postponed till the 17th of August, owing to the press of harvest labor making it impossible for the farmers to give it that assistance which they would desire. Wo learn that the occasion has called forth all the energetic sympathies of the fair sex. That should be a sufficient guarantee for its success, for successful and pleasurable pic-nic organizations, etc., are decidedly the ladies' forte; we say—go one—go all. Don't lose so favorable an opportunity of throwing off the transmets of business throwing off the trammels of business cares, and unrestrainedly enjoying your-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Shipwreck.

2

The following beautiful little "gem." en-titled "The Shipwreek." is from the pen and postical brain of an exteemed friend, long since called to his reward:--and as the con-tributor has no knowledge of it ever appear-ing in print up to the present, he asks and solicits space for it in the "Young Folks Cor-ner," of the Harp.-W. MCK. om the climes of the east, o'er the call

From the climes of the east, o'er the calm ocean waves, The vessel is gallantly sweeping; When far far-below, in their red coral graves, The hearts of the shipwrecked are sleeping, From the climes of the east to their own lovely isle, The mariners gladly are steering. And bright are their prospects, and sweet is their toil,

For no storm on their path is appearing.

They think of the homes where their parents That shall greet them with tear-drops of

wives of their love, each as gay as Whe

Shall lighten the heart of their sadness; Where their children shall meet them with

cheeks like the summer-tide blossoms; their sweethearts await, like the lilles And in dew, To drop overpower'd in their bosoms.

From slumber to temptest the ocean awakes Like the lions in hunger that waken, And the canvass is scatter'd like winter-snow flakes.

flakes, And the masts like a willow are shaken, And down goes the ship, like a star from th sky, ien the storm on the night-wind is

Wh dying— And now the green sea waves all quiety lie, Like the turf on the graves that are lying.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Simonette looked at him fixedly for a moment, then tried to undo the fastenings of her dress. She was too weak, and made a sign to Madame de Moldau to do it tor her. Then she drew from her bo som a newspaper and a letter. The former was a number of the "Gazzette de France," and an article in it was marked with black ink. She put her finger upon it, and beckoned d'Auben to come nearer. "It was for this," she murmured. "That is why I wanted her to stay."

Is why I wanted her to stay." D'Auban took the paper, and moved away a little. She watched him with an eagerness which brought a faint colour eagerness which brought a faint contrary into her cheek. He, on the contrary turned as white as a sheet, as his glanced over the passage in the Gazette and then at the letter she had brought. and then at the letter sne nac brought He came round to the side of the bed, and Moldau, "Will you give up your seat to me for a mo ment?" She looked surprised, but im mediately rose, and went out of the hut

with Therese. D'Auban handed the newspaper and The letter to Father Maret, and then bend-ing down his head and taking Simonette's cold hand in his—"My poor child," he said; with a faltering voice, "you have killed yourself, I fear?"

"But you will be happy," she an-swered, and a large tear rolled down her

"No! No! I shall always reproach my-self-always feel as if I had caused your death. But you must not do so, because I am

very glad to die, and always wished to die for you;" and turning to the priest she said, "Father! did not our Lord say that no greater love could a man have than to lay down his life for a friend " own his life for a friend ?"

God may hear our prayers, you may yet live," d'Auban cried not agitate her," Father Maret

said; "let her tell you quietly what she wishes, and then leave her to turn all her thoughts to the next world." The dying girl raised herself up a little, and uttered at different intervals the fol-her without sneaking to her and by

to withdraw. In a little while he called him back, and Madame de Moldau and him back, and Madame de Moldau and Therese and the servants knelt with him round the bed. The last sacraments were administered, and they all joined in the prayers for the dying. When Father Maret uttered the words "Go forth Chris-

and then the heart that had throbbed so wildly ceased to beat. "Requiescat in pace !" said the priest, and d'Auban hid his face in the bed of moss, and wept like a child by the corpse of the poor girl who had loved him "not wisely, but too well." There was something shrinking and sensitive in Madame de Moldau's disposi-tion, which made her peculiarly suscepti-ble of painful impressions. It is a mistake to suppose that those who are harshly and to suppose that those who are harshiy and unjustly treated, always or even generally, become callous to such treatment; that

after having met with cruelty they are not sensible of slight unkindness. This is so far from being the case, that with re-gard to children who for years have had blows and curses for their daily portion, it is observed that tenderness and gentle-ness are peculiarly needed, in order to

avoid checking the gradual return to con-fidence, and expanding of affection in their young hearts. The new joy of being loved is easily extinguished. They are so fearful of losing it, that a cold look or a word from one who for the first time in their lives has fondled and caressed them, seems to wound them quite in a different manner from those on whom the sunshin

manner from those on whom the standing of affection has beamed from their earliest infancy. The heart, when sore with a heavy affliction, winces at every touch, and when on the contrary, great happiness of the heat every below in constraints. fills it, the least casual pleasure is sensihis it, the least casual pleasure is sensi-bly felt. The slow admittance of pleasur-able feelings in the case of those who grind amidst the stern necessities and iron facts of life, is one of the most affecting things noticed in dealing with the poor. It is akin to that gratitude of theirs which Wordsworth said "so often left him griev-ine".

ing." Madam de Moldau had experienced a Madam de Moldau had experienced a slight feeling, not of annoyance or dis-pleasure, but simply depression, at the manner in which d'Auban appeared to have lost all thought of her during the whole time of poor Simonette's dying hours. This was selfish, heartless some nearly would say, and there is no doubt

hours. This was selfish, heartless some people would say; and there is no doubt that any engrossing affection, if it is not carefully watched, is apt to make us selfish and unfeeling. Confeience, reason and prayer, banish those bad thoughts more or less speedily in those under the influence of a higher principle; but the emotion which precedes reflection often marks the danger attending a top passion.

marks the danger attending a too passion-ate attachment; and when it is one which ought to be subdued and renouncedwhich has not the least right to look for a returnor to expect consideration-sharp is the pang caused by any symptoms of neglect or indifference. Madame de Moldau did not know the bitter self-reproach which was affecting d'Auban's heart; she did not know that Simonette had lovingly thrown

away her life for the sake of bringing him tidings which would change the whole as-pect of his destiny and of her own. But she saw him hanging over her death-bed with irrepressible emotion, his eyes full of tears—his soul moved to its very depths. It did so happen, that when he rose from the side of the dead, he had abruptly left the hut, as if unable to command him self. He did feel at that moment as if he could not look at her. The new hope which had come to him was so mingled with thoughts of the closing scene, and of

the sacrifice of Simonette's young life, inful

ther Maret and asked, "What does he mean? What has happened?" "He alludes, Princess, to a great event, the news of which has just reached ns; One that touches you nearly." He paused a minute, and then quietly added, "The Czorovitch is dead." She did not start, or faint, or weep. For several minutes she kind of feeling which tightened her heart, oppressed her brain, and kept her silent and motionless as a statue. Maret uttered the words "Go forth Chris-tian soul !" a faint struggle was visible in the palid face—a faint sigh was breathed, and then the heart that had throbbed so wildly ceased to beat. "Requiescat in pace !" said the priest, and d'Auban hid his face in the bed of moss, and wept like "Dead !" she slowly repeated. "How did he die ?"

"It is a mournful story," the Father answered. "The Prince came back to Russia, as you know, on a promise of par-don; but fresh accusations were brought against him since his return. He was tried,

and found guilty." "Oh! do not tell me that his father put him to death."

"The account given in this paper from "The account given in this paper from Russian sources is, that his sentence was read to him, and that the shock proved fatal to a constitution weakened by ex-cesses. It says he fell ill, and never ral-lied again. It also mentions that he received the last sacraments before the whole court; that he requested to see his father before his death, and they embarced with means that the terms of the second second second with means that the terms of the second secon with many tears. The French editor however, throws great doubts on the correctness of this statement, and hints at the prince having been poisoned by his fa-

ther." "Oh ! surely this must be false. I can-not, cannot believe it. . . . Is it not too horrible to be true ? And yet, after what I have seen. . . Oh ! why did I ever be-long to them ? Why was my fate cast "ith their"? with theirs ?"

"You are not obliged; you had better not, Princess, form a judgement on these conflicting statements. Leave the doubt-ful, the dreadful past in God's hands. Think of it only when you pray, that your husband's soul may find mercy, and that this terrible event may have changed his father's heart.

He may have repented, poor Prince! He had some kind of faith, and he loved his mother. If he had had a wife who had prayed for him then. . . Oh! my God, forgive me." She sank down on her knees—then suddenly lifting up her hrad, she asked, "How did this news come I Is it certainly true ?"

"Perfectly certain- the poor girl who "Perfectly certain— the poor giff who brought the newspaper from New Orleans also brought a letter from M. Perrier to M. d'Auban, which places the matter be-yond all doubt. Will you read it, Prin-cess?" "Read it to me," she answered her eyes filling with tears. "I cannot see." Father Maret read as follows:-

see." Father Maret read as follows:--"MY DEAR M. D'AUBAN,---"A young woman, who says she is your servant, has made a very earnest request that I should state to you in writing that the news contained in the number of the 'Gazette de France.' relative to the death of the Czarovitch of Russia, is perfectly authentic. It is most undoubtedly so; notice of this Prince's demise has been received at the Court of France, and their Majesties have gone into mourning. I do not know on what ac-count, nor would your servant tell me why, this intelligence is important to you. I conjecture that it may have some connection with a robbery of jewels belonging to the late Prince's wife, which are said to have been sold in the colony. If any in-formation on that subject should come to your notice, I should feel obliged to you let me know of it. But I am inclined to believe it an idle story. Wishing you every happiness, I remain, my dear M. d' Auban.

what a wonderful instance of devoted dis-interested affection ! How mean, how

elfish my own feelings seem to me, when

I think of her. Even now I cannot help

thinking of myself, of the change in my fate, what it might lead to, what it might

knew who I am ?"

"Princess, that is a question you can-not decide in a moment. Time and prayer must help you to it." "And you, too, will help me ?" TO BE CONTINUED.

THE

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION FROM THE RE-APPOINTMENT OF COUNT

FRONTENAC TO THE TREATY OF UTRECHT, A. D., 1689-1713. Written for the Re

M. de Callieres, who had in the govern-orship of Montreal long shown administra-tive capacity of a high order, succeeded Count de Frontenac in the governorship-in-chief. His place at Montreal was filled

in-chief. His place at montreal was meet by the Chevalier de Vaudreuil. M. de Callieres gave his immediate at-tention to the conclusion of peace with the Iroquois tribes. He sent delegates to the Onondagas to treat for an exchange of Onondagas to treat for an exchange of prisoners, thus paving the way for the ne-gotiations subsequently entered into. The success of his efforts drew sharp remonstran-ces from the English colonial authorities of New York, who, attributing the threat-ened alienation of the Iroquois from their interests to the influence of the Jesuits, their chargin found expression in a bar. their chagrin found expression in a bar-barous enactment of the colonial legisla-ture, condemning every priest to death who should voluntarily enter the province. The inhumanity of the cruellest of the ab-origines is humanity itself when compared with this brutal legislation of civilized

men. In the summer of 1701 de Callieres as sembled the delegates of the five nations and the Indian allies of the French at Montreal, where a solemn treaty of peace was signed and ratified. By this treaty peace was restored to the aboriginal nations from Hudsons Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. To consolidate French influence in the West, the governor founded a settlement with a fort and trading port at Detroit. The settlement of Detroit dates from June, 1701, when De Cadillac, with a Jesuit mis

1701, when De Cadillac, with a Jesuit mis-sionary and one hundred French soldiers, laid its foundation. The peace of Ryswick was of very brief duration. The accession of Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV. of France, to the throne of Spain, gave marked offence to the other European powers, who looked on any further aggrandizement of the pow-er of the French sovereign as dangerous to international security; accordingly, an to international security; accordingly . an alliance was formed between England, Ger-many and Holland, to which Prussia, Savoy and Portugal were afterwards added against France and Spain. The fierce and bitter struggle which followed, known in history as the "War of the Spanish succession," soon rekindled hostilities in the New World. D'Iberville proposed a land expe-dition to move in winter against Boston and New York, but the project was aban-doned for want of men. Had the French doned for want of men. government directed some earnest attention at this time to colonial interests in America, and endeavored to meet at leas half way with encouragement and assistuban, "Your attached and obedient servant, the interests of the mother country actuat-PERRIER." ing the Canadian people, Britain had Poor Simonette !" exclamed Madame lost her American Empire by Canadian in-

hundred soldiers to Col. Marck, who re-newed the attack in August. But he was again defeated with very heavy loss, and re-embarked utterly disheartened. From the opening of hostilities, British vessels inflicted every practicable injury on the French trading posts and fishing sta-tions in Newfoundland. But the French were soon roused to retaining. were soon roused to retaintion. At the head of 450 men, in which was included a body of Canadians, 112 strong, under the leadership of M. de Beaucourt, M. de Subercase, Governor of Newfoundland, reduced, in the winter of 1704, several British ports and burned the town of St. John's. Two forts at St. John and a port at Carbonnear, now alone acknowledged British sway in the island. Even the forts at St. John succumbed in the course of time, and the French-had the mother country evinced greater interest in her American brothers.

possessions—thereby placed in a position to retain undisputed mastery of this valuable country. In 1709 the colonial assembly of New York petitioned the mother country to grant the Anglo-American colonies assistance to enable them to reduce French

sistance to enable them to reduce French America. A promise of assistance was given. Acting on this promise, the colon-ists assembled a force at Lake Champlain to proceed against Montreal, while a fleet conveying five British regiments and 1200 militiamen, was to set sail from Boston for Guebec. Quebec was accordingly put in preparation for assault, and a large force raised to defend Montreal. The regiments destined to assist in the invasion of Canada were delayed in Snain.

invasion of Canada were delayed in Spain, and the whole scheme failed, with immense pecuniary loss to the colonists. In the following year, however, a fleet of fifty vessels, conveying 3,500 men, sailed from Boston for Port Royal, whose slender gar-rison of one hundred and fifty men sur-rendered after a brave resistance. With Port Royal, the greater part of Acadia fell into British hands. In 1711, Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker

brought to America seven regiments of regular troops to assist the colonists in their projects on New France. The arrival of so large a force of veteran soldiers, fresh from victory in Europe, inspired the New Englanders with renewed hope. The force of regulars was strengthened by a large body of militia, raising the number large body of militia, raising the number of men destined to operate against Quebec to 6,500, while another body of 4,000 mil-itia and 600 Iroquois, was raised to move by the Lake Champlain valley to Montreal. The whole available force of New France The whole available force of New France was about five thousand regular soldiers and militia, with five hundred savages. But the city of Quebec was placed in the best available form of defence. Its ap-proaches were carefully guarded, and the

broaches were carefully guarded, and the discipline maintained amongst its defenders so exact that each man knew his post, un-derstood his duty perfectly, and placed implicit confidence in his chiefs.

But the British naval expedition never in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in which eight vessels were destroyed and nine hun-dred lives lost, the fleet was forced to seek shelter on the coast of Cape Breton Here a council of war decided on the abandonment of the enterprise. Canada was thus saved the horrors of a formidable wasion. Meanwhile, the French settlements at De-

troit were menaced by savage assaults from the Ontagamies or Foxes. But the abor-iginal allies of the French of various tribes

rallied around the standard of the Govern-or, M. Dubrusson, who, not without difficulty, however, succeeded in driving the Ontagamies from Detroit, and forcing them to surrender. The retention of De-troit saved French dominion on the west-ern lakes, and over the whole region to

the Mississippi. ar in America brought hu miliation on the arms of Britain, its fortunes in Europe were adverse to France. An empty treasury, an exhausted army and failing crops, made the conclusion of peace a desideratum, if not indeed a necess-ity for that country. The terms agreed to at Utrecht were truly humiliating to the French government. The conquests achieved by the brave Canadians in Hudsons bay territory, Newfoundland and Acadia were all surrendered to Britain. Th noble results of Canadian valor and intre-pidity were thus sacrificed without consid-eration. Cape Breton alone, of the mareration. Cape Breton alone, of the mar-itime possessions of France in North Amer-ica, was retained, but Acadia and New-foundland gave the command of the gulf to the British, and rendered its retention for a time of little value. The treaty of Utrecht robbed New Former for the data of the second seco France of all the advantages conferred by that of Ryswick, and paved the way for the total destruction of French power in the new world.

[FRIDAY, JULY 23.

white monument, thrown into sharp relief by the dark background, but it only seemed to catch the eye of the Empress when she got to the bank of the donga. Then she lifted her hands as in supplication towards heaven, the tears poured over her cheeks, worn with sorrow and vigils, she spoke no word and uttered no cry, but sank slowly on her knees. A French priest repeated the prayers for the dead, and the servant Lomas, who had accompanied the prince to the war, went through the sad story of what had happened last year. The teats were pitched in the valley, and the Em-press stayed there two days. On the fol-lowing day she went to Fort Napoleon, and then to Rorke's Drift, and on the fifth day visited the field of Isandula, and prayed there with the English women, who had come there to mourn their husbands and

there with the English women, who had come there to mourn their husbands and GOOD WORDS.

Nothing is so near love as piety.

From mistaken apprehensions of Provi-dence proceed almost all the errors of pre-ligious faith.—De Fenelon.

It is a mistake to say a person "falls" in love. Love is a long step upward towards heaven.

At every trifle scorn to take offence; That always shows great pride or little sense. Association teaches more than books.

Aim to pass your social hours only with the brave, the noble and the good. Cherish the old knightly virtue of chivalrous courtesy for woman, sweet woman ! whose gentle, refining influence, pure and high resolve, patient, watchful care, and true and holy love, will do more to encourage your efforts, perfect your char-acter, ennoble your ambition and exait and purify your lives, than all the 'ora-tions' which might be culled from the garnered wisdom of a thousand years."

There are in knowledge these two excellences: First, that it offers to every man, the most selfish and the most exalted, his the most selfish and the most exalted, his peculiar inducement to good. It says to the former, "Serve mankind and you serve yourself;" to the latter, "In choos-ing the best means to secure your own happiness, you will have the sublime in-ducement of promoting the happiness of mankind." The second excellence of knowledge is even that the selfish man, when he has once begun to love virtue from little motives, loses the motives as he increases the love, and at last worships he increases the love, and at last worships the deity, where before he only coveted the gold upon its altar. -E. L. Bulner.

How false is the charge breathed from man's lips, that woman never admires woman-that we are incapable of lofty feeling of admiration of our own sex either for beautiful qualities or beauteous form. There is no object of creation more fraught with interest than a young girl standing on the threshold of a new ex-istence; beautiful, innocent. and true; offistence; beautitul, innocent, and true; on-spring as yet of joy and hope alone, but before whom stretches the dim vista of graver years, and the yearning thought, un-spoken griefs, and buried feelings, which even in the happiest career must still be woman's lot. There may be many who cannot see a charm and feel no interest cannot see a charm, and feel no interest in girlhood's beauty; but not in such is woman's best and holiest nature, and there-fore not by such should she be judged.— Grace Aguilar in "Vale of Cedars."

