

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS NON NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO CONOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAMA."—St. Patrick, 4th Century.

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CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The signature of President Garfield, written at the request of Dr. Bliss, and given by him to Mr. Coffey, can be seen at the Tribune office. It is framed and is a valuable memento of the assassination episode which will be of almost priceless value should the President die.—South Bend, (Ind.) Tribune.

Does this not smack too much of the "Bonish idolatry" in the veneration of Saint's relics?—Catholic Columbian.

WERE the Holy Father a politician, what a glorious time he would have going around the world to receive the laudations of the people. No human being on earth could attract the attention or command the respect that would be accorded the Roman Pontiff. His presence could not but prepossess even the bitterest enemies of the Papacy, in favor of the meek and humble and saintly successor of St. Peter. We out here in the far Western country, feel united to that Pontiff by ties that earth cannot dissolve and hence do not need to see him in order to strengthen our faith in him or increase our love for him. Every true Catholic is a lover of the Pope.—Catholic Columbian.

"Down with the dictator!" was the cry that greeted Gambetta at an electoral meeting of some 10,000 persons. He tried to speak, but they would not hear him, and losing his temper, he abused them savagely. "You call me a dictator," he shouted, "but what are you? I know you. You are drunken slaves. You are cowards, paid to act in this manner." Gambetta is delighted with Gambetta's treatment. "Yesterday the dictator—today the pillory" is his comment on it. It was Gambetta himself, more than any other Frenchman, who unchained the tiger that now turns to rend him. Ten years ago he was the idol of the anarchists. Today, they denounce him as the enemy of liberty—as traitor and dictator in one. It is not altogether by the raffish element in French politics.—Pilot.

A strange departure from a time-honored and strictly religious custom has been announced by a wealthy Jewish congregation of New York, whose rabbi is the able and well-known Rev. Dr. Kohler. They have formally adopted the Sunday as their day of rest and public worship. The reason of the change—long in contemplation but stoutly resisted by many an earnest Israelite—is that for the most part only the women and children can observe the old Hebrew Sabbath; the men being unable to suspend their labors even long enough to attend religious service. Dr. Kohler, the fervent promoter of this change, calls Sunday "the Jordan of our Lord's Promise." And for some it may be so, though in a different sense from that which Dr. Kohler would convey.—N. W. Chronicle.

The man who thinks prejudice or bigotry is dead in this country is simply mistaken. Many people are at this late day to be met with, who have as great a dislike to a Catholic as ever a Know-Nothing had. They perhaps keep their dislike to themselves, on the principle that it will not pay to make it public. To express hatred towards Catholics in a town or city, where Catholics are numerous, would be a foolish thing for a man in business, or for a professional man. But when an opportunity offers by which a backlash can be given to any Catholic undertaking, that opportunity is generally embraced. Catholicity in many places is not popular, and what is not popular is not worth standing up for. It is a question whether just now any form of religion is very agreeable to the growing generation. Having been allowed to look out for themselves so far as religion is concerned, they have in a great measure adopted

the idea built on the largest platform—viz., the idea of the real infidel, but no matter what may be the religious tenets of the non-Catholic, the Catholic faith is more or less distasteful to him, and the prejudice that he holds has not been wiped out by the broad and liberal and godless education he has received at the schools in which he was brought up.—Lake Shore Visitor.

The Bantabalapita correspondent of the Ceylon Catholic Messenger, writing on the 19th of February, says: "A young girl here was, for a long time, suffering from the attack of an evil spirit, and on the 16th instant, Father Balangero was called, and while sprinkling holy water, the evil spirit cried out with a loud voice 'I am going,' and left her. The whole household and some of the neighbors will bear witness to this fact." In reprinting the item, the Indo-European Correspondent adds: "Cases of possession by evil spirits occur frequently in India, and we have heard so from several missionaries of experience. Our impression is that the devil has the world so much under his sway just now, that he is quite at home; and he comes in and goes out with so much undisputed right of way, that his doings are not so much observed as they would be were the door either slammed in his face to keep him out, or a process of exorcism begun to get him out."

The marvellous cases which America can supply to illustrate our Asiatic contemporary's theory of the sway of the devil in the modern world, would fill an encyclopedia. Perhaps some American Gorges may compile them some day for the edification, instruction and terror of the world. Thank God, as the Catholic Church progresses, the devil fly before it as they did when the Incarnate Word entered Egypt. Hindostan will have a similar experience.—Catholic Review.

It is hard to decide between fools, and it would take a very nice judgment indeed to decide which are the greater fools, the men in England or the men on this side of the water who profess to discover something really dark and dangerous in the alleged conspiracy to bring England to her knees by the use of dynamite in Irish hands. Irish dynamite of the kind recently exploited in the public press in this country, more in this country than even in the country that was threatened with destruction by it, is plainly enough far more explosive than it is deadly. In fact so far it is actually an unknown quantity. The solemn inquiries in the British Parliament as to alleged stores of dynamite on board vessels plying between this country and Europe, internal machines and so forth, have been beneath ridicule and the "scare" regarding them has quieted down. Not a machine has exploded, not a single fatality has occurred.—Catholic Review.

ONE of our city dailies, in a leading article last week, argued that Leo XIII. would show himself in the streets of Rome and trust himself to the people of that city and the Italian Government, he would only not be insulted, but his presence would be hailed with hearty applause. Very probably it would as long as it was supposed that Leo, in thus trusting himself to the people and their rulers, had consented to become their subject and an approver of their revolutionary, irreligious, radicalism and secularism. But when it was found that Leo would do no such thing as this, that as Sovereign Pontiff he would receive the law from the lips neither of a Roman mob nor from an Italian usurper; that he would not, and as the Vicar of Christ and Visible Head of the Church he could not be or become, the subject of any earthly prince, potentate or government whatever, then their "vivats" of welcome would be changed to curses and imprecations, and he would be as little safe from insult and violence in the streets of Rome as our Divine Lord in Jerusalem. As long as Rome remains the seat of government of the Italian usurpation and that usurpation persists in the claims it has made, so long the Pope must remain a prisoner in his own city, or become an exile.—Phila. Standard.

LIBERTY of conscience! A free Bible! These are the most valuable of the boasted privileges and advantages of the Church of the Reformation. Put into practice, of what goodness—of what value are those privileges? The Protestant rector of Miles Platting has been exercising a liberty of conscience as a natural consequence of an indulgence in his free Bible. The result to him has been most lamentable. He has been

well nigh hounded to death by lawsuits, and at last a distress has been levied on his private goods, and his family have been deprived of their home. So much for the boasted liberty of freedom of conscience and religious liberty in the Protestant Church. Yet there are many good souls who really believe that they enjoy the privilege of reading the Bible and judging for themselves so long as they are members of the Law Established Church of England.—London Universe.

"The Boys died Game." In these words a reporter for New York's "great" Satanic newspaper winds up an account of the manner in which two young desperadoes were recently hung for the murder of their father. "They both were very pale," says the reporter, "but smoking cigars and firmly walking up the steps of the gallows, they quietly waited till the final preparations were completed, then threw away their cigars, smilingly said, 'Good Bye,' and were swung off." Thus the bravado of these two young brutes or devils is held up as something to be admired, and other youthful aspirants in crime are stimulated to imitate their "coolness" and close their disgraceful careers by dying "game." Thus, too, our "great" newspapers are co-operating with dime novel literature in educating the rising generation of the United States in godlessness, in irreligion and in crime. It will no longer do to talk about ignorance as the mother of crime, for ignorance no longer exists. However they acquire it, every boy now, idle, lazy and truant from school though he be, quickly picks up the ability to read along with the other branches of an education in vice. Among the ancient Medes a boy was taught to ride, to shoot and to tell the truth. Now the education many of our boys most value is to read newspapers and novels, to swear and bluster, to despise authority, and lie unblushingly, to steal audaciously and to stab and shoot without hesitation, and if caught, to take it coolly; in short, to live in defiance of law, and to die like brutes. It won't do to talk about education as a panacea against crime, or a remedy for the corruption which cancer-like is striking its foul and poisonous roots into every institution of society. It is the education—the mis-education, the perverted, irreligious education of the age that it not directly producing crime, is effectively preparing the soil for crime to generate in and quickly reach maturity. And, by the way, what kind of officers must they be, and what sense have they of their duties as officers of the law or of the law itself, who, previous to carrying out the sentence which consigns prisoners to the gallows, supply them with cigars and aid and abet them in showing their contempt not only for the law but for the issues of eternity. The very object of punishment seems to be disregarded by those who are officially entrusted with its infliction, and our courts and judges wink at it. There are laws regulating the manner in which executions should be conducted and providing that they should be private. Yet the law is defiantly violated by the admission of a crowd of newspaper reporters—every one of whom ought to be carefully excluded—and "friends" of the prisoner, of the jailors and sheriff and attorneys, and of everybody else, and thus the whole intention of making executions "private" is frustrated.—Phila. Standard.

THAT an inquiry such as that suggested by Cardinal Manning is needed has been demonstrated beyond all doubt by the debates in both Houses of Parliament on the Land Bill. Next to an ignorance of the belief and the practices of the Catholic Church there is nothing under heaven of which even otherwise well-educated Englishmen know less about than the real condition of the poorer portion of their fellow-subjects on the other side of the Irish Channel. In vain the Irish representatives have been endeavouring to instruct their English and Scotch compatriots on the subject during the session coming to an end. Instead of being convinced, Irish members have been getting themselves into bad odour and their assertions have been pronounced to be exaggerations. On the suggestion of Cardinal Manning the executive of the Irish Land League have determined to obtain signatures to a memorial to the Premier requesting the appointment by the Government of a commission to

inquire into the condition of the Irish agricultural labourer as a preliminary to fuller legislation than that contained in the Land Bill. We are curious to see whether any objection can be raised to the proposed inquiry.—London Universe.

