Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1880.

NO. 98

GENTLEMEN

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

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N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1880. Sunday 29—Fifteenth after Pentecost (1st of Sept.), Beheading of St. John the Baptist. Double Major. Monday, 30—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin. Dou-ble. Tuesday, 31—St. Raymond Nannatus, Confes-sor. Double.

SEPTEMBER. SEPTEMBER.
Wednesday, 1 – St. Louis, King of France (from 26 Aug.), Confessor. Semi-Double.
Thursday, 2–St. Stephen, Confessor. Semi-Double.
Friday, 3–St. Elizabeth, Widow. (From 8th July.) Semi-Double.
Saturday, 4–St. Rose Viterb, Virgin. Double.

Lines.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Sometimes from the Far-away.—
Wing a little thought to me;—
In the night or in the day
It will give a rest to me.

I have praise of many here,—
And the world gives me renown
Let it go—give me one tear
'Twill be a jewel in my crown.

What care I for earthly fame?
How I shrink from all its glare!—
I would rather that my name
Would be shrined in some one's prayer.

Many hearts are all too much; Or too little in their praise;— I would rather feel the touch Of one prayer that thrills all days.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Advertiser suggests that our city improvements and such like would be better in the hands of three commissioners, who could also look after the waterworks. We would further suggest that the whole business of the city be attended to in like manner. It must, in time, come to this. The present municipal system in a cumbrous method of doing business. We have a large quantity of gasconade and very little business. scouted by all good citizens.

THE Methodist, one of the leading American religious weeklies, makes the following very candid admission as regards the cause of so many Protestant parents sending their children to convent wheelers are the four times. Like Samuel Weller, sen, he same is true of Canada, and most likely for the same reason our Canadian convents are crowded with Protestant children: "One-half of the Protestant girls who are sent to convents are sent there as a protest against the lax notions and unwholesome customs of American society respecting the freedom of young

In 1820 there was not a Catholic Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Now the Catholic population of the diocese is 250,000, and there are one hundred and fifty priests to administer to their wants. There are eighty-five churches, some being grand and costly, and twenty-two chapels and stations, one theological seminary, two colleges, eleven academies and serec schools, nine asylums and three hospitals eleven academies and select

It is the same all over the land. The mustard seed planted by Christ and nurtured by His apostles has developed into the majestic tree that shields beneath its shadow the millions of true followers of Christ, and in no place more than on this American continent is its advancement marked by rapid progress.

MR. FIRESTONE is superintendent of the Asylum for Insane, Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Firestone is matron. A young Irish Catholic girl applied for a situation there recently as servant. She was asked about her religion, and was informed by the matron that she could not be hired, as that lady wished all in the establishment to attend her church. We are not told what particular church she rejoices in belonging to, but perhaps it is a brand new one of her own. The Columbian and the Catholics of Columbus should make matters warm for Mrs. Firestone for a while. Absolute removal is the remedy, and they should rest satisfied nothing else.

Toronto now wants the Parliament Buildings of Ottawa to be sold. and the Dominion legislators to meet in the new house to be erected in that city. It also desires the Provincial exhibition to be located there permanently. Toronto is a nice little town, and is noted for a good

characteristic is selfishness. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of this place wanting something to which it is not entitled. After a few years, were it to receive all it craves for, it would become like the English boy who was lustily crying on top of a fence, while he held in his hand a large piece of plum pudding. On being asked what was the matter, he declared in the most bitter accents that " He could not eat any more."

In speaking of the recent affair in Cork, the New York Sun last Friday said: "If the disguised men who boarded the vessel in Cork harbor, early Thursday morning, and helped themselves to sundry cases of rifles, forming part of the cargo, were Fenians, the omen is a rather sinister one for England. One hundred and seven years ago, in another harbor, disguised men boarded a vessel early in the morning, and helped them selves to sundry chests of tea, which they proceeded forthwith to give to the fishes. We all know the sequal to the incident."

Toronto should take a lesson from London and form an Irish Benevolent Society, wherein Irishmen of all creeds could work hand in hand for the same praiseworthy object which guides the society in this city. Were a few of the prominent Irishmen of that city to get together and talk the matter over, it could easily be inaugurated. The Irishman whose motive is to unite all creeds of his countrymen in a bond of brotherly union is an honor to his native as well as his adopted country. We are not aware of the existence of any society among Catholic Irishmen whose motives are unfriendly to their Protestant neighbors. If such exists, they should be abolished. Those characterless mountebanks who have organized the corner boys and street arabs into erganizations known as Young Britons and True Blues, having religious intolerance inscribed scouted by all good citizens.

Like Samuel We is the "wictim of connoobiality. Archbishop of York has received a protest, and is "implored to prevent the grave scandal." It is, however, nothing new in the Anglican Church, whose impic founder, the adulterous Henry, may said to have set the fashion. Telegraph.

The only fault we have to find in the above is the conferring the title of Bishop on Canon Ryle. The joke would be a good one were it not for the fact that St. Paul never intended to refer to one like the much-married Canon. By all means give the good man a companion.

MANNOTH LUNCHEON .- At the opening of the Albert Docks, by their Royal High-nesses the Duke and Duchess of Con-naught, the gigantic task of feeding about 4,000 persons simultaneously was most successfully undertaken. There was an army of five hundred waiters, one hundred cooks, carvers and porters; the tables and tablecloths covered a length of over one mile and a half; and, we understand, one mile and a half; and, we understand, the caterers provided 24,000 forks and spoons, 12,000 glasses, 15,000 plates, five cwt. of grapes, 2,000 baskets of strawberries, in addition to other fruits. Duetz and Geldermann's extra quality "Gold Lack" Champagne was used at the Royal table, and was most liberally supplied to all the greets.

all the guests. We are safe in adding that the wail of the starving thousands on the other side of the Channel did not in any way mar the festivies of the occasion, or in the slightest interfere with the appetites of the guests What a picture! One portion of the United Kingdom revelling in all the luxuries which money can procure, another with difficulty obtaining the wherewithal to keep body and soul together. Truly "there is something rotten in Denmark."

A FEW years ago some of the Indians on the Oka reservation set fire to the property of the seminary. Legal proceedings were taken to punish the incendiaries. This is called persecution by our separated brethren. A Mr. Borland is now collecting funds in Toronto and other places for the purpose of defending the criminals, and a religious paper commends him to the liberality

above mentioned were happy and contented, and lived peaceable lives.
Their character of late years has sadly changed for the worse.
Through the operations of so-called modern enlightenment, bad whiskey and meddling colporteurs, they have become a lazy and lawless class of people. The missionaries have persuaded the simple people that the lands they were on were their lawful property, and by this means succeeded in creating in their minds a spirit of animosity against the good fathers of the seminary-men who have been the trusted and tried friends of the Indians for many generations. As far as a claim to the property is concerned, they have the same title to the whole Dominion.

MR. FORSTER, Secretary of State for Ireland, is exceedingly displeased with Mr. Dillon because the latter spoke in very plain terms recently about the manner in which legislation for Ireland was conducted. Mr. Forster thinks all the evils complained of in that country result from failure of crops and commercial distress, and abuses Mr. Dillon in a country, and truly it would look very most vigorous manner for saying anything to the contrary. Most certainly Mr. Forster's view of the condition of affairs is a truly loyal one, and it may, in certain quarters, be deemed most prudent to advance this argument and conceal the facts. The Secretary may rave and rail at Mr. D. has told the simple truth. If the Secretary and his colleagues do not like the complexion of Mr. Dillon's facts, the best thing they can do is to take measures to make Irish facts assume a more pleasing aspect to the world at large. There is loud talking in many parts of Ireland. An effort will, of course, be made to cast ridicule on the people who thus "shame" on the legislators whose selfishness and injustice have been the prime cause of the miseries of Ireland. This is what Mr. Forster and his associates are atraid of, and public opinion will, in time, bring them to their senses if other reme-

brough the columns of La Civilisation, that the Holy Father has followed up the warm interest recently displayed by him in the Catholix press, by nominating a commission of Cardinals, under the presidency of his distinguished brother, to examine into the project of a new congregation of Cardinals for press affairs. This commission will, it is stated, " have the character of a central bureau for the Catholic journals of the entire world." The news will give pleasure to Catholics every where. It is above everything desirable that those who, with journalistic pen, fight our sacred cause, protect our vital interests, resist our multitudinous enemies, and disperse the mists of falsity, should feel that which a bond of union will spring, Our purpose even now is definite enough, and our concurrence as close as could be expected; but such an institution as the great and wise Pontiff proposes to plant near himself must inevitably give an impulse to Catholic advocacy and additional strength to Catholic action.

REV. M. BAIN, Protestant chaplain, recently preached a sermon in the Cathedral of Berlin, before the Emperor and the Imperial family. He draws a very dark picture of what modern progress and an open Bible have done in Germany. Coming from such a source, most persons will conclude that after all the Pope was not wrong in his estimate of the results of recent legislation in the German Empire. The Rev. Mr.

"Affection, faith, and the word of God are now unknown in this country, in this, our great German Fatherland, which formerly was justly called the home of the faith. On the conhome of the faith. On the con-trary, it really seems as it it were the father of all lies who is now worshipped in Prussia. What formerly was con-sidered generous and noble is now looked upon with contempt, and theft and swindling are called by the euphonic word 'business,' leading merchants openly de-claring that some transactions are bordering on felony. Marriages are concluded without the blessing of the Church-concluded 'on trial,' to be broken if not found to answer. We still have a Sunday, but little town, and is noted for a good the people of that city. For many it is only a Sunday in name, as the people deal of enterprise, but its chief years the Indian people of the place work during the church hours and spend

the afternoon and evening in rioting in the public houses and music halls; while the upper classes rush to the races, pre-ferring to hear the panting of the tortured horses to hearing the word of God, which is ridiculed in the press and turned into blesp-hemy in the popular assembiles, while the servants of God are insulted daily."

A piece of intolerant bigotry is reported from Yorkshire. In the small village of Lovesome Hill the Wesleyans have for more than fifty years past worshipped in a cottage lent them by the humble tenants. About two years ago the estate passed into the hands of a true blue Tory of the old Church and State school. This man at once evicted his Methodist tenants, and so altered the cottage that it could no longer be used as a meeting-house, declining also to allow the congregation the right of worship on any of his estates, which extend for miles round. They were thus compelled to meet in a car painter's shop, utt.rly unfit for such a purpose, as it is stocked with tools and lumber. One farmer, however, a High Churchman, being disgusted with such conduct, has given them a quarter of an acre on which to build.—Christian Guardian.

This is Protestantism, gentlemen. It is all among yourselves. We wish simply to remark that such a scene would be impossible in a Catholic strange, were you to succeed in evangelizing a Catholic people, if such things were possible after its consummation. You have many little matters to patch up before you turn your attention away from your

MR. JAMES W. GERRARD, a Protestant lawyer of New York city, read a paper before the New York Historical Society, in which he bore the following testimony to the causes of Protestantism: "The history of the origin and progress of the Reformed religion in England is not grateful to the Christian mind. Religion was enlisted in turns by protest against English parliament king, prelate and zealot, as an tary wrong-doing. The world at auxiliary to gratify lust, ambilarge will not now be slow to cry tion, hate or revenge; and as tion, hate or revenge; and as an instrument to grasp or strengthen political power. The most grievous part of the history of the Reformation is that such a reprobate as Henry VIII should have been selected as the instrument to bring it about. The immediate cause, too, was contemptible. Its institution was not in the service of God, nor for the WE learn with great satisfaction, spiritual welfare of the English people. Anna Boleyn's charms were the motive power. To these and to Pope Clement's opposition to the divorce from Queen Katherine are we indebted for this holy work in England. Therefore, dubbed 'Defensor Ecclesia,' as a faithful son of Rome, little was required to change the creed of the vacillating tyrant. since upheld by history to the scorn and contempt of posterity. As a curious illustration of this monarch's reformatory views, at about the time that he was excommunicated by a Bull from St. Peter's, we read of his commencing the spiritual amelioration of his people by burning two men in London for denying transub

LOCAL NEWS.

Block pavement will shortly be laid on Dundas street, between Ridout and Rich-

kinds of pleasure boats is at Mitchells, just across Dundas street Bridge. He keeps the best assortment on the river, and his prices are always moderate. The annual pic-nic of the St. Patrick's

Benevolent society will be held at Port Stanley on the 1st of September. This is an excellent society, and doubtless the ung men will succeed in getting up one of the most enjoyable and respectal nics of the season. We hope there will be a large turn-out on the occasion. The police magistrate is to be commend ed for the summary manner in which he

has determined to deal with the rowdies

whose particular delight it is to women and children on the boats. days in jail will serve to take the starch out of these untamed gamins. The Globe Lightning Rod Company have just finished putting up 500 feet of their rod on the St. George Episcopal their rod on the St. George Episcopal Church, Guelph. It would be well if all

Churches were protected in like manner The rods of the Globe Company are the genuine article, and in all cases may be Mr. McCallum, the druggist, has found his business increasing to such an extent,

that it has become necessary to remove to more commodious premises. In a few days his store will be located in the block which has recently been enlarged on Dun-das st. and market square. The successwhich has attended Mr. McCallum since he came to London a few years ago, speaks well for that gentleman's thorough business qualities. Selling goods at the lowest possible margin of profit has been the means of securing an immense custom, and no doubt increasing patronage will follow him to

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

OPENING OF THE NEW EDIFICE IN INGERSOLL.

DEVOTION.

For many years the few scattered mem-

ers of our holy faith who lived in the vicinity of Ingersoll, were forced from many circumstances to worship our divine Redeemer in a church building of the most modest and unpretending appearance. Our people all over the Dominion are now making strenuous efforts to build the most magnificent churches. A few months since we chronicled the dedication of a beautiful church in Sarnia, erected through the untiring energy of the good parish priest, Father Bayard, and the self-sacrific-ing efforts of his faithful flock; then came the equally fine church erected by Father Ryan, of Amherstburg, and his earnest and devoted people; following again on the wake of these, we now take pleasure in noting the completion of the grand and imposing structure of Ingersoll, solemnly dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on Sunday last. We must confess we did not expect to see so fine a building in Ingersoll. It is a very small place, and the Catholic people are few and scattered, and on the whole not possessed of this world's riches to any remarkable degree. But when an enterprising and devoted pastor and his ever faithful Catholic people combine their energies, and resolve to go to work with their whole hearts in the cause of Christ and His holy church, obstacles which to and His holy church, obstacles which to other people at other times would seem in-surmountable, disappear like snow-flakes before the summer sun. This has been the the ease with Father Boubat and his generous congregation of Ingersoll. They have built a church which is an honor to them-a church which is an ornament to them—a church which is an ornament to the town, no place of worship at all approaching it as regards size and beauty of finish—a church, in fine, which would be looked upon with pride in London or any other city in Ontario. From early morn-ing, on the day of dedication, visitors ing, on the day of dedication, viscosing, on the day of dedication, viscosing for the day. The the centre of attraction for the day. The Ingersoll people looked upon it with an excusable degree of joy and pride—their fondest hopes had been realized—their beautiful church presented itself to the admiration of all who passed by, as a monument of what can be accomplished by faithful children of God's household, when directed by a pastor whose life-work is devoted to the honor and glory of our Divine Redeemer.

Divine Redeemer. Divine Redeemer.