Careful attention to manners and behaviour of children is among the most important parental duties; because so much of the comfort and happiness of a family, and of friends, depends upon th deportment of the younger members. Only the most gentle firmness will restrain and guide without making the teaching galling and a bondage that leads to deceit. Res-

lowing sentences:--" I had resolved to denounce her, because I thought she was wicked, and I was afraid you would marry her . . . But I heard her tell you her story... and I saw how much you loved her... and that she loved you. Hans had told me the night before that he Hans had told me the night before that he thought the great emperor's son was dead. But he was not certain of it... I was going the next day ... to New Orleans to accuse her ... I went, but it was to find out if she night stay ... if you could marry her ... and be happy..." "Oh! Simonette, my dear, dear child, it breaks my heart.". Father Maret made an authoritive sign to him to command his feelings, and she went on in the same faltering voice:—

the same faltering voice:-"I found it was true, and they gave me

that newspaper, and M. Perrier wrote for me that letter, that you might be quite sure it was true." At that moment the poor girl, with the quick perception which even then she had not lost, saw a shade of anxiety in his face. "He did not know why I asked for it," she added; "I did not why fasked to h, she added, f did hot tell him anything," She paused, and then her mind seemed to wander a little. She began again: "I went very quickly down the river, but I was very long comabout sinning and repenting, Father. . . said

But I did not repeat of having gone . . . I prayed all the day . . prayed so hard . . . and rowed very hard. But not so hard at last. I had nothing to eat. . . It was much longer than I thought from the last settlement. I ate grapes as I went along, but the rain had spoiled them . . . and I went so slowly . . . so slowly at last . . . and then when I could not row any more, I screamed." . . . "Oh ! that scream," murmured d'Auban; "I shall reneglect ?

scream," murmured d'Auban; "I shall re-member it to my dying day!" "I have only one thing more to say; I had always wished to die for you. Nothing, nothing else. If I have loved you too much, I hope God will forgive me." "He will, my child," said the priest. "If now you turn to Him with all your heart; and oh! my child, if a human being has been so kind to you, and saved you from so many evils, as I know you think this good man has done; if he, God's creature, has man has done; if he, God's creature, has done so much for you think of what His goodness must be, of which all human odness is but a faint reflection.

Simonette raised her eyes to heavenher lips silently moved—a smile of greater sweetness than any that had ever lighted sweetness than any that had ever up her face before passed over it, and then she said in a low voice: "Father ! during those long weary days, and the dark solitary nights, on the river, God was very good to me, and made me love Him more than any one on earth. I am very glad to go to Him. . . . God of my heart, and my portirn for ever !" She pressed the crucifix to her breast, and remained si-

fent. Father Maret made a sign to d'Auban

her without speaking to her, straight into the church.

Meanwhile she suffered intensely. True, she had made up her mind to separate from him, to accept a lonely existence in a distant country, even perhaps never to set eyes upor him again; but to think he had not really cared for her—cared perhaps for another person under her roof-the thought stabbed her to the heart, even as if no unreal weapon had inflicted the wound. Her brow flusned with a woman's resentment. The pride of a royal line the German ancestral pride latent within her, burst forth in that hour with a vehe mence which took her by surprise. Had Charlotte Brunswick, the wife of the Czar-ovitch, the daughter of princes, the sister

of queens and kings, been made the object of a momentary caprice ? Had she tacitly owned affection for a man who had loved a baseborn Quadroon ? The fear was maddening. Yes! madness lies that way. An injury

received—a wrong suffered at the hands of one loved and trusted, may well unsettle reason on its throne—the mere suspicion of it makes strange havoc in the brain, when we rest on the wretched pinnacle we raise for ourselves-the false Gods of our worship. There is but one remedy for worship. There is but one remedy for that parching fever of the soul. To bow down lower than men would thrust us. To fall down at His feet who knelt at the feet of Peter and even of Judas-who would have knelt at our feet had we been there. This is the thought that leaves no room for pride, scarcely for indignation, as far as we are ourselves concerned. It had been often set before Madame de Moldau, and its remembrance soon caused a reaction in her feelings. What was she, poor worm of earth, that she should resent

what I think or say." "And you should not try to think, or What had she done to deserve o resolve, whilst you are so much agitaaffection ? How should she dare to sus ted. The Bible says, 'Do not make haste pect the sincerity of so true a heart-so noble a character? And if, as she had in time of clouds."" "But I do not feel as if I should ever And if, as she had

sometimes thought, that poor girl loved him, had she not a better right to do so be calm again, and I hate myself for think-ing of anything to-day but the death of that poor prince,-he hated me. but he was the father of my child. My child than herself, a wedded wife, who ought never to have admitted this affection into my poor forsaken child. I should never have left him. I did not know what I was doing. O! reverend tather, was it her heart ? And did not her untimely death claim from him a more that common pity? The cold dull hardness in her bosom gave way to tenderness. The sweetness not unnatural, horrible, in a mother to

way to tenderness. The sweetness of humiliation, the joy of the true penitent, took its place. She went into the chamber of death, and remained there till Father Maret came to request her to follow him to his house.

D'Auban was there. He went up to commission of a crime." "True; Gcd bless you for those words her as she entered, and seemed about to speak, but, as if unable to do so, he whis--for reminding me of that." She was silent for a moment, and then said in an pered to the Father: "I cannnot break it

to her; tell her yourself." Then, holding her hand in both his, he said, with much excited manner: "I cannot see or speak to M. d'Auban for some days. I must be alone. I want to see no one but you and " Princess ! thus much let me say elingbefore I go; whatever may be your wishe Therese or your commands, my time, my actions, and my life, are at your disposal." She looked up in astonishment, and when he had left the room turned to Fa-Agathe just now." "You would, I think, find it a comfort

vasion, not by rebellion. Hostilities were hardly commenced in

de Moldau. "These are then the papers she gave M. d'Auban. This was what she she gave M. d'Auton. This was what she was pointing to when she touched her breast whilst lying half unconscious on my knees. But what, reverend father, do you suppose was exactly her object ?" Madame de Moldau blushed deeply as America, when M. de Callieres died. This melancholy event occurred on the 20th of May, 1703. His administration was, if brief, prudent and successful. As in the governorship of Montreal, so in the higher position of governor general of New France, he manifested the caution, skill, she put this question, and as Father Maret hositated a little before answering it, she said: "Had she, as M. d'Auban thought, moderation and firmness so essential to a just and discriminating administrator. overheard our conversation on the night before she went away ? Do you think she just and discriminating administrator. His death was, therefore, deeply deplored by none more sincerely than the aboriginal populations, who in him always found a "No doubt that she did, Princess. She told us that she had intended to go to New friend, protector and counseller. The Marquis de Vaudreuil was, on the death of Orleans to accuse you of possessing stolen jewels, but that having discovered who de Callieres, named governor general. He found the country, on his promotion to the chief executive office, in a very you are, she went, but with a different you are, she went, but with a different purpose. She wished to find out if you were free, thinking, I suppose, that this knowledge might greatly influence yours and M. d'Auban's fate." critical condition. To the parent state Canada could not look for any assistance worthy the name, while the fidelity of the "Poor girl, poor Simonette, it was for his sake, then; but I do not see, I do not know, that it can make any difference.... aborigines, tampered with by British agents, could not be relied on with safety. By prompt and skilful action, M. de

Know, that it can make any difference... I thought she had left me in anger. Thank God, I did not resent it; but how little did I think.... Good heavens, if it was for him, Father; for his sake, she did this; Vandr ail accomplished that which delay Vaudrenil accomplished that which delay would have jeopardized and incapacity frustrated. He succeeded in keeping the Iroquois faithful to their pledge of neu-trality, while the Abenaquis continued as faithful as ever to French interests. Com-bined expeditions of Canadians and abor-bing attracked ways were broked as igines attacked various New England set-Ignes attacked various New England set-tlements, inflicting the gravest injuries on the British colonies. In February, 1704, one of these expeditions, under Hertel de Rouville, attacked the settlement of Deer-field en completely determed it. This involve . . . There are so many obsta-cles besides the one so suddenly, so terri-bly removed. . . Poor girl, it would be ad if she had sacrificed herself in vain. My mind is so confused, I scarcely know field and completely destroyed it. This last attack roused the New Englanders to action. An expedition against Acadia was planned and organized at Boston. The ex-pedition consisted of three vessels of war with transports and barge carrying a land

force of five hundred and fifty men. M. de Brouillon had been transferred from Placentia in Newfoundland, to succeed M. de Villebon as governor of Acadia, on the death of the latter in 1700. With the scanty means at his command, the Acadian governor met the assailants with determination and success. At Port Royal, Les Mines and Beaubassin, the Anglo-Americans, were driven off with such loss eventually forced the expedition to withdraw.

we her child ! " "You were, in a certain sense, compelled In 1707, another expedition was directed to do so, Princess. Your life was threat-ened, and it is very probable that by your gainst Acadia by the New Englanders. his expedition carried a land force of flight you saved your husband from the 2,000 men under Colonel Mark. Port Royal was reached on the 6th of June. The gov-ernor, M. de Subercase, who had succeeded M. de Brouillon on the death of the latter in 1706, put the fortifications of the town in as good repair as circumstances permitted, and with the aid of a re-inforcement of sixty Canadians under M. de St. Castin, successfully resisted the assault. But the determination of the New Englanders did I don't want to go back to St.

"You would, I think, find it a comfort to remain here with Therese, and near the church. M. d'Auban intends, immediately they forwarded a reinforcement of five

TO BE CONTINUED.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

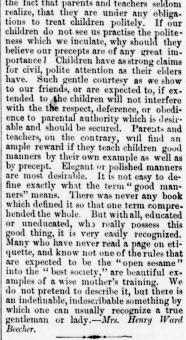
After a considerable delay caused by unavoidable proceedings, the work of rebuilding and restoring the portion of May. nooth College some time ago destroyed by fire has been placed in the builders' hands and is rapidly progressing. The roof is being constructed on that part of the building where the library is situated, and in a few weeks hence will be completed. The restoration of the adjoining side of the square will then be commenced. The new church will soon be in condition for open-The new ing. The roof is finished and the ceiling ing. The root is finished and the cening of polished wood has been put up. As the scaffolding is being removed from the interior, a better view can be obtained of the building and its beautiful proportions

he building and its beautiful proportions are made apparent. A good many matters, however, of detail have yet to be executed, so that the opening of the church will not probably take place for a few months hence.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN ZULU-LAND.

A telegram from Durban gives some in-A telegram from Durban gives some in-teresting particulars respecting the visit of the Empress Eugenie to the place where her son was killed. Leaving Helize on the 1st of June, the Empress expressed a wish to ascend a hill where the ambulance stopped to take up the remains of her son. Thence she proceeded on foot into the valley towards the donga where the body was found, following precisely the same track as the officers who went in search of the corpse. The road was stony and rough, but, in spite of all remonstrances from her attendants, the Empress persisted in her in-tention. In the distance gleamed the

pectful demeanor to elders, loving at-tention to the wishes of the parents, the thousand small courtesies that are claimed for superiors extended to their young as-sociates and to the servants, which can only come as the result of careful parental guidance, are much less strictly guidance, are much less strictly altended to among a large proportion of families than is desirable. This neglect, so annoy-ing to all who are compelled to endure or witness it, is not injurious to the young. The beginning of the evil can be traced to the fact that parents and teachers seldom the fact that parents are under any oblige realize, that they are under any obliga-tions to treat children politely. If our children do not see us practise the politeness which we inculate, why should they believe our precepts are of any great importance? Children have as strong claims for civil, polite attention as their elders have. Such gentle courtesy as we show to our friends, or are expected to, if ex-tended to the children will not interfere with the the respect, deference, or obedi-ence to parental authority which is desir-able and should be secured. Parents and able and should be secured. Farents and teachers, on the contrary, will find an ample reward if they teach children good manners by their own example as well as by precept. Elegant or polished manners are most desirable. It is not easy to define exactly what the term "good man-Intervention of the set of the se amples of a wise mother's training. We do not pretend to describe it, but there is an indefinable, indescribable something by



TALK TO THE CHILDREN,

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents, what they deem drud-gery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages they will grow up intelligent people. We seeme grow up intelligent people. We some-times see parents, who are the life of every company which they enter dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental ac-tivity and mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent home is a dull place for young people- a place from which they escape if they can. How much useful information, and what up conscious but excellent mental training in lively, social argument ! Cultivate to the ptm

sharp relief to sharp relief tonly seemed tonly seemed tonly seemed a. Then she tion towards r her checks, she spoke no sank slowly iest repeated the servant ad the prince sad story of r. The tents and the Em-On the fol-ort Napoleon, id on the fifth la, and prayed husbands and

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son "falls" in ward towards

fence; or little sense. than books. ars only with d the good. tue of chivalweet woman nce, pure and ful care, and

more to en-ect your char-ion and exalt all the 'ora-led from the sand years.'

these two exthese two ex-to every man, st exalted, his od. It says to ind and you er, "In choos-ure your own e sublime ine sublime in-happiness of exce nce of e selfish man to love virtue the motives as t last worships only coveted L. Bulwer.

breathed from never admires our own sex s or beauteous creation more a young girl of a new exand true; offope alone, but dim vista of g thought, un-feelings, which must still be be many who eel no interest not in such is cure, and there-e be judged.— *'edars.*" nners and be-

nong the most s; because so happiness of a ends upon the members. Only ill restrain and eaching galling, to deceit. Resers, loving at-he parents, the hat are claimed heir young as nts, which car areful parental rictly attended on of families glect, so annoy-d to endure or to the young an be traced to eachers seldom er any obliga-blitely. If our tise the polite hy should they any great im-as strong claims as their elders esy as we show bected to, if ex-ll not interfere ence, or obedi-which is desir-. Parents and will find an children good mple as well as mple as well as lished manners not easy to de m "good man-never any book e term compre-thall, educated ly possess this ly recognized. a page on eti-of the rules that open sesame e beautiful extraining. We it, but there is e something by Henry Ward

T.

way.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.]

The Fire by the Sea. BY ALICE CAREY.

There were seven fishers with nets in their And they walked and talked by the seaside Yet sweet as the sweet dew-fall ords they spake, though they spake so The wo

Across the long, dim centuries flow, And we know them, one and all-Aye! know them and love them all. Seven sad men in the days of old; And one was gentle, and one was hold:

seven sad men in the days of old; And one was gentle, and one was bold; And they walked with down ward eyes; The bold was Peter, the gentle was John, And they all were sad, for the Lord was gone, And they knew not if he would rise— Knew not if the dead would rise.

The livelong night, till the moon went out In the drowning waters, they beat about; Beat slow through the fog their way; And the sails dropped down with their wring-ing wet, And no man drew but an empty net, And now twas the break of day-The great, glad break of day.

"Cast in your nets on the other side !" ("Twas Jesus speaking across the tide;) And they cast and were dragging hard; But that disciple whom Jesus loved Cried straightway out, for his heart was moved: moved; "It is our risen Lord— Our Master and our Lord !"

Then Simon, girding his fisher's coat, Went over the nets and out of the boat– Aye! first of them all was he; Repenting sore the denial past, He feared no longer his heart to cast Like an anchor into the sea– Down deep in the hungry sea.

And delighted at our arrival. Altendeacon Cavanagh, the holy and respected pastor of Knock, came forward and extended to us a hearty and kindly greeting. All then knelt down to receive Father Cavanagh's benediction, after which they entered the

church, in order to commence the devo-

ing to Father Cavanagh's wish, we waited

He addressed us in winning language,

much on that head as the time had not vet

Anderson.

And the others, through the mists so dim, In a little ship after him, Dragging their nets through the tide; And when they had gotten close to land, They saw a fire of coals on the sand, And, with arms of loves so wide, Jesus, the crucified !

'Tis long ago, and long ago Since the rosy lips began to flow O'er the hills of Gallilee; And with eager eyes and lifted hands The seven fishers saw on the sands The fire of coals by the sea. On the wet, cold sands by the sea

"Tis long ago, yet faith in our souls Is kindled just by that fire of coals That streamed o'er the mists of the sea Where Peter, girding his fisher's coat, Went over the nets and out of the boat, To answer, " Lov'st thou me ?" Thrice over, " Lov'st thou me ?"

PILGRIMAGES TO KNOCK.

A REMARKABLE SCENE - PRESENTATION TO THE CHURCH-AMERICANS AT THE SHRINE-CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF KNOCK.

We take the following account of the visit of the Drogheda pilgrims to the shrine at Knock from the Dublin Nation of June 26:

The shrine of Our Lady of Knock, County Mayo, has now become a matter of worldwide celebrity, and any thing published re-garding this holy place is read with avidity by Catholics, but particularly Irish Catho-lics, at home and abroad. It may not be uninteresting, therefore, if I place before your readers an account of a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Knock of a section of te famous shrine of Knock of a section of the members of the Augustinian Confra-ternity, Drogheda, which is attached to the Augustinian church in that town. The pilgrimage left Drogheda on Tuesday, 15th inst. The Very Rev. James A. Anderson, prior O. S. A., on being recently promoted from Ballyhaunis to Drog-heda, conceived the idea of forming a male branch of the Arch-Confraternity of St. Augustine and St. Monica, and after some little difficulties he succeeded in establish-ing a body which is now, after only a few weeks' existence, one of the ing a body which is now, after only a few weeks' existence, one of the most flourishing confraternities in Ireland. To visit the famous shrine of our Lady of Knock was the next desire of this ener-getic priest, and, having acquainted the confraternity with his views on the mat-ter, they at once cordially and gladly

civilly and kindly received. The hotel by the people of Ballinrobe, Ballindine, accommodations and fare was first-class, etc. Father Cavanagh, in a short time add the cost most reasonable. At five o'clock next morning we were all up and stirring, and, having completed our toilets, we left on vans and cars for the church of Knock, which was about five

etc. Father Cavanago, in a short that afterwards, blessed a number of rosary beads, medals, crucifixes, quantity of water, etc., for the members of the confraternity. A handsome sum of money was subscribed by the members, and presented by Father Anderson to Father Cavanagh, as the first miles distant. After a rapid drive we came within view of the church, the great offering for the building of THE NEW CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF KNOCK.

object of our long journey. We then descended, and fell into ranks, and, headed by Father Anderson, wearing his soutane and berretta, we marched with bared heads The members then separated, and went about in different lirections. Approaching the gable where the alleged apparition was seen, your correspondent observed it covered with boards to the height of over and in deep reverence to the church, sing-ing the "Ave Maria Stella." Early though it then was, the church and its surroundings were thronged with people, and the different roads were thickly dotted forty feet, to prevent further damage, the cement having been entirely removed by the people for its wonderful curative powers. Father Cavangh told me that and the different roads were thickly dotted with crowds hurrying on to the church. Previously Knock was a place containing two or three thatched houses, but now the appearance of the place was quite different, and you might, in imagination or by a stretch of fancy, consider you were in a frontier settlement in the back woods of America or Canada, or far-off Australia. All along the narrow r-adway leading to the church a row of wooden houses or shanties is erected, and day by day thus street of houses increases, so much so who came from the hand of the west of from England for the healing of bodily all-ments. One gentlemanly-looking man came from New York on the Monday previous, with letters of introduction from his parish priest to the Most Rev. Dr. Machale and Father Cavanagh. He was a science in the American generation. A WOODEN TOWN IS NOW TO BE SEEN AT KNOCK. We marched past the church, and drew up

opposite the gable where the apparition is alleged to have appeared. Crowds of people flocked around us, and by their kind looks and warm expression we saw they were evidently agreeably surprised and delighted at our arrival. Archideacon Causanow the holy and respected pastor colonel in the American army, and "DID THE STATE SOME SERVICE"

in the late war. Another man, with a stiff knee, told me he came from Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and landed on Monday from the steamship Britannic. He day from the steamship *Britannic*. He informed me that since his coming he felt considerably better, and added at present in America any one having an ailment and able to command his passage money is hurrying over to Knock. It was from the church, in order to commence the devo-tions of the day by assisting at Mass. The banner was placed at the Gospel side of the altar. Father Anderson celebrated Mass, and an appropriate selection of music was sung by the members of our party. Mr. John M. Kent, the organist of the Augustinian Church, Drogheda, presided at the harmonium, which has been lately presented to the church of Knock. All our party approached the aluar-raik and hurrying over to Knock. It was from the Irish newspapers they first heard of the wonderful things which heaven had man-ifested in Knock. I also conversed with a lame young man, who told me that he was a born Yankee. He and his five companions had come from the city of Beacklyn, in the State of New York At Brooklyn, in the State of New York. At about five o'clock on Wednesday evening a great commotion was raised outside the presented to the church of Khock. All our party approached the altar-rails and there devoully received the Bread of Life. The singing of the "Ave Maria Stella" terminated the morning devotions. a great commotion was raised outside the church that a miracle was being wrought. On going inside we observed a woman, aged about forty years, in a kind of faint, stretched on the floor. I was told that she had been for the two previous days at Knock, and was afflicted with a running ulcer. The poor creature was entirely prostrate, and constantly ejaculated, "O Blessed Virgin, help me!" After a time she was assisted outside the church and left sitting opposite the gable, where her loud We then adjourned for breakfast to an hotel which is only about a stone's-throw from the church. After breakfast, accordupon him at his residence, a small, neat, thatched cottage, where in turn we were each introduced to him by Father sitting opposite the gable, where her loud ejaculations attracted a large crowd, who forthwith knelt down and engaged in pray He addressed us in winning language, and expressed the joy and gratitude he felt at seeing us there that day and in having his dear old friend, Father Anderson, once more beside him. Referring to the ap-paritions, he said he did not wish to say er. When she recovered her senses one of our party went over and asked her how she was, and she replied that she was cured. The water in a well close to the church is