The meeting held on Sunday in Rome to compel the Government to forswear itself as regards the "Papal Guarantees," was (what it could not help being) a tumultuous mob of pickpockets and cut-throats clamouring for permission to pillage and slay. It is necessary to record that the two sons of the red-shirted "Hermit" held prominent positions in the midst of this horde of unconvicted brigands? Petroni was chairman, and in his opening speech informed his hearers that he had once occupied a cell for a considerable time in the Roman Newgate. He took good care, however, to keep to himself the reason why he had been imprisoned.

The next read some telegrams from Garibaldi, Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, in which the usual revolutionary desire that everybody and everything (except, of course, revolutionists and license) might be abolished, was very freely expressed. After the telegrams came Signor Bacci, who said that "Democracy did not want Papacy." He forgot to add that his sort of Democracy did not want God Almighty either. The answer to all civilized Christian men will surely be that these rascals will have to put up with both. The reason given by Bacci for wishing an end to the Papacy was that "it bars the march of humanity in the path of eternal progress." Poor Bacci, the reader will perceive, is very far gone, indeed, inasmuch as it must be evident at first sight that the filthy bone-pickers of the Ghetto are dying to be allowed to march along "the path of eternal progress." When we state that Signor Mario was not tripped in the mud when he called Leo XIII. Mr. Pecci, we shall have said enough, and more than enough, in connection with the meeting on Sunday in favour of oath-breaking.—London Universe.

HENRY ROCHFORD'S is the name which represents all that is villainous in France. He and his kidney hate property, they hate public order, and they hate the moral law. But what they hate more than anything else is the name of God. They abhor religion, and if there is one form of religion they abominate more than another, it is the Catholic faith. In Paris that gang form a small contingent of their own, called the Free-thought group, which has M. Rochford for its pontiff—a pompous, not of God, but of the opposite agent. Last week this group held a general meeting in the course of which he spoke as follows of the necessity of bringing up children without religion.

"From their very first years priests seize hold of the children to defile them and instil poison into them. Now, why should not we have the power of instructing our children, of teaching them atheism and free thought at the very age when priests snatch them away from their families to make fools of them by teaching them the absurdities of Catholicity?"

All the greatest men that France ever had were "made fools of" in this way from earliest childhood, and thus the teaching of the Church may be judged by its fruits. Atheism, on the contrary, is only to be judged by such productions as M. Rochford in France and Mr. Bradlaugh in England. The fact speaks for itself and requires no argument.—London Universe.

way that Birmingham reformers insist that it shall go, and it would be no easy matter to suggest what should take its place, in what Archbishop Crooke once declared was "the best balanced Constitution" of existing governments, but if ever there was a reasonable excuse for radical reformers throwing off a restraining influence, which has ceased to be just, it was when Lord Salisbury threw out the Land Bill.—Catholic Review.

BENNETT intends to cockneyize his Herald still more. The veteran Connerly is to be shelved and an impoverished English nobleman is to direct the destinies of the wondrous journal. Now for those blasted Irish fugitives!—Buffalo Union.

THE ENGLISH WORKMEN.

Delegates in Ireland.

NAKEDNESS OF THE PEOPLE—EXTRACTS FROM THEIR REPORTS—OPPRESSION AND SUFFERING ON ALL SIDES.

Messrs. Bryson, Birkett, and Patterson, the English miners' representatives who have recently been enquiring into the condition of Ireland, have been publishing a series of reports in the Newcastle Chronicle. From these reports we take the following messages, travelling from Tralee to Limerick the deputation had the following experience:

IRISH HOSPITALITY. Not having yet breakfasted, we determined to put Irish hospitality to the test, and going a short distance from the station along the road, we went to the first respectable-looking dwelling we came to. It was a well built two story house, white-washed and comfortable looking. Both the dwelling-house and the out-offices were slated; and in front of the former was a fine little garden of plants and flowers in full bloom. We asked the good lady who opened the door if her husband was within, and, answering in the affirmative, she at the same time invited us to enter. We did so, and, on seeing the master of the house, explained our form and fasting condition. Instantly Mrs. Latchford—for that turned out to be the name of the tenant—set to work, and very soon we had an enjoyable breakfast spread on the table before us.

BACK-BENT GERMAN PROTESTANTS. Subsequent conversation with Mr. Latchford disclosed to us the fact that we were upon the estate of Lady Southwell, which God gave human creatures. Yet in this age of unparalleled progress, an empire which carries over the world the beacon light of civilization, this man was an aborigine. In the gloom in the corner opposite was something of a whitish color. I saw it move. When I looked closer I saw that this was an old woman—the young man's mother. She sat on the floor, her legs doubled up, and her chin between her knees. Her face was almost scaly with dirt, and her head was wrapped in what may have been a white handkerchief. The only covering on her body was a dirty calico chemise. This was all the clothes she possessed. I gave her something to eat, and when she reached out her hand I saw her arm; it was bare to the shoulder. Except for the covering of shrivelled skin it was the arm of a skeleton. I turned away shuddering, and left the house. I could not have borne the sight a minute longer. I learnt afterwards that this old man was an agent of ten acres of the rocks on the hillside, and he had to pay a rent, an acre. He had two grown up sons, but one was in Galway when I called. They had a cow, but they never tasted her milk. That was a luxury they could not afford. It was taken into the city—four miles off—every day and sold. The family when they eat got only coarse Indian meal. Sometimes they had no fire to cook it on and they ate it raw. If my memory does not deceive me, I believe the tenant is under enjoyment.

CONCLUSIONS.

In concluding the series of articles in which the English workmen embody the result of their investigations, the writers say:

After having travelled over the greater part of Ireland, and mixed freely and indiscriminately with the people, we are convinced that their desires as regards the land are reasonable and constitutional, and that their mode of action would be orderly and strictly lawful if they were not irritated by the procedure of the Irish executive. We did not ourselves find a single instance of a tenant wishing to evade the payment of any rent at all. Only in one district where American relatives contributed nearly the whole of the rents, and protested against any of their hard-earned money going to fill the pockets of a harsh landlord, did we hear of such a thing. Even here the tenants themselves did not believe in the doctrine which temporary necessity compelled them to espouse. In every other case we either saw or heard of in which rent had not been paid the cause either was that a reasonable rent had been refused or the farmer was unable to pay. The farmers of Ireland would consider it a boon to have their land at such a rate as they could pay without depriving themselves and their families of sufficient food and clothing. They believe that were this attained the land difficulty would be settled. Of course they would like to be proprietors of their holdings. They all believe that that would hold the land agitation for ever, but to the minds of most of them, it is a prospect too bright to be realized.

Said the Rose.

From memory of the garden,
Said the Rose:
All my petals were in shining,
And my leaves will soon be young
Said the Rose:
But I heard my Mistress coming,
Said the Rose:
And I'll bloom there all December
Spite the snows.
Sweetest tell her I'm dying,
And I'll bloom there all December
Spite the snows.
And she fixed me in her bosom
Like a star:
And I'll bloom there all December
Spite the snows.

A HOLY WOMAN.

A Pen Picture of Blessed Isabelle of France, the Sister of St. Louis.

Isabelle was the daughter of Louis VIII, King of France, and Blanche of Castile; therefore the sister of St. Louis. She was an only daughter, most tenderly beloved by her parents, and being endowed with great beauty, might well have enjoyed all the pomp and pleasures of the world; but from her childhood she was remarkable for great piety, and following the counsels of her virtuous mother, never allowed herself to be led astray by the brilliant shows and pompous vanities of the age.

In obedience to her father, she was dressed in accordance with, and took part in, all those diversions of the court not unbefitting her religious professions, without manifesting any repugnance; but under her rich vestments she concealed a coarse garment of hair, and would as soon as it was possible to do so without attracting attention, retire from such scenes to regain her beloved solitude, where she passed the greater part of her time in prayer, rising at midnight to recite, on her knees, the Office of the Blessed Virgin, the chaplet, etc., as she often found it difficult to find opportunities for the practice of these devotions during the day.

In order to avoid illness, the young Princess early learned to read, write, and work, and, with the assistance of her attendant ladies, employed herself in making ornaments for the Church. The study of the Holy Scriptures had special charms for her; she endeavored to impress them on her memory, and even learned Latin that she might better understand the Holy Bible and the works of the fathers of the Church.

Full of charity, she distributed abundant alms, but herself practiced the most rigid austerity.
FATHERS THREE TIMES A WEEK,
and at all times taking so little nourishment that it was surprising how she sustained life. Exhausted by these severities, Isabelle fell dangerously ill. Thenceforth the kingdom there was one universal cry to heaven for the restoration to health of this most amiable Princess.

ness, and received intelligence of the disastrous state of affairs of the Crusaders, and of the captivity of her dearly-loved brother, St. Louis, then King of France; and at the same time God took from her her affectionate mother, the good Queen Blanche. This last misfortune pierced deeply the heart of the pious Princess, and completed her distress for the court and the world, and on the return to France of the King her brother, she informed him of her wishes and intention, waiting only till she could determine whether she would build a convent for the religious of St. Clare, in which she might end her days in poverty, or erect a hospital in which she could consecrate the rest of her days to the service of the sick. Henri de Val, Chancellor of the Church at Paris, her confessor, decided in favor of building a convent.