The building was commenced on the 18th of March, 1875, and the corner stone was laid on the 17th of May. It is situated on Main street. The church is modelled after the early English Gothic style, built on rising ground, facing the east. The foundation is of stone, which is continued about three feet above the ground, and the superstructure is of pressed brick. The height of the tower is 150 feet from the ground to the top of the cross, and a splendid specimen of workmanship. The copings and cornices, throughout, are of galv nized iron. The vestibule of the church entered by way of three double do making sufficient passageway to allow the congregation to leave the church without any rush whatever. On the right of the vestibule is a window contributed by Catharine and Micheal Dunn, in memory of their son Thomas. The windows of the main building are all of stained glass, and are the offering of different parties. As one enters the church the attention is at once drawn to the six beautiful window at the back of the principal altar. The figures of the windows are skilfully executed. One represents that of our Saviour, on whose left is his holy mother, and on on whose left is his noly mother, and on either side of these is St. Patrick and St. Joseph. Going down the left of the church we come to a three-panelled window bearing the figures of St. John, and St. Peter and St. Mark. The second is a double window, erected by Nicholas and Catharine Dunn and their son Law-rence. The third is only a double window, bearing the inscription of Michael Clear and Mary Clear. The fourth is put up by and Mary Clear. The fourth is put up by Mr. and Mrs. Comiskey and Dorethea Henderson. On going down the right side the first is a three-pannelled window erected by Jas. Brady, Mary Brady and Rachael Brady, and represents St. Matthew, St. Paul and St. Luke. The next is a doub'e window, put up by Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and John C. Byrne. The third is erected by Mr. and Mrs. R. Keating and Mr. and Mrs. R. Frizelle. The fourth is to the memory of the late Cornelius McCarthe memory of the late Cornelius McCar-thy and Bridget Tallon, and the one on the right vestibule was placed there by Mary Crawford. The main altar was designed by Father Boubat, and the work was done by M1. Comiskey, under whose supervision the greater part of the work of the church was done. The auditorium

is seventy-six feet long by 55 feet wide in the nave, and 74 feet in the transepts.

The nave is 25 feet wide. The nave and transepts are separated by six columns and arches, which support the roof.

Over the nave is a vaulted cealing, divided

by moulded ribs over the columns. The height from the floor to the springing is

sanctuary is 25 feet deep, and is neatly carpeted with rich Brussels carpet. On the left of the sanctuary is the bishop's throne, the canopy of which is made of the printed rich crimson rank. On the left of the

rich crimson repp. On the left of the sanctuary is the Blessed Virgin's altar,

bearing a statue of the Mother of Jesus,

while on the right is St. Joseph's altar. The side isles have quadruple grained ceilings, the moulded ribs of which spring

from the nave column caps and corbels on the walls, both of which are ornamented with foliage of conventional gothic treatment. The vestry has a covered ceiling, 18 feet from the floor, and is lighted by five very prettily designed stained glass windows. The gallery of the church is situated above the vestibule, and is richly panelled with ouarterfoot ornaments and and moulded back-board. The pews are constructed of clear pine, the real mouldings and panel being of cherry, the ends having octagen tops and enclosed by doors. The woodwork is painted and grained to mittate red oak, and the nave columns are moulded to imitate Sienna. from the nave column caps and corbels on this city; the galvanized iron by Messrs. McBride & Boyd; the plastering by Messrs. Notan & Carroll, of Cleveland, and the

painting and glazing by Mr. Thompson, of Ingersoll. The Church was crowded in every part at the time the services commenced. Those present comprised not only the Catholics of the parish, but many hundreds of the most respectable and wealthy Protestants of the town were also to be seen

nmong the congregation. His Lordship Bishop Walsh, before commencing the dedicatory service, addressed the people in his usual foreible and feeling manner, explaining the meaning of the ceremony. He also took occasion to congratulate the pastor and his people on the possession of such a beautiful church.

A procession was then formed, consist-ing of His Lordship Bishop Walsh and the visiting priests. The male members of the congregation formed in line at either side of the centre aisle, through which the proession moved to the outside of the church, and afterwards to the interior again, going and afterwards to the interior again, going through the solemn and impressive ceremony in the usual manner. After the consecration, Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Vincent, of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, acting as Deacon, and Rev. Father Molphy, of Strathroy, as sub-Deacon. Rev. Father Feron officiated as Master of Ceremonies. Inside the communion ter of Ceremonies. Inside the communion railing were seated Mons. Bruyere, Dean Wagner, Dean Murphy, and Father Fergu-

Wagner, Dean Murphy, and Father Ferguson, of Assumption College, Satedwich; Father Kelly, of McGillivray, and Father Craven, of Hamilton.

After the "Credo," His Lordship Bishop Crimon delivered the sermon of the day, taking for his text the subject of offering sacrifice. His explanation of the sacrifices offered up by the ancients, as related in the old testiment, and the beautiful and inspiring sacrifice of the new law which is continually offered up on our Christian altars, was most elaborate, and delivered in that carnest and impressive Christian altars, was most elaborate, and delivered in that earnest and impressive manner which is a characteristic of Bishop

After the conclusion of the sermon, Father Boubat took up the collection of the day, and it must have been pleasing to him to witness the open-heartedness of his vere invited to be present. The collection amounted to \$708.00.

In the evening at vespers, Rev. Father Ferguson, professor of rhetoric in Sandwich College, was the preacher. We will not even attempt to give a synopsis of his eloquent discourse on the Sacred Heart. He has already made a name for himself as a pulpit orator, and on this occasion he ved himself entirely worthy of his

former reputation. Too much praise cannot be given the ladies and gentlemen who formed the choir. The singing was well sustained throughout, and we feel sure, as a musical treat, was one not often enjoyed by the people of Ingersoll. The following are the names of the pieces rendered in the morning and evening, and the ladies and gentlemen who took part:-

MASS IN "D" BY ZWING Offertory—Trio—O Jesu Dei Viyi, by Ver-i. Mrs. Cruickshanks, Dromgole and Coles, Benedictus—Trio—by Le-Zeil. Mrs. Cruick-nanks, Dromgole and Coles. The solos of the Mass were taken by Rev-ather Challandard, St. Michael's College, To-onto; and Misses Murdock, Doty, McDonald nd Smith.

and Smith.

At Vespers were given the O Salutaris, by Lambillotte, in D. Duett—"O Sponse mi."—

drs. Cruickshanks and Dromgole. Ave ferum—Mr. Dromgole. Tantum Ergo—Chous, by Lambillotte, in F. K'ss Keating presided at the organ.

The London people were hospitably entertained by the generous and kindnearted Mr. Brady.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH BEGUN.

The first sod for the foundation of the R. C. church of Bothwell was turned on Monday, the 23rd inst., by Father McGrath. The members of the building committee, the contractors and several prominent citizens then followed, and by the manner in which they handled the spade, showed their hearty good will in the undertaking. The church when completed will be one of the most beautiful in Western Ontario. The architects are Tracy and Durand of

Port Stanley, August 23 .- This afterroot staniey, August 23.—In alter-noon as two boys, sons of Martin Muth, were bathing in the lake, the youngest, about eight years of age, stepped off a plank and was drowned. The other boy, about twelve years old, gave the alarm. The lake was dragged and the bedy recovered this

Mr. Andrew Fonger, of the 3rd conces sion, London township, was found dead in his bed on Friday. Mr. Fonger was ap-parently in good health in the morning, and had gone, as was supposed, to a neigh-bor's or to the village. When found life name.

name

name

Alike the bandit, with the bloody hand.

The priest, the prince, the scholar and the
peasant.

The man of deeds, the visionary dreamer,
Pay homage to her as one ever present!

And even as children, who have much

And even as children, who have much offended A too-indulgent father, in great shame, Penttent, and yet not daring unattended To go into his presence, at the gatespeak with their sister, and confiding wait Till she goes in before and intercedes; So men, repenting of their evil deeds, And yet not venturing rashly to draw near With their request an angry Father's ear, Offer to her their prayers and their confession. And she for them in heaven makes inter

cession.
And if our father had given us nothing more
Than this example of all womanhood,
So mild, so merciful, so strong, so good.
So patient, peaceful, loyal, loying, pure,
This were enough to prove it higher and
truer truer Than all the creeds the world had known before."

"Virgin who lovest the poor and lowly, If the loud cry of a mother's heart Can ever ascend to where thou art, Into thy blessed hands and holy, Receive my prayer of praise and thanks-giving giving. Let the hands that bore our Saviour bear it Into the awful presence of God; For thy feet with holiness are shod, And if thou bearest it He will hear it."

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER II.

Woe, woe to the sons of Gaul! They were gathered, one and all, To the harvest of the sword, And the morning sun, with a quiet smile, Shone out over hill and glen.

Aye the sunshine sweetly smiled, As the early glance came forth, It had no sympathy with the wild And terrible things of earth.— Whitier.

Odours of oran ge flowers and spice Reached them from time to time, Like airs that breath from Paradise Upon a world of crime.—Longfellou

Before the sun had risen, just as a faint ray of light was dawning in the east, Father Maret was on his way to the hut of Father Maret was on his way to the late of the old sachem, whom he had promised to visit that morning. When he arrived there a noble-looking Indian boy opened the door for him, and pointed to the couch

and make him my parting gift. He is one of the sons of the Woman Chief; his father was a famous warrior who died in the war with the Choktaws. He has been as a son to me since the time! carried him in my arms, and taught him to shoot and swim. He is good, and the Great Spirit sends him higher and better thoughts than to other youths of his age. But he believes not yet in the Christian prayer. The words I have spoken to him have fallen unheeded on his ear, like the seed scattered on the hard rock. But I will give him this crucifix, which the Black Robe of the Yasous gave me when I was a prisoner amongst that tribe, and he will keep it for the love of Outalissi, till the day when the voice of the Great Spirit speaks to his soul, and he heliower that the proventing from the strength returned to his limbs. With a strength returne when the voice of the Great Spirit speaks to his soul, and he believes the Christians' prayer." As he said this a prayer." As he said this a man, and the priest, who saw that death was at Land, hastened to summon the boy. His dark fearless eyes fixed themselves on

the face of the dying sachem, who said:
"My son, take this, my greatest treasure. You will one day know its 'Is it a manitou?" asked the boy.

"No, my son; it is the image of Him who died upon the cross, of the Son of the Great Spirit whom Christians adore."

"I cannot belong to the Black-robe's prayer," the boy said; "I am a child of the Sun."

"The old man's eyes beamed with "The old man's eyes beamed with a sudden light. "My beautiful one," he cried, "my hunter of the hills, the Great Spirit will make thee one day a fisher of men." The energy with which these words were pronounced exhausted the speaker; he fell back in a swoon. While the missionary was striving to recall life and consciousness to the sinking frame, the boy hastly snatched the crucifix, which had fallen from his hands, and hid

it in his bosom.

A few moments afterwards the aged sacnem breathed his last, and whilst the priest, kneeling by the side of the corpse, epeated in a low voice the "Miserere the Indian boy struck up a death-song, in which were blent, with great pathos, his own impassioned regrets, praises of the dead, and previsions as to the destiny of the departed spirit in the islands of the the departed spirit in the islands of the bereafter. The hour which had been fixed upon for Mass was arrived. Madame D'Auban and the I'ere Souel's negro servant had arranged the altar on the greensward be hind the hut; a sort of plain which ex-tended from the village to the forest. Mina had ornamented it with nosegays of red and white flowers, and festoons of the trailing vine. The Pere Maret returned ast before the appointed time. He had be hear confessions before beginning the Holy Sacrifice, and stayed in the hut for that purpose, Meanwhile the French colonists and a small number of Indian converts emerged from the shadowy depths of the neighboring groves, and seated themselves upon the grass. Men, women and children were there. Even the least religious amongst the emigrants felt a pleasure at the thought of hearing

Mass again.
At last the Pere Maret came out of the At last the Pere Maret came out of the kind with his vestments on, and the people kind down before the altar. He began by reading some prayers in French; then he preached a short sermon. D'Auban, who was to serve his Mass, was standing a little behind him. He saw that the congregation was still gradually increasing; more and more Indians were approaching it is a lion from his lair; seven hundred sea at its mouth. Not one French warriors gathered roun, his standard, and, obtrusively, they drew near. There was with companion hand, marched under news to the land they came from:

no sound of feet on the smooth grass. They stood in a respectful attitude, motionless like statues; rank after rank of these sable forms ranged themselves around the worshippers; not a footfall, not a whisper was heard; it was like the snowdrift which accumalates noiselessly in the silence of night; nothing was heard but the voice of the preacher. When the in the silence of night; nothing was heard but the voice of the preacher. When the sermon was ended, and he had given his blessing, he turned towards the altar. D'Auban glanced at the spot where his wife and child were kneeling, with their head bowed down to receive that blessing, and in that one glance he took in the aspect of the whole field; it was now crowded with Indians; not one aspect of the whole near, in converge with Indians; not one spot was left unoccupied, not one issue open. The Pere Maret began Mass.

"Judica me, Deus, et discerne causam

"Judica me, Deus, et discerne causam meam de gente non sancta. Ab homine iniquo et doloso erue me." With what a strange force and meaning those words fell upon d'Auban's ear! The alternate sentences are uttered. The Confitcor is said, first by the priest, and then by the server in the name of the people. Then the priest goes up to the altar, first to the right side to read the Introit, a short passage from the Scriptures; then to the centre, to cry out for mercy for himself

moment by the hopelessness of the caramity, he stood like one transfixed, his eyes turned towards the spot where he had last seen the treasures of his heart; the next he made a desperate rush in that direction, but crowds of armed Indians encircled him on every side. The shricks of the mur-dered was in his ears. The bodies of his dered was in his ears. The bodies of his dead countrymen flung at his feet. "Kill him," cried the Indian who seemed to command the rest. "Kill the companion of the Black Robe! Destroy every French-

the door for him, and pointed to the couch where the sick man was laying. Wh lst the priest was administering the last sacraments to the sachem, he went out of the hut, and stood there gazing, with folded arms and mournful brow, at the sky, from which the stars were gradually disappearing.

When the Father was preparing to take when the Father was preparing to take when the Father was preparing to take when the first product of the sack Robe! Destroy every French.

In the Black Robe! Destroy every White man! Els not not not every white man! Els not not every white man! Els not not not every white man! Els not not not every white man! Els not not When the Father was preparing to take leave of the old man, he detained him and said, "Good Father, call my son Ontara; I would fain speak to him in your presence, and make him my parting gift. He isone of the sons of the Woman Chief; his father was a famous warrior who died in the war with the Choktaws. He has been as a son to me since the time! carried him in my arms, and taught him to shoot and swim.

> on his advancing countrymen, checked them for an instant, and opened for d'Auban a passage through their ranks.
>
> During the instant he had grabbled with burning the instant life and grade the him he whispered in his ear, "Do not fear for the white woman and her child; Ontara will protect them." With a speed which baffled even the swift-footed Indiana. ans, d'Auban ran towards the river, and sprang into the canoe of the barge with which one of his boatmen had remained

the rope that lastened it to the shore, both began to row for their lives. The natives pursued them. They had boats also. They had sworn by the great Sun that not a white man should escape. Arrows a white man should escape. Arrows whizzed in the ears of the pursued, and the savages were gaining on them. For one instant—it was a decrease. one instant—it was a desperate expedient—d'Auban laid down the oars, and seized the fowling-piece lying at the bottom of the barge. The pursuers terrified at the sight of the gun, dashed aside and slackened their speed. He loaded the piece and fired. "It is a phantom boat," cried

the Indians, "no moral man could row so fast!" and they turned back. After some hours, during which d'Auban had to keep up, by promises and encouragements, the ourage of the man who shared with the desperate exertions of those fearful moments, he laid down his oars, and steered to the shore.

"Is this the way to the French fort?"

asked his companion, who supposed they were making for Baton Rouge.