ATTRIBUTED TO HAVE HEALING PROPER-

also

much on that head as the time had not yet come; but this he felt, that the Blessed Virgin signified her desire that a more worthy church should be erected to per-petuate her name. The party then with-ATTRIBUTED TO HAVE HEALING PROPER-TIES. In the evening all the members of the confraternity were entertained at an excellent dinner, served up in the male school-room at Knock. The people of Ballyhaunis, in com-pliment to Father Anderson and the Drogheda confraternity, provided the re-past at their own expense. Father Ander-son presided, Mr. J. A Clarke, of Drog-heda, being in the vice-chair. Mr. Waldron, Mr. Lavan, and the leading men of Ballyhaunis, with their wives and drew and preparations were made for the formal presentation of the banner. SINGING APPROPRIATE HYMNS, with the banner unfurled. The people pressed around in large numbers, and it was with much difficulty that free locomo-tion could be obtained. The procession entered the church by the principal door, Waldron, Mr. Lavan, and the leading men of Ballyhaunis, with their wives and daughters, assisted in preparing the tables and attending to the wants of the guests. When the good things had been disposed of, Father Anderson proposed a vote of thanks to the people of Ballyhaunis. He that morning performed a very pleasing duty in formally handling over their marching up the centre and taking a place on each side of the altar within the railings. Archdeacon Cavanagh took up a position on the altar-steps. Father Anderson, holding the banner staff in his that morning performed a very pleasing duty in formally handing over their banner to the safe keeping of an old and dear friend, Father Cavanagh—a duty which gave him exceeding pleasure. They were now on the spot to which millions of Irish hearts were turned with awe and reverence. While residing in Ballyhaunis it was his lot to meet Father Cavanagh, who was the most perfect model of a priest he had ever seen; and on the part of their Confraternity of St. Augustine he begged to thank him for his kindness. As the grace of God alone happy. kindness. As the grace of God alone makes people happy, so he believed that every one of them was animated with the most profound feeling of piety. They had all approached God's table to-day in the church of Knock, and he felt certain the church of Knock, and he felt certain that they would say this was the happiest day of their lives. He liked Ballyhaunis on account of the sufferings endured by its people in days gone by for faith and fatherland, "when 'twas TREASON TO LOVE HER, AND DEATH TO DE-FEND." He also liked it on account of his exer-He also liked it on account of his exer-tions to make the Augustinian church of Ballyhaunis what it now is and ought to have been. The church of Ballyhaunis was his work. They saw the reception they got from the generous people of that place, alike in keeping with all their pre-vious history. Mr. J. A. Clarke seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. P. Byrne, V. S., T. C., proposed the health of the ladies, which was responded to by Mr. Thos. McCourt. Mr. Waldron returned thanks on the part of the people of Ballyhaunis. Dinner being over, the party returned to the church and engaged in several acts of devotion. The fervent, simple, and that the The fervent, simple, and levotion. unaffected piety of the people was most impressive. At all hours of the day and evening large crowds were engaged in prayer in the church, or outside in the open air, facing the gable, where a large vespers were sung, and, the final services being now over, Father Anderson ascended the altar platform and preached an eloquent and impressive farewell sermon, which few who heard will ever forget. It was most pathetic and soul-stirring. The party then returned to Ballyhaunis in the same order as of leaving. The Bally-haunis band met them outside the town. On Thursday they left for Drogheda per the eleven a. m. train, where they arrived safely at half-past seven p. m. The weather was delightfully fine all through the journey. No smoker who has ever used the Myrtle Nary tobacco for, say a month, ever relinquishes it for any other brand. Its flavor is rohand full, and it never burns the tongue of parches the palate. It is, in fact, the ne pins ultra of smoking tobacco.

TAKING THE VEIL.

THE DAUGHTERS OF MARY-THE TOWER OF THE MIRRORS.

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY-A PROTES-TANT ACCOUNT. A correspondent of the Churchman

writes from Rome that since Whitsunday he had heard of several instances of taking the veil, and on one occasion no less than ten young/women of the working classes joined the Daughters of Mary-a sister-Joined the Daughters of Mary—a sister-hood dedicated to the reclaiming of de-serted little girls—and he recently wit-nessed the ceremony in the Tor de 'Spec-chi' (Tower of the Mirrors), founded two centuries ago by Santa Francesca Ro-mano, a pious Roman lady, as a place of religious retreat for the widows and substarts of noble families who desired spinsters of noble families who desired spinsters of noble families who desired to give up the world, without, however, taking any ascetic vows of poverty or perpetual seclusion. The correspondent describes the place and the ceremony which was performed. The place was the convent church and the time between eight and ning olderk in the morning eight and nine o'clock in the morning. Visitors were admitted into a spacious hall with rooms and a chapel opening off to right and left; then, ascending a broad staircase, we found ourselves in a long wide corridor, which led to a large recepstartcase, we found which led to a large recep-tion room and the principal chapel, or, indeed, church. Another wide and exten-sive corridor led off before entering the church, into a cloister, and is bordered by the comfortable rooms of the nuns, for they cannot be called cells. The Car-dinal who was to preside at the *extizione* of the novice arrived punctually at half-past eight o'clock. It was the venerable and stately Chigi, attended by his train-bearer and gentlemen in black. The procession of clergy, nuns, the novice, her godmother (a Roman princess) and her angel—a tiny child, dressed in white, with little veil and little wings, and holding a wreath—entered the chancel chanting. All dhe nuns, some two dozen, were in black, with white winples and veils. black, with white wimples and veils. The novice was dressed in bridal array— rich white silk, with deep lace flounces and train, a wreath of orange blossoms and long tulle veil. Her godmother wore a handsome colored silk dress and a white veil; and with the rich crimson and gold hangings of the church, the illu-minated altar and the gorgeous robes, the whole scene formed a splendid and most impressive picture. impressive picture.

The novice, or Sposa di Cristo, as she is called, knelt on beautifully embroidered white satin cushions, just as if at her marriage, and the mass was celebrated and communion administered to her by the Cardinal. After this the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was intoned; then the abbess and another nun took off the novice's veil and crown, placed a large white cloth on her shoulders, and the Cardinal cut off a lock of her hair, the rest being cut by the abbess and then placed on a silver salver. All this time the choir of nuns chanted. Then the Cardinal blessed the black dress, the rosary and mon-astic head-gear, and the abbess and her astic nead-gear, and the aboves and her assistant removed the bridal dress and put on the conventual attire and veil, and her little angel attendant placed the wreath she had been holding on her head. Next came a very awful part of the pro-ceedings. The beautiful white satin cus-

CONVERTED BY THE LOOK OF A DYING MOTHER.

The distinguished orator, Frank Stas-slacher, of the Society of Jesus, in one of his recent sermons in Rome related the

his recent seriions in Rome venter the following touching incident: "Some years ago, I knew a student who led such an impious aud dissipated life that he was finally arrested in the midst of his crimes, placed in chains, and condemned to the horrors of a criminal prison. Deprived of his father at an early age, his mother alone remained to support the grief oc-casioned by a child of such a vicious discasioned by a child of sign a victors dis-position. It would be impossible to des-cribe the sorrow of this good mother, and the bitter tears she shed on account of her dissolute son. But the hard-hearted youth remained unmoved; no sign of conversion the bitter tears she shed on account of her dissolute son. But the hard-hearted youth remained unmoved; no sign of conversion or repentance was manifested in his per-verse mind; it was, therefore, no wonder that the anguish caused by such an afflic-tion brought the poor mother to her death-bed. Knowing that she had but a short time to live, she requested to see her son for the last time, and her request was granted. The following day the obdurate prisoner, surrounded by guards, was conducted to the bed of his dying mother; there he beheld her, pale and wan, gasping in the throes of death. When she was made aware of his presence, she did not utter a word, not a sound escaped her pallid lips, but, for a long, long time, she gazed earn-estly with a firm and penetrating glance upon the motionless countenance of her nead to the opposite side, she made a sign for him to depart. He left the room, sullen and unconcerned, as he had entered sign for him to depart. He left the room, that silent glance in which was comprised reproach, censure, exortation, fear and love, proved more efficacious to the erring, but now repentant son than the most elo-quent and glowing maternal language which she could have addressed to him for hours. Agitated by an internal emo-tion never before experienced, he began to cry and sob with such vehemence that it seemed as though his heart would break with grief. It was then that he reflected for the first time upon his conduct, and, overwhelmed with sorrow, he exclaimed with a shudder: 'O my God, into what an abyes have I fallen !' He resolved to con-vert himself efficaciously and to repair the evil he had done. God in his infinite evil he had done. God in his infinite mercy aided him to keep his resolution. He soon recovered his liberty, and entering a monastery, became a Jesuit and a missionery. and how they here have the source of the community, and enable them to get on

a monastery, became a Jesuit and a missionary; and now you behold before you" — continued Father Stasslacher; that dissolute and impious youth now

The following is an extract from a ser-mon preached July 4th in St. Mary's church, Rochester, by Father Cronin, edi-tor of the Buffalo Catholic Union.

tor of the Buffalo Catholic Union. Father Cronin's discourse was suggested by our great national festival; and he elo-quently dwelt on the debt that America owes to Catholics. He referred to the ef-forts put forth in pulpit, press, lecture, magazine and schoolroom to make people Libert the school come to make people hions were removed and two plainer ones were placed on the ground, on which the newly made nun prostrated herself as if laid out for burial. The abbess and her attending nun covered her with a black pall and the nuns proceeded to chant the De Profundis in taken et at the set of the set shores. It was a Catholic, the great Gen-oese sailor, who discovered this land, aid-ed by a Catholic queen. The country was explored by Catholics. Catholic mission-aries, with the torch of Faith in one hand and that of civilization in the other, were and that of civilization in the other, were the first white men who braved ever danger from the St. Lawrence to our Northern lakes, thence to the Misissippi and southward to the Gulf of Mexico; ave and to the farthest west, where the golden shores of the Californias are washed by the Pacific Ocean. As in its discovery and is new country, and his expenditure has Pacific Ocean. As in its discovery and racine ocean. As in its discovery and explorations, so, too, in its development Catholics were chief factors. Those great railroad and canal arteries through which flowed the rich life of the nation's heart, were the work—largely, at least—of the brawn and brain of Catholic emigrants. But not only in discovery, exploration and developments was this country pre-eminently Catholic, but the speaker contended that America's preservation from enemies abroad and traitors at home was also not a little indebted to Catholic brain also not a little indebted to Catholic brain and bravery. In the navy, the army and jurisprudence Catholic genius and prowess were, from the first, largely represented. An Irish Catholic was the father of the American navy—John Barry, that noble Wexford man. A Catholic –Chief Justice Taney—was the acknowledged Nestor of the American bar; whilst in our four wars, Catholic swords, after the bloody fights were fought, flashed in the sunlight of victory. were fought, masned in the series of victory. But, inquired the speaker, is not at least the liberty of this land the work of Pro-testantism? By no means, he exclaimed. The Puritans of New England were a most wretched and intolerant set. They perse-cuted with a will all who differed from them, and Catholics particularly had no hope for any freedom from them. With them, and Catholes particularly had hope for any freedom from them. With Puritan colonial history before him, who dares speak of Puritan liberality? The doctrines of Cotton Mather, the Blue Laws, and especially the laws against Catholics, will forever give the lie to Puritan toler-ance. And the Know Nothing descendants of those people were true to their ancestral ance. And the Know Nothing descendants of those people were true to their ancestral traditions when, in 1844, they burned convents in Boston; when, in 1844, they set the torch to churches and convents in Philadelphia; and when, in 1853 and 1854 they shot down men, women and children in the streets of our American cities for the crime of being Catholics. Let the fact be known and emphasized that Catholic Maryland was the *first* to proclaim the great American doctrine of relig-ious freedom. It is not the work of Puri-tanism or Protestantism in any form, nor is the Puritan or Protestant spirit to be thanked for the clause in the Constitution thanked for the clause in the Constitution declaring liberty of conscience. Whilst Maryland protected Protestants in the exercise of their religion, the other colonies persecuted Catholics for their creed. And will it be believed that in this very Mary-land wherein Catholics had proclaimed the

rights of conscience to all one hundred and fifty years before the Constitution was htty years before the Constitution was penned, Protestants, when they, some few years afterwards, became a majority, passed laws of religious intolerance against Cath-olics? That was how they showed their ortical.

olics? That was how they showed their gratitude. Father Croin insisted that the great principles of our liberty were of Catholic, not of Protestant origin. Our common law was fashioned on that of England, and that was born and baptized Catholic. The Magna Charta which a Catholic Archbishop (Langdon) and the Catholic barons of Eng-land wrung from King John, contained the basis of those liberties we so jealously guard; and if to-day we have trial by jury and habeas corpus, and if we cannot be im-prisoned without due process of law. and if there must be no taxation without rep-

cipating the serfs. Their monasteries were sign for him to depart. He left the room, sullen and unconcerned, as he had entered it, as if there were no possible sentiment of emotion in him. But in the silence and gloom of the prison cell a strange feeling suddenly crept over him: the glance of his that silent glance in which was comprised reproceed, censure exortation, fear and (i, R). Fortestant stations) are mere pau-paner actions in the silence and (i, R). The indication is a station in the silence and gloom of the prison cell a strange feeling agriculture, from which we even now reap benefits, while modern mission stations (i, R). Protestant stations) are mere pau-

will complete the working power of the community, and enable them to get on without hired labor. It will thus be a large party-mently fity-which will start in the Duart Castle on July 1. The that dissolute and impious youth now stands in this pulpit. Yes, he who preaches to you is no other than that cruel son. Such a miracle, such a change, was effected by God through means of one single glance of a dying mother."
 WHAT CATHOLICITY HAS DONE FOR AMERICA.
 The following is an extract from a sermon preached July 4th in St. Mary's church Rochester by Father Cronin, edi-conditional sectors for the Standar River without much trouble, and will enable the trappists to fill their reservoirs from the Standar River without much trouble, and the sector of the trappists to fill their reservoirs from the sectors for the sector Sunday River without much trouble, and Sunday River without much frombe, and to cultivate their vines ands and orangeries as they do in Staoueli. The monks per-fectly understand the construction of windmill pumps such as are used in Hol-land, and, as the forest is close by, they will without much cost have some of these

the Moravians in 1816 are the healthiest the commencement of farming operations in a new country, and his expenditure has been of course great, considering his means; but he is confident of a good return. The Catholic farmers on the frontier will, he believes, give generous help in stocking the farm, and as the estate is stocking the farm, and as the estate is only two hours by railway from Port Elizabeth, the monks will soon be in a position to support themselves and to get on with the buildings. And as soon as the Mother-House in Dunbrody valley is self-supporting, the Bishop means to push on with the second Monastery in Tem-buland. "I can scarcely trust myself," he writes "to contemplate the prohe writes, "to contemplate the pro-gress of this institution among the eighty thousand Tembu Kaffirs. I believe it thousand Tembu Kallirs. I believe it will surpass our most sanguine hopes. As we are taking out a printing press, the gift of some good friends in Bavaria, our friends in Europe will be able to watch our progress. If I could only see my way clearly to overcome the difficulties of small means and large expenditure for a year or two, the undertaking would appear to be, even now, a great success. Friends are praying for us in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy, as well as in England, Ireland and Scotland; and alms are coming in, if not in large sums, from many quarters. The Cardinal Perfect of Propaganda has within the last few days sent me, in the midst of his diffi-culties, £80. This, under the circumstances, is simply munificent. It has cost me many journeys and much labor to put together o much as this one contribution. so much as this one contribution. This gift will bear a high place in the list of the charities that will be recorded in the cloist-ers of Dunbrody Abbey." We hope that the good Bishop will have many more be-fore the provided and of the set of the set. nefactions to record, and of sums as large as, or larger than, that which he tells us, with an unconscious pathos, it has cost him so much time and labor to collect. him so much time and labor to collect. Brooklyn can no longer lay claim to being the City of Churches. She fur-nishes only one church to every 1,721 of population. Of other prominent cities at least ten sreahead of her. Washington has one for every 932; Cleveland one for every 1,044; New Orleans one for every 1,345. Cincinnati one for every 1350; Balti-more one for every 1350; Baltimore one for every 1,412; and Boston one for every 1,666. St. Louis is nearly as well off for churches as Brooklyn, having one for every 1,852 of population;

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ILDREN,

ually for new h pleasure from ney deem drud-id even if they be deprived tages they will le. We some-are the life of y enter dull, home among e not mental acicient for both, have for their home is a dull a place from n. How much ning in lively to the utm

left hand, and standing in the centre of the altar platform, said that the duty now ced. A beautiful banner, painted devolved on him of handing over for safe keeping the banner which he held in his hand. In the name of the Archeoufratby Mr. O'Grady, of Dublin, was procured

PRESENTATION TO THE CHURCH OF KNOCK. PRESENTATION TO THE CHURCH OF KNOCK. At half-past nine o'clock a. m., on Tuesday all the members who proposed going on the expedition assembled in the Augustinian church. They numbered thirty, and were divided into three sections, the Very Rev. J. A. Anderson being the prefect of the first, Mr. F. L. Reilly pre-fect of the second, and Mr. William Mooney prefect of the third section. All wore medals on the left breast, attached to a piece of green ribbon. the prefects ernity of St. Agustine and St. Monica, and in the name of the Catholic people of Drogheda, he offered that banner to be hung up in the church at Knock as a tribute of their love and affection for the Mother of God. It was the spontaneous expression of the love which they had for God and their faith, which was handed God and their faith, which was handed down to them through long ages of per-secution and suffering pure and unsullied as when St. Patrick winged his flight to heaven. He felt extremely happy that it was his lot to bring so many of the peo-ple of Drogheda to this holy place and in such a noble mission. The remembrance to a piece of green ribbon, the prefects being distinguished by wearing red ribbons. The members present were re-presentatives of the trading, mercantile, and professional community. There were such a noble mission. The remembrance of Ballyhaunis occupied a deep place in also amongst the number two members of of Ballyhaumis occupied a deep pice in his heart. He was happy to meet his dear friend Father Cavanagh, and to present to him and through him this banner of our Blessed Lady of Knock. Father Cavanagh that much-abused body, the Drogheda Corporation. All being in readmess, Mr. T. McCourt, the standard-bearer, pro-ceeded to the front, and with Father Anderson in chief command, they pro-ceeded in processional order, two deep, to the Drogheda railway terminus, followed then received the banner from Father Anderson, and said, in reply, that words were inadequate to express the feelings of by a large crowd. They immediately got on board the train for Dublin, and, having his heart for this offering to Blessed Mary, his heart for this offering to blessed mary, the Mother of God. Drogheda's faith and piety were proverbial throughout Ireland. They had earned a name for themselves as worthy children of St. Patrick—worthy arrived there, they next bent their steps in the direction of the Broadstone Rail-way. The officials of the Midland line, from the highest to the lowest, were most civil and attentive to the wants of the of the faith handed down from one generation to another. It was not alone party. The manager of the railway, Mr. J. E. Ward, granted single ticket fares by words but by actions they had earned that distinction. As the tree is known by its fruit, so were the people of Drogheda known by all those virtues which form the double journey, and special riages, clean and comfortable, were were attached for the sole use of the pilgrims At one o'clock the train steamed away from the Broadstone, and in a few minutes the true Catholic and the perfect Christian. It was a noble offering made on that day. It was the first bannet e were dashing through the grassy plains Meath and Kildare. At half-past seven of the kind yet presented. Archdeacon Cavanagh then paid a high compliment to of Meath and Kildare. At half-past seven o'clock the train slowly steamed into the station of Ballyhaunis, where a public re-ception awaited us. The principal mer-chants and traders of the town, with the Father Anderson, who was truly the good priest, WHO LOVED THE GLORY OF GOD'S HOUSE.