Isabelle, having asked and obtained authority from her brother, who promised to assist her in her pious undertaking, engaged five doctors of the Order of St. Francis, amongst whom was a certain Brother ROBERT, to consider and appoint the Rule and Constitution of the new institution. This rule was presented to Pope Alexander IV., and received his approbation; but it was so strict that it seemed to be intended more to crush nature than to mortify it. St. Louis, moved with compassion for the poor religious, entreated the Sovereign Pontiff, Urban IV., to soften its rigor, and the name of Ursulists was given to the Sisters who followed the Rule thus wisely mitigated.

At last, the young Princess selected a spot in which to establish her convent—the solitude of Longchamps, to the west of Paris, between the Bois de Boulogne and the Seine. St. Louis, accompanied by his Queen, and followed by his court and a great concourse of people, proceeded to the place, where he caused the cross to be erected by the Archbishop of the diocese, and himself laid the first stone of the edifice, which cost £30,000, a vast sum in those days. The work was pressed on with vigor, and on the eve of St. John, 1269, St. Louis went a second time to Longchamps in great pomp, and there installed the religious brought from the convent of St. Clare at Rheims.

The Holy King, by permission of the Pope, entered the convent, followed by many persons of distinction, and entering the chapter-house, addressed to the assembled nuns a touching exhortation on the grandeur of their vocation.

According to the wish of his foundress, the convent of Longchamps had no other name than that of THE COMMUNITY OF OUR LADY, as she said she could find no other name more beautiful, or more likely to promote the honor of the blessed Virgin, and expressed surprise that among so many congregations of religious women, none had ever assumed this religious title.

Isabelle lived nearly ten years in the convent of Longchamps, daily rendering her soul more fit for heaven by the practice of most severe penance. She refused to receive any honor, and would not be regarded as the daughter of a King, but desired to be treated as the lowest of the Sisters. Her humility caused her to seek the most menial employments; she considered those days as holy, according to the Rule, it was her duty to assist in the kitchen as her happiest times; and she frequently received the princes and Princesses of France, who came to visit her.

IN THE DRESS OF A KITCHEN-MAID.
Forgetful of herself, she had the greatest compassion for the poor and afflicted, amongst whom she always distributed alms most generously, while her own life was so austere that she scarcely allowed herself sufficient nourishment. A little salt was the only seasoning she ever took with her food, and she constantly practiced the most severe mortification and penance. She prayed much and often, shedding many tears; she confessed and received Holy Communion almost every day with the most ardent devotion. One night, after she had been long in prayer, she suddenly fell into an ecstasy, becoming perfectly rigid, knowing nothing that was passing round her, and when spoken to only saying: "I'll only honor of glory—to Him only be honor and glory," while her face, beaming with heavenly lustre, was marked in the same state from nuptials until vesper, being seen by many persons whose testimony is unimpeachable.

Some time after, this holy Princess was attacked by a severe illness, during which our Lord revealed to her:
THE TIME OF HER DEATH.
She wrote to Pope Clement IV. to ask his blessing before she quitted this world, begging that, after her decease, the French Princesses, her relatives, might be allowed to assist at her funeral and visit her tomb. His Holiness granted her request by a Bull dated September, 1268. In the month of February, in the following year, Isabelle received the Holy Vatican with a fervor which profoundly touched all those assembled round her; and after she, by her own desire, had been placed upon a bed of straw, Extreme Onction was administered to her; and lying thus, she rendered her soul to God, February 22, 1269.

At this moment, amidst the unstrained weeping of Sisters, a melody of ineffable sweetness was heard, and the words repeated several times: "In pace factus est locus ejus." "Her home is now in peace." When St. Louis saw the body of his beloved sister, clothed in the habit of St. Clare, he knelt in profound veneration; and on her burial in the cloister, himself kept the door, to prevent the intrusion of any persons who had not received permission to enter. He did all in his power to console the religious for the loss of their holy foundress and whenever he afterwards came to the convent, he always visited the sick sisters, and made inquiries as to how the table of the community was supplied. When on the point of leaving France to undertake another crusade he again visited Longchamps, and entering the chapter-room, fell upon his knees, recommending himself to the constant prayers of the Sisters.

NUMEROUS MIRACLES.
attest the sanctity of this Princess. Leo X. verified sixty-three in the usual form, and declared her blessed by a Bull of 1521, and permitted the religious of Longchamps

to celebrate her feast on the 31st of August, which is still the custom of St. Louis. Later, Pope Urban VIII authorized Mary Elizabeth Morin, Abbess of Longchamps, to remove the remains of Blessed Isabelle and place them in a shrine. This ceremony was performed with great pomp, June 4, 1637, by John Francis de Grandi, first Archbishop of Paris. Many miracles are recorded as having taken place at her tomb since her beatification. At the Revolution, the Convent of Longchamps was completely destroyed, but the remains of the Blessed Isabelle were preserved, and being now in the Church of St. Louis on Île St. Pierre, she is commemorated on the 1st of September.

JAMAICA.

Interesting Narrative by the Very Rev. F. Porter, S. J., V. A.

The Very Rev. Father T. Porter, S. J., Vicar-Apostolic of Jamaica and British Honduras, delivered a very interesting address to the Sociologists in the large hall of St. Francis Xavier's, Salisbury-street, Liverpool. The following is a substantial epitome.

His diocese was divided into two portions, namely, the island of Jamaica and British Honduras, the latter being about 200 miles distant from the former. That evening he intended to confine himself to an account of Jamaica, which, as they knew, was one of the West India Islands. It took about 17 days by steamship to reach Kingston from Southampton. From Kingston to Barbadoes—Father Maguire's mission—it was a five day's journey. The discovery of the island was made by Columbus in 1494, and the first settlement took place in 1504. In 1655 it was taken possession of by the English. It was 144 miles in length, 49 in width, or an average of 160 and 40 each way. It contained an area of 4163 square miles, 946 of which were plain, level ground; the rest was mountainous. The foundation of the island was igneous rocks, overlaid which were several distinct formations; eight around the island there was one very long, very good road; there was one or two others across; the rest were only driving roads by which the priests for the most part did their journeys to the different stations—about 27 in number. As to its beauty he could not tell or describe how beautiful Jamaica really was;—unlike any other country he knew of. It was covered with mountain ranges which tended generally east and west. The highest mountain was the Blue Peak, 7369 feet high—a pretty respectable height as they could imagine. There was nothing like it in Lananshire. To the very top of the mountain the richest vegetation grew. The climate was most delicious. He had only had one day's sickness, one slight attack of ague and fever since he was in Jamaica. He had left 60 lbs. weight behind him (laughter) was never better in health, was much more active than formerly; had a deal more work to do, and, thank God, had the health to do it all. The island was rich in tin, minerals, birds, fishes, insects, trees, and fruits. One might live on fruits there. At the present time children hardly lived on anything else than the "Mango," a fruit something like an apple, with a stone in the middle of it. Everybody eat it; the beasts, too, fed on it. In taste, to him—and he did not like it, though he supposed it was because he was wanting in taste—it appeared something like a mixture of tow, sugar and turpentine (laughter). Everybody, as he said, eat the Mango; but the proper way to eat it was to do so, and, thank God, had the health to do it. The climate of the country was most magnificent, the average heat being 80 degrees Fahrenheit, which was not as we had had it here lately. The average minimum of the whole year was 70 degrees in the lower parts; in the highest 44 degrees. This formed a very pleasant summer all the year round. During the day the heat was tempered by the sea breeze, and it took him three years to distinguish between the heat of the night and the day. So much for the description of the island. Then as to the place he lived in and the inhabitants. In the census of 1861 the total population amounted to 378,432, and out of this number there were only 500 whites, thus the prevailing feature was good honest black laughter). They were a very good-natured people, and far less brutal than some other countries he could mention. There, for instance, they never heard of a landlord being shot, they never beat their men; and the children were most respectfully to their parents. At the present time there were a little over 12,000 Catholics in the whole island, 10,000 of whom lived in Kingston. Of that number he did not think there were 100 whites. There were brothers of every shade in the island.