"No," answered d'Auban; "by this time the French at the fort are probably massacred. But hence we can proceed to the district of the Choktaws, a tribe which hates the Natches, and to whom the tale we have to tell will be like the sound of their own war-cry. You may follow or leave me as you please. Nay, you had better take the boat, and carry the intelligence of the massacre to the first European settlement you can reach, and tell the commander or the resident, whoever he may be, in the name of humanity, massacred. But hence we can proceed ever he may be, in the name of humanity, with his neighbors immediat to concert

measures of relief for the captives."
Then d'Anban plunged into the woods, and hurried on his way to a village of Choktaw Indians not far from the stream There he made an appeal to the inhabitants, and with their own sort of wil tants, and with their own sort of what eloquence called upon them to rise and follow him to the rescue of the wives and children of the white tribe. The flame which his words kindled spread from wigwam to wigwam, awakening the fierce antipathies of race as well as rousing the sympathy of men whose hearts were stirred within them by the expressions of anguish which broke forth from a heart torn by conflicting emotions of hope and of terror. The appeal of the white man was heard. The chief of the tribe rose

d'Auban's guidance across the pathless savannah and the primæval forest, to-wards the sunny plain where the Natches were triumphing over the slaughter of the white men, and insulting the pale women and the scared children of the murdered French.

It took days to prepare, days to effect this march; days that were like centuries of anguish; days during which d'Auban's hair turned white, and lines were stamped on his forehead which time never effected. When Madame d'Auban had seen the

on his forehead which time never enected.
When Madame d'Auban had seen the
Pere Maret fall, she had risen to her feet,
and stretched her arms towards her husband, whom she had caught sight of for
an instant supporting the form of the
dying priest. But soon she could discern
nothing more amidst the dreafful scene
right and a speed. She could only, in a halfnothing more amidst the dreadful scene which ensued. She could only, in a half-kneeling, half-sitting posture, clasp her child to her breast, and listen with a cold shudder to the shrieks of the dying and

In a short time she felt herarm grasped, and looking up in speechless terror at the Indian who had seized it, she heard him say, "You are my slave, p le-faced daughter of the white man. Henceforward you shall serve as the black skins have served the children of the Sun."

Mina who understood the language of

passage from the Scriptures; then to the centre, to cry out for mercy for himself and others. "Kyrie Eleison," he says. "Kyrie Eleison," answers the server. Ay! God have mercy on them both! God have mercy on all present!

A shot is fired, and the priest falls upon the flowery sod at the foot of the altar, beneath the cloudless sky, in the bright sunshine, robed in his white vestments; like a soldier on duty struck down at his post. D'Auban's first movement is towards him. He kneels by his prostrate form. The wound is mortal; life ebbing fast. One last word the dying man struggles to utter. D'Auban puts his ear close to his lips. "The young Indian, Ontara," he whispered, and then he breathes a sigh and dies. When d'Auban raised his head the seene around him was one of wild and horrible confusion; the work of slaughter had begun. A cry of despair burst from him. Paralyzed one moment by the hopelessness of the calamity, he stood like one transfixed, his eyes turned towards the spot where he had last was done of wild and horrible confusion; the work of slaughter had begun. A cry of despair burst from him. Paralyzed one moment by the hopelessness of the calamity, he stood like one transfixed, his eyes turned towards the spot where he had last turned towards the spot where he had last was a fine from him. Paralyzed one moment by the hopelessness of the calamity, he stood like one transfixed, his eyes turned towards the spot where he had last turned towards the spot where he had last the lidition of the blank who understood the language of the natives better than her mother, pushed back the Indian with her little hands, and cried out, "Where is Ontara, the he hads, the Indian with her little hands, and cried out, "Where is Ontara, the he hads, the Indian with her little hands, and cried out, "Where is Ontara! The box she the hadian with her little hands, and cried out, "Where is Ontara!" Me whi ful man will come back again before my father returns to help us."

father returns to help us."

Madame d'Auban rose, and, with eyes glazed with despair, gazed on the frightful scene—the lifeless corpses, the deserted altar with its red and white flowers still unfaded, and the bood running on all

"Henri!" she cried in a loud voice, "Henri! have they murdered you, my beloved?" Wild with grief, and dragging Mina by the hand, she rushed to the spot Mina by the hand, she rushed to the pot where the priest was laying dead, and fallen on her knees by the lifeless form, she clasped her hands, and, as if he who had been an angel of God to her on earth could still hear her voice, she cried out, "O Father, dear Father! where is he?" No audible answer came from the jay line. audible answer came from the icy lips. The eyes which had looked so kindly upon her in life, did not turn towards her now. But from that face, calm and beautiful

certainty.

The Indian boy had followed them, and was gazing with an unmoved countenance on the features of the dead. "Follow me," he said, pointing to the palace of his mother the Woman Chief. When they had arrived there, he ushered the captives into her presence. She was seated on a mat surrounded by her attendants. The the night before. Cutting with a knife the rope that fastened it to the shore, both young chief said something to her, and she young chief said something to her, and she nodded assent. He made a sign to Mina to approach. The child looked up into the face that was looking kindly upon her, and said, with a burst of tears, "My

father! give me back my father! The Woman Chief shook her head, and answered, "All the white men must die. But the child of the white man shall live and serve the children of the Sun!"

and serve the children of the Sun!"
Mina gave a piercing cry. Ontara led her away, and whispered in her ear, "Straight as an arrow from a bow, and swiftly as a feather before the wind, the White Chief has gone down the river, far from the land of the Natches." from the land of the Natches.

Mina ran to her mother, clasped her arms round her neck, and said to her in a low voice, "My father is yet alive? He is gone down the river. The young chief Then there is still hope for us,"

"Then there is still hope for us," murmured Madame d'Auban, as she pressed her child to heart. "God is merciful! That hope makes life endurable, and for thy sake, and perhaps for his, I must try to live, my Mina."

And then she, who had already gone through so many and strange vicinitades.

through so many and strange vicissitudes, the daughter and the sister of the princes, the spoilt child of her father's little Court, the victim of the fierce Czarowitz, the whilom h ppy wife of the French colonist, began that night her work as the slave of her Indian captors—meekly, courageously, as one who had been schooled in the lessons of the Cross.

All the wives and children of the mur-

dered Frenchmen were condemned to the same doom, and in the anguish of bereavement, some of them with nerves and feelings almost to phrensy sore, many of them without any religious support and consola-tion—for a great number of these European emigrants, through neglecting to practise their religion, had almost lost their faith-found themselves in presence of the greatest imaginable calamity with-

out any human pro-pect of relief.

Their Indian masters exulted in their presence at the tragical faith of their presence at the trageal lattice victims, and spoke openly of the massacre which was to take place on a particular day, at every place where there were French settlements amongst all the tribes on the shores of the Mississippi, as far as the great lakes beyond its sources, or the sea at its mouth. Not one Frenchman, they boasted, would survive to carry the

and who tried to save the life of a black robe, was to be tied to a stake and burnt at a slow fire.

The usefulness of their new slaves induced the savages to spare their lives, and even to treat them with some degree of humanity. This was at least in most instances the case. They were delighted to sake the European women saw and make stances the case. They were designted to make the European women sew and make up garments for them out of the skins of beasts and the pieces of cloth seized at the Fort where M. Chepar and all his companions had been murdered. The arrival of several carts laden with goods at that military station a day or two before had excited the covetousness of the chiefs and the sachems, and induced them to hurry operations and induced them to nury operations and give the signal of murder and plunder before the day appointed for a simultaneous rising throughout the colony. The sight of some of these articles of European manufacture drew tears from the eyes of the poor captives, who saw in them many a remembrance of their native land. Homely bits of furni-ture; pieces of cloth and linen which bore the stamp of some manufacturing 'own which some of them had once inhabited; cups and glasses and plates such as were in cups and glasses and plates such as were in common use amongst the bourgeoisic of that epoch, and many of these things were wrapt up in numbers of the "Mercure," or the "Gazette de France," or the "Journal de Trevouz," which was read with eagerness and wept over by the women, before whose eyes rose in those moments visions of some old picturesque French town, or of some valley in Province or in Normanf some valley in Province or in Norman

of some valley in Province or in Normandy, or of the narrow streets of Paris—acity which always preserves a powerful hold on the affections of those who have been born and bred within its precincts. Dreams of its bright river, its quaint buildings, sunny quays, and shady gardens, have haunted an exile's sleep full as often as the snowy summits of the Swiss Alps or the golden groves and myrtle bowers of Madame d'Auban and her daughter were treated gently enough, owing to the protection of the young chief Ontara. Their cleverness at needlework also obtain-

Their eleverness at needlework associations ed for them the good graces of the women Sun, who was delighted to appear before her subjects decked in European finery. Most of their time was spent in this employment. They sat on the grass in a grove of acacias behind the palace hut, and worked several hours a day. Madame d'Auban found relief in this manual labour to her tormenting thoughts. Mina labour to her tormenting thoughts. Mina helped her eagerly or wearily, according to the mood of the moment. Children cannot endure the ceaseless pressure of sorrow or anxiety. When the uncertainty about her father's fate pressed upon her, she hid her head in her mother's bosom, and gave way to passionate weep-ing; or when she saw that mother looking pale and worn and working like a slave, her zeal in assisting her was unbounded. But if her friends the Indian youths

appeared, the wish to play was irresist-Both the young chiefs neglected other amusements, and even the more serious business of hunting and fishing, in order to play with the little white maiden, who and delight. It was a pretty sight, the fair captive child sitting under a hedge of oleanders between her two Indian playmates, who were like each other as to colouring and features, but whose countenances were strikingly dissimilar. There was something noble and refined in Ontara's person and manners—a gentleness which, in a European, would have been thought good breeding. His movements was to them a perfect vision of beauty a sublime effort of resignation, always more difficult during the anguish of suspense than in the hour of hopeless certainty. cunning one, and if anything irritated malignant light gleam deep-set eyes, which were at those mo-ments more like those of an angry animal than of a man. He was related to the royal family, but not a son of the reigning sovereign. His wonderful quickness and sovereign. His wonderful quickness and agility had made him a favourite with the young chief. They were constant com-panions, and equally devoted to the little

white captive.
One day Ontara brought her a cluster of the waxen blossoms of the Mimosa. She wove them into a wreath, and with some beautiful feathers Osseo had just given her, made a crown which she laughingly placed on her head. A sudden om darkened Ontara's brow, and he spoke angrily to Osseo. Angry glances and gestures followed. Mina instantly pulled

gestures followed. Affine instantly pure to pieces both the garland and the crown, and making a nosegay of the feathers and the flowers, placed it in her breast. She had caught the habit of expenses the control of th pressing her thoughts by signs, and as quick as the Indians themselves in the

use of symbols.
Osseo pointed to the nosegay and said, "The flowers will be dead and fall off to-morrow, but the feathers will live in the maiden's bosom till she is as tall as her

Mother."
Again a dark look gathered over Ontara's brow, but Mina hastened to reply—
"The leaves may lose their colour, but they smell sweetly even when they are dry and dead. The feathers never smell mother. at all, But they are very pretty," she added, with such a bright smile that

Osseo exclaimed:-"In your eyes, little white maiden, there is more powerful fetish than the one I carry in my bosom;" and thrusting his hand in his breast, he showed the head

of a serpent.
Mina shuddered, and said that a fetish was a bad thing, and that she hated serpents. There was no fetishin her eyes, she was contain and breast.

On the following morning, Osseo came to the Acicia Grove, and told Mina to come with him into the woods, and that he would give her more beautiful flowers than Ontara had brought her the day before, and a bird that would imitate the sound of her voice. She looked wistfully at her mother, for she longed to run across the fields into the forest; but Madam d'Auban shook her head, and bade her sit down to her work. She told Osseo that Mina belonged to the woman chief, and could not go out without her leave. Osseo's eyes gleamed with anger, and he threatened to drag the child away. He said she was his slave, and he would compel her to go with him. Terrified at this youth's looks and manner, Madame d'Au.

John Gerson, with whose name it was, in

new French city, and every fort and habitation in the country, would be levelled to the ground, and the Indians who had learnt the Frenchman's prayer, and who tried to save the life of a black robe, was to be tied to a stake and burnt at a slow fire.

The usefulness of their new slaves induced the savages to spare their lives, and even to treat them with some degree of to carry her away. "Will you protect her, Ontara?" The eyes of the Indian boy had flashed fire when he heard of Osseo's had flashed fire when he heard of Osseo's threats; and when Mina's mother had made her appeal, he made a sign to them both to follow him. He led the way to the assembly of the sachem, and, in the presence of the Sun his father, he solemnly, according to the custom of his tribe, made her his sister; and as a token of this adoption, he placed his hand on her head, threatening at the same time, with a loud adoption, he placed ms hand of with a loud voice, death to anyone who should molest her. "She is my s'ster," he cried. "She her. "She is my s'ster," he cried. "She has returned from the land beyond the grave. She went away when the leaves were fallen off the trees, and now she has come back with the green leaves and the flowers, with golden hair and sunny eyes. No one shall dare to touch her. She is a daughter of the

TO BE CONTINUED.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A company of four ladies of the Sacred Heart will leave Chicago on the 30th inst. for New Zealand, to join the branch of the Order established there last year.

The new St. Boniface College, Manitoba is fast approaching completion, and it will cost fifty thousand dollars. It is a handsome edifice, and was designed and built at the expense of Archbishop Tache.

"God bless him," said all the old folks of the Little Sisters, when they read that Governor Bagley, of Detroit, was going to furnish the old folks in the home in Detroit, all the sunking takes of the product of the product of the sunking takes of the product of the sunking takes of the product of the pro The new St. Boniface College, Manitoba

all the smoking tobacco they needed.

His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. John Crookall, D. D., Vicar General of the Diocese of Southwold, Eng., Provost of the Chapter of that Diocese. The rev. gentleman is a brother of Mr. Chas. Crookall, formerly of this city, and now of Berlin.

The Mother Superior of a Roman Catholic foundling asylum at Cincinnati refused one founding asylum at Chemnati refused to give the names of the women inmates, on the ground that it was her duty to shield them from publicity. She was arrested and fined, but the information was Many Jesuit Fathers who have been ex

pelled from France are now in Rome.
Animated by a spirit of zeal, and by a
praisworthy spirit of self-denial, they have
petitioned the Holy Father to assign them to an Apostolate on the Eastern Missions or wherever their missionary labors will be The Pope is stated to be taking the ad-

The Pope is stated to be taking the advice of the Sacred College of Cardinals on the subject of again convoking the Ecumenical Council, which first assembled in December, 1869, but which, even after th declaration of Papal infallibility, was merely prorogued and never dissolved by either the late Holy Father or by the present occupant of the Holy See.

The Catholic Church of Bathurst, N. B.,

We understand that it is under consideration to form an All Hallows' Alumni Association among the Catholic priests of Eastern States who were educated the foreign missionary college of All Hallows, Dublin. The object of it will be to foster a fellowship for one another, and have an occasional reunion, when there will be an interchange of sentiments. But the chief object is to subscribe funds anqually in aid of their beloved alma mater. will be a noble undertaking, and we wish it every success.

The solemnity of the festival of St. Alphonsus—the founder of the Redemptorist Order—was celebrated with becoming pomp by the Rev. Fathers of the order at St. Patrick's, in this city last Sunday. High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock by Roy F Walsh assisted by Rev. Fathers Krien and McCarthy as deacon and subdeacon, and an appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. F. Lowecamp, Pastor of the Church. There was a very full and very excellent musical service under the leadership of Professor Lavallee.—Quebec Chronicle, Aug. 10th.