He was a credit to the worthy members of the Society of St. Augustine, and had left Ballyhaunis brass band, awaited our com-ing. Banners inscribed with the words of in Ballyhaunis many evidences of his zeal welcome to Father Anderson and the men of Drogheha were borne among the large crowd assemoled. This great popular de-In Ballynaums many evidences of his zeal and ability. Last October two years a storm occurred here, which was a presage of what was to come afterwards. It stripped the roof off the church, smashed monstration was intended more in compliment to Father Anderson than to ourwindows, threw down the statue of elves, as the reverend gentleman resided the windows, threw down the statue of the Virgin and the candlesticks on the six years in Ballyhaunis, where he was altar. It appeared to him then, as it does beloved and respected for HIS ZEAL, ENERGY, AND ABILITY. now, that it was a premonition that a more fitting temple for the worship of God should be erected. At that time his

HIS ZEAL, ENERGY, AND ABILITY. Forming into processional order after the Ballyhaunis people, we marched, headed by our standard-bearers, through the town to the Railway Hotel, where we in-tended to put up. Arriving at the hotel, Father Anderson, in response to the people, addressed them from the hotel window, and thanked them for their kind and warm recention. The coming of the friend Father Anderson undertook to purchase a statue to replace the one broken by the storm, and he bought the beautiful statue of Our Ladv of Lourdes which stands upon the side-altar, and about people, addressed them from the hotel window, and thanked them for their kind and warm reception. The coming of the Drogheda men was made a matter of great rejoicing. A large boufire blazed that night in the public square, and wherever they went the Drogheda men were most

chant the De Profundis in token of her death to the world. After this she rose with the new name (Maria Immacolate) which the new name (Maria Immacolate) she had taken during the ceremony and the Te Deum was sung. The nuns then kissed and welcomed her; her lay friends, who had been looking on, next complimented her. She seemed calm and

A POET'S REPARATION.

There is a pleasant bit of history, never yet in print, says the Ave Maria, of the way in which Mr. Longfellow came to write his poem of "Monte Cassino." Premising that Father Boniface, now the Premising that Father Boniface, now the Prior, and formerly for may years the Librarian of the monastery on Monte Cassino, which was founded by St. Bene-dict himself, is an American by education, and therefore quite familiar with our literature, the story runs thus: When Mr. Longfellow published his translation of Dante in 1867, he copied from Ben-venuto, in a note to the 75th line of Canto XXII. of "Paradiso," an account of what Boccaccio had "pleasantly nar-rated" to the said Benvenuto about a visit he once made to the old monastery and to its library, which, he says, he found its library, which, he says, he found "without door or fastening," with "the grass growing upon the windows, and all the books and shelves covered with dust," while he was assured by one of the brethren of whom he made inquiry as to why those precious books were so vilely muti-lated, that " some of the monks, wishing to gain a few ducats, cut out a handful of leaves, and made psalters which they sold to the boys, and likewise of the margins they made breviaries which they sold to they made breviaries which they sold to women." In due time Mr. Longfellow's volume found its way to Monte Cassino, and the monks there read what they had always considered as Boccaccio's slander, with a sort of indorsement by one of the distinguished names in modern literature. In the course of three or four years after, Mr. Longfellow himself, in travelling through Italy, made his way to the famous monastery upon the mountain, where he was hospitably entertained over night (as his poem records), and in the was shown the treasures of the library, with its ancient manuscripts, four thou-sand flat ones, and no less than forty thousand in rolls, not kicking about the sand in rolls, not kicking about the floor, with their edges clipped, as Boccaccio had said, but carefully preserved through all the ages as bright and clean as when they were finished by the patient monks cen-turies ago. After his return home, Mr. Longfellow did "poetic justice" in its best sense of writing the delightful account of his visit above mentioned, a copy of which he sent to "the urbane librarian," Father Bonif.ce. floor.

Father Bonif .ce.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

4

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP SIGNOF WALSH. DRAFM MR. COFFEY-AS you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subarthers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its Gene and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am condecnt that under your experienced man-agement the Excons will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I hierfore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and hilty of the diocese. Believenne.

e me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880.

PASTORAL LETTER

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON,

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE.

JOHN, by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of London, to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese:

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN :

The time is come for taking up, in the various missions of the diocese the annual collection for the purpos of ecclesiastical education. I need hardly urge the Rev. Clergy to im. press upon their people the duty of contributing generously towards this praiseworthy and holy object. The faithful cannot contribute their means towards a more necessary, and at the same time a more meritorious work.

encourages the wavering; and

the deepest interests of our lives, the

ministry of the Catholic priest is most

O, Supreme Pastor, the author

There are some parents in this

This country is al-

ntimat

v connected and intertwined

Without a sufficient number of priests, religion would decay and when sickness enters the homestead perish, and immortal souls would when medical aid is impotent starve for want of the bread of life. Now, we cannot have a sufficient assuage the pains of illness, the number of priests in this country priest, the physician of the soul, without the means of educating comes and ministers to the mind dithem, and these means must come seased, heals the infirmities of the from the generous offerings of our soul, consoles and fortifies the dying ever faithful people. It takes about Christian with the Sacraments of eight years to educate a young man in College and Seminary, before he is Christ, reconciles him to death as coming from the will of God, and qualified by science and ecclesiastical thus by his Christian ministrations training, for the efficient discharge of makes death a sacred and holy thing, the high and holy duties of the Sa-cred Ministry. This one fact serves to show that a very large expenditure and the gate that opens into a happy eternity. When the poor body, cold and lifeless, is borne to the Church of money must necessarily be inamid the tears of friends and the sympathetic regrets of neighbors, the curred in the education of young men for the holy ministry in this diocese.

All who have at heart the good of our holy religion; all who desire the solid establishment of the holy Church of God in this free and happy country; all who value the salvation of immortal souls purchased by the precious blood of our Redeemer, will not hesitate to give largely of their worldly means to enable the Bishop to educate a holy and efficient priesthood for this large and growing dio-

spiritual life of a people when they do not supply a Priesthood drawn the Catholic priest is linked with the dearest associations of Catholic life. The priest baptizes the new from their own sons. The best and most faithful seed must decay and die born infant, and thus makes it a if it gets little or no nourishment from the soil into which it is cast. child of God, and an heir of the Kingdom of Heaven; he unfolds to

the young mind the mysteries of the It can truly be affirmed that the Kingdom of Heaven, and teaches it those great truths that flame out like Church will never be firmly established in this country until it possesbeacons of salvation on the dark-some journey of life; he causes the ses a native Priesthood-until it is interlaced with the feelings, affections, child to be enrolled, through confirmand natural habits of the peopleuntil, in fine, it is made "racy of the soil," like some giant oak, that has grown gradually up in our forests, ation, amongst the soldiers of Jesus Christ, and thus equips him for warfare against the enemies of salvation. When the sinner comes heavy-laden preading its roots abroad, and driving with the burden of guilt and of sorthem deep into the soil and deriving row, which is ever its companion, the priest of God receives him like therefrom its sap and nourishment, until it has acquired the sturdy strength and magnificent proportions and fadeless durability that bid dethe Father of the Prodigal, forgives him his sins through the Sacrament of Penance, and through this wonfiance to the fiercest storms.

We, therefore, most earnestly en drous mystery of reconciliation, restores him to the friendship of his heavenly Father and to the peace and protection and privileges of his treat Christian parents to encourage those of their children whom God may call to the high and holy life Father's house. But the priest not only takes up this poor wounded trav-eller of life, whom he finds robbed of the Priesthood, and to help them according to their means, to reach that cherished object of their hearts.

and wounded by the wayside of sin We exhort the pastors of souls to have special care of the young boys who, in their opinion, give signs of a divine vocation to the Holy Minand error; he cares tenderly for him; he pours the oil and wine of Christ's healing merits into his wounded soul; he feeds him with the bread of istry; to encourage and befriend life-the body and blood of Christ them, and lead them on to piety and the love of God. -and thus enables him to reach the land of promise-the kingdom of

Finally, we call on pastors and God's eternal happiness. The priest comforts and relieves the poor; he consoles the afflicted and sorrowpeople to co-operate in making the annual collection for ecclesiastical education a generous one. Each stricken; he brings the peace of family in the Diocese ought to con-Christ into families torn by dissentribute, at least, fifty cents annually for this purpose. This sum is, in sions: he reconciles neighbors who itself, insignificant, and would not had become estranged; he admonishes and reproves the erring; he be oppressive to the poorest families, but yet, in the aggregate, it would create a fund which would enable by word and example he points out to all his flock the road that leads to the Bishop, not only to educate theological students, but also to en-Heaven and to happiness. And courage and help deserving students who are not so far advanced, and who to stay the ravages of disease, and to have little or no means of prosecuting their studies; and there are many such in the Diocese.

We confidently count upon priests and people to co-operate loyally and heartily with us in this important matter, and thus enable us to discharge efficiently one of the weightiest and most essential duties of our episcopal office. We append a list of the receipts

received last year from each mission, for the ecclesiastical education fund: we also subjoin an account of the expenditure. It will be seen that the expenditure even for theological students is in excess of the receipts. It priest is there to offer up the holy will also be seen that many missions sacrifice for the soul that is gone are sadly remiss in their duty in this to beseech for it eternal rest and light perpetual, and by holy prayers matter.

To show how differently Catholics and solemn benedictions to commit act elsewhere, it will suffice to state the mortal remains to the guardianthat, in the neighboring Diocese of ship of the consecrated grave. Thus, Detroit, the sum of eight thousand dollars, we have learned, was raised from the cradle to the grave, in our joys and sorrows, in the epochs that last year for the purpose of Ecclesimark the pathway of our existence, astical Education. with the dearest associations and

We trust, therefore, that in a matter of such extreme importance our Catholic people will henceforth do entered the political arena in this

"Now we turn at bay; and we charge that the *Record* speaks in the name of Catholicity without authority; and we rest the charge on its support of an at-tack made in the name of religion on the Land League and in the teeth of the re-buke of that attack by the Archbishop of Usahel. And we charge further, that the buke of that attack by the Archbishop of Cashel. And we charge further, that the *Record* is equally worthy of notice when it presumes to speak in the name of Irish-men and Irish Nationality—a journal which had advocated in even jeers upon others, denunciations which declared the self-sacrificing patriots who work in the Land League for the cause of the con-

"AT BAY."

Land League for the cause of the op-pressed poor of Ireland to be proper sub-jects for the most opprobrious names applied to French and Russian assassins !" —Irish Canadian, July 14th.

Our obervations on Mr. O'Connor's etter have drawn on us the turgid violence of the Irish Canadian. In our remarks in that letter we charged that the Irish Canadian was guilty of dishonesty in its endeavors to place the priests and people of Ireland in seeming antagonism on the land question. We now repeat our charge. We declare that the whole course of the Irish Canadian, whether in dealing with Mr. O'Connor's letter or Bishop Moran's pastoral, has been deceitful, and for a self-styled Irish Catholic journalist, dishonorable in the last degree. His wilful misinterpretation of Mr. O'Connor's letter. his scandalous distortion of the learned Bishop of Ossory's pastoral, are fresh in the public mind. Neither boisterous vehemence, nor wrathy emphasis, indicative of a bad cause and a guilty conscience, can save the Irish Canadian from the honest condemnation of the Irish Catholics of Canada. That journal, now so determined in its attitude of defence of the Catholic electorate from the enchroachment of hierarchical influence, has done more to degrade the Irish Catholic body in Ontario during the past few years than our bitterest enemy could desire? Who forgets its proffered bargain and sale, not only of itself, but its Irish Catholic supporters, to the highest bidder in the political market? Who forgets its slavish adulation at one election of the Reform leaders, and at another of the Conservative chiefs? What Catholic in Ontario does not call to mind its disgraceful attacks on the Separate School system of this Province-a system tounded by the zeal of the Catholic priesthood and the self-sacrifice of the Catholic laity? What Irishman in Canada can be oblivious

Toronto, and that we form part of a fort has declared bitter war on plot to crush his independence, Gambetta and his partisans. His scarcely deserve notice. We have purpose is to destroy not only the never formed part of any plot to influence of the President of the crush any journal, nor have we ever Chamber, but to relegate him to inschemed to injure any interest or tamy and oblivion. Of his success we cause identical with Catholic procannot doubt. He has the support gress. Can the Irish Canadian say of the Municipal Council of Paris, a as much? As to our Catholicity, it body second only in importance to is just the same as that of the Archthe Chamber of Deputies itself. He bishops named, and, if it please the has the sympathy of organized bands Irish Canadian, the same as that of of artisans, not only in Paris, but in Pope Leo XIII. all the great towns of France. His return from exile has been made the occasion of popular manifestations

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

of the most marked significance. The

people, educated by demagogues

into a belief in their own omnipo-

tence, have set their hearts on mak-

ing him their champion. With

will at all events remove from power

a government of false pretences and

pernicious principles, such as that

now ruling the destinies of France.

IRISH REVOLUTION.

There was recently held in the city of

Philadelphia a convention of Irish revolu-

tionists, whose avowed purpose it is to

overthrow British domination in Ireland

by Nihilistic procedure. We notice in the

list of delegates several names which ac-

quired unenviable notoriety in the Fenian

organization. The leaders of that or-

ganization were trusted by vast bodies of

Irishmen at home and abroad. Many of

them, we admit, were men of sterling pa-

triotism, who sacrificed everything to

secure the independence of Ireland. But

the efficiency of the organization was

ed the guise of patriotism to acquire wealth

and competency for themselves. We are

ourselves too painfully cognizant of the

evils of British domination in Ireland not

to heartily desire its speedy and effectual

removal. But to accomplish this noble

purpose we cannot approve of or coin-

cide with any of the means suggested by

the Philadelphia patriots. The notions of

some of these men may be, and are, no

the call of the Philadelphia delegates for

"The patriotic Irish people in America

to calls for money to revolutionize Ire-land unless they have unbounded faith in the ability and honesty of the men head-

GARIBALDI AND THE PRIESTS

Garibaldi sent through Signor Stefanoni his adhesion to the Brussels Rationalistic Congress. The 'hero" thus wrote:

"hero" thus wrote: "My dear Stefanoni: I adhere to the Brussels Rationalistic Congress, and pro-pose to the same the following declaration: 1. The freethinkers are apostles of truth; that is, of reason and science, and are therefore the best instructors of the peo-ple. The schools must be lay. 2. The priests, to whatever religion they may belong (Buddhism, Mohammendanism, Catholicism, etc.) are false apostles. They, the authors of tortures, funeral piles, their active and energetic support, who can doubt of his success? It may indeed prove ephemeral, but it the authors of tortures, functional piles, buman sacrifices, are the natural enemies of nations, which they have always main-tained and still maintain in sanguinary discords. Ever yours, G. GARIBALDI."

This is a rather brief exposition of

the great man's views. But it shows him in his true light. He now stands before the world an open enemy of christianity and an advocate of Rationalism. What will the christian dignitaries, who showered adulation on him in England and America, now say to his advocacy of free-thinking ? Will they yet glory in being numbered with his admirers? Some of them may revolt at the idea destroyed by unprincipled men who assumof their hero's being so pronounced a friend of Rationalism, but will feel relieved to find him still the uncompromising enemy of the priests. The priests, according to Garabaldi, have served their turn, and the freethinkers-apostles of science and reason-are to be invested with their authority. Garibaldi has done his share to overturn the power of the doubt, good-but we feel, all things conpriests. He has been always a sidered, bound to subscribe to the opinion of the New York Tablet, speaking of determined foe of the Chief Priest, the Bishop of Rome, but the Bishop of Rome yet survives, and his authority is as great as ever. Garibaldi, after have been too cruelly deceived by false promises and deceitful pretences to respond a lifetime given to the interests of revolution and infidelity, rejected by his countrymen and forgotten by the rest of the world, now languishes in Caprera. His periodical ebullitions of ire against the Catholic in the result of the war which he is waging priesthood seem to bring him into against landlord despotism. They have Irishman of distinction who has

ing the movement. They give freely to the Land League, because they have full confidence in Mr. Parnell as a leader and contemptuous notice for the mo-ment. His career now bids fair to

FRIDA

understand | tlemen are g berate and berate and cause, if such be amiss to thus far ha and at press complish an Ireland is ha plosion of a do not rem nation has e cess which propose to ficed, proper cruelties m tion by suc too great, a world is ut even in a ca delegate, w dynamite vi fight, and se pledged to in the field. to laugh of idle vaporin are so real t is quite as s We heart hope our co by the dem patriots, bu form, as no cause into villainous d

EXPULS

Annexed well - timed Protestant expulsion These rem public opin European execution of harsh, tyr civilization compelled minions of power inv and thems there to sta they can, t a shadow o have given of their religion, a many of th a ruined co sacred nan modest cel countries. trated in civilized o called Re France ! assassins, c bosom. I from their that He w in His o winds and calm. The Par

News, wri nine o'clo rings at t door of th de Sevre

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Local improvements, such as the building of churches, presbyteries, &c., are no reasons why the priest and people of each mission should not do their utmost to promote this sacred cause, and to do their duty by the Bishop and the diocesan institutions

a Christian people. During life his Our Fathers in the faith in Euministry is fruitful in untold bless rope felt the pressure on their conings, and even after death, his mem sciences of the great duty of helpory, his words, his example, his ing to educate the priesthood; and hence they founded and endowed works remain to console, to bless, to fortify and to sanctify innumerable great and renowned Seminaries, in souls which young aspirants to the holy ministry have been trained in learn ing and piety. Our Irish forefathers, even in the midst of the persecutions and finisher of our faith, have pity on Thy people and send forth priests ac-cording to Thy Divine heart into of the penal times, out of the scanty means spared them by wholesale confiscations, founded and endowed Thy vineyard. ready white with an abundant haron the continent of Europe renowned vest of precious souls; deign in Thine Seminaries, which are still flourish-ing, and which for several centuries infinite mercy to send forth worthy and numerous workmen into this failed not to send forth holy mission rich harvest; inspire Catholic mothers with the holy resolution of reararies of the cross to preach the ing sons for the service of Thy holy Gospel of Christ to their persecuted altar, and the ministry of salvation countrymen at home, to administer speak to the hearts of generous to them the consolations of our holy youths, and call them to the ranks of religion, and to keep the sacred fire Thy Priesthood, and finally put it of Catholic faith burning through into the hearts of our faithful people long ages of darkness and storm, until to be noble and generous in their conthe advent of these better and more tributions, so as to help in the holy peaceful times, when the light of our holy faith has expanded into the calm work of educating the Priesthood. St. Dionysius justly remarks, that it splendors of a perfect day.

is the most divine of all divine Now what is the secret of this strong innate desire of a Catholic works to co-operate with God in the salvation of souls ; and our people people to help in the creation of a Catholic priesthood. This desire thus co-operate when they dedicate their sons to God, in the holy office springs from a principle of Catho-lic faith. The priest is the represenof the Priesthood; or when, by their generous offerings, they contribute tative of Jesus Christ on earth to the advancement of ecclesiastical "He that heareth you heareth me." education. Luke, x. c., 16 v. He is the official public teacher of Christ's saving truths. "Go teach all nations, teachountry who will make any sacrifices ing them to observe all things whatsoto enable their sons to study law or ever I have commanded you." Mathew, xxviii. c., 19-20 v. He is medicine, or to enter into commercial business; but who will do little or the ambassador of Christ and the nothing for the sons who may be wildispenser of His mysteries; he is ling to study for the holy Priest guardian of the body and blood hood. The faith and charity of such of Christ in the Eucharist. In his parents must be very weak and cold. In the ages of faith, and still, in consecrated hands, as he stands at the altar and repeats the words of many European countries, Catholic consecration, the Son of God becomes, mothers would prefer seeing their sons ministering at God's altar than as it were, incarnate, and offers Himself as a victim of propitiation to in the highest positions of worldly His eternal Father for the sins of honor. Can it be said that it is the men, and applies to immortal souls dearest wish of the mother's heart. the saving merits of the bloody sac- in this country, to see her son rifice of Calvary. The ministry of priest? It is a very bad sign of the

their duty, and thus bring upon them-O what an unspeakable treasure then selves and families the abundant is the good and holy priest! What blessings of God. a happiness to the Church! What a

This Pastoral shall be read in all priceless blessing to the parish or remote mission in which he minisour churches on the first Sunday after its reception, or as soon afterters! Such a priest is one of the greatest gifts that God can bestow on wards as possible.