HE WAS ONLY IN 192 GREAT THE CATHOLIC WAS started at all in Jamaica. In that year some Spanish merchants from the Spanish mission at Cuba asked the governor of the island to be allowed the service of a priest. At the time there were seven Catholic priests—Spanish and French—prisoners of war in Port Royal, six miles distant from Kingston. The governor granted the request. In the course of the same year a Dominican friar, a German, named Father Quigley, was sent out, and he remained there till 1799 exercising his functions as a Catholic priest. He died, was buried according to the rites of the Church by a Father Le Can, vicar-general of the Church in Kingston until his death, which took place in 1807. For several months there was no priest whatever in Jamaica and Catholics had to keep in the grace of God as best they could, without the aid of the Sacraments. In 1808, Father D'Arango, a Portuguese, was sent out and exercised the apostolic ministry in 1824. Then another, Don Benit Fernandez, a native of Castile, went on an early voyage to the capital of the Spanish colonies, and took such a prominent part in a certain revolution there, that he was taken prisoner, tried and condemned to death. Luckily for him and for the mission, the

Spanish soldiers gained possession of the place, where he was detained on the very day he was to have been shot, and he was released. Becoming unwell, he was ordered to Jamaica, which enjoyed a much cooler atmosphere—there never was a revolution there—he there, between 1821 and 1824, assisted Father D'Arango, and on the death of the latter took charge of the mission in Kingston. Father Fernandez died in 1833, and he was more than thirty years in Jamaica. And during this time a great impetus was given to religion in Kingston. Father Fernandez was a priest devoted to his work, venerated by all classes of the community, and when he died all the shops in the town were closed, an immense concourse of people assembled at the funeral, the body was carried through the streets, and all the rites of the Church were performed with the greatest solemnity. In 1832 there landed in Jamaica one Father Edmund Murphy, a secular priest. Well, there he was, as where the missionaries had their trouble. Father Murphy was a splendid preacher, possessed that native gift, the tongue, which distinguish most of our brothers of the sister isle. The Catholics of Kingston delighted to hear him; but some disagreement arose; in point of fact Father Fernandez questioned Father Murphy's authority. So that there was a schism, and that schism continued for about twelve years. Father Murphy was excommunicated and banished. He then went to Rome, laid his case before the Pope, was judged to be in the wrong, made his retraction and submission, and, but the schism was still a good and happy death. However, THIS SCHISM DID IMPOSE HARD AROUND THE CATHOLICS, some had continued opposed to the Catholic Church ever since, and persists to this day to tell him openly that they dated the origin of their perversion from this very schism. In 1835 there came Father Duquesne, the only native Jamaica priest that was known. He labored there for twelve years and then went to New Orleans. In 1837 Pope Gregory XVI made an account of Jamaica, which, as they knew, was one of the West India Islands. It took about 17 days by steamship to reach Kingston from Southampton. From Kingston to Barbadoes—Father Maguire's mission—it was a five day's journey. The discovery of the island was made by Columbus in 1494, and the first settlement took place in 1504. In 1655 it was taken possession of by the English. It was 144 miles in length, 49 in width, or an average of 160 and 40 each way. It contained an area of 4163 square miles, 946 of which were plain, level ground; the rest was mountainous. The foundation of the island was igneous rocks, overlaid which were several distinct formations; eight around the island there was one very long, very good road; there was one or two others across; the rest were only driving roads by which the priests for the most part did their journeys to the different stations—about 27 in number. 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them to teach. In the country he gave one pound a month, and as many had no money—if they could get any—as the teachers were able to do. This was all because he could not afford to pay the students, Bishops, Methodists, and Episcopalians were richly endowed and could pay well. But after all the Catholics had reason to thank God that in less than a century so many converts had been made. Nearly all were converts; there were very few French, those were three priests for a running account of the mission. Father Fernandez, and a Ladies' Association of Charity, who did an excellent work and were of great assistance to the priests. He then alluded to the great difficulty of caste which had to be contended against. There had been in the past year 250 converts, and this year the principal of which the Jesuits was about eight minutes' walk from the house, a consideration in the hot weather, though he had never heard in Kingston of a case of sunstroke, or of a mad dog, or of a case of hydrophobia. Returning to the main subject he had to remark that there were three priests for the twenty odd missions in the country. These he described, and mentioned the names of Fathers West, Fowler, and Meyer in connection with them. Over 2000 persons had been confirmed within the last few months. Having thus given a running account of the mission, Father Fernandez asked: Well, why have I come here? I am in very good health and spirits, and, if God permits, hope to work many more years in Jamaica. The reason, he said, was that he came to beg for his mission. It was the first time anyone had come to beg from Jamaica. Last year he had only got £40 for his school at Kingston. The boys' school had been rebuilt at a cost of a little over £200; damages had been repaired at Holy Trinity and other churches which had suffered badly; and there remained three other churches which were completely destroyed, and two schools which he had visited a little before leaving Kingston, having to say Mass in a wretched shed on two occasions. This was at the main river, St. George's, and Water Bay. At the last-named place everything was utterly destroyed about the church, which cost £1,200. It was an iron church and was completely broken up, a piece of iron, about half a ton weight, being carried away by the force of the wind. It was to raise funds to rebuild these churches and schools that he came amongst them, and he hoped to excite their interest in his mission. A church could be raised for a little over £300, a school for about the same, and it was of the greatest importance that the poor souls committed to his charge should have the benefit not only of education, but also of the general principles of civilization and religion (hear, hear). He begged his hearers, therefore, to assist him; he intended making a house-to-house visit; and he hoped to go back during the present year to Jamaica. He prayed that their solidarity might increase in numbers, and that at the end of their lives Our Mother in Heaven would stand by their souls in company with their angel guardians before the Son of God, from Whom he trusted and prayed we should all receive a merciful sentence.

Nearly every shop in the wharf was washed right up into the streets. There was a great destruction of churches, chapels, schools, and houses. Everybody suffered alike. The Church of England people suffered to the extent of about £3,000; but they were recouped by the Government; leaving Kingston, having to say Mass in a wretched shed on two occasions. This was at the main river, St. George's, and Water Bay. At the last-named place everything was utterly destroyed about the church, which cost £1,200. It was an iron church and was completely broken up, a piece of iron, about half a ton weight, being carried away by the force of the wind. It was to raise funds to rebuild these churches and schools that he came amongst them, and he hoped to excite their interest in his mission. A church could be raised for a little over £300, a school for about the same, and it was of the greatest importance that the poor souls committed to his charge should have the benefit not only of education, but also of the general principles of civilization and religion (hear, hear). He begged his hearers, therefore, to assist him; he intended making a house-to-house visit; and he hoped to go back during the present year to Jamaica. He prayed that their solidarity might increase in numbers, and that at the end of their lives Our Mother in Heaven would stand by their souls in company with their angel guardians before the Son of God, from Whom he trusted and prayed we should all receive a merciful sentence.

JOHN BURNSIDE.

An Irish Boy Sold to Pay His Ocean Passage Dies Worth \$5,000,000.

Wethersville, Va., July 16th.—In your issue of the 12th inst., appears a telegram from New Orleans, relative to the will of the late John Burnside, of Louisiana, in which occurs the following statement: "It is reported that the deceased, when an infant, was found by Andrew Biene, a Catholic priest, lying in a stock of goods. Biene took care of him, and placed him in his mother's arms."

I desire to correct the "Moses-in-the-bull-rush" story, and, since the subject is exciting much interest throughout the country, to give, as related to me at different times by elderly and trustworthy persons of Botetown County, Va., a few facts in the general history of one of the most remarkable and successful business men of the present century.

The late John Burnside was no foundling, at least in this country. He was not even born on American soil. On the contrary, about sixty years ago he arrived in the port of Baltimore—many have been Philadelphia—a green and puny little lad, fresh from the Emerald Isle. His passage remained unpaid, and he was held on board the ship until certain stipulations were fulfilled.

It was customary in those days for emigrants, unable to pay their way to be brought over to this country on condition of allowing themselves, on arrival in port, to be "sold" into temporary servitude for their passage money. Young John Burnside was one of this class of emigrants. At that time, Mr. Robert Wiley, a merchant of Fincastle, Va., an Irishman by birth, was in Baltimore, lying in a stock of goods. Happening to be present when young Burnside was disposed of, he "bought" him for a specific time in the manner above mentioned, and took him to Virginia on his return.

It is a tradition that Mr. Wiley at first required manual service of his young hireling, as he was feeding horses, blacking boots, and acting as a common porter in his store. However this may have been, John Burnside was sober and industrious in his habits, and he performed the service required of him with assiduity and fidelity.

By the expiration of his time with Mr. Wiley he had attracted the attention and won the favor of a Mr. Patton, also an Irishman, of the firm of Calhoun & Patton, of Fincastle, Va., who discovered in him remarkable intelligence, many excellent traits of character, and unusual business capacity and promise. The consequence was that as soon as he found himself a

free man he gladly accepted employment in the store of Calhoun & Patton, where for the first time he had a proper field in which to display his ability. Mr. Patton never had occasion to change his opinion as to the worth of his hireling. John Burnside soon acquired the reputation of being the best salesman and most promising business man in the town.

How long he remained in the employment of Calhoun & Patton I have been unable to learn. It was while with that firm, however, that he met with Col. Andrew Biene, of Monroe county, Va. Col. Biene, also an Irishman, was not slow in recognizing the worth of John Burnside. So great was his fancy for him that he employed him at once, for a larger salary than he had yet received, to take charge of one of his several stores in the county of Monroe.

It must have been more than forty years ago when Oliver Biene, son of Col. Andrew Biene, and residuary legatee and executor of Burnside's will, conceived the idea of going to New Orleans and engaging in mercantile business in that city. Col. Biene desired that his tried and trusted John Burnside should go, as the partner of his son; and to this end he loaned them a capital of \$10,000 each. This, it is said, they were able to return within a year or so afterward, so successful were they in their business enterprise. But from a conversation on which an elderly gentleman I met a few days ago had with Mr. Burnside during a visit to Virginia in 1857, it has been inferred that the two young men became greatly embarrassed in their financial affairs during a crisis which afflicted the country several years after their first business in New Orleans, and that they were saved only by a timely loan of \$50,000 from Col. Andrew Biene.

So well did they weather the storm after that time that Oliver Biene drew out of the firm long before 1860, and returned to Virginia a very wealthy man. After that time Mr. Burnside bought extensive plantations in Louisiana, and became the owner of more than thirteen hundred slaves, the half of whom, it is alleged, he did not know by sight. Before the war he had become the largest sugar planter in the United States, and the second largest in the world. Some lady, first the largest of Porto Rico, I think, ranked first in this respect, considering that he was an old bachelor. Mr. Burnside was ambitious to excel that lady—an attractive widow, perhaps—in the production of such sweets of life. There is no doubt he would have succeeded but for the interruption so soon occasioned by the war.