Here is a nut to be cracked by our good your tongue; there are no schools in Spain. Don't think of aspiring to Catholic education until you have taught all the little Spaniards their three R's, the same as you would if you were good Protestants or secularists." But, lo and behold! there are in proportion, at this moment, more Spaniards at school in their native land than there are English children at school in England. Here are the figures the London Times quotes then from the educational organs "England, with 34,000,000 inhabitants, ha 58,000, schools, attended by 3,000,000 scholars. Spain, with 17,000,000 of people, has 20,000 schools and 1,600,000 scholars." At this rate, then, if the population of Spain were equal to that of England, she would have 200,000 more of her children at school than England has. And let us add that education in England is compul

sory, while it is voluntary in Spain. This quite explodes the popular non-Catholic notion concerning the action of the Church among the Spaniards. The book which has been read more largely than any other, except Holy Scripture, is "The Imitation of Christ," and the modesty of its author and the age in which the lived, is marked by the fact that the world has never been absolutely sure who the writer really was. The rival claims of Thomas A'Kempis and of John Gerson are set forth as strongly as ever by the partisans of either side. A fac-similie of the wondeful book, as transcribed by Thomas A'Kempis, has lately been published, with a preface in which he has spoken of its

fact, openly published during the lifetime of Thomas A'Kempis himself. In those "dark ages" great men worked for God and the approval of their consciences, not for self-glorification and fame; hence the names of the builders of our magnificent and factorized ages when we have a second the self-glorification and fame; hence the names of the builders of our magnificent and factorized ages when you are and names of the builders of our magnificent old Cathedrals are unknown to us, and hence also this controversy about the au-thorship of the volume that is more pre-cious to Christians than any other that has not come to us from inspired hands.

not come to us from inspired hands.

The Feast of the Assumption of the B. V. M. was celebrated in Quebec with all the pomp and ceremonial appertaining to a festival of the first class. At the Basilica High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Tetu of the Archbishop's Palace, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cote. The musical service was plain chant, and at the Offertory the organist, Mr. Gagnon, played a brilliant voluntary. A very large number of the American tourists at present in town were present and occupied the seats devoted to the University students and members of the University students and members of the Legislature. At St. Patrick's, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Lowe-Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Lowe-camp, Rev. Fathers Walsh and McCarthy, C. SS. R. acting as deacon and sub-deacon. The ausical portion was Schmidt's Mass, rendered by the choir under the direction of Professor Lavallee.

BETTER THOUGHTS.

He is the happiest, be he king or peasent, who finds peace in his home .-A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

"Frequently examine thy heart," said a great servant of God; "and contrast it with the Heart of Jesus." It was thus St. Lutgarde changed her life; thus, too, we may change our own.

"Let us make three tabernacles; one in the Feet, one in the Hands, and one in the Sacred Side; and in this last may I watch and rest, eat, drink, and read, and do my

whole work in life. -St. Bonaventure. Softness and self-indulgence work two great evils, for they insensibly, yet surely destroy their captives, while they waste the time and means which might have been devoted to the service of the needy.

Our Lord appears before us in the persons of the poor. Charity to them is a great sign of predestination. It is almost impossible, the holy Fathers assure us, for any one who is charitable to the poor for Christ's sake to perish.

Untoward accidents will sometimes happen; but after many, many years of thoughtful experience, I can truly say that nearly all those who began life with me have succeeded or failed as they deserved.

Prejudices, it is well known, are most ifficult to eradicate from the heart whose soil has never been loosed or fertilized by education. They grow there firm as weeds among rocks.—Charlotte Bronte.

Avarice is a passion full of paradox, a madness full of method; for although the madness full of method; for although the miser is the most mercenary of all beings, yet he serves the worst master more faithfully than some Christians do the best, and will take nothing for it. He falls down and worships the god of this world, but will not have its pomps, its vanities, nor its pleasures for his pain.—Issue D'Israeli.

We want a color.

We want a religion that softens the step, and tunes the voice to melody, and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite; deferential to superjors, contreous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into a family, and keeps the husband from being cross when the dinner is late, and keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks.

The liberties of a people are never more certainly on the path of destruction, than when they trust themselves to the guidance of secret societies. Birds of the night are never birds of wisdom. One of them (the owl) indeed received this name, but it was from its looks, and not from its moral or intellectual qualities. They are for the most part birds of prey. The fate of a Rebublic is sealed when the bats take the lead of the engles.—Josiah Quincy.

Truth, remember-and this is one great distinction between Catholics and hereticstruth is not ours, but God's. Truth is not ours to bate and pare down. Truth is God's; it has God's majesty inherent within it, and it will convert the souls of men even when it seems rudest and most repel-ling; and it will do so for this one reason— because it is God's truth, and because we, through the grace of God, have boldness and faith to put our trust in it.—Faler.

Whose loves and honors the blessed old Church of God, our venerable mother, is our countryman, our brother, nourished riends, who, at every remark that is made is our countryman, our brother, nourished about education, cry out to us: "Oh, hold at the same breast with us, wherever he was born or brought up, or whatever the idiom he speaks. Catholicity, and it alone, gives true brotherhood, melting all nations, all families and all hearts into one, with one father, one mother, one love. There are no Irish, French, German or American Catholics; all these distinctions vanish, and we have but one country, one patria, heaven and but one wish and one hope—to dwell in it forever .- Dr. Brownson.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors for vile stuffs called medicine, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. _____, Washington, D. C.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO. At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school, under the charge of the Ladies of Loretto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to reincreased accommodation mark. The afforded by the large addition now in proafforded by the large addition now in progress, together with its well-known advantages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiary charming Convent home for their daughters. Terms:

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The Queen and the Waif. A HISTORIC INCUDENT.

Silk and diamonds and trailing lace, Haughty carriage and fair, proud face; Out from the palace towering high, Grand and brave 'neath the bending sky; O'er the lawn with its carpet green, Lightly stepping came Austria's Queen, Fishing gems in the summer sun, Tender mother and Queen in one.

Jewels gleam on her royal hands, Clasp her arms with their shining bands, Sparkle and glow where the sunbeams fall But the most precious of them all The nurse is holding with tender care— The royal baby rosy and fair; Pressing fond kisses on cheek and brow, The Queen is only a mother now,

Down the lawn in its shadow deep, A beggar woman lies asleep. Hunger, poverty, pain and care, Darken the face once young and fair; There by the wayside seeking rest, Clasping a babe upon her breast, Its hungry wail aeross the green, Stirs the heart of the mother Queen.

Down on the green grass, kneeling low, Baring her bosom white as snow, Laying the child without a name Where only royal babies have lain, Feeding it from her own proud breast, Hungry, starving—ah, there's the test. Mother love spans the chasm wide;

THE FAMINE FEVER.

STATE OF MAYO.

STARTLING REPORTS-CHILDREN STARVING AND DYING-EXTENT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

"And this in a Christian land, where men oft kneel and pray,
The vaunted home of liberty, where landlord
rule holds sway."

The following are extracts from a report furnished to the Mansion House Commit-

tee by Mr J. A.Fox:

At Ballyhaunis I had the advantage of meeting the Catholic Bishop of Achonry, Dr. McCormick, to whose splendid gifts of ed I referred in my previous report; seed I referred in my previous report; and also Mr. Brett, sen., whose long con-nection with public works in Ireland gives the weight of experience to his opinions. The Bishop, like every person of position whom I have yet met, exprested it as his firm convicton that were it not for the merciful operations of the relief committees many thousands of persons must have died of starvation in North Mayo alone during the past six months; and also that, perhaps, even now we may not be beyond the contigency of a great calamity, arising out of various causes—such as the still possible failure of the potato crop, the general indebtedness of the small farmers to the landlords and the shopkeepers, even if the crop should prove to be a bountiful one; and the absence of useful or remunerative employment for the people during the winter months to enable them to tide over their difficulties next year. Mr. Brett is of opinion now, as in 1847, that public employment should take the form of the reclamation of waste lands, together with the encouragement of a better system of lustandary among the small farm. tem of husbandry among the small farmers; and I understand it is to be his iners; and I understand it is to be insintention to report to this affect to the Government, by whom he is especially emplyed. At Claremorris the number in the house is only 169; but the number on outdoor relief has increased from 192, as it stood last year, to 588, as it stood on June 5th last. The amount of relief given is, however, extremely small, varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. for each family. Again. in a single electoral division of Morneen, where our local committee is relieving 300

instance, of the £10,970 applied for

the landowners £2,780 was actually issued

offered by the Government is no longer

available. And of the £2,409 applied for only £920 had been actually issued to the

residence of Mr. Arthur Crean, J. P.

residence of Mr. Arthur Crean, J. F., chairman of the board, and a landowner, who received me with the same courtesy, and even cordiality, which I have experi-enced at the hands of all classes in Mayo

in the course of my enquiries, and who was not in the least reticent in furnishing me with fresh proof as to me with fresh pro of as to

THE TERRIBLE NATURE OF THE CRISIS
through which we are passing. This
gentleman frankly acknowledged that,
though his board had been steadily increasing the quantity of outdoor relief since February last, thousands of persons must have died of starvation througout the union but for the help afforded by the relief committees, the poor-law machinery being in his opinion incapable of dealing widespread and exceptional destitution. At Crossmolina I missed seeing the Protestant clergyman, upon whom I called, and who is working cor-dially with the Catholic priest, but, as Mr. Pratt is a Protestant gentleman, the evidence of two such independent witnesses may be considered sufficiently impartial and conclusive. It is to the effect that the scenes of 1847, well remembered by Dr. Costello, and often described to Mr. Pratt by his father, might have been repeated as early as February in the present year but for the relief committees, and primarily here, as elsewhere, but for the Mansion-House Committee. At Foxford I was accompanied in my hous in was accompanied in my house-to-house inspection by another member of our committee, Mr. Shiel, the local registrar, for whose services I feel myself extremely indebted. We visited more than thirty house of the same of t hovels of the poor, principally in the townlands of Culmore and Cashel, in which I beheld scenes of wretchedness and misery wholly indescribable. In some of those hovels evicted families had lately taken refuge, so that the overcrowding added to the other horrors of the situation. In one hovel in the townland of Cashel we found a little child three years old, one of six, apparently very ill, with no person more competant to watch it than an idiot sister of eighteen, while the mother was absent begging committee relief, the father being in England. In another an aged mother, also very ill, lying alone, with nothing to eat save long cooked Indian meal,

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WHICH SHE WAS UNABLE TO SWALLOW.
In another, in the townland of Culmore, there were four young children, one of

whom was in a desperate condition for want of its natural food-milk, without which it was no longer capable of eating the Indian meal stirabout, or even retaining anything whatever on its stomach. I took off my gloves to feel its little emacia-ted face, calm and livid as in death, which I found to be stone cold. My companion gently stirred its limbs, and after a while it opened its eys, though only for a moment, again relapsing into a state of coma apparently. It lay on a wallet of dirty straw, with shreds and tatters of sacking and other things covering it. The mother was in Foxford begging for relief, the father being in England in this case also. In no Christian country in the world probably would so barbarous a spec-tatle be tolerated except in Ireland. Meeting Captain Spaight, poor-law inspector at Foxford, on my return, he begged it as a personal favor that I would report to him what I might see wrong in my travels through the country. I at once gave him the contents of my note-book, but with the distinct intimation that I should here publicly charge the poor-law system with culpable negligence, and a clear evasion of the Act of Parliament, in clear evasion of the Act of Parliament, in not making proper provision for the prolonged absence of the dispensary doc-tor at Foxford. Emigration is proceed-ing rapidly in Mayo, especially amongst the class of single women. From the parish of Charlestown alone more than arighty had gone up to the middle of Lune eighty had gone up to the middle of June, while from Backs more than a hundred have left to the present date. Persons in have left to the present date. Persons in America who had not been heard of for many years are now moved by reports of the famine to send money for their

A REVILER OF HIS MOTHER.

From the Western Watchman.

friends to enable them to emigrate.

"Roman Catholics still keep up the business of working miracles. The Watchman tells of several cures effected by little pieces of cement brought from Knock to America. In the county of Knock to America. In the county of Clare, too, the 'Blessed Virgin' has been seen lately with the Infant Jesus in her Clare, too, the arms. One woman saw writing, but as she could not read, the import is not known. This saw the Virgin. This same woman, however, irgin. If there was any wisdom in displaying the writing, that wisdom was defeated by displaying it to one who could not read. The testimony of such a witness may be strong enough to satisfy the Watchman and its readers, but Joe Smith could furnish testimony quite as good. Christ and Him crucified, not a helpless infant in Mary's arms, is the object of Christian faith. We suspect a priced by that must be so leaded as the girl.

kind."—Central Baptist.

Two things in the above afflict our sense of veneration and awake within us a personal resentment. The writer offers the holy Mother of God a studied affront. He places in quotation marks the title "Blessed Virgin," to indicate either that she was an imposter or puppet. from a professed blasphemer would be shocking; from a man moking any pret-ence to Christianity, it is horrible. What did Mary ever do that her name should be bandied from scoffer to scoffer, doubted by an alias, and heaped with imposition and lived who where our local committee is relieving 300 families, the guardians are only relieving four. Amongst the remaining statistics furnishad me by the cierk of the union I find, what I anticipoted in my previous report, that there is the greatest disparity between the amounts applied for by way of public loan, whether as regards the landowners private mury see or as remockery worshippers of that Child would ever find diversion in personal execution of the prophecy. The Jews who crucified the landowners private purp ses or as re-gards the baronial works, and the amounts finally issued. In Claremorris Union, for Saviour never once offered insult to His Mother. Nay, when on one occasion she made her appearance unexpectedly in the crowd while He preached, they stopped Him to tell Him of His mother's arrival. up to June 5, an amount not likely to be increased, since the low rate of interest Him to tell Him of His mother's arrival.

These professed lovers of Jesus find comfort and diversion in heaping ridicule on same date for expenditure on baronial works. From Claremorris I drove to the

her whom even the cruciners respected.

The Central Baptist scoffs at the title—
"Blessed Virgin." Do the blind men who manage that Baptist organ believe the Testament? Do they read St. Luke? Did they ever read the passage beginning with "My soul doth magnify the Lord?" There Mary says: "The Lord hath regarded the humility of His handmaid; for behold from now ALL GENERATIONS SHALL CALL ME BLESSED." Because of the "great things" which "He who is mighty," has done in here deall Christians units in call done in her, do all Christians unite in call-ing her blessed. Again, do those scoffers of Jesus's mother ever read over that wonderful interview between Mary and the Archangel Gabrile? On that occasion the divine ambassador saluted her as "blessed among women," The Catholic heart among women." The Catholic heart spontaneously gives Mary a title which an archangel of God and a holy prophet of God declared should be hers until the end of time. Were not Protestants so con-temptible in numbers and doomed to so Were not Protestants so conshort-lived an existence, Mary might have modified her prophetic speech, and said, "henceforth all generations shall call me

blessed," except a few generations of Methodists, Calvinists, and Baptists. The Central Baptist declares Christ and The Central Baptist declares Christ and Him crucified the object of Christian wor-snid, scouts at the Infant Jesus and has no respect for the "child in the arms of Mary. The angels of heaven had a deal of respect for the "child in the arms of Mary," when on the night of His birth they sang their Gloria in Excelsis in the sky. The shep-Gloria in Excelsis in the sky. The shep-herds who held the night-watches with herds who held the hight-wateres with their sheep had respect for the "child in the arms of Mary," when they knelt down in the stable to kiss the new born Babe. The Wise Men of the East had respect for the "child in the arms of Mary," when they traveled from the far Orient to pay when Him homage and bring Him royal gifts Simeon had respect for the "child in the arms of Mary," when upon seeing him he cried out:—" Now, O Lord, dismiss Thy servant in peace, for mine eyes have beheld Thy salvation." Protestants profess that they love Jesus, but they do not deny that they hate His mother, and would not take Him if offered to them in the arms of Mary. Pontius Pilate gave the dead Christ to Mary; if he had been a Baptist, instead or a Roman pagan, he would have driven her with violence from his

Now, Mary is the Mother of all Christ-In the very instant when death was

taking from her the only Son she had in the world, Jesus pointed to John and said, "Behold thy son." The unanimous instinct of all Catholic ages has interpreted those words of our Lord to mean that at the foot of the cross, Mary was made the "Mater Christianorum," and that in the person of St. John were we all made the state of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the Episcopalians and Presbyterians can pocket their insuits and work on for the words of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the treatment of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the Episcopalians and Presbyterians can pocket their insuits and work on for the proposed the subject of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the Episcopalians and Presbyterians can pocket their insuits and work on for the proposed the subject of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the Episcopalians and Presbyterians can pocket their insuits and work on for the proposed the subject of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the Episcopalians and Presbyterians can pocket their insuits and work on for the proposed the subject of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the Episcopalians and Presbyterians can pocket their insuits and work on for the proposed the subject of the Missionary Society by the authorities at Washington, but the Episcopalians and Presbyterians can pocket their insuits and work on for the proposed the subject of the subject person of St. John were we all made "hildren of Mary." These men of misguided minds and besotted hearts find pleasure and Christian amusement in re-viling their mother, her whom Christ gave them for a mother, and who was charged with their care at the foot of the cross. it were possible for our Lord to hate any would be sorely tempted to hate the revilers of His mother. you must blaspheme, do not insult Christ both as God and man, by insulting His Blessed Mother.