May the peace of God, which sur-passeth all understanding, keep your earts and minds in Christ Jesus. Given under our Hand and Seal. at St. Peter's Palace, London, on this the 10th of July, A. D. 1880.

† JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

By order of His Lordship, MICHAEL J. TIERNAN, Secretary ad hoc.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDUCATION FUND. STATEMENT ENDING DEC. 31st, 1879. Receipts from Different Parishes. 1879

Ashfield

Biddulph,

Bothwell,

Chatham.

lincora,

Goderich

Ingersoll, Maidstone,

Painscourt,

St. Francis.

St. Joseph,

St. Thomas

Strathroy, Windham,

Windsor, Woodstock,

Wyoming, Park Hill,

Woodele

London,

1879

June 24.

28, 17,

Total amount expended \$1,485.98

.. 1,298 91

received

Feb.

Apl.

Sep. Nov. 10.

St. Marvs.

Sandwich.

Sarnia, St. Anns,

River,

Amherstburgh, Sep. 18.. the Land League. In this one sen-8 50 50 00 Sep. 15. tence quoted from the Irish Canadian. we have three gross misstatements, June 6. 120 00 Sep. 17. 1st, that we supported an attack on 34 00 64 00 the Land League; 2nd, that Bishop 15 Moran's pastoral, which we did sup-Irishtown, Aug " 18. 112 50 16. port, was an attack on the Land Mount Carmel, League; 3rd, that the Archbishop 15. 24 00 of Cashel rebuked Bishop Moran's 16. so-called attack. While the Irish Jan. 23. Canadian was silent on the Land Sep. 16. 27 60 18. question - while its columns were July 22. filled with disquisitions on rival Sep. 16. Stoney Point, Stratford, Pacific Railway routes, and its brain 17. 10 00 July 17 100 00 busy with calculations as to the best Sep. 1, July 15 17 20 00 mode of manipulating printing contracts--we advocated the rights of the Sep. 18. 25 00 Irish tenantry, and sought to enlist $\begin{array}{c}
 30 & 00 \\
 24 & 45
 \end{array}$ 17 in support of their advocates the July 4.. Fh. Settlement, sympathy and assistance of the Irish Wallaceburgh, Sep. 18. 25 00 Catholics of Canada. Our course on 168 75 this question has been clear and con-\$1,298 91 Expenses. sistent. Can the Irish Canadian say 11, To Seminarians 30 00 18 00 place bishop against bishop, shown Seminary bill,... Carlow College... Mt. Mellary 889 18 102 78 Bishop of Ossory's pastoral was re-.. .. buked by the Archbishop of Cashel, 48 94 St. Michael's College 262 08

country? Aye, this is the journal, convicted of treason to Irish and to priests with persistency, but must Catholic interests, that now denies soon declare with another apostate, the right of the Catholic hierarchy " Thou hast conquered, Galilean." to point out to the people the manner of fulfilling a grave and solemn THE RETURN OF ROCHEFORT.

of its wanton assaults upon every

conscientious duty.

In his attack on the RECORD, The Communist leader this model journalist tells us that we lost no time in declaring war on Gambetta. We pointed out speak in the name of Catholicity without authority, and "we rest," he some time ago adds, "the charge on its support of columns that the power of Gambetta an attack made in the name of reover the masses was on the decline. ligion on the Land League, and in Clemenceau, who, in the absence of the teeth of the rebuke of that at-Rochefort, led the Radical element, tack by the Archbishop of Cashel.' did much himself to alienate the Was ever malevolence so revoltingly artisans of the metropolis from the dishonest? Here we have our de-President of the Chamber of Depufence of the Bishop of Ossory's ties. Trading on the folly and prepastoral perverted into an attack on judices of the working classes, Gambetta at one time enjoyed almost absolute dominion, not only in Paris, but in other centres of population and industrial activity. His denunciations of religion made him, in the eyes of the mob whose applause he courted, a very paragon of revolutionary perfection. But no sooner had the faction led by him acquired predominance in the national legislature, than he sought the dignity and emolument of office with an avidity far surpassing that of the full-blooded aristocrat. His residence he at once transformed into a palace, gorgeous in its magnificence, royal in its appointments-his table he loaded with the delicacies of foreign lands and distant waters. Yes, this same plebeian tribune who was wont, in the shadowy days of opposition, to thed bitter tears over the condition of the artisan in his hum as much? The vulgar attempt to ble cot, restricted to the lowest fare --- this champion of popular rights in his inferential assertion that the and universal equality-now lives with a sumptuousness unknown in the days of royal and imperial proclearly proves the unprincipled digality. But his day is fast wancharacter of the writer. His charges ing into night. His predominance is that our Catholicity differs from that paling every hour, and must soon

ly to patriotic calls in the future as they have done in the past." end in dishonor. He has fought the

We adverted a short time ago to the Shirmishing Fund organized and promoted with the view of accomplishing the overthrow of British tyranny in Ireland by means of assassination. The monies raised by the promoters of the fund cannot now be satisfactorily accounted for. has The Philadelphia Convention, we learn from the Tablet, took some action in the matter, a course, however, likely to prove in these

> "The convention appointed a committee to wait on the trustees of the Skirmishing Fund, in order to demand an account of the money entrusted to their care; but as we have foreseen, these gentlemen treated such a demand with and ignored the existence of the convention and its delegates. These self-con-stituted trustees of the people's money hold that they are responsible to no one, and therefore can do as they please with the funds.

"The cavalier manner in which these gentlemen treat all appeals to them for an accounting of their stewardship is, to say the least of it, a remarkable piece of highhanded assurance on their part, and tends to confirm the reports that are circulated -namely, that the money cannot be honestly or honorably accounted for, as the greater portion of it had been spent for private purposes and in forwarding scheme's for which the subscribers never intended it."

O'Donovan Rossa, though present at the convention, offered no explanation of his connection with the fund, which, we fear, has disappeared, with many other thousands of Irish money, into the pockets of ravenous patriots. The failure of Rossa, one of the guiding spirits of the Philadelphia convention, to give any explanation of the state and disposition of this money so long in his hands, leads the Tablet to the following very just conclusions:

"With this skirmishing business yet unexplained and the charge of fraud unanwered or unsatisfied, we cannot see how any man or body of men can have the audacity to appeal again to the pockets of the warm hearted lishmen and women in America. Indeed, there was such a want of common sense in the proceedings of this Philadelphia convention that we cannot expect much good to result from it. A Mr. McDermott delivered a violent speech, which seemed to meet the views of brother delegates, in which he ex-aimed:

"We don't mean to meet Englaced on the open bathe-field—that would be folly; but we do intend to carry on a warrare cut the principle of Nihilism." Are we to

financial assistance:-

abortive: The cavalier manner in which these

One of the organizers of the fund,

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understand by this that these fervent gen-tlemen are going into the business of deli-berate and wholesale assassination ? Beberate and wholesale assassing ton *f* be-cause, if such be their purpose, it may not be aniss to remind them that Nibilism thus far has not accomplished anything, and at present does not seem likely to ac-complish anything. The British rule in Ireland is hardly to be abolished by the ex-losion of any amount of dynamite. We plosion of any amount of dynamite. We do not remember that in all history any nation has ever been liberated by the pro-cess which these Solons in Philadelphia propose to employ. Lives may be sacri-ficed, property may be destroyed, savage cruelties may be inflicted; but revolution by such means is too slow, the risk is too great, and the moral sense of the world is utterly against a resort to them, world is utterly against a resort to them, even in a cause altogether good. Another delegate, who did not apparently take the dynamite view, declared that Ireland must fight, and seemed to think that a large army piledged to her liberation would soon be in the field. One hardly knows whether to laugh or cry at such silly threats and idle varorings. The sufferings of Ireland to laugh or cry at such silly threats and idle vaporings. The sufferings of Ireland are so real that this travesty of revolution is quite as sad as it is ridiculous.

We heartily agree with the Tablet, and hope our countrymen will not be deluded by the demagoguism of the Philadelphia patriots, but resist imposition in every form, as nothing seems to bring the Irish cause into greater contempt than the villainous deceit of " dynamite " patriots.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

Annexed will be found some manly and well-timed remarks of the leading Protestant journals of England on the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. These remarks are the expression of public opinion over the whole of the European continent. Everywhere the execution of the decrees is denounced as harsh, tyrannical, and a disgrace to civilization. The noblest sons of France are compelled to behold in silence the armed minions of a tyrannical and ephemeric power invading their peaceable retreats, and themselves dragged into the streets, there to starve or find their way, as best they can, to the land of exile. Without a shadow of reason or excuse, men who have given their lives and all the energy of their soul to the sacred cause of religion, and the education of youthmany of them advanced in years, and with a ruined constitution-are ordered, in the sacred name of liberty, to leave their modest cell and seek an asylum in foreign countries. These atrocities are perpetrated in a nation reputed the most civilized of the whole world, and by a socalled Republican Government. Poor France ! Her worst enemies-cut-throats, assassins, communists-are recalled to her bosom. Her best citizens are banished from their native country. Let us hope that He who beholds from on high will, in His own good time, command the winds and storms, and there will be a great calm.

The Paris correspondent of the London The Paris correspondent of the London News, writing on June 30th, says : At nine o'clook last night repeated violent door of the Jesuit establishment in the Rue does of the Jesuit establishment in the Rue does of the Jesuit establishment in the Rue door of the Jesuit establishment in the Rue de Sevres. The visitors, it was well known, were the Police Commissoners, M. lement and M. Dulac, but the reverend fathers-who, by the way, had transported their valuables and archives beforehandwent through the form of expressing as-tonishment that strangers should come to disturb their meditations, and the Superior long delayed authorization to open the The Commissioners then read a door. decree of M. Andrieux, Prefect of Police, simply referring to the laws of 1807 and 1812, and article 294 of the Penal Code, noting as illegal the existence of a non-authorized chapel and establishment occu authorized chapel and establishment occu-pied by an association denominated the Society of Jesus, and ordering that seals should be put upon the doors of the said chapel, preventing all access to it from the street or the buildings occupied by the ille-gal society. Father Pitot, the Superior, protested, and said, "You begin by attack-God before attacking His priests. You interfere with liberty of worship before that of person. We yield only to vio-lence." A person among the advisers of speak as a friend of this house. I protest and reserve legal proceedings against all, high or low." The police commissaries replied that they were the arm that acted, not the head that ordered, and had nothing to do but to execute their mandate. Father Pitot refused to sign mandate. Father Pitot refused to sign their report of the interview. Seals were then fixed on the chapel doors. This morning at sunrise, M. Clement and M. Dulace arrived to clear out the establishment. The crowd was already in the street but a large body of police kept order. M. Hervy de Saisy, a Senator, exclaimed, "Vivent les proscrits of June 30," meaning the Jesuits. M. Baudry d'Asson laid about him in all directions, and construed his inviolability directions, and construed his inviolability be arrested he subsided. A locksmith who was sent for broke open the doors, where-upon Baron Ravignan exclaimed, "Lock-smith, you are violating religion, law and property." M. Villiers, another Senator, used furious abuse of the pelice commis-saries. Pursuant to advice of their emi-sart law councelloss each reverend father saries. Pursuant to advice of their emi-nent lay councellors, each reverend father remained immured in his cell and refused to leave unless by force. The form *Molliter manus imposuit* was gone through in most cases without difficulty, but one father, eighty years old and paralyzed, re-fused to be helped up by his friends and insisted on being carried out in his arm-chair by the police, which was done. The Superior then blessed him and blessed also his executioner's bourreaux, as he phrased it. He had hoped never to have quilted

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

course towards the great tides of

prosperity that await it (Canada) in

the future, unless marred by their own

when our country will have attained

that independence and eminence for

which it possesses every facility, if

her children are only faithful to her

cause, millions upon millions of her

sons yet unborn shall rise up and

THE 12TH OF JULY.

We have now before us full ac-

counts of the celebration of the 12th.

The demonstrations, such as they

were, were confined to a very limited

number of places, and the enthusiasm

of a spiritless character, except, per-

haps, in one respect, in which all

Orange demonstrations are remark-

ably spirited. With rain dropping

from the clouds and mud flowing on

the streets, the brethren this year

found little or no enjoyment in parad-

ing our thoroughfares. In one place

only, the good city of Hamilton, did

they assemble in very large numbers,

and even in Hamilton none of the

wild enthusiasm of former times was

evoked. The citizens of the ambi-

tious city were indeed pleased to

witness a large influx of the rural

population-such events always give

pleasure to urban populations.

They benefit the merchant, the hotel-

keeper, the trader, the baker and

the butcher. Bro. Parkhill, a Grand

plained of the want of due represen-

tation of Orange interests in the

Ontario Assembly, and declared that

call your memories blessed.

Lefebvre, who had been there sixty years, to remain in charge of the house.

IMPOSSIBLE IN ENGLAND. The Times in an article on the subject says:—"To Englishmen, at any rate, the whole proceeding will seem to be both a blunder and an anchronism. The forciis concerned, may no "Phœnix" of the ashes of dead feuds rise up to milible suppression of opponents is a weapon which we have long since discarded from tate against its interests, and over our political armory, and we find it diffi-cult to believe that a liberal republic in France should care to revert to the old and the gulf of political difference and religious creed, may Conservative and Reformer, Protestant and Catholic evil policy of intolerance, and should de-liberately take a step from which all pre-ceding governments during the present century have recoiled. Such a scene as alike oin hands to promote its common welfare, recalling, as nearly as century have recoiled. Such a scene as century have recoiled. Such a scene as that which was enacted yesterday in the Rue de Sevres is, happily, impossible in this country. Englishmen at large have no love for Popery, and still less for Jesuit. ism; but Jesuits and all other orders are ism; but free in this country, not because we can remember, the words of one of Canada's most gifted Irish speakers, viz., D'Arcy McGee, "The Protestants are a great people, the Cathoperfectly free in this country, not because we have any sympathy with their methods and aims, but because we have little fear to find such a common means as will best promote the common interests that they can do us any serious harm, and because we have learned by experience of both. May the two peoples, like that suppression is a less effective weapon than toleration and indifference. It is impossible not to wish that similar views the waters of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, flow onwards in the same

had prevailed with the leaders of the Re public in France. Intolerance is an ugly stigma to affix on a form of government whose motto and essence is freedom. Even the Commune left him undisturbed, said one of the Jesuits expelled from the Rue de Sevres yesterday, and it cannot be to the advantage of the Republic to be contrasted in such a fashion with the Commune.

THE OUTRAGE ON LIBERTY !

The OUTRAGE ON LIBERTY : The Morning Post says:—The entire body of religious orders of the Roman Church has ceased to have any rights in France. Not only Jesuits, but Fran-ciscans, Dominicans, Oratorians and more than forty others of those various asso-ciations which give expression to the necuciations which give expression to the pecu. lar religious impulse of different indi-viduals, exceeded last night their utmost hour of grace, and are liable to be ex-pelled from their habitations and from their country between two gendarmes. Our Paris correspondent yesterday only echoed the unanimous feeling of every class of French society above the level of the mob and the politicians in speaking of the ukases against these associations as iniqitous decrees.' In all prohability they will only tell to the ultimate advantage of the religious orders whom they surround with the attractive halo of martyrdom. but at present they constitute a grave outrage on property and liberty, and are a grim illustration for the hundredth time that conscience and freedom are apt to be at least as well respected under monarchical and conservative governments as under the most triumphal democracy. In England we should have preferred common sense to logic. There was a power behind the De Freycinct Cabinet which rendered the whispers of common sense utterly inaudible, even if they tried to make themselves heard, and this power was the vast and increasing force of secular and Jacobin Domocracy."

PASSIVE RESISTANCE. The resistance was, says the *Globe*, in all cases of a purely passive kind, but at the same time it was such as to necessitate the process of breaking open doors, and thus committing what will be popularly considered an act of "violation of domicile." In each case, also, the retreat of the fathers was effected in dignified silence, and in a Deputy-Grand, and M.P.P. for South way more calculated than any other to enlist the sympachies of the multitude. It

exception, adverse to the government and favorable to the expelled ecclesiastics. In some cases those expressions were joined with open cries of hostility to the Re-public and led to the arrest of the speakers on a charge of seditious language. But in each town and place the name of Jesuit each town and place the name of Jesuit was coupled for the nonce with that of "liberty," and the association of the two ideas is doubly noteworthy, considering that the chief beast of the Republic is its that the chief beast of the Republic is its monopoly of the word now united with its enemies' cause. The Jesuits have on this occasion succeeded in occupying the posi-tion not only of martyrs, but of champions of the public freedom. Upon both grounds they have gained an immense advantage in the struggle now only com-mencing; and it can hardly be doubted that they will do their best to maintain and improve that vantage ground.

HAMILTON. of conscience and independence of thought and action. So, too, where NEWSPAPER JOTTINGS. the welfare of our common country

The Times, in a very good article, in a recent issue, on the "Irish Land Struggle," seems to think that "the landlords do not oppose Mr. Foster's Bill so much for its own sake as for the effect it will have on public opinion." If this be the case, it is public opinion." If this be the case, it is an entirely new thing for Irish landlords to have any dread of public opinion. Their entire history has but a single theme throughout, that is, self-interest, and in maintaining it they have lost sight of every other consideration, even justice itself. Apropos of this question, it may be re-marked that, if sentiment were more of an object to trishmen than practical measures. object to Irishmen than practical measures, they might feel honored to think that the ousiness of the empire is almost at a stand still, pending the settlement of the Irish lics are a great people; let both unite

and Question. The Spectator ably paraphrases a recent sermon by Beecher. The editor might have saved himself so much trouble. The greater part of the "sermon" is a heresy against the true system of Christian belief, and the portions that are good have been known to the world for nearly two thouand years. It may be some comfort to murderers, thieves, drunkards and lechers to be told that there is no eternal punish ment hereafter, but the doctrines of the of the dissensions, their own follies, their own faults." Do this, Canadians, and and the like, are not a bit more strength ened because they are "believed in' Brooklyn's disreputable preacher.