Some idea might be formed of the extent and value of his crop by the following incident, related to me, a few years ago, by one of the parties present. Several gentlemen from Virginia were dining with Mr. Burnside at his elegant establishment in New Orleans. The "pleasures and profits" of producing sugar came up during the conversation, when my informant remarked in a joking manner to Mr. Burnside that he would be satisfied with his "molasses crop" of that year. Mr. Burnside replied that he had sold it a few days before for \$60,000. It must be remembered, to appreciate this sum, that molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar.

In the conversation referred to above as occurring in 1857, Mr. Burnside told my informant that he had made all his money in a strictly mercantile business and by planting—that is, he had never shaved paper or engaged in speculation, and it was his rule never to charge a profit of more than 10 per cent.

Mr. Burnside made frequent visits to his old friends and the scenes of his early life in Virginia. He showed much gratitude in material ways to those who had befriended him in his youth. To the needy in Fincastle, Va., he made large donations in each when the greater portion of that town was destroyed by fire a few years ago. It may be a matter of surprise, however, to those acquainted with all the circumstances, that he did not remember in his will the widow (now a second time) of his earliest friend and benefactor, Mr. Patton. But to Col. Andrew Biene of Monroe county, Va., he doubtless owes his real start and success in life, and Oliver Biene was his early associate in business and his life-long friend. John Burnside was never married, and perhaps he had no relatives in this country—none, certainly, who had ever extended to him a helping hand or a kindly recognition in his sorest need. His will, therefore, may be his so-called "outrageous" after all.

WM. A. OBERCHAIN.

PRAYING FOR HIS DEAD MOTHER.

Here are some parts of the beautiful prayer of the great Bishop of St. Louis for his mother, St. Monica. Some time after she had died, he thus addressed God for her: "Now that the wound made in my heart by an affection, perhaps too carnal, is closed, I pour my tears before thy feet, O God! for my mother thy servant. For, though she has lived in sin, give such a way that I should bless thy name for her faith and the purity of her morals, however I dare not affirm that after her baptism, no word contrary to thy commandments went out of her mouth. And now to the most irreproachable life, if thou desirest it without injury. Wherefore, O God of my heart, I come and pray for her sin. I know she has done mercy, and forgiven with her whole heart all those who had offended her, forgive her also all her trespasses against thee! Let thy mercy surpass thy justice. I have confidence that thou hast already done so for my mother, but receive yet my prayers. She did not covet to be buried with a sumptuous funeral service, nor to be enshrouded with precious spices, nor to be covered with a beautiful monument. . . . but she recommended us only to make memory of her at thy altar, where she never omitted a single day to come and pay thee her homage, where she knew that the holy victim is offered, the blood of which has blotted away the sentence of our condemnation and given us victory. . . . Let her rest in peace with her husband, whom she has served faithfully with patience, in order to gain him over to thy service and love. Let all who read these pages remember, before thy altar, Monica and Patricius, thy servants, with a feeling of charity, for they all are my brothers with regard to Thee, who art our common Father, and to the Catholic Church, who is our Mother."

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THE EX-MONK BUSINESS.

The following paragraph appeared a few days since in the daily papers: Halifax, N. S., Aug. 25.—Baron De Roban, pretended monk, is at liberty.

He has for twenty years been a professional swindler. President Garfield recently signed papers for his extradition on account of robbery, but now the offence is not an extraditable crime, and De Roban is released.

In this part of Canada certain agents have endeavored to do business in this line, and in some cases with considerable success. The latest aspirant for fame and fortune is a person styling himself Vincent de Longe. He claims to have been a priest and educated at one of our Ontario Seminaries.

After reading the fellow's production it is quite evident that he could never have been even a Catholic, so preposterous are some of the statements which he advances. The sensation found ready entrance into one of the Detroit papers, and was copied into a daily of London which is remarkable for publishing anything and everything partaking of such extravagant romance as to make it a very undesirable newspaper for family reading.

The most astonishing point in connection with this matter is the circumstance of so many of our separated brethren patronizing the lectures of these charlatans. If their record be ever so bad, if they have just emerged from prison after having served a time in satisfaction for some disgraceful crime—if they are known and proved beyond doubt to be unprincipled knaves and in many instances notorious drunkards—it matters but little with some people if they can only deliver a lecture containing a good round of abuse of the Pope and Popery.

This in their minds covers a multitude of sins, and the ex-something-or-another plies his trade and makes money. It is to be hoped that recent developments will convey a lesson, and that Protestants will devote their money for some more useful purpose than the encouragement of literary scamps who take this method of trading on the credulity of the sects for the purpose of raising money.

A young man was recently found in the Mersey, drowned. On a paper in his pocket was written: "A wasted life. Do not ask anything about me, drink was the cause. Let me die—Let me rot." Within a week the coroner of Liverpool received over two hundred letters from fathers and mothers all over England, asking for a description of the young man, and saying that their boy had been drawn away from them by drink.

A despatch from Rome to the Standard says: "The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor William thanking him for the nomination of Dr. Korum, as Bishop of Treves, in Rhineland Prussia." Prince Bismarck and Herr Windthorst, in view of the approaching elections for members of the Reichstag, are secretly treating for an alliance with Prince Bismarck will secure a majority, and will consent to almost a total abolition of the May laws.

The Osservatore Romano, speaking of the outrageous sentiments of the Liberal and Radical papers on the subject of the recent insults to the body of Pius IX., says:—"Nothing could better prove that the Italian Government, far from guiding itself by the principles of equality and true liberty, allows itself to follow the instincts of the most savage despotism. Catholics in the metropolis of Catholicity find themselves in a worse condition than if they were among Protestants or even among Mussulmans."

The correspondent of the Times at Rome says:—"Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, has sent a circular to the nuncios in regard to the recent meeting in Rome to urge the abolition of the Papal guarantees, the purport of which may be judged from the fact that the Pope has openly stated that he considered the speeches made at the meeting as a greater offence against the Church than the disturbances at the removal of the remains of Pius IX., inasmuch as at the abolition meeting insults were directly and with impunity levelled at the living Pontiff, in his own person, as the head of the Catholic religion and as a sovereign guaranteed by Italian laws."

Crises by the people and Corporation of Clonmel was the reference made by the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel to the endorsement of the claims of the Irish people by Cardinal Manning.

The enemies of Ireland, the hired scribblers of the English aristocratic press, had so long misrepresented the position of Cardinal Manning, that when he came out with the declaration of his sympathy with the cause of the Irish people, which we published a few weeks ago, he made a very important breach in the ranks of the assailants of the Irish National Land League. This recognition of his eminent services, coming from one of the most popular of living Irishmen, shows that the "board of justice" among our people is as strong as ever; it was, and that now, as in the historic past, Irishmen, while battling, even to desperation, for their rights, are always ready to appreciate the acknowledged justice of their cause, even by one who comes from "the house of the bitter stranger"—Irish-American.

Archbishop Hannan, of Halifax, recently returned from Rome, and was welcomed by his people on his arrival with demonstrations of respect and joy. In reply to an address of welcome, His Grace thanked the clergy and laity, and in closing his remarks he thus alluded to the imprisonment of the Sovereign Pontiff and the dangers which menaced him:—"No one," said His Grace, "can live in Rome for any time who does not see that the Head of the Church is a captive in his own palace, and that, if he were to leave it, he would only subject himself to insults and indignities from a Government without honor or principle. Within a few feet of the stairs by which the Vatican is entered stand the soldiers of the traitor-king. It was needless to tell them, as they were all familiar with it of the thousands of religious of both sexes driven out into the world—their churches and homes confiscated. His Grace said that he would be able to refer to these things more at length at some future time from the pulpit; also to the other scenes and places visited by him during his stay in England and Ireland."

READ these strong words from Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, Ireland:—"We want to make our grievances known before the entire world, to tell France, and Spain, and Italy, and the United States, and the great colonies that acknowledge the sway of Great Britain, that as in this country we have been kept down by bayonets to the present time, and as by bayonets we are kept down at present, please God, we are now fully determined, bayonets or no bayonets, to proclaim, at all events, our wants, and to proclaim that we will not be satisfied until we get our rights, and that we will enlist on our behalf not the swords, nor guns, or cannon of France, or of Spain, or of Italy, or of the United States, but the intelligent opinion of the intelligent nations of the world."

What we want is a chance for our lives in our own country, and we will forget the past; we will forget the numberless tyrannies of England; we will forget all the tears we have been obliged to shed; we will forget the massacres that have been committed, the extermination of our race, and the downfall—so far as it was possible for them to accomplish it—of our dear country, and we will begin a new score with the dominant country; we will let them see that we are not only able to flourish abroad, but that in our own land we cannot be suppressed.

THE DETROIT SENSATION. DEAR SIR,—You will oblige me by publishing in the next issue of the RECORD the following remarks of the worthy Dean of Windsor, in reference to the impostor De Longe. I will add nothing to the well-deserved rebuke flung in the face of those who are so much concerned. I will simply say that I am annoyed and astonished when I meet such instances of the gullibility with which some of our separated brethren are prepared to swallow the most palpable absurdities and contradictions. I am almost tempted to say that some would not hesitate to swallow down their throats the rock of Gibraltar if only it were a fig.