WAS THIS A MIRACLE!

The following account of an extraordinary cure by use of some of the cement from the celebrated Irish shrine of our Lady of Knock, was reported in the Law-rence, Massachusetts, Daily Eagle, of Satur-

"It was currently reported that a woman named Annie Dowd was cured flameness by applying to the affected parts some of this cement. The lady was found at the tenement block, No. 116 Newbury street. She was ready and willing to con verse on the subject, and made the following statement with a truthful manner.

"She said, 'I am twenty-two years of

"She said, "I am twenty-two years of age, and was born in country Sligo, Ireland. I came to this country thirteen years ago, and am unmarried. Six years ago I was taken with scarlet fever, and upon being cured of the fever, I was afflicted with a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a stiff joint at the ankle is the same a learning out of the eviction. At Belfast yesterday the rioting was renewed. The Mounted Police charged the mob. Twenty persons were arrested. Some houses have been wrecked by the stiff joint at the ankle. It swelled, and a bunch came upon it which broke. I con-sulted Dr. Roberts, who apparently cured it; but shortly after, I became afflicted with swelling of the right hip and knee, making in this city and to kill hundreds of persons, it; but shortly after, I became afflicted with swelling of the right hip and knee, making it impossible for me to walk without crutches. My leg pained me excruciatingly and I was really a burden to myself. Two years ago, acting under the advice of several physicians, I went to the Massa-chusetts General Hospital. After a stay there of six months, during which time I was examined by the best physicians in the State, I was dismissed as incurable. Recently my leg has pained me more and more, making it painful for me to stir around even on crutches. I had heard of the miracles wrought at Knock, and in the presence of an acquaintance expressed a wish that I could obtain some of the holy cement or clay. About two months ago a young woman came to this city from Ireland. She had lived in the vicinity of Knock, and the acquaintance of whom I speak, learning that she had in her possession some of the cement, procured for me small piece of it. There was a teaspoonful of it when crushed up. This I placed in a preserve jar, and I filled it with water. Three weeks ago I began using it upon my leg. At each application I repeated the prayer which I was told, also five Pathe prayer which I was told, also five Paters and Aves. The next time I applied it was Friday, July 23. Saturday morning following I rubbed my leg vigorously with the water in which I had placed the cement, repeating, at the same time, the prayers as before. Without thinking myself, I arose from my chair and without the aid of my crutches. I walked across the the aid of my crutches, I warked across the room, and placed the jar on the shelf from which I had taken it. I was astonished. It was the first step I had taken without my crutches for nearly five years. I then walked around the house without crutches I have not used the crutches, and am applying the water in which is the blessed cement every day to my limb. The pain Cork, Aug. 18.—The gunpowder found has gone from me. I am sure it is the cement that has done it, and felt that, in my case at least, a miracle has been wrought, as doctors could not do anything for me for years, and pronounced me incurable

The reporter asked her to walk across the room, which she did. A slight limp was noticeable, but she appeared to suffer no pain from the exertion. In fact, during the whole time she was much statement, she stood on the floor upon the whole time she was making her both feet, without resting her body upon anything. Several of the neighbors were seen, and all corroborated her statement. Many believe that the cement has wrought a miracle, and were anxions that the facts be given to the public. The cement, they stated, came from the wall in the chapel at Knock, against which the apparition ap-peared. The woman made her statement without hesitation, but without manifesting any extraordinary enthusiasm. she expressed herself as undesirous of gaining any notoriety, she did not object to the publication of the above, but was rather inclined towards having the facts in her case made publicly known.

THE METHODISTS AND THE INDIANS.

The Northern Christian Advocate know he reason why we expose the neglect of the Methodists to support adequate missions among the Indians, where they have agencies. It is, that we may get free advertising. We are sorry we have not better commended our honesty of intent to the Advocate. We refinin from attribut-ing to it any low motives for its editorial abuse, in such contrast with the candor of Zion's Herald; but its able missionary editor. Mr. Gracev, makes as good a reply as possible to our criticisms. It is, stantially, that in a number of sm agencies the agents have been faithful and the tribes have made good progress. That is true; but this has been at the Government expense, and either the Government should have the credit of it, and not the Methodist Church, or the Methodist Church should stop complaining that the Government does not support their

What we want to know is: What ha the Methodist Missionary Society itself done? What expense has it been at to support schools and civilize the Indians, especially in the chief field among the ten of twenty thousands Crows and Blackfeet Tell us what schools you have; why your agents and the commissioners at Washington are complaining that you do not send teachers; publish in full the late correscondence on the subject with the Indian Department; and then say whether you are welling to step out of the way, and let the Catholics take your place.

Mr. Gracey criticises with some justice

IRISH AFFAIRS GOVERNMENT AGENTS DISCOVER THEIR OWN WORK.

EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE

London, Aug. 17 .- H. R. H. the Duke London, Aug. 17.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, as admiral in cammand of the coast guard, has determined to send over to the Irish coast some four or five extra men-of-war belonging to his squadron, to be ready for any emergency.

That the captain of the Juno is, in some measure, implicated, is now beyond a doubt, inasmuch as some very important papers belonging to him and some of his men have come into the possession of the

men have come into the possession of the Government officials. The latter, how-ever, for ulterior motives and so as to serve the ends of justice, have determined that they shall not be given publicity at present, and in adopting this course their action meets with the approval of the highest officers of the law and in Ireland.

During the serving of an eviction process -day, the mob made an assault upon Capt.

rioters. Ccrk, Aug. 18.—A diabolical and deeplyas well as destroy an immense amount of valuable property, has been discovered just in time to prevent its execution. The Great Southern & Western Railway, leading into the city, passes directly under the royal barracks, in which there is at present an unusually large garrison of troops, the new reinforcement from England being among them. The military com-mander late last night received private in-formation of a plot to blow up the tunnel and thus destroy the barracks with the garrison. Placing himself in instan communication with the railway officials, the running of trains through the tunnel was suspended and a search made. This resulted in finding two barrels of gunpowder in a recess of the tunnel, just beneath the barracks, the barrels communicating with each other by means of a fuse, which was all prepared to be lighted. The fuse was cut off, and the barrels removed to the barracks. A large number of troops were then immediately placed under arms, and the entire neighborhood was scoured, but nothing further was found The guards are now doubled, and armed parties of soldiers and constabulary are patrolling outside the barracks. There is not the slightest clue to the conspirators. The information received by the commandant

was contained in an anonymous letter.
London, Aug. 18.—The Fenians and
nationalists are loud in declaring that this nationalists are found in declaring that this is a put-up job on them, devised by the secret agents of the Government for the purpose of exciting popular indignation and of checking the tide of sympathy in England for Ireland, and legimate defor nearly a quarter of an hour, when, feeling faint, I sat down. Since that time Government agents placed the barrels of

> in the railway tunnel under the barracks is supposed to be the first insta ment with the object of blowing up the barracks. Though the authorities make light of the matter there is undoubtedly some alarm.

The rioting at Belfast has been renewed An intimation has been received by the Government that an attempt is about to be made to effect the release of some prisoners on Spike Island. Although the authorbeen in the habit of pigeonholing such communications, the unfor tunate state of Ireland, in the vicinity of this convict station at the present moment has determined them in this instance to double the guards and place a larger de-tachment of troops on the island than ordinary. Two of the senior officers be-longing to the Irish office here left last night with sealed despatches of considerable moment for the Lord-Lieutenant. It is reported that the letter giving the warning bears a Dublin postmark, and with this some clue will be obtained of no little importance, and which, it is believed, will be the means of effecting the capture

of some of the leaders.

Dublin, August 19.—Twenty-two of the Belfast rioters have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. At Dungannon the physicians are treating twenty persons wounded by bayonets or ball. London, Aug. 19.—It is said that some Dublin officials have been urgently pres-

ing for a renewal of the Coercion Act. London, August 20.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Oranmore called attention to the danger of the peace of Ireland arising from the agitations of the Land League and Fenians, whose organs in America are being largely circulated in Ireland. He cited language of Parnell, O'Donnell and Dillon to show that their purpose is to get 1id of the landlords by whatever means it can be done, and asked if the Government had taken advice concerning the legality of the Land League organization, and whether the present state of Ireland does not call for extraordinary measures.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of Council, said the Land League had not been created since the present Government came into power, but had originated during the rule of the last Government, which took no legal opinion, nor had the present Govern-ment. The Irish land agitation is most pernicions, and exceedingly dangerous to the peace. It is not intended to imitate the late Government's abortive prosecutions. The condition of several parts of Ireland is very grave and deserves the most serious attention, but no special legislation is intended. The Government

brings new evidence of the activity of the Fenians. Last night over 200 men were discovered drilling along the Spa Canal, Munster county. Upon the constabulary's approach the pickets of the drilling party

MORE EXTRAORDINARY CURES.

That the occurrences which are taking place continually in this isolated spot are exceedingly marvellous, there cannot be the slightest doubt. Yet the master mind of man does not like to give ear too readily to startling events. People wish to assert their right to doubt, which no one disputes. Sooner than allow that a marvel has been witnessed by a fixed they claim to have witnessed by a friend, they claim to show their superior shrewdness and intelligence, by telling him he is the victim of halluci-nation, imagination, and so on, and even after having examined and questioned, without conviction on their part, and of-ten much worrying of the individual, who ten much worrying of the individual, who was so simple as to confide his or her impressions to them, they yet exclaim, "It is all imagination." Now, there is no great stretch of imagination or of credulity in believing the words of Mrs. Mary Anne Hart, who is proud to tell of her cure (her residence in Cork can be made known). She tells us that she could not go to Knock. She suffered fearfully from variances veins for five years! During the cose veins for five years! During the last two years and a half she suffered excruciating pain, agony. She went into the Mercy Hospital, and came out as an incurable. A friend gave her a portion of the cement brought from Knock, which was moistened with water that was blessed. (She lives in this city, and can be questioned as to its truth.) She says "that on the second application of the cement to her leg, swollen veins subsided completely, and that she is now restored to perfect health. In a well known street in Cork, a woman suffering from the very same affliction (which is common among those who stand a great deal), had to go to South Infirmary, a great deat), had to go to south infilmany, and returned home a pronounced incurable. She being the helpless mother of a large family, found herself incapacitated from being in the smallest way useful to them. Her sister commenced a Novena to our Lady of Knock, and at the end of the No

vena she was perfectly cured.

A young girl living in Cork was afflicted with inflammation of the eyes, which was a terrible affliction to her, as she earned her living with her needle. She could over her eyes . Some friends gave her the cement of Knock, which she used for a short sight of them as good as ever.

A little boy, whose name we could give, was cured of an affection of his eye--one was cured of an affection of his eye-one application alone of the cement made him exclaim " my eye is cured and my brother's If we were to state all neuralgia also. cases of cures which have come to our knowledge, we should fill many newspa pers, the most marvellous cure being that of a young lady who went to Knock, and there received many favors, but above all the cure of her sight. She was threatened with blindness. A celebrated ocu-list told her that the cataract was spread ing over the pupil of the eye, and that nothing could save the eye-sight. With tercession of the Blessed Virgin, she went to Knock, accompanied by her brother, and there her sight was rest. We have heard from those who have seen them of the brilliancy and numbers

of the stars and lights which hover over of the stars and lights which hover over that gable, over the altar of the Blessed Mother, and in many parts of the church. We simply believe when they tell us what they have seen. It is not given to every one to behold them. There were nine people one night in the church, and eight out of nine saw the brilliant stars, the ninth not seeing anything thought that the eight were deceived. A man suffering from dreadful paralysis was restored to the use of his limbs; we were told it by an eyewitness, and he came from afar to this now renowned Shrine of Knock. Say! ye sceptics, what is it that attracts from merica, from France, even from Australia. these credulous creatures, among whom we are proud to say the male sex predom-Is it faith or is it curiosity? Look at all the inconveniences they submit to of long and tedious journeys, all underta-ken to visit a poor little isolated rustic ken to visit a poor little isol church. They have heard it church. They have heard it whispered that the place was holy, that the Mother of God appears there by the permission of God, and they come to kneel, to worship, and to thank Him for this great favor As the Shepherds came to Bethlehem, in the same spirit do the "wise men" come to adore their Lord, who has always singled

out the poor and the lowly to "humble the proud ones of the earth." Time! Trust in God! and patience will explain much that seems mysterious to us. When the time comes we shall know the meaning of what "no eye has seen;" these silent messages of peace to men of good will. It may be the dawn of a bright morn and day for poor distracted Ireland, an end to the discord, the confusion which prevails now from end to end. Her people may yet become a sober people, and the words of the Gospel may yet be ap-plicable to them in their regeneration. "They were dead and they have come to life again; they were lost and are found, let us rejoice."—Cork Examiner.

WHAT NEIL RYAN SAW AT KNOCK. A lady in this city has kindly sent us the following letter from Ireland, which accompanied some of the cement from the chapel at Knook

Pettigo, Co. Donegal, July 20, 1880. Your letter has come to hand. 1 am surprised to hear of the American papers having my name concerning what I saw at Knock chapel. But they have not all the details of the marvels I have witness describe to you, if I can, what I saw. In the first place, I was there, I think, the first place, I was there, I thus, above seven days, and saw nothing. I talked with some persons who had seen some of the wonderful apparitions, and I was sorry that I could not see anything. But still I felt delighted to be at the place, having good proof that among those I talked with the Blessed Virgin was appearthinks the common law sufficiently powerful to deal with the matter, and the Government is determined to protect life and property with all the means at its disposal, and to mantain justice and law.

Dublin, August 19.—Every day now taked with the Blessed Virgin was appearing to some to whom she wished to show herself. I went to confession with the intention of going to Holy Communion about the seventh day. Then I wanted to do as many were doing—that is, to sit up one night and see if I could see any-

brings new evidence of the activity of the Fenians. Last night over 200 men were discovered drilling along the Spa Canal, Munster county. Upon the constabulary's approach the pickets of the drilling party gave the alarm and the men fled. No arrests.