The same paper offers some excellent "weather suggestion," that people might "cut out and paste up." with profit. Here is one: "The most of our people cannot afford to go to the sea-side, and many of them can ill-afford even a few holidays; for them as much rest and as light work as for them as much rest and as light work as the nature of their occupation will admit of, are what the authorities prescribe, as well as little exposure to the direct rays of the sun." How it would tickle a quarry-man if the "boss" told him at one o'clock that he might "lay off" until three, and draw his pay "all the same." Even a poor type on a morning paper, would hardly feel insulted if the foreman told him at midnight that he might " put in his slug" for the night, and count it " a thousand an hour" until the " forms went down." What amuses folks hereabout as much

What amuses folks hereabout as much as anything else, are the grave charges and as anything see, are in give things and counter-charges of paragraph stealing made by one paper against the other. Why, gentlemen, if what you call "stealing" were made an indictable crime, there wouldn't be a newspaper man in Canada outside of the penitentiary—at least, hardly were and you know it well. Shake hards any—and you know it well. Shake hands over the matter, have a "new deal," and

call it "reciprocity;" or, if you like, "a mutual interchange of thought." PAVEMENTS. Hamilton folks occasionally take intermissions on the Scott Act discussions, and talk up city improvements by way of rectalk up etty improvements by way of rec-reation. The question of having the eity paved receives considerable attention. A good many people think that, as we have managed to get along so far with whirl-winds of dust at one season, and occars of water and mud at another, that we can "pull through" to the end. Another sec-tion would be satisfied with a round-stone pavement, while a third, having an eye to comfortable driving, and ease for the horses, consider the cedar-block article the best, and ask to have a square or two paved on trial. In whatever manner it is to be done, the city certainly needs paving; for, on trial. Simcoe, addressed the brethren as-although not the dirtiest place in the Pro-sombled in Hamilton. He comlates after a rain-fall make the streets almost intolerable

DUNDAS ITEMS. The closing exercises in connection with

Scottish princess. Again the scene changes, and Mary is in the hands of her enemies.

She has a prison for her palace, and rough

entertainment was in the hands of the Sisters of St. Joseph. His Worship Mayor Wardell, the rev. clergy of St. Augustine's,

and other prominent persons were present. The attendance at St. Augustine's school, during the past twelve months, was larger than that of any preceding year, the average being two hundred and eleven. Besides the increase in point of attendance, there has also been a great improvement in gen-eral scholastic proficiency. This is saying a great deal for the present management a great deal for the present management, considering the high repute in which the Dundas school was held under its preceding teachers. The sisters have accomplished wonderful things in the short space of a

Some fifty young women were received into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, in into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, in St. Angustine's Church, on Sunday last— Rev. Father Lennon officiating. The cere-mony was very impressive, and was wit-nessed by a large portion of the congrega-tion. The Dundas Sodality has become very strong, bordering on two hundred. It has in connection a choir of twenty. whose musical ability is of a very high order. Their singing at the recent school entertainment was universally admired.

"ARKANSAS" TRAVELLER OUTDONE. One dark morning, not a long time ago, solemn-looking Hamilton printer started for Toronto by the early train—so early that he went off without his breakfast The "inner man" began to clamor loudly on the road, so our traveller took advant age of a ten minutes' delay at Oakville age of a ten minutes dealy at OaxVine, for the purposes of recuperation. While hard at work "distributing" the coffee, beefsteak, and other "sorts," the landlord asked him if he could change a five dollar bill. The typo considered it an honor to be thought the owner of so much money at once, and though he pleasantly remarked that he are acide a goal wine, nor a that he was neither a gold mine nor bank, yet he thought he could manage that he was meriner a growth analog it. bank, yet he thought he could manage it. After a desperate struggle with his pocket he at last counted out a miscellaneous heap of quarters, five-cent pieces and shinplas-ters. "There's four seventy-five," said the ters. "and the structure and the sevent absent-minded type, "and I owe you a quarter for my breakfast; that makes the even five dollars." The horse laugh that then rang around the table, startled the passengers on the distant platform, and made the station master think that the Targente train was carried. The and head Toronto train was coming. The sad-look-ing type thereupon saw his mistake, smiled a little, flushed considerably, and handed

over the slight discrepancy CROPS AND MARKETS. Lovers of breadstuffs will be glad to hear that the wheat crop in this vicinity is something enormous, and of excellent quality. The sat crop has equal promise, but farmers are afraid that the numerous with the more here injuried the here some rain showers have injured the hay some what.

Saturday's market was very largely at-Saturday's market was very largely at-tended both by sellers and buyers. Gar-den stuff was most abundant and brought reasonable prices. Beef sold whole for \$6,00 and pork for \$7.50. Mutton brought 10c. and lamb from 9c. to 10c. Eggs were plentiful for the season and sold for 12c. and 13c. perdoz. Butter not so abundant ran from 18c. to 20c. Green corn was in for the first time and sold from 8c. to 12c. per doz; cabbages brought 40c. to \$1 per doz; cucumbers 10c. to 20c., onions 5c. per quart, and turnips 3c. per bunch. Potatoes sold and turnips 3c. per bunch. Potatoes sold for 60c. per bushel and harvest apples for for our per basic and narvest apples for 50c. Berries are getting scarce, but cur-rants are plentiful, red and white 6c. per quart and black 10c. The grain and wood markets are very slim as yet. ODDS AND ENDS. It is again reported for something like

the seventeenth time that the Govern-ment has purchased the McInnes property, corner King and John streets, whereon to build a new Post Office and Custon

BUSINESS ITEMS

Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in anher column. New Boot and Shoes Store in ST.

THOMAS.—Pocock Bros, have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suft the present competition. Give them a call. A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark-ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATNICK'S PLEMUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all

FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address-Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re-moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This has re-. This

is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale.

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



THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

In another page will be found an account of the Irish Benevolent Society's picnic. We cannot but admire the sentiments inculcated in Father O'Mahony's rhetorically beautiful and most expressive address: unity, by all means, not only for Irishmen for Ireland, but for every nationalist for Canada, who calls Canada his home; and we trust Father O'Mahony will forgive us if, to further illustrate the basis we would plagiarizo from his ideas of Irish absurd." as a deputy as authorizing him to assault the police in the execution of their duty, but being told that he must keep quiet or be arrested he subsided. A locksmith who unity. "The unity," says he, " of love for Ireland, has shown how vain were their predictions, (meaning the downfall of the nation), and bids you hope for the accomplishof gratitude and allegiance to Canada, their adopted home. Canada, the freest land in all the world, where freest land in all the world, where Irishman and Scotchman, Frank a fruitful source of discord and an-noyance. his executioner's courreaux, as ne phrased it. He had hoped never to have quitted that house. God had decided otherwise, and he bowed to His divine decree. But after he had said this 'M. Andrieux gave leave for him and an old Jesuit tant and Catholic, alike find liberty a visit to his old biends at Corunna.

so long as Hon. C. F. Fraser occupied a seat in the Ontario Cabinet Orangemen need not expect justice from the government. He went so far as to advise the formation of a distinctively Orange political party. The Globe thus comments on his remarks:

"Mr. Parkhill, a member of the Local Legislature, at the conclusion of his ad-dress to the Orangemen at Hamilton, ex-pressed the hope that they would do nothing that day of which they would afterwards be ashamed; but a moment's afterwards be ashamed; but a moment's reflection should convince him that the tenor of his own speech was not in har-mony with this hope. He had just been urging the members of the Order to form themselves into a new political party, the great, if not the sole, object of which would be to promote the interests of Orangeism. What sort of a community would this be if political parties were based on sectarian distinctions. Matters are bad enough as they are, but they would be infinitely worse were our cit-zens ranged in hostile camps under purely sectarian banners. Mr. Parkhill cites as a reason for more united action that Orangemen have only 28 out of the 88 members of the Assembly, but he will find it hard to convince the public that this is a smaller contingent than the Order is fairly entitled to. It is certainly much more numerous than the Catholic representation is, while neither is any more sentation is, while neither is any more entitled to special representation than other sectarians are, who never complain at all about being insufficiently repre-sented. The statement that the Cathosented. The statement that the Catho-lics of the Province receive the lion's

jailers instead of gentle waiters. Rough-looking warriors are ranged around the room; two or three maids shrink in terror In Montreal there was no disturbby their mistress, and uncourtly courtiers are handing her the document of abdicaance of any kind. The timely action of the Catholic Union in assembling at an early hour in the morning pre-vented a repetition of the outrages which occurred on the occasion of the burial of Hackett in 1877. The bids you hope for the accomplish-ment of great good in the future." While we would not have Irishmen forget the "Old Land," we would bid them and every other countryman them and every other countryman and the public generally. The time is not far distant, we believe, when Orangeism, treated with the utter indifference it deserves, must die out. Our country will then be relieved of remember that they also owe a debt is not far distant, we believe, when

PERSONAL.-Rev. Father McGauran is on grand ; but this might have been readily

St. Augustine's Separate School, Dundas took place last Thursday evening, in the town hall. Parents and friends attended

build a new Fost One House. Hope it's true. The "Southern Belle" started this morning for Oakville with the Father Mathew Temperance Society, and a large Mathew of their friends. "The breezes in such numbers as to fill up the hall to lack of standing room, and apparently they never enjoyed anything better. "The girls had the finest parts of the programme, but the performance by the boys was equally are soft and the skies are fair," so that the trip itself will likely be a very pleasant one. Particulars will be given in next

the performance by the boys was equally good, and attracted universal attention. Girls are more precocious than boys, and naturally take to such things as this, while the average boy would rather climb trees or go fishing; so that when he can be got to do something handsome and do it well, issue. An unsophisticated youth boarding on John street, having chaffed feet during the heated spell, asked a fellow boarder—a student of chemistry—if he could recom-mend him a remedy. The student, a waggish fellow, wrote the following pre-sciption: "Take of Oxide of Hydrogen, calorified, a gallon of Chloride of Sodium half a pound, mix and bathe your feet in it twice a day." The innocent youth felt rather cheap when the druggist told as it happened on this occasion, there is credit due him for his willingness and his teachers for their skill and patience in training. The recitation and tableaux, "Mary Queen of Scots," was the gem of The evening—a fibered state eleven of the evening—a fibered state eleven of de-lineated. The first scene shows the Queen of Scots as a girl, attending the convent school, helping her companions to decorate the Blessed Virgin's altar—already queen-like in her actions, light-hearted and poyous is the accurate and with the formeduing it twice a day." The innocent youth felt rather cheap when the druggist told him that the mixture was simply hot water and salt

The hall of the Mechanics' Institute to be renovated throughout. The chairs are to be rearranged so that each row will rise about three inches higher than that like in her actions, fight-hearted and joyous in her conversation, and with no foreboding whatever of the terrible calamities yet to come. A merry laugh often peals from this beyy of fair young girls, conversation is kept up gaily throughout their work, and the curtain falls while they are bowed in front of it. There will also be another main entrance, which, with the two already main entrance, which, with the two already there, will make egress at all times more feasible, and especially in case of danger. Mr. P. Hennessy is getting to be the champion locksmith of Canada. Locks that have baffled the skill of able mechanics all over the country have yielded to his artistic touch. He doesn't tell everybody how he does it, though. Baylington Canad is going to be cleaned and the curtain falls while they are bowed in prayer before the shrine they have so daintily dressed. Scene the second shows Mary in the zenith of her power—seated on her throne of "royal state," surrounded by a host of maids of honor, and many a high-born lady. The scene is one of high-born lady. The scene is one of dazzling brilliancy, gold and diamonds, gens and lace, courtly grace and royal dig-nity, while brightest among the bright shines the noble and accomplished young

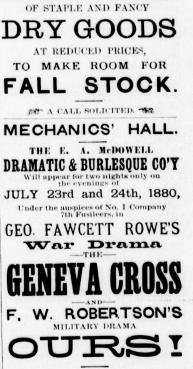
Burlington Canal is going to be cleaned out. It certainly needs it, for nobody now alive remembers when it was done last. A divingbell is among the various machinery to be used for that purpose. The Emerald, Beneficial Associations of

city and Dundas have chartered the this city and Dundas have chartered the Southern Belle for a grand excursion to Toronto. The day selected is Angust 6th, the anniversary of Daniel O'Cornell's birth, so that the members will achieve the double object of a day's amusement and pay a tribute to the memory of Ire-land's great tribune. this land's great tribune.

Excursions on our pretty little bay are now all the rage. The chief points of in-terest are Oakland's and the Beach, and terest are ownistate and the beach, and immense crowds take refuge there from the choked up city every evening and es-pecially on Saturday afternoon. The tidy little steamer *Eclipse* is among the most popular of our excursion boats.

The public are very much excited over The plane are very much exceed over the outrage committed on the young Nelson farmer, who was recently bound, gagged, blindfolded, and left without food or drink for three days. No trace of the scoundrels who did it has yet been dis-covered. CLANCAHILL.

soul. The whole representation was very grand; but this might have been readily anticipated when it was known that the fined in jail.



Under the patronage of Lt.-Col. J. B. Tay-lor, D. A. G.; Licut.-Cel. Moffatt, B. M., and officers of No. 1 Military District.

Tickets, 25 cents, Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Reserved seats may be procured at Nord-heimer's on Monday, at 9 a. m.



10:30 | 2:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. FARES:-Adults, return trip, 15c.; children under 12, return trip, 10c.; tlekets good for 10 return trips, 51. Season tickets for sale. A reduction made to organizations and private paties. Will call at any place on tho river.

river. 200° A splendid Piano on board, and Master Willie Barron, Pianist, is engaged or the season.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Febools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARANTED, Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinacti, O.

THE CATHOLIG REGORD.

"If Wishes were Horses !" BY MRS. M. E. BLAKE.

"If wishes were horses," dearle, How fast and how far we'd ride On our beautiful snow white chargors, Bounding with life and pride! Straight as the flight of an arrow, Swift as the flash of a spear, We'd travel forever and ever, --'If wishes were horses," dear.

To the tops of the sunset mountains Ere they flicker and fade away, To the dusky hails of the twilight, To the flash of the new-born day; To the silent stars of midnight, As they shine in the darkness clear, We'd ride like the flight of a fancy, —"If wishes were horses," dear.

Through billows of Western prairies, And dazzle of arctic plains, Through perfume of Southern roses, And mists of the sweet spring rains; Abreast of the echoing thunder, With the quiver of lightning near, We'd ride in the van of the tempest, --"If wishes were horses," dear.

And into the lives we cherish, To brighten their clouded skies, Bring smiles to the sweet, pale faces, And light to the suddened eves; To bring them a message of comfort, And whisper a word of cheer, Oh, how we would gallop and gallop, —"If wishes were horses," dear! —July Wide Awake.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

A letter from Mr. Parnell was read at A letter from Mr. Parnell was read at the meeting of the Land League, on June 22d, explaining that no blame could be attached to the Irish party for their handling of the Land question in Parlia-ment. They had been unsuccessful in the At a meeting of theDublin Land League, on June 22nd, Mr. Brennan reported that Mrs. O'Connor, who had already evicted forty families, had last week evicted five families near Balla. A Mr. Coyne had also evicted thirty-six individu-als at Labarda Ballina <u>6.20</u> was voted ballot with their Ejectment Suspension Bill, but their action had forced the Government to bring in a somewhat the Irish Land Question to the forefront Coyne had also evicted thirty-six individu-als at Laharda, Ballina. £20 was voted to the first case and £30 to the second. A land meeting, attended by 6,000 peo-ple, was held on Sunday, June 20th, at Shrule. There were about 120 police pre-sent, five of whom took notes of the pro-mediage in the absence of the Govern-

of Imperial politics. The League accepted the letter as satisfactory. Mr. Forster's Compensation for Distur-bance (Ireland) Bill giving temporary pro-vision with respect to compensation for bance (Ireland) Bill giving temporary pro-vision with respect to compensation for disturbances and for non-payment of rent have been issued. The districts scheduled are in Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Gal-way, Kerry, King's County, Leitrim, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, and West-meath.

WESTMEATH.

On June 23d, the County Coroner, Theobald Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., held an inquest at the village of Street, about twelve miles from Mullingar, on the body of a before nearly for the body of a laborer named James Toomy, who was accidentally killed on the railway the previous evening. Considerable excitement was created in

Mullingar, through a report being circul-ated that a soldier and a sweetheart had committed suicide on the 20th ult. through taking poison.

CORK.

The Blackwater fishermen appeal for help in their struggle against the Duke of Devonshire for the maintenance of the public right of fishing in the river. This remarkable case has been before the one-half the works originally sent forward by the extraordinary baronial sessions, and public for the past eleven years off and on, and has employed the ability and eloquence of such legal giants as the late **Exace** Butt, Sergeant Armstrong, and obted, amounting in all to about £3,000. A resolution was passed asking Sir Charles to wait on the Local Government Board the result of two verdicts for the fasher-men, two for the Duke of Devonshire, and three disagreements. The case has been taken in to the Irish Appellate Court, with a result adverse to the claims of the fisher-men, two of the judges being against them and one contra. The next step is the final one contra. The next step is the final one. The matter must now go to the House of Lords, when it must be disposed the sufferers there.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. Note.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized. petrated on June 19th, at Milepost, near Waterford. The victim is an old man named Richard Devereux. DERRY.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

On June 21st, a number of boys pro-ceeded to bathe in the Bann, below Mount Sandalwood, near Coleraine. One of them, named John Martin, twelve years of age, ventured into deep water. His 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 re-mark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in pro-gress, together with its well-known advan-tages of position, should decide, those desir-ous of choosing a *peculiarly charming* Convent home for their daughters. Terms: 815.00 monthly. of age, ventured into deep water. His companions called to the occupants of a boat near the place, but before they arrived the boy had sunk. The Freeman's Journal complains, and not without cause, that the poor of the Clifden Union were left by the Guardians in the most heartless and cold-blooded

WORKINGMEN. Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sick-ness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bot-tle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutnaj 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 WIL-SON, Rec.-Sec.

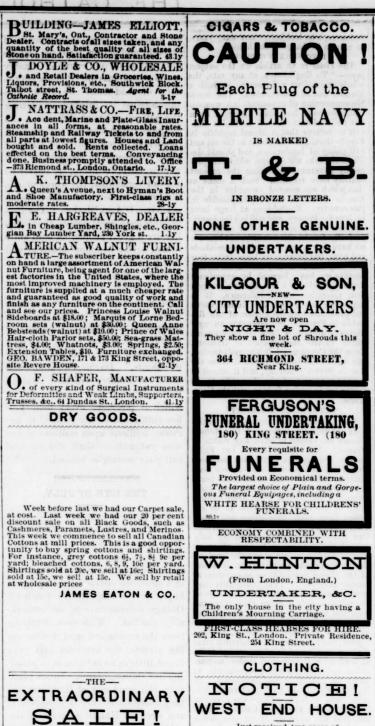
ceedings in the absence of the Govern-ment reporters. The Rev. J. Monaghan presided, and resolutions were adopted demanding the establishment of a peasant Dof McGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street. 2.1y proprietary, protection against capricious evictions, and condemning the conduct of those who took a house or land from which a tenant had been evicted for non-

of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y

Here of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Ontario; Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homeo-pathic Medical College of Pennsylvania; Coroner for the Connty of Middlesex. Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42 by in the workhouse has nearly doubled, and

STRATFORD-J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyan-er, etc. Office-Indian Block, over Montreal elegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 55-19 700 MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH-CANNERT OF SIL JOSETH-CAcademy for the Education of Young Ladies, Toronto, Ont.; under the auspices of His Grace the Most Rev. J. LYNCH, Arch-bishop of Toronto. This spacious and beau-tiful institution, conducted by the Sisters of SL Joseph, is situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city. That the locality has superior advantages, the pres-ence of the many Educational Institutions in its immediate vicinity is the best proof.