J. M. BRUYER, V. G. Very Rev. Dean Wagner of Windsor, Ont., has addressed the following note to the Post and Tribune, which appears in that journal of the 24th: In your issue of the 21st an article appears under the following heading, "A Terrible Tale—Which is Exciting the People of Essex, Ont." The Alleged Revelation Made by a former Catholic Priest—The Mysterious Disappearance of Father Fitzpatrick—The Cruel Treatment Which He is said to Have Suffered." As my name is mentioned in this article I wish to say a few words on the subject, not with a view to enlighten Catholics, or well informed Protestants, because the story of De Longe is so clumsily concocted that none of them could for a moment be deceived by it, but for the purpose of undeceiving the poor dupes who are ever ready to allow themselves to be gulled by any tramp who comes along under the garb of an ex-priest or monk. It is stated that an individual by the name of De Longe, who claims to be of this

class, has been re-assembling the scattered townships of the county of Essex, giving lectures and telling of the terrible treatment he claims he was subjected to at the hands of the priest.

Now I have a resident here ever since and after dwelling a year with the so-called "Basilican Monastery of Sandwich," and have known every priest that lived in that institution, and am certain that Vincent de Longe was never one of them, nor has he ever been a priest in the diocese of London to my certain knowledge, which reaches back 24 years.

The whole story of his officiating five years at Sandwich; of his being subjected to torture for the crime of heresy; of his escape from the "monastery" of his capture and his being brought to my residence, and his utter falsehoods, are the most disgusting.

HAMILTON LETTER

CLOSE of Vacation School Items—The Grand Bazaar—Pleasure Notes—The Library—St. Patrick's Sociality—Personal—Peculiarities of the Press—Homeward Bound—Picnic—Puzzograms—Local Items—Miscellaneous.

His Lordship Bishop Crooke has returned in good health from a month's sojourn at Rockaway, Long Island.

The summer holidays are almost at an end. Business and professional men, who snatched an interval of rest and recreation from the toils and cares of a year, are now returning to their various occupations, it is hoped, refreshed both in mind and body.

Some hold that a vacation is a waste of time, that it tends to develop a distaste for activity, and that its hygienic value exists only in the imagination. This is true, that work and rest, regularly and frequently alternated, may do more for the conservation of energy, than a long vacation after a still longer period of hard work will do for its recovery. But many are so situated that the latter method is their only opportunity, and by practicing it discreetly, calmly and with definite ends, they obtain results in many ways both physically and mentally beneficial.

The period of labor need not be one of incessant drudgery, nor should vacation be a complete abandonment of all useful work. With regard to the imagination, it is presumed that, if it has power at times to make a sick man well, it must be a very good thing, and worthy of a place among the list of remedies.

The schools all reopen on Thursday, September 1st. Teachers sincerely trust that the result will be a happy one, and that the morning of the first day, in order that the work of organizing and classifying may be better completed, and a good beginning made immediately.

The appearance of the boy, as he goes to school this morning, will be a good omen, and the manner in which he spent his time during the vacation, if he has enjoyed himself in play under proper restrictions, and has regularly devoted a portion of his time to good and useful pursuits, he moves schoolwards with a cheerful countenance and bounding step, as if eager to resume his systematic school work. If on the other hand he has frittered away his whole time in wild and careless play, he is languid and rueful, and carelessness is marked on every motion.

The Bazaar commences in the Drill Shed, on Wednesday, September 14th, and will continue about ten days. There are four tables, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, representing St. Mary's parish, and St. Patrick's, and St. Ann's, representing St. Patrick's. The respective committees of ladies belonged to each of these tables have been, and still are working with great energy and zeal to make the bazaar a complete success. The friendly rivalry existing tends greatly to promote this.

Articles of almost infinite variety and number have been prepared for the occasion. There are furniture sets, gold watches, silver sets, sofas, oil paintings, musical instruments, silver cruet stands, gold lockets, silver cake baskets, cushions, ottomans, fancy tables and chairs, emerald caskets, and a host of other things that could be devoted to useful and ornamental purposes.

A first-class brass band will be at the

PLEASURE NOTES.

The ladies, besides doing all the hard work in getting up the articles, disposing of tickets, and making other arrangements, have not been sparing their money. It is a well known fact that they have spent far more money than the men since preparations for the bazaar were begun. It is to be hoped for the sake of masculine credit, that the men (and especially the young men) will deal most liberally during the time yet left, and so make the sum expended by the ladies, large though it be, a mere drop in the bucket.

The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of both churches. As this is among the higher objects that call for the exercise of generosity, no doubt the citizens will be equal to the task. The great question now is, which parish will make the most money.

As it might be useful to know the names of the lady officials, the list is here appended. St. Mary's Table—President, Miss Rose McKinty; Secretary, Miss A. Cole; Treasurer, Miss E. McHenry. St. Joseph's—President, Mrs. M. D. Healy; Secretary, Miss Larkin; Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. South. St. Patrick's—President, Mrs. Phelan; Secretary, Miss M. Dermody; Treasurer, Mrs. W. McDonald. St. Ann's—President, Mrs. A. H. Moore; Secretary, Miss Josephine O'Brien; Treasurer, Miss H. Bonin.

The library spoken of at some length in a previous issue has been removed to St. Mary's school. An unoccupied classroom has been renovated throughout for the purpose, and is now quite prepared for business. It will also be used as a meeting room by the Father Mathews and St. Vincent de Paul Societies, who jointly stood the expense of fitting up—Mr. H. J. Larkin donating a beautiful chandelier. The library will be open every Sunday afternoon.

At a meeting of this society held on Sunday last, the following were elected officers: Miss Mary Dermody, Prefect; Miss Mary A. Lewis, 1st Ass't; Miss Elizabeth Gullivan, and do., Secretary; Miss Margaret Cohan, Treasurer; Miss Mary Gaines. A Council of Twelve was also chosen, whose duty it is to assist the officers in the admission of candidates, preparatory to final reception, and to discuss with them matters relating to the society generally.

THE REV. P. LENNON took the steamer at Queenstown for the home journey, on Sunday last, the following were elected officers: Miss Mary Dermody, Prefect; Miss Mary A. Lewis, 1st Ass't; Miss Elizabeth Gullivan, and do., Secretary; Miss Margaret Cohan, Treasurer; Miss Mary Gaines. A Council of Twelve was also chosen, whose duty it is to assist the officers in the admission of candidates, preparatory to final reception, and to discuss with them matters relating to the society generally.

This has been a great year for excursionists. Hamilton has not been visited under this head, for the different railways and steamboats have afforded opportunities for cheap travel to various points far and near.

It is noticeable, however, that boating on the bay has not been very popular this season. The two small steamers that ply to Oaklands and the Beach have been more than sufficient to supply the demand. The terrible London disaster may have had something to do with this. The trains to the Beach and Brant House have been doing a larger business than ever.

Although the Beach may still be called a popular place of summer resort, the immense crowds that frequented it in former seasons are no longer to be noticed. There is no doubt owing to the great number of cheap excursions that have been held to other places during the summer. Yet from a sanitary point of view it would be hard to deny the Beach.

The number of picnics held in Dundurn park were somewhat more numerous this year than last. The Times has been making a powerful effort to have this place purchased for a public park, but as yet has not succeeded in exciting very much interest in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE POPE.

To Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington. As the Holy Father learned with painful surprise and profound sorrow the heinous crime of which the President of the Republic was guilty, so now he is happy to felicitate His Excellency upon the news that his precious life is out of danger, and will ever pray that God may grant him a speedy and complete recovery of his health and long spare him to the benefit of the United States. The undersigned has to join in these sentiments of sincere congratulations and wishes for complete recovery.

To which Secretary Blaine sent the following answer:—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22. To His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Rome: Please convey to His Holiness the sincere thanks with which this government received the kind expression of his prayerful interest in behalf of the stricken President. Since your message was sent the President's condition has changed, and we are now filled with anxiety, but not without hope. The President is very deeply touched by the pious interest for his recovery shown by all the churches, and by none more widely or more devoutly than by those of the Roman Catholic communion.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Great Britain. Birmingham, Aug. 23.—A baronet left at Midland railway station by two men, who immediately decamped, and found to contain a large quantity of gunpowder and cartridges.

The British House of Commons was counted out last night while the second reading of a Bill intended to relieve the imprisoned Ritualist, Rev. S. F. Green was being moved.

The viceroy of India has telegraphed a letter dated Cabul, Aug. 13th, stating that two more regiments of troops have started for Kheilat-Ghizil as an advance guard. The Amir himself, with troops and artillery, was encamped outside of Cabul on the 11th inst.

London, Aug. 25.—The Commons today passed the Appropriation Bill. The House adjourned until Saturday, when it will meet to be prorogued.

I have never known a trader in Philadelphia who was not wrong in his head or heart somewhere.—Coleridge.

CATHOLICITY.

Why I Joined the Catholic Church. A Lecture Delivered by Rev. Fr. John J. Canavan, Rector of St. Charles, Ontario.

Here, then, we come upon which hinges between the Catholic and the Protestant. I believe in an inward that He has given to mankind, stop short of the Catholic, consistent, you mark, viz: a Protestantism, the first to a Protestantism (Gottal) of 1876, united in the one over the whole world, testaments) number same authority, divided into numerous quarrelling amongst, imaginable doctrine, the one point, viz: ism? So on app the seer after that simple first principle, curious state of affairs, ferent paths, all separate place, at each body of the Unit communion with his asks him if he is leads to heaven.