THE KNOCK MIRACLES.

thing. As the chapel was locked up every evening at eight o'clock, we were obliged to stay outside. I stayed up on Wednesday night and saw nothing. But not yet contented, I thought I would sit up another night, which was Thursday, the 29th day of April, the eve of the octave. There were nearly one hundred people saying the Rosary about eleven o'clock in the night, where the Mother of God was first seen. All at once there came a light and flew past

All at once there came a light and flew past me. It rested on the boards or gable. But I could not see it there, but some of the others could. So I was very sorry, but the others could. So I was very sorry, but
my time had not come. The light on the
wall or gable dissappeared, and the Rosary
was finished. As I was cold, I thought I
would walk around the chapel. When I
came to the gable window, with my face
towards it, there came a light between me
and three young cirls who were on my left and three young girls who were on my left side. The light, in breadth, was near five feet wide. It stopped in the window and formed into the appearance of a woman with a blue mantle. I and the three girls believe it was the Blessed Virgin. Swent back and forth for a short space time. How long I could not say. The following day I saw her crown appear and disappear from the first Mass to about three o'clock in the afternoon. I don't know how many saw this as I did. I did not speak much to any one in the charel about it. It would appear and disappear every little while. I also perceived a figure of St. Joseph, and another of the blessed Vir-St. Joseph, and another of the bresset Virgin, and a red spot nearly the size of the palm of my hand, which I believe to be the sacred heart of Jesus. The Blessed Virgin, as I thought, was between the figure of St. Joseph and the Sacred Heart. The Sacred Heart stood still in the same The Sacred Heart stood still in the same place, while the crown was appearing and disappearing. This happened on my tenth day at Knock. When I left home to see this place I had a kind of choking or shortness of breath, of which I am entirely cured, thanks to God and His Blessed Mother. Mother.

Mother.

I am sorry that I had not given the particulars of all I saw when the report first appeared in print. Now, madam, I will send you a little of the cement in this letter, and very little I have to spare, hoping in our Blessed Mother that she will help

No more at present.
With respect, NEIL RYAN.

THE JESUITS IN WALES.

The Cambrian says :- On Saturday last The Cambrian says:—On Saturday last a large steamer was seen from the different watching places on the coast evidently making for the entrance to the Dovey. This steamer, which, it is said, was lent free of cost, brought a large quantity of the goods of the Jesuits. They were landed, and in the evening the steamer left Aberdewey, her progress being watched by a dovey, her progress being watched by a large number of people, some of whom speculated on the dire consequences likely result from the settlement in Wales of what one of the Walsh papers, with Christian charity, calls "the Roman best." presant there are only about fifty members of the society at Aberdovey, but it is said that from 80 to 120 will ultimately settle The Corbet Arms Hotel, one of there. The Corbet Arms Hotel, one of these large and expensive buildings erected these large and expensive buildings erected at the time when railways were brought into the country, is well adapted for the purpose to which it has been applied. Aberdovey, hitherto, has not succeeded in keeping pace with other watering-places on the coast. There are many reasons for this, but one of the chief is, perhaps, that Aberdovey is itsself beautiful, but the views from the place are not as striking as from Barmouth or Dolgelly. It is understood that the new settlers will form a large establishment at Aberdovey for the education of French children. Whatever may be done, one thing is clear, that Aberdovey be done, one thing is clear, that Aberdovey f this wealthy society and probably Cath olics from different parts of the country and even from France will be induced to settle at Aberdovey and the neighbourhood in consequence of what has taker place.

A POSER.

The Pev. Mr. Osborn, in a recent speech in England, said: "Allusion has been made to the progress of infidelity in these times. Some of the lecturers occasionally met with their match. Some time since he heard of a man who went down to he heard of a man who went down to Lancashire or Yorkshire, and delivered a lecture on evolution or development. He endeavored to show that every form of excellence was developed from some inferior species of the same genus, and to ac-count for the existence of man in the same way, he said: 'You go and stand by the side of a pool of water, perfectly bright, pure, and clear; go a little while after, and you will find it getting thick; go again, and it will be green and putrid; go again, and there will be a number of little creatures popping about in the form of tadpoles; go again, and you will see these tadpoles cut-ting their capers in the shape of frogs.' By that time he had got as tar as he could, and he did as persons sometimes do when they do not know what else to do; he said, 'And so on.' Whereupon a man in the audience got up and said: 'Yes, I think I see what you mean; but can you tell us how long we should have to stand by the pond before we should see a man

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE BISHOP TIMON.

When deacon, he was resting awhile at St. Mary's settlement, Arkansas. One day he turned up missing. No one could give an account of him. Father Odin and an account of him. Father Odin and Father Bell and others became alarmed. It was in the day of bears and wolves. A grand search was instituted. Towards evening, Rev. John Timon was discovered at a small cabin several miles distant, sleeves rolled up, ax in hand, and beads of sweat upon his brow. It seems he had learned of a poor and lonely old widow living there with no one to chop her winliving there, with no one to chop he ter's wood. Having stolen unaware ith no one to chop her winhis companions, he was finishing his first cord when the hunting party came upon him with horns and rifles. They did not exactly take up a subscription for the widow. Each one gave a turn until the wood-pile disappeared.

The most noted men of modern times have publicly attested to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cure for coughs

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

per line for each saved in nonparter vertisements measured in nonparter vertisements measured in nonparter vertisements and advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than ments should be handed in not later than ments.

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY, As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my dity to announce to its subscribers and playors that the change of proprietorship will own to change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly should be preceded to the parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Belleve me, and storestly.

Yours very sincerely, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, - Dishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Record LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1880.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

Ireland has received a cruel blow

The cause of Catholic education in

from famine and national retrogression. While Ireland enjoyed even the small modicum of prosperity to which, even in her best days she was accustomed, the people-with commendable generosity and selfsacrifice-spared no effort to sus- abandoned a measure of justice to tain the prelacy and ciergy in their the Irish electorate by refusing to efforts to procure for Ireland a substantial measure of justice in the shape of a just measure providing for the endowment of superior education for Catholics. But the distress and famine and agitation of the present year have thrown the subject of education into the back ground. We look upon the subject of denominational education for Ireland as not less important than the establishment of a peasant proprietary, and our readers know how much to heart we have taken the latter project. But while the subject of education has been left somewhat in the background for the present, the Catholic constituencies of Ireland are not less than at any past time determined to secure by every legitimate means, at the first opportune moment, the concession of equal rights to the Cathland, and that of Mayo in particular, will feel, therefore, justly indignant at the utterances of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, the Presbyterian M. P. for Mayo, in denouncing the system of education propose! by the Catholic prelates of Ireland. When we first read the report of Mr. Nelson's speech we were disposed to give it no credit, but the following extract from a letter of Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell. M. P. for Dungarvan, sets the matter at rest in regard of the authenticity of the speech :

"I have again kept silence under sore pressure to protest against the scandalous denunciation of denominational education which fell from the lips of the Rev. Mr. Isaac Nelson. When that gentleman Mr. Isaac Nelson. When that gentleman gets some stronghold of British secularism to send him to Parlitment, he may feel entitled to declare that 'the education of the country ought to be entirely untram-meled by denominational ecclesiastical re-strictions, for the whole history of the world proved that where the education of the human mind came into competition with the interests of cunning clerics, the cause of education was the sufferer.—
[cheera.]' I venture to submit, however, that a candidate with such views had no right to be put in nomination for the Cathconstituency of Mayo.'

Mr. Parnell's recommendation of Mr. Nelson, and the latter's presumed soundness of views on the land question, secured his election for Mayo. But though for the present under the pressure of want and justment of the land system. She has not abandoned her repeatedly exprossed determination to leave no means untried to secure for her sons the benefit of Catholic education in its highest, purest and best sense. Mr. Nelson, therefore, greatly misapprehends the feelings of the Irish people, and misrepresents the views of his own constituents in expressing the opinions set forth above. Mr. O'Donnell does good service to Ire-

him in ascending the tribune. If by connect themselves to a course cerforce of habit he retains this dog. tain to result in a curtailment of matism, and by its retention injured liberties now enjoyed. But, while himself in the eyes of the Catholic public, he has no one but himself to blame. Catholic Ireland cannot afford to have among its representatives a man even indifferent, much less opposed to the cause of national and Catholic education. From all we know of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P. for Mayo, we believe his accession to the Parliamentary representation of Ireland to be not only of no service to the country, but in truth a disappointment to the friends of Irish national autonomy in all parts of the world.

DISCONTENT IN IRELAND.

Mr. Forster, Irish Secretary of State, has been suddenly called from London to Dublin. His unexpected departure from the seat of government has given rise to much speculation, and even surmises have been indulged in as to the probabilities of rebellion in Ireland. Ireland has, indeed, great cause for dissatisfaction, not to speak of rebellion. The country has been shamelessly treated in the present session by the Government and Parliament of Britain. The landowners, controlling the Upper Chamber, succeeded in defeating a measure granting very limited relief to the oppressed tenantry of Ireland, while the government, on the plea of pressure of business, proceed with the Borough Franchise Discontented and dissatisfied as

Ireland certainly is, we have no reason, however, to believe that a rebellion is imminent. The Irish are a people of keen perception. They know that, at this moment, a rebellion could end only in disaster for them, and postpone, for a quarter or half a century the realization of the schemes of reform now proposed by the friends of the people. The people will certainly take every constitutional means to enter their protest against the savage intolerance of the lords of any measure of substantial land reform, and the pusillanimity of the government in dealing with the grievances of Ireland. Our qualification of the action of the lords as savage may, to some, appear exagolic body in the matter of education. gerated. But no other term could The whole Catholic electorate of Ire- convey our idea of the brutal obhis Compensation Bill, to give the tenants a certain limited share of protection against the rapacity of the landlords. But the influence of the latter proved too great even for him. His government, by proposing a more radical measure of reform, would certainly have awed the peerage into the concession of a very substantial scheme of relief for Ireland. But the landlord influence even in the Cabinet is very great, and kept their proposition of relief to Ireland's tenantry within such stunted proportions that even had it passed it could not have ensured that security and stability so necessary to peace and prosperity. The Whig administration has, at this very time, a difficult problem to deal with in Ireland. The Liberal party cannot expect to hold the landlords and tenants both in tidelity to its standard so long as it refuses justice to the latter. The concession of a substantial measure of justice-a measure establishing on distress Ireland seeks first an ad- a solid basis the right of the Irish tenantry-ean alone secure for the Liberal party the steady adhesion are not alone in their demand for reform. The land laws of England and Scotland are also in urgent need

freedom and security. Mr. Forster will have every occasion in Ireland to see for himself the Ireland. He need have no dread of land and to Catholicity by bringing an Irish rebellion. Nothing would, unfortunate position. If their public opinion. The dogmatism of ple are even in the intensity of their misery.

the pulpit he should have left behind dissatisfaction too sharp witted to not rising into open rebellion, Ireland will take every means to protest against landlord tyranny and administrative inactivity in the matter of her system of land tenure.

THE STATE OF TURKEY.

The Turkish Government still maintains an attitude of fixed indifference to the representations of the powers as to the internal reforms projected in the Treaty of Berlin, for the benefit of the populations subject to Ottoman rule. The government of the Sultan can with reason point to the utter indifference of these powers themselves to right the wrongs of large bodies of their own subjects. What a mockery, for instance, on the part of Great Britain after leaving Atlantic City, being at to force upon Turkey schemes of internal reform, and hundreds of thousands of her own subjects in Ireland driven to famine by misgovernment. Then there is Russia with a record of black-hearted and blood-thirsty perfidy to Poland. Prussia, whose government has for years identified itself with oppression and persecution; and Austria, the determined enemy of popular rights, all seeking to force upon Turkey schemes of reform which they, by their own course of action juries, whilst twenty-eight are on at home, pronounce unwise and uncalled for. We know well, indeed, that the condition of the masses of the people subject to Ottoman rule is sad beyond description. Brigandage, rapine and despotism have reduced millions of people into a state of degradation and misery, of which no adequate idea can by us be formed. There is in the vast regions owning the sway of the Sultan no security for life or property. The rapacity of local rulers sets at defiance every dictate of right, and the decrees of the government at Constantinople are obeyed only when they coincide with the purposes of the petty chieftains who everywhere lord it over the people. A more discouraging state of disorganization and demoralization than the Ottoman empire presents cannot be found on the face of the earth. There is there discord, decay, rapine, massacre and famine. But the European powers who have undertaken to impress on the Subjustice to the people who admit their ber in refusing a very small measure sway, before enforcing the necessity of justice to the Irish landholders. No of reform upon a government in itone, with the smallest knowledge of self powerless for good. The Turkish Irish affairs, is ignorant of the fact Government cannot last. It may that the mise as of Ireland are to be promise reform, it may decide upon traced to the syranny of the land the amelioration of the condition of laws. Mr. Gladstone proposed, in its people, but it has lost control over the scattered populations so long subject to it. These populations should be left by European autocrats to work out the problem of their own happiness, by securing entire independence from Turkish control. By no other means can any scheme of reform for the East be made a good and lasting success. The maintenance of Ottoman rule in Europe, for which Great Britain is largely responsible, is the cause of much of the misery from which the Eastern tribes now suffer. As soon as the Turkish Government is left to itself to crumble to dust, a new era will set for the people now inhabiting the Ottoman territories both in Europe and Asia.

MISSIONS TO THE HEATHENS A Christian Womans' Union has just been formed in England for the purpose of carrying the gospel to the 100,000,000 women of India. This is very good, no doubt, but we have often thought that if these good ladies were to direct their efforts towards reclaiming the thousands of of the people. The people of Ireland their sex who, at their very doors, have sunk into sin, that their work would be more laudable and practical. These ladies who are burning with zeal for the conversion of these of reform in the interests of popular poor heathens are too often inclined to shut their hearts to that charity which would prompt them to rescue, necessity of land tenure reform for by a kind word, these souls who need but a helping hand to rise from their

TERRIBLE ENDING OF AN EX-CURSION PARTY.

An excursion was given August 11th, under the auspices of St. Ann's Literary Institute, St. Ann's T. A. B. Society, and other organizations connected with St. Ann's Church, Philadelphia, which ended in one of the most painful tragedies imaginable. The excursionists, full of thoughts of pleasure, left their homes early in the morning for the purpose of passing the day on the sea shore at Atlantic city. At six o'clock in the evening the train which, on account of the large number of excursionists, had been divided into two sections, started on its return trip to Philadelphia, the first section arriving at May's Landing in due time. The road is only a single track one, and as such has sidings to allow trains to pass each other; the first of these, this place. Before the conductor of the first section could place his train on the siding the second section steamed into the depot and ran into the last car. So violent was the concussion that the platform was smashed and the door of the car broken open; at the same time the cylinder of the engine was rent and the steam rushed into the car before it, scalding the passengers in the most frightful manner. Nineteen have atready died of their inthe list of wounded. Two or three of the latter are not expected to recover. This sad accident needs but little comment. It is too terrible to contemplate. That so many houses should be rendered desolate by the culpable neglect of the servants of the railroads, certainly calls for some measures to protect the lives of those who, for the time being, are at the mercy of these officials. Too much care cannot be given to the selection of men for the responsible positions of engineer and conductor, but it unfortunately too often happens that railroad companies, especially in the United States, in following a blind and destructive course of miserable economy, place their passengers in the hands of men wholly unsuited for their work, and hence this reckless loss of life. Whilst the engineer and conductor are often to blame, we are afraid that the hands of higher officials are not entirely clean of much of the destruction of lives lime Porte the duty of reform should which has occurred within the past de Lasalle. At the outbreak of the Great themselves set the example of giving themselves set the people who admit their the manner in which some of the institution was a century old, it had one hundred and the manner in which some of the wenty-two houses in France. At present, railroads are run would, we think, bring some of the responsibility to the doors of others besides the train hands. Some of the American roads would do well to take a lesson from the Great Western of Canada. Everything on this line is so systematically arranged, everybody is so well qualified for the position he occupies-the position being suited to the man and the man to the position—that an accident of this kind is next to impos-

FRENCH THIRST.

sible.