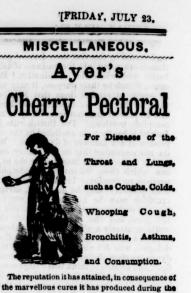
Still Continues.

Print Sale discontinued from the 8th instant, but a better line of goods substituted.

Just received, two cases of Scotch Tweeds. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere A. B. POWELL & CO. JOHN GLEN. MERCHANT TAILOR. June11,3m





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last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distress ing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

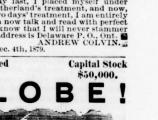
Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.





LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 131 MAPLE STREET, LONDON, - ONT.

TESTIMONIAL. TESTIMONIAL. 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 case, and I know that I will never stammer again. My address is belaware P. O., Ont. ANDREW COLVIN.



manner to the tender mercies of a reliev-ing officer who had no instructions from them to afford relief to the needy appli-cants. Father Flannery of Errismore appealed to the Local Government Board to send down paid Guardians who dare not deliberately shirk their duty, and who should grant relief. A tenant in the neighborhood of Lough-rea, who took a farm from which another rea, who took a tarm from which another man had been evicted, was recently threat-ened with death unless he gave up the farm. He immediately took his stock away, and notified the landlord that he feared his life would be taken.

GALWAY.

MAYO.

payment of rent.

Hatetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

Brofessional.

J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. Office, 110[†] Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot.

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE

L McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Open's Avenue, a few doors east of 88.1y

payment of rent. Destitution is making great progress in, the Ballina Union. The machinery for its relief seems to be aimost entirely crippled from the continuous and overpowering demands upon it. The number of inmates in the workhouse has nearly doubled and CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.-MEM-

there are over 1,300 persons in receipt of out-door relief. The poundage in some of the divisions is up to 6s. 7s., and paid guardians have been sent down by the Local Government Board. The funds

from the ordinary relief sources have almost entirely ceased. A special meeting of the guardians of the Ballina Union was J. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW,

held for the purpose of promoting further baronial works, to be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant. Sir C. Knox Gore, Bart., occupied the chair, and expressed surprise at the Board of Works disallowing • Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office – Molsons Bank Building, 83 Dundas street, London, Ont. Money to Loan on Real Estate.

Sewing Machines.

THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A THE WILDIAMS STAUEM IS A real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrep-resentation. Every machine new. See it. Buy it. No extra charge for Brass Trade Mark. Needles, three tor 10 cents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, Oil, Pa:ts, &c. FESENDEN BROS., 233 Dundas street. 42.1y

Educational.

\$15.00 monthly. WORKINGMEN.

of one way or the other. The question at issue is one of the utmost importance, not only to the fishermen, but also to the public of the south of Ireland, who will fight it out to the end. The friends of the fishermen are well drained by the preceding litigation, which has all been of very costliest character.

Mr. Blake, coroner, held an inquest on une 21st, at the Morgue, Cork, on the June body of a young man name Denis Quinlan, who was drowned in the River Lee, in that portion of the river which waters the premises of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

KERRY.

The statement that the Earl of Kenmaro is preparing his house in Ireland for the reception of the Queen in August is denied, there being, so far, no direct authority for the report that the Queen intends to visit Ireland.

indignation meeting was held on Sunday, June 20th, at Ballyduff, county Kerry, to condemn the eviction of a man named Flaherty, in that neighborhood, O'Connor, who rented the farmer, named o'Connor, who rented the farm after the eviction. The Rev. Mr. Enright, P. P., presided, and two other clergymen were among the speakers.

LIMERICK.

On June 21st an employee of Limerick Clothing Company, a young woman named Catharine Keane, while stooping named Catharme Keane, while stooping to pick up something which had fallen from her, got her hair entangled in one of the small rolling machine bobs. The hair curled round the cylinder, and jerked off the ire hair and skin of the young woman's head from the arch of the nose to the poll. She was removed immedia-tely to Barrington's Hospital, where she lies in a very critical state. lies in a very critical state

CLARE.

At Ennis and Kilrush Quarter Sessions, just concluded, nearly one hundred ejectment cases for non-payment of rent were

ment cases for non-payment of rent were disposed of, the persons in nearly every case being those who had participated in relief funds as a means of support. Catherine Isabella Osborne, wife of Bernal Osborne, Esq., and mother of the Duchess of St. Albans, died suddenly on June 21st at Newton Anner, near Clon-mel. She was heiress of Sir Thomas Os-borne. Batt and besuddt an immense borne, Bart. and brought an immense estate and jointure on her marriage, about 40 years ago, with Mr. Bernal, who assumed the name of Osborne by royal letters patent. She was gifted in literature, to which she contributed more or less, and to the poor, by whom her name was held in blessedness, she was an angel ture, of goodn

WATERFORD.

which threatens to be Washe .

LEITRIM. Mr. Acheson, who shot and killed a enant farmer named Meehan, has been

formally committed for trial at the assizes on a charge of manslaughter, but admitted to bail, one of his securities being Captain King-Harrman, ex-M. P. Four men named John Meehan (brother

of the man shot dead by Mr. Acheson), Patrick Stretton, John Prior and James McCabe, were charged at Ballinamore Petty Sessions, on June 23d, with having unlawfully assembled on the lands of Drumeron an, county Leitrin, on the 14th June. Fourteen men have been sum-moned or arrested, but the four above mentioned alone appeared, and the recog-nisances of the others were estreated.

REMARKABLE RESULTS FOLLOW .- Pain eases, swellings subside, fever abates and

a healthy state exists after using this great and wonderful preparation known as Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Thousands testify to the happiness resulting from the use of this preparation. Why not procure a bot-tle at once. The cost is trifling, and effects sure. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quan-

cured crick in the back, and the same quan-tity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received from different parts, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical: Thomas Robinson, Farnham 'Centre, writes: "I have been afflicted with Rheu-matism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried "DR: THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL,' and since then have had no attack. I and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all." See what the medical faculty says: Dr.

Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says: "I have sold 'Thomas' Eclectric Oil' for two years, and I never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my own case on a broken leg and dis-located ankle, with the best results."

located ankle, with the best results." A. H. Gregg, Manufacturer of Mowing Machines, Truemansburg, N. Y., says. "My thumb was caught in a machine and injured, being away from home for two days, I was obliged to apply such remedies as I could get, but without relieving the pain. Immediately upon reaching home I ap-plied the Eclectric Oil, with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men plied the Eclectric Oil, with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men employed, and your Oil has established for itself such a reputation that nearly every one of them keeps it." *Beware of Imitations.*—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signa-ture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the manus of Northron & Lyman are

and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold Ly all medicing dealers. Price 35 cents.

ence of the many Educational Institutions in its immediate vicinity is the best proof. The Scholastic year commences the first Monday in September, and is divided into two terms of five months each. Payments to be made half-yearly in advance. Pupils are received at any time during the year. No deduction is made for withdrawing pupils before the end of the term, unless in case of protracted illness or dismissal. TERMS:-FOr Board and Tuittion in Eng-lish and French, per annum, §100. Letters of enquiry to be addressed to the "LADY SUPERIOR," Convent of St. Jeseph, St. Alban's street, Toronto, Ont. 37-19 CIT MARY'S ACA DEWY Wrynegen

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion. great facilities for acquiring the French ianguage, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, §100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.19 TTPSULINE ACADEMY.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-ITAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladles. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 59 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cuding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cuding the French language. Plain sewing, fax-downs entrodery in gold and chenille, way-down at the rannum, paid semi-annally in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, Mortikk SUPERIOR. 119 A SSUMPTION COLLEGE Save

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, ONT.-The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per a nnum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

Maiscellancous.

CHEAP READING-ALL THIS U lot of Magazines and Books for 25 cents sent free by post — Wedding Bells, Young Men of Great Britain, Boys of England, Can-ada Farmer, a complete Story Book with a beautiful colored Picture, at Joins CoxNors, 34 Market Square, London, Ont.

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BERRY'S SHAVING PARLOR, BEART S SHAVENO FARLON Opposite the new Bank. 87.4m

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL-P. K. FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SULPHER BATHS ARE L Now open for Ladies and Gentlemen. Season Tickets for family, \$10; single season tickets, \$5; single baths \$26., or six tickets for \$1. Reason tickets for swimming pond, \$2.50; single bath, 10e.

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Build-ing, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for upon completion of transfer. 47-19



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THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not in-jured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do. The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the esti-mation in which it is held by consumers. Manufactured only by W. D. McLAREN. 51 College Street, Montreal. Retailed everywhere. 73.1y

and the providence of the second This shows a dwelling property protected. LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY. **Reference in the second secon** Address all communications to 494 KING STREET EAST, LONDON, - - ONTARIO. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. PHILLIP'S

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REMEMBER

BEST GOODS SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

T. BEATTIE & CO.,

DUNDAS STREET.

HUMOROUS.

A school of design is a mother and her six marriageable daughters.

An Irish lover remarked that it is a great

Lewis Fuller, of Fulton, has been granted a decree of divorce from Anna Fuller. They were married in 1867. He was Fuller of matrimony than he cared for, and probably he don't want Anna more

"You must admit, doctor," said a witty lady to a celebrated doctor of dignity, with whom she was arguing the question of the "equality of sexes,"—"you must admit that woman was created before man." "Well, really, madam," said the astonished divine, "I must ask you to prove your case." "That can be easily done, sir. Wasn't Eve the first maid?" A school of proor children having read

A school of poor children, having read in the Bible the denunciation against hyporites who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," were, afterwards ex-amined by a benevolent patroness as to their recollections of the chapter. "What, in particular, was the sin of the Pharisees, children ?" said the lady. "Aiting camels, my good lady," was the prompt reply.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.—Cultivate self-control until it becomes natural to you. Self-repression isn't self-control. One time I knew one of these men who are accustomed to self-repression. He was a quiet, soft-spoken man, with the most ungovernable temper that ever tore most ungovernable temper that ever tore a human passion into rage. But he rarely showed it. One day, in the Autumn he was trying to made a joint of six-inch stove-pipe fit into the end of a five and one-half into hength. And during the struggle he smote his thumb, about mid-way between the nail and the joint, with a round backed hammer. He arose with a sad, sweet smile, laid the hammer down softly on the carpet, changed the lengths of pipe, fitted them and put the pipe up, and never said a word. But he was pale, and there was a glowing light in his eyes. And the next day about three_o'clock in and there was a glowing light in his eyes. And the next day about three o'clock in the afternoon, that man walked out of town up the B. and M. grade, and stood in the woods and foamed at the mouth and howled and raved about stove-pipes and people who made them until he frightened a thirty-ton engine off the track. Self-repression isn't self-control, my son.—Bur-bington Hawkeye.

ing in to light the lamp, "doesn't the hash shave ?" hash shave ?" "And why," suddenly said the woman who talks bass, "don't men talk sense ?" The peaceful silence came drifting in-to the car, noiselessly as a Fundy fog, until the car was full of it. And these questions are unanswered couundrums even unto this day, especially the last one.

A Nice Old Lady from Otsego.

A Nice Old Lady from Otsego. A nice old Lady from Otsego, with her nice Nancy, was in town on Saturday, and visiting the assembly chamber when the members were all absent. "You see," she sald confidingly to the reporter, "I come down now oftener than usual, 'cause Gil, my son-in-law, has got a place, and I can stop to his boarding place and see how he's treating my darter. These are the great pictures I hear about.

hear about. "Yes'm, those are Hunt's greatest efforts."

"I recken yes. He must have had a powerful long brush to reach up there. I knew that picture the first thing. Seen the chromo its tuk from—Washing-ton crossing the Delaware. We have one up in the kitchen, hain't we, Nance? That ere picture I don't remember." "That, madame, is called the 'Flight of Night.' It is considered a great work, representing something important, but just what, I don't know." ""The Flight o' Night.' I recken it refers to the colored exodus from the Sonth."

what is the difference between the post-office and one of the churches? One has pastor. "Are you the mate of this ship?" said a newly arrived passenger to the cook. "No, sir; I am the man that cooks the Lewis Fuller, of Fulton to the second secon

The careful, tidy housewife when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by puri-fying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the dis eases arising from spring malaria and mi-asma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so warfarth or surely

nothing that will do it so perfectly or surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See another colum.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS. CLEARING SALE! TO MAKE ROOM FOROUR FALL **IMPORTATIONS** ! LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET.

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SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879. Being 74,674 more than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the machine sold throughout theworld last year were GENUINE SINGERS.

Every Genuine Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark on the Arm of the

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tron, western states, Masi-tola, etc. Thro Bags-Windsor, Amhit-burg, Sandwich, Dietroit and Western States Thro' Bags - Chatham and Rewbury Salia Banab-d-W. R. Tho' Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Staturoy, Watford and Wy-omine.

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INSURANCE.

The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Farm In urance Company in Canada.

THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)

HEAD OFFICE, Molsons Buildings. London, Ontario. Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275, 854.41, and constantly being added to,

CROWELL WILSON, President. D. BLACK, Vice-President. W. R. VINING, Treasurer. C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,082 policies—a number never before exceeded ex-cent by itself.

policies—a number never being exactly cept by itself. Intending Insurers Will Note, Ist. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada. and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stock-holders, and all profits are added to its re-serve fund to give better security to its mem-hers.

bers. 2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of busi-ness, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company-stock or mutual-English. Cana-dian, or American, (vide Government Re-

arms). 3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township

tributed the same in nearly every township in the Province. 4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised. FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ven-tures and the theories of amateurs in the in-swrance business.



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FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO., .. 115 245 . 169 DUNDAS STREET, 7 00 8 00 2 45 ...



Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest set of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

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Capital. - -

Subscribed, -

Reserve Fund, -

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MANAGER.

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'Twas Always Thus.

The Chairman of the Committee on the

The Chairman of the Committee on the Sick, reported that Josephus Root, a resident of the western suburbs, was lying on the bed with a broken jaw, and felt himself entitled to draw his §3 per week. "Did you inquir' how he got that jaw broke ?" asked the president. "We did, sah. He was gwine up Illinoy Street the other day, when he cum upon a daug fight. Dar was a crowd, an' our respected brudder climbed upon a fence to get a cl'ar view. A bo'd broke down, an' our respected brudder took a fall an' broke his jaw." broke his jaw."

"In de fust place," said the president, after a look through the by-laws, "de Lime Kiln Club am opposed to daug fights. In de next place, the brudder took his own risk in climbin' dat fence. It am not 'zatly a case what' de club kin legally and consistently be called upon to furnish relief, but, on de odder han', it am human to err. Old as I am and as much as I want to be good, dar am sunthin' 'bout a daug fight which draws me nigher, nigher, nigher, an' 'fore I knows it 'm frowin' up my hat an' offerin' to bet two to one on the crop-cared canine. Relief will be on the crop-eared canine. Relief will be granted in dis case, but I won't answer fur any jaws broken in de misty fucher." Free Press.

Hotel Mysteries.

"Why is it," asked the man with the sample case, "that at the average hotel the shortest man is always set down at the end of the table, where there is nothing and where he can reach nothing deal"

else ?" "And why," asked the sad passenger, "is the waiter always fluttering over some deliberate, fussy old gourmand, who is going to stop over three days anyhow, when you have only fifteen uinutes and then have to run for your

"And why," asked the tall, thin passenger, "is the black pepper cruet always in the castor on the next table?" " and why is it comby when you get it?" And why is it empty when you get it?"

asked the cross passenger. "And why," asked the fat passenger, "do the two young married people who sit opposite you always stop eating and gaze at you with such pitiful reproach-fulness every time you happen to look at them?" them ?

"And why," asked the brakeman, com-

T. & J. THOMPSON. Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils. Dundas Street, - - London, Ontario. **REID'S HARDWARE** HARVEST TOOLS ! Best and cheapest in the city. BUILDING HARDWARE CALL AND SEE US JAS. REID & CO., 116 Dundas Street, N.S. CHEAP Lawn Mowers GARDEN TOOLS, WAREROOMS, WAREROOMS, Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sis, Toronto, Builders of all the largest organs in the Do-minion – among them being: American Church, Montreal, 43 stops, 3 manuals; Parish Church Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St. Fames' Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, James OWAN'S HARDWARE, 127 DUNDAS STREET ALFRED CRAGIE. MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIP-TIONS OF PRINTERS' MATERIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Address-BATHS. Electropathic Remedial Institute, 244 QUEEN'S A VENUE, LONDON, ONT. For the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES. ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada. REFERENCES: FROM THE GUTHRIE HOME. It gives us the greatest pleasure to speak highly of Electric Treatment, as given by you, in the removal of a new, or large Vas-cular Tumor, from the head of our little girl, when all the principal physicians of the city had failed, and pronounced incurable, and stated that she could not live three months, at best. We would not take thousands of dollars for the cure performed by you in 12 applications. Mr. & MRS. GIBBONS. TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS, 78 KING STREET WEST, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

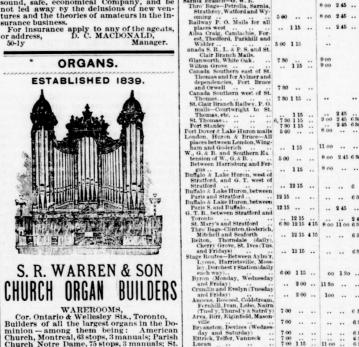
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22° Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. junel7.z

TO DETROIT.

Being about to open business in Detroit, Mich., 1 will clear the whole stock out at great bargains. The GREAT CASH SALE is now going on, and thousands are carrying away bargains every day, in Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Setts, Ear Rungs and Broaches, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Childrens' Carriages. In fact every article to be found in a first-class Jewellery Store.

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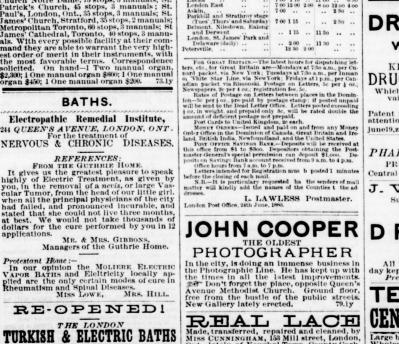
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Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss CUNNINGHAM, 153 Mill street, London, Ont, lately of Youghal Town, County Cork, Ireland-where Irish Point Lace derived its Origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill street, or at Miss Jefferey's ladies' furnishing store, Dundas st. have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, \$1; Electric Bath, \$1; Molliere Bath, 30c; Hoi and Cold Baths, 25c. 70-1y Diss. STPLET & McLAREN.

TEN SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat, Bronchilts, Whooping Cough. Targe bottles, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBYN, 144 King street west, Toronte

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

IRISH BENEVOLENT PICNIC.