Are you sure of it? I W like to claim in fall to make ourselves. He comes to the Baptist, asks the same receives the same knocks at the gate, England, or the body of the Unit communion with his asks him if he is leads to heaven.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SABBEST OF SAD SICKNESS—The grey hairs of age being brought with the snow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year...

For the best photos made in the city go to FRY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paper-prints, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city...

Sugar, Sugar, Sugar, and Self-Sealing Glass Jars for the Preserving Season at Alexander Wilson's, 141 King Street East.

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions, bananas, Cape Cod Camberlans, etc. at Moontown, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.—Brown's Household Remedies, being acknowledged as the great Pain-Reliever, and of double the strength of any other...

THE GREAT IRISH NATIONAL CHROMO! THE CAUSE OF IRELAND. BEAUTIFULLY COLORED. SIZE, 22 X 28. SENT FREE BY MAIL FOR \$1.00.

The Cheapest Picture yet issued. Nineteen Pictures in one.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE. W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS, MACHINISTS, ETC.

CLOSING BUSINESS. E. A. TAYLOR & CO. having decided to close their business, offer their large stock in quantities to suit customers at great bargains.

BACK TO LONDON. W. D. MCGLOUGHLON, Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and is permanently located at No. 141 Dundas Street East.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY, VANDUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.

25 New styles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 Fan Cards, 10 cents; 12 Princesses, 10 cents; 25 etc. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

BENNETT SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE LONDON, ONT.

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, etc. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects' plans are supplied.

REID'S HARDWARE BARB WIRE. Lowest prices for JAS. REID & CO., 110 N. S. B. Dundas Street.

MONITOR PEN-FILES, Sliding Lead-Needle, AUTOMATIC COPEING PENCILS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, BUREAU AND OFFICE SUPPLIES, KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, ETC.

J. T. LIVELY'S, No. 1 MARKET LANE, LONDON, ONT.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, sillingia, manna, yellow dock, with the addition of iron and all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and blood-strengthening elements.

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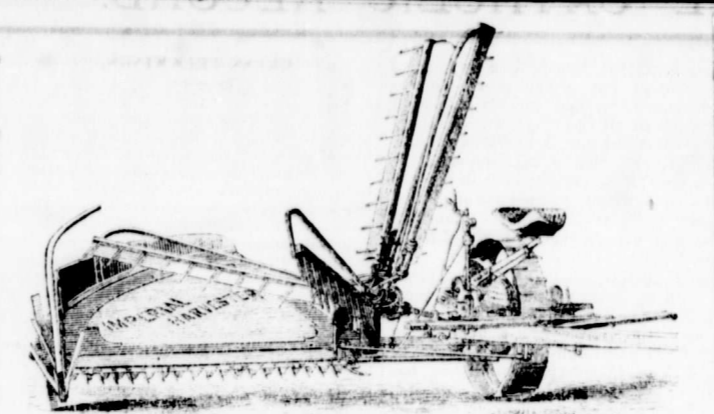
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French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically to conversation.

For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Depot.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONT. This Institution is a pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Depot.

UNION ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT. This Institution is a pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Depot.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT. This Institution is a pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Depot.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS in every city and town in Ontario, to sell on monthly payments Catholic Bibles, Gospels, Rosaries and Prayer Books, and the best editions of the most popular authors in English, French and Portuguese (bound and loose).

GROCERIES. REVIVING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING. ZOE DONE (Food is Delicious.) FITZGERALD SCANDRETT & CO. 189 DUNDAS STREET, DIRECT IMPORTERS.

"NIL DESPERANDUM." THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEPRESSION, GRAVE'S SPECIFIC, which has ever been the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Depression and other ailments of the Heart, Consumption, Debility, etc.

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THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlike all the elegant aperients of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system.

NEW RICH BLOOD. This is a new and powerful medicine for curing all ailments of the Blood.

CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD. Sold by the dozen, at 65¢ per dozen.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS. THE OMBASIN'S FRIEND, A collection of Organ Voluntaries, in twelve numbers.

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EQUITABLE SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY. Will accept deposits and pay interest at the rate of 5 and 5 1/2 per cent per annum.

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THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY. Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

EDW. E. HARGREAVES, York Street, London.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest current rates.

PLAYING CARDS! LARGE ASSORTMENT. GOOD VALUE. Prices Range from 10c. to \$1.25 per pack.

ANDERSON'S 175 Dundas Street, OPPOSITE STRONACH'S HOTEL.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland. A fresh agitation is spoken of for the release of the "suspects" in Ireland.

The Times say that although there will be no general amnesty of "suspects" in Ireland, it is stated that Father Sheehy, Kettle and about six others are to be liberated before Parliament rises.

Parnell will issue an address to the Irish electors of Dublin, asking them to vote for the Tory candidates or abstain from voting in the election for the Parliamentary vacancy, caused by the death of J. J. (Liberal). There are nine hundred Irish electors in the constituency.

Kilfinane (county Limerick) branch of the Land League has emphatically pronounced in favor of the Land Bill. This district has been the centre of a fierce agitation.

At a meeting of the Land League, Sexton, alluding to Harcourt's remarks concerning Davitt, described him as the partner of the Ministry, so sudden was his spring and so deadly his bite.

Reports from various parts of the Province state that the heavy rains did immense damage to the crops. There are great apprehensions for the harvest in Ireland owing to the continuous rains.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to Sir Charles Gavin Duffy's address to the people of Ireland on the Land Bill, heads its article with the title "Timely Words Well Spoken," and says that no more admirable introduction to the Land Bill could be written.

The House of Commons on Thursday the Solicitor-General for Ireland stated that the cost of the trial of Parnell and others was £2,000.

The wet weather is doing immense damage to the harvest all over the United Kingdom. The year began well for crops, but the culmination of the season is disastrous.

John Skitt & Co., oil merchants, recently failed. The business passes from the hands of the old proprietors to the present sole partner, and he has absconded to Spain after putting into circulation £20,000 forged bills.

A large landlord in the south of Ireland issues a circular to his tenants offering a reduction of 25 per cent, and to give leases at reduced rents. The object is doubtless to save the expenses and worry of appeal to the Land Court.

Parnell's manifesto to the electors of North Durham is most violent, and entirely ignores the Land Act and declares that it is impossible for the Irish party to enter into an alliance with a section which allows itself to be used in support of a Coercion Ministry which banished personal liberty from Ireland; and reduced it to a worse condition than that of the Russians.

London, Aug. 26th.—Hoffman, Honorary Secretary of the Cork branch of Land League, imprisoned under the Coercion Act, has been released.

London August 26th.—Parnell, at Castle Derg, County Tyrone, today asked the electors to decide between the true representatives of the people and the Government, which forged fetters of coercion for the noblest of Ireland's children.

It is stated that two Russian staff officers, Colonel Przenyoh and Paliza, have been arrested at Przenyoh, Austria-Galicia. They were in civilian dress, and had been all day examining the fortifications of the town, had large sums of money, maps and plans, which showed that they had previously studied the fortifications of Cracow and strategical points on the route of railway.

France. Paris, August 23.—A significant feature of the recent election is the defeat of the Bonapartists in Corsica. The Bonapartist journal admits that the elections have been from Conservatives of all shades, a defeat from which it will take long to recover. There will be more than 180 Reactionaries in the new Chamber of Deputies.

The Mayor of Belleville declares Gambetta elected in both divisions, but it is said there is a question of informality in regard to voting in the Second Division, which will be submitted to a commission of scrutineers. Several candidates recommended by Gambetta have been defeated.

United States. The War Department is advised that the Indians under Nana killed five men and two boys near El Rita, N. M. It is also reported that the town of Garcia, ten miles from El Rita, has been burned by hostiles. Armed railroad men and citizens have left for the scene. The hostiles now number thirty, and include ten Hot Spring Indians from Mexico. Forty Mercantiles who were with them returned to the reservation.

Martin Cunningham, who was shot two weeks ago in New York, and whose wound was exactly in the same place and of the same character as the President's, died on Tuesday. An autopsy will be made to determine the cause of the illness.

The American Association for the advancement of science have passed resolutions in favor of establishing an International Park at Niagara.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Geo. W. Riggs, the banker, was seized with congestive chill during the night and died at 3:20 o'clock this morning. His estate is valued at \$4,000,000.

East Saginaw, Aug. 24.—Papers for the extradition of Henry McCormick for the murder of John Pangman, in Simcoe, Ont., in June, 1879, and who was arrested in Midland County a few weeks ago, have arrived from Washington. He is ordered to be extradited unconditionally.

The omnibus conveying passengers from the Wabash Railway to Lexington at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, was carried by four heavily armed masked men, who robbed the passengers, and escaped. A posse are pursuing the robbers.

Canadian. On Friday, 23rd instant, a very sad and painful accident happened to Robt. Rounick, the eldest son of Mr. Michael Rounick of Southwold. It appears he was helping at a threshing at Mrs. R. Hepburn's, Yarmouth, and while engaged in throwing sheaves from a stack did off and fell on a fork, which entered his body.

An Ottawa lad, named Joseph Ryan, at the risk of his life, on Tuesday saved two boys from drowning. His act was particularly worthy of praise.

The R. C. picnic held in the Agricultural Grounds, Ingersoll, on Tuesday, was in every way a success, both financially and otherwise. Numbers of visitors from London, Woodstock, Norwich, Tilburg and the surrounding country were present.