Rev. E. E. Jenkins lately delivered an address at a meeting of the British Wesleyan Conference. The address consisted of his impressions of France in its present state. He had the pleasure of attending service at a chapel in Avignon, and he tells us that those present were of the better class-Catholics, of course-and they were all thirsty for the Word of Life. The impression sought to be conveyed is that heretofore Frenchmen found it impossible to obtain a copy of King James' "Word of Life," or, on the other hand, were afraid of the guillotine if they were caught readare further informed that "prayer melodies of the Sankey and Moody hymns, but they waited, and an emithe matter under public notice. Mr at this moment, please the land- charity would only learn to begin course of his address he brought out duties which they had taken upon the Church of the Living God and Nelson, like every other Parliament owners of Ireland so well as an unsuc- at home how many might be rescued Christ's gospel root and branch. Such themselves to perform could only be the numberless forms of period called ary representative, is amenable to cessful rebellion. The Irish peo- and saved from temporal and eternal was the effect that ladies furiously accomplished by implicit faith, obe- into existence by the var co of the

sages, and especially at one passage where he said that the mother was the rightful priest for her children."

Just fancy the Moody and Sankey hymns being placed in contrast with the grand music of the Catholic Church. As well might we put a small jews-harp beside a magnificent organ. We must take it for granted the ladies clapped their hands furiously, and perhaps under the circumstances they might be held excused, though we should naturally look for a little more propriety in a place set apart for the worship of the Almighty. There was something supremely novel in the idea of a woman becoming the priest of her children. The same argument might be advanced as regards Bible readers and ministers of the Gospel. Then why should we trouble ourselves at all about churches, or priests or ministers. Towards the close of his address, as we expected, the reverend orator settled down to business. He candidly admits that "the work is not remunerative in Paris, in a commercial sense, but that it is remunerative, for it must bring forth the increase of God." It is no easy matter to fathom the depth of this utterance: "the increase of God." No doubt it is intended to convey some grand meaning which we in our benightedness cannot comprehend. The reverend gentleman closed by saying that, "with the religious freedom now granted in France that country will have a glorious future before it." We fail to see why the expulsion of the Jesuits and other religious orders should be termed religious liberty, and doubtless the Rev. Mr. Jenkins will himself, ere long, admit the impropriety of giving liberty to men of the communistic school.

At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up. To be strictly logical, our friends should not make such queer statements and then pass around the inevitable hat. Surely, if there exists among Frenchmen such a thirst for the Word of God as dispensed by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, they would naturally be expected to pay for the process of quenching.

EXPELLING THE BROTHERS.

On the 21st of June the well-known French "Congregation," the "Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes," (Brothers of the Christian doctrine) were to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of their first establishment at Rheims, John Baptist it reckons in France alone 14,000 members, who reside in 1,283 houses, and who teach about 400,000 pupils.

These are the kind of men that the present French Government are driving from their country, men who sacrifice their lives to works of charity, who train the youth of the country in the practice of virtue, and who, in giving to the State honest, God-fearing citizens, are proving themselves the real friends of the country. True, the Brothers have not yet been attacked, but onslaught on the Jesuits is a blow aimed at all the religious communities of the land. France is certainly to be pitied. Virtue, in the person of the religious orders, goes out at one door, whilst vice and rascality enter at another, in the persons of the amnestied Communists.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION. On the Vigil of the Assumption a most impressive ceremony took place in the Chapel of the Notre Dame Convent, Baltimore. Forty-five and bound themselves for life by the noly obligations of the religious state ing the Protestant testament, for to the service of God. It was a the rev. speaker proclaims further grand sight to see this army of young on "that he should like to be able to ladies kneeling in the sanctuary of give, but cannot, the number of secret | the church, prepared to offer their readers of the New Testament." We young lives and talents to the glory of God and the well-being of their was offered, and hymns were sung of fellow-creatures. The large number the Sankey and Moody class. They of candidates imparted an unusual could not very well understand the interest to the occasion, and the chapel was crowded with the friends of the young sisters. Father nent brother of the Reformed Church Neithart, of New Orleans, delivered chapped their hands at certain passedience, humility and self-accifice, human mind.

At the conclusion of the address, the ceremony of receiving the profession was gone through, during which some choice selections of vocal music were given by the convent choir. The friends of the newly-professed will not soon forget this touching ceremony by which new workers in the garden of the Church have been added to those zealous ones who, all over the world, are doing good in the quiet and seclusion of their convent homes.

SACRED HEART CONVENT. SAULT-AUX-RECOLLET.

We had the pleasure of paying a visit, some time sirce, to the Academy of the Sacred Heart, at Saultaux-Recollet, near Montreal. The institution is situated on a tributary of the Ottawa River, about six miles from the city. It is one of the most charming spots for a convent home which exists on the continent of America. Apart altogether from education it would be just the place we would select for a summer retreat, far removed from the unhealthy atmosphere of the city, and, situated as it is on the banks of the above named river, a more healthy and enervating position cannot be found in the Dominion. It was a pleasing sight to witness the extreme happiness of the hundreds of rosy-cheeked young ladies who made this convent their home during the past year. Nothing could be wished for. Every conceivable requisite for the perfect education of young ladies is possessed by this institution, and is taken advantage of by some of the most distinguished families in Americamany of the children coming from the most distant States of the American Union. Young ladies who have spent some years in other schools are sent to this convent to finish. Music in all its branches is taught by most accomplished ladies. We were gratified exceedingly to find that special attention was given to the harp. Some of the most brill ant lady performers on this instrument which we have in Canada, received their instruction at the Convent of Sault-aux-Recollet. The advertisement of the convent will be found in another column.

CAMP MEETINGS.

When the camp-meeting is held at a watering-place whether the first was last or the last was first in the order of growth, real estate operations must be suppressed during the meetings. We have heard from his own lips the experience of a minister who, while preaching, was interrupted and annoyed by the brethren upon the stand behind him talking about diagrams and lots. And the Preceptress of a High School, who went forward under the deepest anxiety, was so distracted by the presiding elder and another man, who were talking about business at the altar, that she lost her impressions, and to this day she remains without a hope in Christ .- N. Y. Christian Advocate.

We have a camp-meeting at work in a place called Grimsby, in this Province. Some of our contemporaries give glowing accounts of the awakenings, spirit-movings, relations of experiences, pathetic appeals to the emotions, and many other interesting matters. Our Methodist friends have plenty of church accommodation. Why then have recourse to country places? Cannot the Gospel be made acceptable or interesting to our neighbors unless served to them in a romantic fashion in picturesque spots-pic-nic fashion? Are the churches too warm in : ummer time? Can it be that our friends will not young ladies renounced the world attend them when the heat is oppressive, and everything cannot be made comfortable? Is there no sacrifice to be made for the sake of hearing the Word of Life? Will it be listened to only when it is sugarcoated with an excursion to some beautiful rural retreat, and the promise of a pleasant day? Catholic missionaries begin their career under canvas. They afterwards build churches, and never find occasion to leave them. Our separated brethren first build churches, but are forced occasionally to put up tents for the sake was appointed to deliver the sermon the address, in which he congratu- of novelty, in order to keep alive the or lecture or oration that night. The lated the Nuns on the high dignity required amount of interest in the subject was reformation, which he to which God had called them, and services. Here we have a very good said began in the tamily, and in the impressed upon them that the sacred illustration of the difference between HAMILT

FRIDAY, A

The Retreat f diocese, held dur house of Provide Saturday mornin

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At the termina

ercises, His Lo called a meeting men present, and following appoi pleased to mal O'Reilly, parish I Father Laussie, Rev. Deans, an be Rev. Chance the estimation gentlemen are the honors thus Rev. Dean O'Re priest in the di was ordained by about thirty-five by far the great parish priest of been most assidu sacred duties; h true, steady-go respect he is, a cellent type of gentleman. Ve gentleman. Ve the first priest diocese of Ha citizens will re genial, pains-ta ago, and will quarter of a ce as a successful warded with se hands of his Keough was lamented Bish though compa by many merit Chancellor of for diocesan p Very Rev. De dition of that

> Council consis bers: Very Re ton; Rev. Fa Rev. Father members of and advice in spiritual and ocese. Immediate of the clergyr of formin The meeting

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HAMILTON LETTER.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Retreat for the priests of the diocese, held during the past week in the house of Providence, Dundas, closed on Saturday morning. It was chiefly conducted by the Rev. Father Burke, who is said to excel in this particular line of duty.

At the termination of the Retreat Ex-At the termination of the Retreat Exercises, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon called a meeting of the reverend gentlemen present, and announced to them the following appointments which he was pleased to make, viz.: Rev. Father O'Reilly, parish priest of Dundas, and Rev. Father Laussie, of Arthur, to be Very Rev. Deans, and Rev. Father Keough, parish priest of St. Patrick's Hamilton, to parish priest of St. Patrick's, Hamilton, to be Rev. Chancellor of the Diocese. In the estimation of the public these rev. gentlemen are in every way worthy of the honors thus conferred on them. Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly is the oldest acting priest in the diocese of Hamilton. He was ordained by Bishop Power, of Toronto, was ordained by Bisnop Fower, of Iorofice, about thirty-five years ago and has spent by far the greater part of that time as parish priest of Dundas. He has always been most assiduous in the discharge of his sacred duties; his zeal continuous of the sacred duties; his zeal continuous of the true, steady-going order, and in every respect he is, and ever has been, an excellent type of the Catholic priest and gentleman. Very Rev. Dean Laussie is the first priest who was ordained in the diocese of Hamilton. Many of our citizens will remember with pleasure the citizens will remember with pleasure the genial, pains-taking young clergyman who acted in their midst some twenty years ago, and will be glad to hear that his quarter of a century of a well-spent life as a successful priest has thus been rewarded with so signal a favor from the hands of his bishop. Rev. Chancellor Keough was ordained by the late lamented Bishop Farrell in 1871, and, though comparatively young in the holy service, has distinguished his short career by many meritorious actions. The Rev. Chancellor of a diocese is charged chiefly with the care of moneys that are collected for diocesan purposes. The duty of a for diocesan purposes. The duty of a Very Rev. Dean is principally to watch over and report to the bishop on the condition of that portion of the diocese over which be because of the diocese over the district of the diocese.

which he has jurisdiction.

His Lordship also took occasion, at the same time and place, to organize a Diocesan same time and place, to organize a Diocesan Council consisting of the following members: Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Dundas; Very Rev. Dean Laussie, Arthur; Rev. Chancellor Keough, St. Patrick's, Hamilton; Rev. Father Funcker, St. Agatha; Rev. Father Hamel, S. J., Juelph. The members of the Council are to be chosen accurately by the bishops and their office is annually by the bishop; and their office is to assist his Lordship with their counsel and advice in matters appertaining to the spiritual and temporal interests of the

Immediately after this event a meeting of the clergymen was held for the purpose of forming a society whose object will be to give aid to aged and infirm priests. The meeting having been regularly organized, the following officers were duly elected: Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, of Dundas, president; Rev. T. J. Dowling, of Paris, secretary, and Rev. Chancellor

attending to other spiritual as well as secular matters under his charge. It will be probably six weeks or two months bere he will return to the city.

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According to announcement, Rev. Fr. Burke delivered a lecture in St. Mary's Cathedral last Sunday evening. The excellence of the lecture delivered the preceding Sunday in St. Patrick's attracted preceding Sunday in S. Fatrics satisfactors a very large audience, every pew in the capacious Cathedral being occupied. The rev. gentleman's subject was "Receive ye the holy Ghost," &c., which he handled with consummate skill, and much to the

with consummate skill, and much to the interest of the congregation, though the fact of its being explanatory and argumentative made it appear rather lacking in brilliancy.

The annual picnic in aid of the funds of St. Stephen's Church, Cayuga, was held on Wednesday, the 25th, in the Agricultural grounds at that village. Besides sports during the day there was a grand concert in the evening, at which grand concert in the evening, at which several distinguished vocalists took part. As usual, the affair was very successful, and must have been gratifying to the energetic young pastor, Rev. Father

Cleary.
Father O'Reilly, of Oakville, intends holding a picnic at Oaklands on Thursday. The programme of games has been pre-pared, and there are some valuable prizes waiting for successful competitors.

NEWSPAPER JOTTINGS.

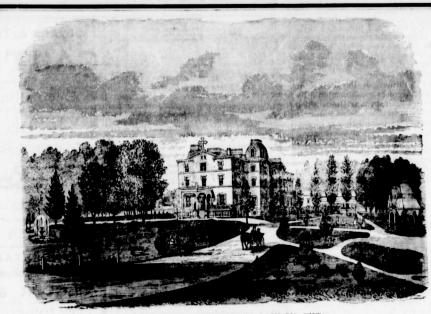
Both of our city dailies are a unit in crying down Toronto "hoggishness" and advocating more energetic Hamilton action in the matter of the Provincial Exhibition. This is right and proper. It is necessary, in order to obtain fair play for Hamilton, that Toronto's selfishness in advertising her little local show as "Canada's Great Fair" should be made publicly known, and it is also necessary to the success of the exhibition and the maintenance of

Hamilton credit, that it should be thoroughly advertised and prepared for with all possible exertion.

The Times suggests the holding of the Civic Holiday hereafter on a Monday. This is, comparatively speaking, a slack day, and the business of the city would suffer less injury by closing up on that than any other day of the week. But the chief idea is to afford a longer holiday—from Saturday afternoon until Tuesday morning. This is not so yaluable a consideration as the former because experience proves that it is better to have a day of rest after a holi-

day rather than before it.

The Spectator smiles ironically at a lady who writes to it on the subject of procuring a law to prohibit boys from swimming. Such a law would be both foolish and wrong. The legislation of Draco, ex-ecuted by an army of Afghans and Zulus,



SACRED HEART ACADEMY, LONDON, ONT.

could not keep the average boy from swimming. Besides, it is an exercise giving present benefits from a sanitary point of view, and a possible help against future danger. It is risky to be sure, but there are few things we can do that are entirely free from risk. More people are prematurely killed on land—ladies too—by a careless regard for health, than boys 100 to 100 t turely killed on land—ladies too—by a careless regard for health, than boys drowned by swimming. If mothers but showed as much anxiety to keep their boys out of bad company as they do to boys out of bad company as they do to keep them out of the water, the number of bad boys and broken-hearted mothers would be fewer. Let the boys swim Under certain conditions, judiciously prescribed and authoritativly enforced, the danger from swimming can be reduced to a very slight minimum.

The Orangeville Advocate makes a mistra Corangeville Advocate makes a mistra Corangevi

danger from swimming can be reduced to a very slight minimuza.

The Orangeville Advocate makes a mistake when it mixes up the Hamilton Societies in the row that occurred in Toronto on the 6th inst. The disturbance was confined entirely to the "lambs" of Toronto—the Orangemen being the aggressors—and the Hamilton people were miles on their way homeward before the "stones and bricks were passed around."

The Thorold Post is a very respectable looking sheet; still like many of its contemporaries it is not above giving or permitting a back slap at the Irish element. It allowed some low-minded fellow signing himself "Finnigan O'Flaherty," to insert a scurrilous communication in a recent issue caricaturing Irishmen generally, and

issue caricaturing Irishmen generally, and ending up with a dirty insinuation against the fame of O'Connell. This individual and advice in matters appertaining to the spiritual and temporal interests of the diocese.

Immediately after this event a meeting of the clergymen was held for the purpose of forming a society whose object will be to give aid to aged and infirm priests. The meeting having been regularly organized, the following officers were duly elected: Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, of Dundas, president; Rev. T. J. Dowling, of Paris, secretary, and Rev. Chancellor Keough, of St. Patrick's, Hamilton, treasurer. The members' fee is to be \$20 per annum. The formation of this society is a very commendable piece of foreight on the part of the reverned gentlemen concerned, and it is to be hoped that it will be as successful as its merits deserve.