8

From the Advertiser, July 15. The fourth annual picnic of the Irish Benevolent Society was held at Port Stalley yesterday. Probably it would be sufficient to say that the affair was equal to former years, but this would not do full justice to the to ceasion. As a matter pated in the picnic than ever before. The first train from London left to the music of first train from London left to the music of the 7th Band at 10 o'clock, while a second detachment started an hour afterwards. der the weight of oppression and misery, would gladly disassociate themselves from her, but, thank God, they are few, in-deed, and for them we have pity rather than contempt. How blind, how forgetdetachment started an hour afterwards. In the afternoon, a large number of persons—who could not get away during the business portion of the day—took advantage of the opportunity to visit the lakeside and get the refreshing breeze. Among those who were present we noticed ed D. Regan, President of the Irish Bene-rolent Society. B. Crouve, and Lehn ful of the past must such men be! In our volent Society; B. Cronyn and John Keary, Vice-Presidents; John O'Meara, Financial Secretary; Chris Hevey, Record-Financial Scretary Chris Hevey, Record-ing Sceretary John Smith, Chairman of the Fxecutive; ex-President, H. D. Long; Alds. Sharman, Wyatt, Boyd, Taylor, Thompson and Jones; Chas. Stiff, Superintendent G. W. R., John Pritchard, President of St. George's Society; J. B. Cox, Secretary of St. George's Society; Ex-Alderman Williams, Squire Phipps, Fathers O'Mahony, Tiernan, Flannery and O'Keefe; Maxwell Fraser, J. H. Fraser, Wm. Duffield, J. G. Dawson, George McBeth, T. H. Smallman, Thomas Winnett, "Northern Sparks," John Robin-son, J. Thompson, and others. On the arrival of the first train at the Port a move was made for the Fraser House 'bus and the genial "Martin" had both his hands and his 'bus full. The want of an elevaand his 'bus full. The want of an eleva-tor to the grounds was here demonstrated, and it is to be hoped that before another season the G. W. R. will decide upon some measure which will alleviate the fatigue hill. However, once up on the grounds, all seemed to be at home. The cool spots were at once secured, and after a short were stone secured and after a short were at once secured, and after a short time hampers were unpacked and "busi-mess" began. Many, however, preferred to rake advantage of the splendid dinner provided at the Fraser House, and the large and capacious dining-room was to its utmost. The arrangements were perfect, as is always the case at the "Fraser," but this year they seemed to be even more complete than ever, the result being that everybody was highly satisfied. At a meeting held at the Fraser House

the following officials were appointed: Dancing-J. W. Kerns, manager of the shed. Judges for prizes, John Smith,

Ald. Sharman. Races-Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q. C., who Ald. Sharman. Races—Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q. C., who with his family is stopping at the "Fraser," and P. Mulkern. Quoits—Patrick Boyle and others. Comic singing—James Egan and H. Beaton. Jumping—J. M. O'Meara, Chris. Hevey; the latter to act as starter in the

Hevey; the latter to act as starter in the stranger After the wants of the inner man had "The stranger shall hear thy lament on his After the wants of the inner man nau been supplied, the people set about enjoy-ing themselves in real earnest. To some bathing in the surf was the acme of pleasure, while again many thought them-selves sufficiently happy to loll under the

"Down with the feuds of vanished years! They waste our breath, they take o strength. A nobler creed, a nobler life, 'tis ours To preach and fill at length. Flag of our land float high and fair— They lie who say our sun is set— God and the future still are ours, We live and are not beaten yet." ism-that spirit which rendered Clontarf a name to be cherished by every Irishman —that spirit that filled the breast of the

Thus united, thus striving individually to attain that moral standing which, as a body, we can use effectively for the good of Erin, 1 have no fear for my country; and though we stand within the shadow of her sorrows, yet can our mind's eye see breaking through their cloud the glory of that sunburst which on the battle field has

deepest attention, and elicited frequent May bursts of applause. At the close of Father O'Mahony's re-

history there is nothing to be ashamed of, whilst there is much to make the Irish marks there were many favorable com-ments in regard to the address, it being generally conceded that the London dioheart swell with joy and pride. No country under the sun has gone through such an ordeal as her struggle to pre-

cese had in it some of the most talented speakers known in these circles. Mr. John Pritchard, President of the St. such an ordeal as her struggie to pre-serve her nationality, and she is to day as distinctively Irish as when her monarchs swayed her sceptre, or when her bards struck the chords that fired Irish warriors to deeds of unequalled bravery. With a George's Society, was the next speaker. He wished all the various societies God speed in their work, and hoped Eng-lishmen and Irishmen would always meet vitality peculiar to her children they have gone into every clime, and not content gone into every clime, and not content with mere mediocrity, they have inscribed

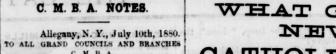
Tather Flannery was once more glad to f be with the Irish Benevolent Society. The had never yet known of anything to mar the proceedings of their annual gath-erings, and he hoped that this year's gath-ering would be nothing different from usual. Speaking of the good done by the Society, the speaker said that the endeavor was to assist friendless Irishmen where-ever they might be found. After telling here a couple of very amusing. their names on the honorable roll that perpetuates the memory of the heroes of perpetuties the memory of the heroes of every land. No land you go to that does not present some sign of Irish virtue or Irish enterprise and valor. If you cross to the sister kingdom and visit the world-renowned Westminster Abbey, you will see the tomb of the faithful Grattan, sheltered by a read of Irish each of the new rist the by a roof of Irish oak. If you visit the grand parliamentary buildings that have seen assembled within their walls the ever they might be found. After telling a couple of very amusing stories (which, however, would lose all their point if told by anyone else than Father Fannery) the speaker said that the English and Scotch genius, the learning and the virtue of Eng-land, you will be told they are the offspring speaker said that the English and Scotch were greatly indebted to Irishmen for their learning; they owed them a debt which they never could pay; and the worst of it was that pay was never offered. (Laughter.) As for England, her bravest soldiers, her most profound statesmen, her most successful generals, her most brilliant poets and orators, were sons of the Emerald Isle. Nor is Scotland less indebted to us. Before our ancestors crossed the Irish Channel in the year 500 she was called the land of the Picts—a Latin word which means painted men. To Scotland we gave her laws, her institutions, defence of her flag. If you enter the neighboring Republic, you will find monu-ments to Irish worth. And here, too, in our own fair Dominion, has the Irish character stamped its mark on the history of our day. In every walk of literature have our countrymen entered and won for themselves honored places. In the land of song they are prominent. Who can listen to the songs of Moore and deny that the country and the cause which could in-Scotland we gave her laws, her institutions, her christianity, aye, even her very name. A witty story then put the audience in good spire such strains must be grand, indeed ? Falling on the ear with sweet and plaintive humor, after which he spoke of the London Irishmen, whom, he thought, were encomiums they so richly deserve. Every note goes direct to the heart. typical of the people referred to by the poet Davis:

Tall is his form, His heart is warm, His step as light as any fairy; His wrath as fierce as any storm That sweeps the hills of Tipperary.

But meet him in the cabin rude, Or dancing with his blue eyed-Mary, You'd say they had no other mood Than love and mirth in Tipperary.

The above synopsis cannot be taken as an idea of Father Flannery's speech. It must be heard to be appreciated. The list of games was then proceeded with, the result being as follows:

Best comic singer-1st, \$3, M. Hurley: 2nd, J. Gooderham.



TO ALL GRAND COUNCILS AND BRANCHES C. M. B. A. Assessment No. 7 will be issued July 15th, for deaths 10 and 11, new series: Michael Ronan, Branch 20, Buffalo; Anthony Kellenger, Branch 15, Buffalo. We have had no death in June, or so far this month. Two more assessments, not including asst. No. 7, will pay for all deaths to date. Received since April 19th, the sum of \$23,655, disbursed as follows:

8, Michael Biggins...... 14, Daniel Barrott Daniel Barrett 24, Patrick Hayes 2,000 June 11, Michael Collins 2000 16, Edward Carroll...... 24, Patrick Monaghan..... 2.000 July 9, Conrad Festner 2,000 . 820.000 Total paid. Balance in treasury...... 3,655

\$23,655 The will of Edward Fitzpatrick is con-

the quarter ending June 30th. Yours fraternally, C. J. HICKEY, Sup.-Rec. Bradford, Pa., June 8, 1880.—Received from John B. Fox, Recording Secretary of Branch No, 13, C. M. B. A., Bradford, Pa., two thousand dollars (82,000), being full amount due by said association on the death of Michael Biggins, of Branch 13, Bradford Pa. PATRICK MULQUEEN, Administrator of the estate of Michael Biogins, deceased

Biggins, deceased. Witnesses:-J. B. Mullen, Pres. Br. 13.

John B. Fox, Sec. do. Deputy Wm. McAuley, of Muskegon I have just completed the writes: writes: 1 have just completed the estab-lishment of a branch of the C. M. B. A. at Big Rapids by installing Branch No. 12 in that city yesterday, July 12, which starts out with 14 very excellent and in-telligent, energetic gentlemen, who will prove themselves to be a creditable addi-tion to the already prosperous ranks of the C. M. B. A. London, Ont., July 20, 1880. GRAIN Wheat, Winter \$100 lbs...\$176 to 18 165 to 17 Wheat, W Spring " Corn Peas Barley Bye Buckwheat . Beans tion to the alre the C. M. B. A.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

 FLOUR AND FEED.
 Flour
 Φ Cwt. 3 00
 to 200

 Fall Wheat Flour
 Φ Cwt. 3 00
 to 8 25

 Mixed Flour
 3 00
 to 8 25

 Spring Flour
 2 75
 to 3 00

 Buckwheat Flour
 2 25
 to 3 20

 Graham Flour
 2 25
 to 3 00

 Spring Flour
 2 25
 to 3 00
 DEAR SIR,-I observe in your issue of DEAR SIR,—I observe in your issue of Friday last a paragraph in reference to the Civil Service Commission, in which you comment on the absence of all Irish-man in the Order of Council as published in the Gazette of the 19th ultimo. I think you must have overlooked the name of Mr. Martin J. Griffin, who is an Irish Catholic and a man of some mark in literary circles. True, he is not an actual commissioner but it is pretty well under-Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, & Oatmeal, & cwt.... PRODUCE. Lard, ϑ is Eggs, Store Lots, ϑ doz.... "Farmers" ntiter, Crock. Rolls. Cheese, Dairy, ϑ is MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS Mutton th Lamb, 2 th. Beef, pr th 2 qtr. Geese, each commissioner, but it is pretty well under-stood that in matters of this kind the

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

Dried Apples & B. Onions, & bhl. Hay, & on

fay, ψ on traw, ψ ioad ive Hogs, ψ cwt. ressed Hogs hickens, ψ pair acks. upir

furnips ₽ bush.....

Graham Flour Cracked Wheat Cornmeal



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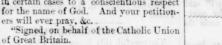
THOMAS D. EGAN.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY, 37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

BRADLAUGH AND THE CATHOLIC UNION.

The following petition has been adopted by the Catholic Union of Great Britain: "To the Honorable House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled :

sembled; "The petition of the Catholic Union of Great Britain humbly showeth: Your pe-titioners have learnt with deep pain that the recently elected member for Northampthe recently elected member for Northamp-ton, having refused to take the oath of allegiance, on the ground that the same had no binding effect on his conscience, is now, notwithstanding, willing to take the oath as an 'idle and meaningless' form. Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable House will not depart from your ancient and immemorial usage by ex-tending to a professed atheist, on the ground of his disbelief in the existence of a Supreme Being, that indulgence accorded in certain cases to a conscientions respect for the name of God. And your petition-ers will ever pray, &c.



of Great Britain "NORFOLK, E. M., President." CHINESE

London Markets.

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Return ! retu Come, taste t Behold My v side, Within this e Mourning w Yet singing day.

Sunday, 1–E Peter in cl Monday, 2–St Tuesday, 3–T Martyr. Wednesday, 4 Thursday, 5–4 Friday, 6–Tr: Christ. Saturday, 7–5

The Plain "Were not the t there no one left stranger ?"-Luke,

Written for th

Where are the cried, When of the t Have they no For the great Shall none by

Were not the the nine

Where are th cries, As if in wond Enchained by And patientl day; But yet, amid How few resp Wh

Oh, selfish wo Cannot my b To your cold i Had melted i Which seems Were not the the nine

Where are the Who, with a c

Their dearest To purchase t Reserved for a Have listened call.

My son ! My o Yet few, like While milli shrine, And to her cl sign, Forsaking M And making Mount.

E'en ye, My c Delights and Grow lax and As wearied

toys, Piercing My told And barterin

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EDUCATIONAL. YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY,

NDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offer-ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delleate constitutions. Air brachng, water afford every facility for the enjoyment of in-thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. The lis taught, free of charge, not only thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. The list aught, free of charge, not only thorough and practical schede and standard works. Literary reunions are heid monthily, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict atten-tion is paid to promote physical and inste-lectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Thenks to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the statution. The particulars apply to the Super-ior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

volent Society present would do all in their power to elevate the standard of their countrymen, and give them that position which by their talents they were entitled

to enjoy. H. D. Long, the first President of the Society, was called upon to make a few remarks. He said he had no intimation of remarks. He said he had no intimation of being called upon, but still he could not help saying a word in favor of the Irish Benevolent Society. Their endeavor was to blend all the discordant around her throne has been, and still is, the fidelity of her Irish soldiers and sailors. Nor feelings among the Irishmen into one harmonious note—that of a love for the country which gave them birth, Ireland.

an Irish legislator has commanded act only the attention, but the respect and admiration of his English hearers. The Father O'Mahony was the next speaker called upon. He gave one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard upon the grounds. He spoke as follows: The names of Burke, Grattan, of O'Connell and honest John Martin are not yet forfact of so many of every different shade gotten, and to day a Sullivan, a Power, and a McCarthy plead the cause of Ireof politics being associated here, working with a harmony which has characterized land with an eloquence indigenous to their country. But, gentlemen, it is not with-out a reason that I have thus referred to the society, is gratifying. At the incep-tion of your Association wiseacres were predicting the speedy downfall of your Society. Everything good meets with op-position, as everything bad will be sure so find supporters. These men came of that class who are every low to recoming the ability of Irishmen. It was not for the purpose of vainly parading what they have done, but it was to point to the past as a guide and encouragement for that class who are ever slow to recognize any good in human nature, and in thus, ing your efforts to unite in one common band our countrymen of every class, they did not understand, and consequently could not appreciate the good and sterl-ing patriotism of the Irishmen of London. The unity of your thought and action, built on the solid foundation of your love for Ireland, has shown how vain were Th their predictions, and bids you hope for the accomplishment of great good in the future. And why should we not be united ? Does not the sad lesson of the past point with unerring finger to the necessity of With unerring inger to the necessity of union amongst the sons of Inisfail *l*. Never was Ireland's cause dimmed by the cloud of defeat when her chil-dren stood together. Divided, our strength is weakened and lost; united, the talent and genius for which our race to us, and the weapon by which we are to win it is, I venture to predict, the hold on society and public opinion which we can win by the respectibility of our lives. is remarkable are utilized for the eleva-tion of our country's character, and not Let us strive to raise our Irish character only for our own honor, but also for that of our native land. Our country's cause is too weakened to admit of dissension in our ranks, and hence it is that from an occasion like the present the greatest augury for good may be drawn. In re-unions such as this is kept alive that love for the means. and respect, and by that moral worth which we will attain will be measured our ability to help the cause of Ireland. Union amongst Irishmen of every class and great is algoritative processor. Colland which bore us, which, next to love for God, should hold first place in the heart of ever / honest man, a love that prompts to noble conduct and becomes the surest and ereed is absolutely necessary. Oh, how often has Ireland had to weep over guarantee of an honorable career. Our meeting here to-day in such numbers shows that the spirit of Irish patriotthe disruptions of her children !

who was it that first set the seal of defeat on his standard? An Irishman, the Duke of Wellington. He let loose his Irish Faugh a Ballaghs, and the tri-color trailed in the dust. And more re-cently, in the Crimean war, who more than the Irish soldier contributed to the glory of England's arms? That country has minude a neural measurement land and short time was spent very pleasantly in this way, and an appetite was got up for a good tea, presented by mine host Fraser. Under charge of Conductor Murray, the passengers arrived home safely, all giving praise to the G. W. R. for their efforts to

gained a proud pre-eminence on land and sea. Her flag has floated over many a field of blood; but the surest rampart ecure the comfort of their passengers.

WINDSOR.

THE EXCURSION TO SANDUSKY.

in the Senate though they call us hot-headed

Irishmen) are we behind our neighbors. In the English House of Commons many The excursion in aid of St. Alphonsus' Church, from Windsor to Sandusky, was a complete success, if we may judge from the numbers that crowded the decks of the steamer and the pleasure manifested by all. Those who went for the purpose of enjoyment as well as those who lent their assistance to its welfare, fully rea-lized their expectations. The day was fine and salubrious; not a cloud disturbed from sixty to eighty. Total value of busithe serenity of the sky, while a light and refreshing breeze barely ruffling the calm surface of the river, wafted the cheers of the excursionists upon its wings, as the steamer Detroit moved gracefully from the dock with its joyful cargo, all intent upon enjoyment, flinging to the winds all the future. The cause supported by such powers as those of which Irishmen have troubles and business cares, and bid-ding farewell to the turmoil of every-day proved themselves the possessors, can never be a lost one. We have seen many never be a lost one. We have seen that, a struggle for "Erin of the streams;" we have seen the efforts that have been made to win back her past greatness; life. The undertakings of the Rev. Dean Wagner are indeed crowned with success. But shall we attribute this success made to win back her past greatness; but to me, gentlemen, it seems that the re al battle field has not yet been reached. We have heard, and no doubt will hear again, men call upon Irishmen to arm themselves in the cause of Ireland. No, gentlemen, this is not the kind of struggle that we have to enter. It is not by force of arms that heland's cause is to be won; a far different warfare is ours. That cause is not lost: it has been transmitted to us, and the weapon by which we are to his own private endeavors, or shall we attribute it to the patronage of the Blessed Virgin, whose aid he invokes in all his undertakings? Among those present at the excursion were many reverend gentlemen and professors of the Assumption College. Among them we numbered: Rev. Dean Wagner, Father Lotz, who remained in Sandusky: Father Mungovan and Father Ouellette; Messrs Murphy, Geary and Mollaret

Mr. Cahill, our arsistant teacher in the Separate School, has resigned his situation, and is about leaving Windsor for Sidney, Australia. We sincerely regret Mr. Ca-Australia. We sincerely regret air, ca-hill's departure from our town, not only for his professional usefulness, but for his social qualities, that made him many warm friends. We hope his future life in the autipodes may be crowned with success, and that his name ere long may when hid, success, when fortune still higher. Let us endervor to bring to the light of day the latent virtues of our countrymen. By sobriety, industry and fidelity to our adopted country, can we do more for Ireland than by any other means. Power of arms may force submis-sion, but moral worth will win obedience rank high among those whom fortune favors.

Messrs Howes & Kingston have started in the plumbing and sheet metal work business in London East. From what we know of these geutlemen, we feel assured they will give entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage.

One of the most successful and enter-rising manufacturers of agricultural im-lements in Canada, is the Globe Foundry, f London. We cannot look for any other result when we consider that the Dominion.

other result when we consider that the firm comprises men who have always been noted for business energy and straightfor-ward dealing. Their manufactures are first-class and sold at the lowest possible re-munerative prices. During the past season there were manufactured at this foundry 120 "Model" mowers, 36 "Im-perial" harvesters, 450 "I. X. L." com-bined reaper and mower 200 have release perial "harvesters, 450 "L. X. L." com-bined reaper and mower, 200 hay rakes, 400 ploughs, 150 gang ploughs, 150 seed drills, 100 com ploughs, 100 straw-cutters, and 20 horse powers. These numbers are considerably in advance of last year. Forty men have been employed steadily on an average, and during the busy months from sites to signify. Toral values of birst

EMBALMING THE DEAD.

ness for the year, \$100,000.

SIR,-Having recently lost by death a lear relative, we found the body fast discoloring-so much so that we were advised to bury at once. Afterwards, through the kindness of a friend, we were recommended to go for the new city undertak-mended to go for the new city undertak-ers, Messrs. Kilgour & Son, and have them embalm the body. We did so, and the re-sult was to all who witnessed it something wonderful, and enabled us to keep the body for three dzvs in a perfect state. The Messrs. Kilgour were more than at-The Messrs. Kilgour were more than at-tentive, and we were well pleased with them as undertakers, and think it our duty to inform the public that when they equire an undertaker's services, they will nd embalming something wonderful in ts effects.

PATRICK PACKHAM & BROS., Mill St. London, July, 1880.

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