The 22nd Battalion Band discoursed some very fine music. During the afternoon a good headed walking-stick between Dr. McC— and J. Gibson was voted for.

Senator Brouse died at Ottawa on Tuesday morning last after a few days illness. He was 57 years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

Copetown, August 24.—A man named Hugh Henderson, of Chatham, Ont., got off the excursion train here at 11:50 p. m. last night, wandered down the track, and was found dead this morning.

Toronto, August 24.—James Hastings, farmer, White Church, was killed this morning on a railroad crossing when driving into Aurora by the Northern mail train. This is the second fatal accident on the same crossing in a month.

Napawan, Ont., Aug. 24th.—Two large frame barns, with sheels attached, filled with the season's crop, the property of Edward Burke, a farmer living near Storm's corner, in the township of Eginestown, were destroyed by fire last night, with their contents, consisting of a large crop of barley unthreshed, 1,900 bushels winter wheat threshed, farming implements, waggons, harness, harvest tools, &c. The fire is supposed to have originated from tramps smoking on the premises. Loss estimated at \$4,000; no insurance.

Egin, Aug. 24th.—G. Wing, one of the oldest residents of the township of South-Crosby, dropped dead today in his field. Deceased was very much respected, and his sudden death is much regretted.

A fourteen-year-old son of James Carmichael, of Windsor, fell through a five story hatchway at Messrs. Metcal Bros., Detroit, on Thursday, and was so badly injured he died the same night.

Jerry Sweeney, of Guelph, while unloading rails on the G. T. R., between Guelph and Rockwood, on Thursday afternoon, had his skull fractured by one falling off the car upon him.

Stittsville, Ont., Aug. 23.—An old man named Thomas Black, about 85 years of age, was found dead last evening in a field belonging to John Forbes, about two miles from Stittsville. He had walked from Richmond on Friday, and is supposed to have lost his way returning, and to have died from exposure.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., in acknowledging a vote of thanks recently forwarded to him from Newcastle, says he sincerely regrets that the Liberal party committed themselves to a coercive policy. It was an abnegation of all the principle by the profession of which they gained power. Apart altogether from their injustice and the hastiness with which they have been enforced, it was, the honorable gentleman added, a sad reflection on our English Government that it should retain in prison in Ireland, without trial and without accusation, two hundred men.

The Ulster Orangemen, carrying out the programme agreed upon at many Orange gatherings, on July 12, have formed a "chivalrous emergency" force of 320 laborers to reap the crops and dig the roots on the "boycotted" estates throughout Ireland. The headquarters of this force is Dublin, where 100 of the enlisted laborers arrived tonight. The organization will be under the control and in the pay of the Emergency Committee of the landlords. Trouble is anticipated, the League's in Connought and Munster declaring that they will resist these relief expeditions at all hazards. The Orangemen have asked the Irish Executive to protect the expeditions, but it is understood that Mr. Foster will refuse to do so on the ground that Orangemen have no legal status in this matter. Lord Erne and the Earl of Esmail-killen are the patrons of the Orange laborers, the latter being Grand Master of the Orange Order, and Mr. Blood of Maganah, Lord Colin Campbell's father-in-law, whose family has been identified with the order for a century, figuring at the historic table at Dolly's Bree, is also a subscriber to the funds of the organization.

He claimed that the League now ruled the country; that it had prevented the celebration of Orange and Catholic anniversaries which formerly caused bloodshed; that it had caused the Parliamentary deadlock, and that it had compelled the law to stand at bay; and afterward brought it in a coat with the principles of justice. Letters in the Irish journals demand an audit and balance-sheet of the League funds.

Mr. Parnell thinks that the next phase of the agitation will take the form of the establishment of Irish manufactures by encouraging the people to use home-made in preference to English-made goods.

A J.P. of Limerick, near Ennis, has been boycotted. All his farm laborers have been forced to quit their employment by an armed party, who, it is stated, threatened to shoot them if they continued at work. The cause assigned is that the gentleman in question has taken ejection proceedings against a tenant whose lease has expired. The Emergency Committee have despatched laborers to aid him.

Yesterday the sheriff and a force of police proceeded to Slievekale to evict Maurice Hackett, who owed his landlord, Mr. Wye, J.P., a year and a half's rent for fourteen acres near this city, held at the yearly rent of £20. The eviction was carried out without resistance beyond breaking in the door of the dwelling-house, which was found locked.—Citizen, August 9.

The Irish convention to meet on September 15 will express the view of the Land Bill which the Land League desires the country to take. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at laborers being brought from Liverpool at high rates of pay, while hundreds of laborers in Ulster are willing to work at moderate wages. Arrangements have been made to hold the first meeting of the Land Commissioners immediately after the royal assent is given to the Land Bill.

The Daily News, in a leading article this morning says: "We deeply regret that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, does not think the time ripe for discharging his duties, and only appeal to the Government to consider the whole question afresh."

Many of the prisoners in Kilmainham jail, it is stated from reliable sources, are suffering in consequence of their confinement. They are nearly all pale and emaciated, more shadows of their former selves. Father Sheehy, one of the Coercion prisoners, is not in good health, and it is probable that he will be released before the others.

IRELAND'S NEW DEPARTURE. The latest phase of the agitation in Ireland is the most significant and the most hopeful. It means the exclusion, the boycotting, of all English goods and manufactures by the people of Ireland, and the purchase by them instead of Irish or American materials.

The machinery of the Land League, which covers the country like a network, is to be used to spread this remarkable purpose. Mr. Parnell has already opened the eyes of Swift's advice to the Irish people: "Burn everything that comes from England, except coal." But in Swift's time, with a disorganized, illiterate, disfranchised and dispirited population, Ireland could not adopt the wise man's far-seeing principle.

It is a far different to-day. The people of Ireland have learned to express their wrongs and hopes not only to England, but to the world. They are still, it is true, rough-riden by soldiers and police and alien office-holders, just as they were in Swift's time, one hundred and fifty years ago. But now, in being with sympathy, unknown island, as she was then, Ireland is fairly in the great circulation of civilization, her position insures her the consideration of the commercial world.

English tyranny has driven her people to all lands for a century past, and they have learned the lesson of the world with sympathy for their beautiful and unhappy country.

Ireland has of late taught the agitators and reformers of the world the value and possibility of peaceful agitation when carried on by well-considered and ingenious means. Boycotting has become not only a cosmopolitan word, but an active principle. The passive resistance of the peasants in letting farms lie unrented and unworked from which the tenants have been evicted is an argument that speaks with terrible force.

But all the while, it has only been the governing body and the English aristocrats who have been affected. Ireland's new agitation will strike the English business and manufacturing classes.

Ireland is filled with English manufactures. Cutlery, crockery, furniture, machinery of all kinds, cloth of all kinds, linen, cotton, silk, wool—in a fact almost everything that the five and a half million Irish people want is manufactured in England.

To stop the purchase of these things is greater work than the Land Agitation. It is Ireland's most effective argument with England. Every phase of it is good. It will encourage Ireland's own industries; it will discipline her people in constitutional agitation and intelligent purpose; it will increase the public opinion of a new kind in England; and it will make powerful friends for Ireland in America.

The development of this thing in Ireland will speak to America even more strongly than the Land League did. And here, too, the Irish-American millions can give powerful aid—more potent even than their subscriptions to the Land League.

Let English manufactures and goods be boycotted everywhere, and Irish and American goods used in their stead, and Ireland loses another deep stone in the foundations of English supremacy.—Pilot.

CHURCH DEDICATION. On Sunday next, the 4th Sept., the beautiful church of La Salette, of which Father Dillon—so well and favorably known in London, is pastor—will be dedicated with imposing ceremonies. Father Dillon has done his best to make this day one long to be remembered by the Catholics of La Salette.

The everlasting longing for something we have not ought to satisfy us that there are great things in store for us.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortments of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gowns, dresses, coats, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy checked, and bonneted trimmings, silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

NOW YOU CAN GET WINTER COAL AT SUMMER PRICES

FROM A. DENHOLM, JR., WILLIAM STREET.

Notice of Removal. Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st to the grand premises, 214 Dundas Street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporium and our office will be removed to 214 Dundas Street, Toronto, on and after Friday, the 29th of September next, exclusively for the erection of Post Office, &c., at St. Catharines, Ont.

Notice to Contractors. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and enclosed Tender for Post Office, &c., St. Catharines, Ont., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, P.M., on the 29th of September next, exclusively for the erection of Post Office, &c., at St. Catharines, Ont. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, at the Post Office, St. Catharines, and at the office of R. C. Winkler, Esq., Architect, Toronto, on and after Friday, the 29th of September.

EDY BROTHERS

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THE TEMPLE FRUIT STORE

THE MISSES HOURD beg to notify their friends and the public that they have opened a NEW FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY STORE in the MASONIC TEMPLE BLOCK, Richmond St., London, August 19, 1881.

CONSUMPTION BE CURED!

DETROIT THROAT & LUNG INSTITUTE. 253 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., (Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.) PROPRIETOR.

HEAD, THROAT & CHEST. We are enabled to alter the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate cure of all these troublesome afflictions, by the system of MEDICATED INHALATIONS.

MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN! MONEY TO LOAN!

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LESSONS IN BUSINESS. The Students are taught to deal with Money Matters in general.

MEASUREMENT AND SURVEYING. Are also taught from the very first years of the Course, thus affording the young man who enters his studies, to hold positions unobtainable by the generality of so-called educated young men.

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