His Lordship Bishop Crinnon delivered a sermon on "Sacrifice" at the opening of the new church at Ingersoll last Sunday. He is now about to make a tour of the diocese, administering Confirmation and attending to other spiritual as well as secular matters under his charge. It will writes in a style that attempts to represent their respective actors. If the correspondent of the Post be not Irish he is an imposter and a bigot ; if he be, then he is a disgrace to his country and ought to change his name

immediately.
CITY IMPROVEMENTS. The works in connection with the laying of the new water drain are being pushed rapidly forward. The work has been completed as far as the base of the old reservoir, and considerable progress has been made westward along King street. Workmen are now engaged in connecting the main pipe with the reservoir. When completed the city will be abundantly supplied with water, with facilities in reve for meeting any extra demand that may be made for a long period in the fu-

On the site of the old British Hotel a On the site of the old British Hotel a large wholesale warehouse is about to be erected. The building, the property of Messrs. Stuart & MacPherson—will be mainly of brick, with cut stone facings. It will have a frontage on John street of 66 feet, three stories high, and on Main street the various sections of the warehouse will occupy an extent of 132 feet. house will occupy an extent of 132 feet. Common report says that it will be one of the best of the kind in the province.

The Canada Life Assurance Company The Canada Life Assurance Company are preparing to erect a new and magnificent building on the south-east corner of King and James streets. The buildings to be torn down in order to give place to this

we could compare favorably, from an architectural standpoint, with any other city in the Dominion.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations:
Grain and flour—wheat white per bush.
94c.; red do.; spring 93c.; oats old 36c.; new 32c.; barley and rye 50c.; corn 40c. to \$3.50. Flour sup. per bbl. \$5 to \$5.25; bakers \$5.50; cornmeal per cwt. \$1.30; oatmeal \$2 to \$2.25; bran 50c.; ehorts fine 90c.; course 60c.

Have could compare favorably, from an architectural standpoint, with any other city in the Dominion.

Have could compare favorably, from an architectural standpoint, with any other city in the Dominion.

Have could compare favorably, from an architectural standpoint, with any other city in the dark, while thousands of dollars worth of property are, in the meantime, burning away. Now you smash the glass, twist the handle, and immediately you will hear the clatter of the approaching brigade. The cost of putting in fresh panes is trifling in comparison with the advantage obtained.

The schools re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 1st. It is to be hoped that parents and physical conditions need be long de-prived of participating in its advantages. It is even more than gratifying to witness the wealth of church property possessed by Catholics and the evidence of material prosperity which is being developed in elegant and tasty churches and pastoral residences, and every kind of houses of charity and buildings for educational purposes, for 1 have not time nor space to generalize; but surely if the evil spirit of discontent first day, in order that they may be on hand for the classification and physical conditions and physical conditions.

It is even more than gratifying to witness the wealth of church property possessed by Catholics and the evidence of material prosperity

fine 90c.; course 60c.

Hay per ton \$9 to \$11; straw \$6 to \$8;

ST. CATHARINE'S NOTES.

Business generally is very dull in St. Catharines; and wages low. The popula-tion has diminished considerably, being about 2000 less than it was a few years ago. As a consequence, empty houses are numerous and rents low. It is a pity to see in this handsome little city—perhaps the prettiest in the Dominion—houses are noted for all and it dellar a possible than the control of rented for 12 and 15 dollars a month, that in Hamilton would bring 20 and 25 dollars. The slackness of traine on the state of affairs. The ultimate cause must state of affairs. The ultimate cause must be sought among those influences that a few years ago blighted the commerce of the continent and has not yet ceased producing their evil effects. St. Catharines has been no worse off in this respect than her neighbors, and her chances of returning to her former prosperity are equally as good The slackness of traffic on the canal is one of the immediate causes of this depressed

coffers too, having left the "home of the brave," not that they feared death at all, but just to keep out of the way, you The Catholic population of the city has

The Catholic population of the city has been estimated at about 3000, some of whom are among the wealthiest men in St. Catharines. There are three clergymen, including the Rev. Dean Mulligan, parish priest, and three churches, two of which we understand are used for school purposes during the week. The parish church—St. Catharines—is a handsome building, situated on very beautiful grounds on one of St. Catharines prettiest avenues, Church street. St. Joseph's Convent, in the vicinity, is one of the finest buildings in the city. The Separate

ton's hotel, corner James and Main streets, and Mr. Brougham, hale and stout, still connected with Her Majesty's Revenue. MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. MARY'S LETTER.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

The Catholic concert organized by Rev Father Feron come off in the Town Hall, at St. Mary's, on the evening of Wednesday last. The programme was so very select and attractive, it drew not only the Cath-olies, as a body, but the elite of St. Mary's turned out in full force. Miss Reidy, of Simcoe, may surely be christened over again and called the Nightingale of West. again and called the Nightingale of West-ern Ontario. She appeared in St. Mary's for the first time, and fully justified the anticipations of the audience by her fault-less rendering of such classical and difficult pieces as the "Pre-aux-cleres" and "We'll Meet nae mair at Sunset." For encores

Reidy's "Pre aux Cleres," and astonished all present with the case and finish of her style in her "Carnival de Venice" which she accomplished with all the perfection and touch of a Remyni. Miss Feron, of Ottawa, proved herself second to none in Canada as a pianist. Miss Mary Clench accompanied on the piano, her little sister's Canada as a piamst. Miss Mary Chenen accompanied, on the piano, her little sister's wonderful execution on the violin. In several other morceaux choisis Messrs. Dromgole and Coles, of our city, lent also very valuable assistance to the success of the concert. Miss Lottie Whelihan of St. Mary's, executed year, night the calon de concert. "Oui ed very nicely the galop de concert, "Qui Vive," accompanied by Mary Clench. The magnificent harp performed on by Miss Feron was graciously offered for the occasion by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, London. At the end of the first part Rev. Father Elampery of St. Thomas delivered a very Northerner filled their buildings and their Flannery, of St. Thomas, delivered a ver interesting and eloquent lecture on "Erin' National Bard, Tom Moore," the audience seemed perfectly delighted.
Altogether, the entertainment of last

of the ton, I have been agreeably surprised to finest buildings in the city. The Separate School classes are all taught by Christian Brothers and Sisters of St. Level. much finer in perspective views, so much more cultivated and improved, than I had in Catharines, a-one-time fellow citizen occasionally. Here are Mr. J. K. Barrett, collector Inland Revenue department, looking as jolly as ever; Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton, once connected with the well-known Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. Norton to the looking as jolly as every Mr. Chas. No everywhere deversity the landscape and charm the patriotism of those who rightly think Ontario a favored spot. Another gratifying circumstance is the large num-ber of Catholics found in the large towns and cities occupying prominent positions in the mercantile and other leading pro-fessions. Another feature of interest to a Catholic who is a member of the C. M. B. A., when travelling, is the true brotherly manner in which he is sure of being rebe torn down in order to give place to this structure have stood about 45 years, one of them having been built for a wholesale grocery by the late Henry McLaren, who carried on business there for many years, beginning in 1834. The work of demolition is already almost completed.

Work has at last been commenced on the long talked of new Opera House. The basement is being dug out and the foundation is being dug out and the foundation is being dug out and the foundation is developed a new idea in connection with the alarm signals. He purposes the propose of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. in the Branches in the places after the dentical reporter had got the ugly after the dentical reporter had got the ugly intendent must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly intendent must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly intendent must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly intendent must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly intendent must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly intendent must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly in the later must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly in the later must have felt much revived after the dentical reporter had got the ugly in the later must have felt much revived of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well worthy of remark that the members of the C. M. B. A. exists, and ceived in any town or city where a branch of the C. M. B. A. exists, and it is well long talked of new Opera House. The basement is being dug out and the foundation walls are beginning to appear. This is also meant to be a very imposing structure. Hamilton is going ahead in the matter of fine buildings, and if the Government would only get to work at that new Custom House on the McInnis property, we could compare favorably, from an architectural standpoint, with any other city in the Dominion.

first day, in order that they may be on hand for the classification, and make a fair beginning in unison.

The Through of Hamilton and Transitor is the country of Canada as any on the countr fine 90c.; course 60c.

Hay per ton \$9 to \$11; straw \$6 to \$8; wood per cord No. 1 \$5 to \$5.25; No. 2 \$4; No. 3 \$3 to 3.50; pine \$3.

Hides per lb. according to quality 7c. 8c. and 9c.; Calfskins do. do. 10c. to 12c.; boys seemed filled with the spirit of the land a complete the many good works or behind.

now commenced in the interest of God and

In conclusion, let me say that to appreciate Ontario, one must drive through it.

A very poor opinion will be formed from what one can see while travelling over its railroads.

C. M. B. A.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY, LONDON.

This institution for the education of young ladies will re-open on the 7th of September. The merits of the academy are already so well known, it is not necessary we should enlarge upon them. Those who have placed their children under the care of these ladies look upon the results with the utmost satisfaction. In addition to the superior training in all branches of studies and accomplishments, a very important feature to be borne in mind is the fact that the cost of board and tuition is only about one-half that charged in other schools. By addressing "The Mother Schools. By addressing the Mother Superior, Sacred Heart Academy, Dundas st., London, Ont.," circulars containing full information will be sent. We hope to see the school well filled on the opening day.

carried out on a large scale by the discontents. So accurate was the information eitents. So accurate was the information given at the place of drill, as well as the time, and the state of efficiency and adaptability to the use of arms the men were steadily acquiring, were also reported without the least heed being taken.

GODERICH LETTER.

The first picnic under the auspices of the Roman Catholic ladies of Goderich came off on the 19th inst., in Mr. Bingham's Grove, situated on the banks of Lake Huron. In addition to the people of Goderich there were a great many from neighboring towns as far east as Stratford, also from the parish of Hullet. Rev. Father O'Shea, of Scaforth, and Rev. Father O'Connor, of Wawanosh, and other clergymen, were in attendance. The weather was all that could be desired for the occasion, and from early morning crowds were to be seen moving to the grounds. There dancing, swinging and other amusements were going on. The Goderich band was in attendance during

the day discoursing some beautiful pieces.

I would say to any pienic parties wishing to have a good time on the banks of Lake Huron, they could not go to a more suitable place. Mr. Bingham intends suitable place. Mr. Bingham intends fitting it up with the necessary games and amusements, such as should be found in public pleasure grounds. In connection with the grounds there are large green-houses and flower gardens.

WINDSOR LETTER.

In Bishop Borgess' annual report just In Bishop Borgess' annual report just issued, the total of contributions from Detriot and vicinity collected for the education of students for the priesthood, is \$9,848.38. Of this amount Detroit alone contributed \$9245.27.

From the statistics for the year ending on July 31st, we note the following: No. of priests performing their ministerial duties in Detriot and vicinity—127. On the list of the deceased for this year the name Rev. F. J. Van Erp of Ann Arbor

the list of the deceased for this year the name Rev. F. J. Van Erp of Ann Arbor is the only one that appears. No. of students preparing for the priesthood—37.

Father Wagner attended the consecration of the Church in Ingersoll last Sun-

Mr. Frank Lemaud, an ecclesiastic of

Mr. Frank Lemaud, an ecclesiastic of Assumption College, has returned from his trip to Lower Canada, in which he was accompanied by his mother.

The Little Sisters of the Poor are now building a House for the Aged, at the corner of Scott and Dequiudre streets, Detroit. G. W. Loyd has the contract and expects to complete the buildeng in a week.

Mr. John Quirk, a resident of Detroit, Mr. John Quirk, a resident of bearing, who took a prominent part in the Mamie-Garland disaster, was presented with a handsome gold medal bearing an appropriate inscription. In response to the presentation speech, Mr. Quirk thanked them for the thoughtfulness in his regard, but said he did not think he deserved such a magnanimous reward, as he only performed his duty in rescuing as many as possible from the impending peril when it was within his power.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A young lad named Robert Simms was killed by lightning in Windsor on the 19th. The Newcastle Woolen Mills ed down about 1 a. m. on the 17th Loss \$50,000; insured for \$20,000. Ex-Jailor Lamb has moved out of the

jailer's quarters. He has removed to Lucan, where he intends opening a store. On Friday a boy named Masker, of Perth, who went out duck shooting up the river, was accidentally shot by his own gun in the left arm. The limb had to be

amputated. The two hundredth anniversary of the

foundation of the Seminary Chapel in the parish of St. Joachim, the next below that of St. Anne, on the north shore, was celeprated with great pomp in Quebec on the 15th. Last week we announced the death of

Captain Sherwood, by poisoning, through the mistake of a druggist's clerk. We are sorry we are now called upon to chronicle the death, by drowning, of his wife, which took place at Charlotte on Thursday. Colborne, Ont., Aug. 23 -At Greer's

crossing, near here, yesterday afternoon, the wife of Rev. Geo. Carr, while in a melancholy state of mind, placed her head upon the track as a train came along, which severed the head from the body. A fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr.

Brown, residing about two miles from Sombra, fell from the limb of a small tree in the woods, on which she was swinging, a few days ago, striking a log. The result has since proved fatal. A boy named Little, aged 15, lately out

from England, and working on Fred. Har-rison's farm, East Williams, fell from a load of flax forward under the horses' hoofs and under the wagon. was penetrated and his spine broken. Dr. Gunn says the poor lad can only live a few hours. His people are all in the old country. It appears the team (Archy McCallum's) commenced to run away, and the lad, getting frightened, slid down from the high load in front instead of at the side

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

IRELAND.

A battalion of the Guards is under orders A battalion of the Guards is under orders to proceed to Ireland at a moment's notice. The officers belonging to the regiment who are on leave have been ordered to return without a moment's delay. The channel squadron and the Duke of Edinburgh's reserve squadron are under orders to proceed to Queenstown harbor, where possibly the latter will remain when the vessels belonging to the other will cruise possibly the latter will remain when the vessels belonging to the other will cruise between Fastness Light and Cork, to be within signal if their services are required, and to keep a sharp lookout for some suspicious vessels, which are reported as having left the other side of the Atlantic with the same and amountified.

ith arms and ammunition.
The Government is severely condemned The Government is severely condemned for the present state of affairs in Ireland, which, it is alleged, might have been prevented, as it is pointed out that warnings were issued from reliable sources more than six weeks since that secret drillings storing arms and ammunition and every other description of preparation was being carried out on a large scale by the discontents. So accurate was the information

New York, August 22—The Tribune's cable says: In spite of the official denials that gunpowder was really found at the tunnel at Cork, the railway officials say eight or ten barrels were found.

A strong impression propagals that after

A strong impression prevails that after Parliament rises and when the rich harvest in Ireland has been gathered the landlords will press for back rents. This may lead to violence throughout the country. Some Irish officials articipate that it will be impossible to pass the winter without reinforcing the Coercion Acts. The general feeling among members of Parliament is that there may be a winter session of Parliament to consider the state of Ireland

and pass the Coercion Bills.

London, Aug. 22.—Land meetings were held yesterday in various parts of Freland, but nothing noteworthy occurred. The pro-ceeding were orderly, and the usual violent

speeches were made.
London, Aug. 23.—At the land meeting at Killalla, yesterday, 1,600 men marched to the ground four deep in military order, and maintained their ranks compact and unbroken throughout the day. It is understood this demonstration had been arranged by the Land League, and was in-tended as a hint to the Government as to what sort of a force the movement could muster if occasion should arise. The men were not armed, and made no

threats. A series of land meetings were held to-day in Ireland. At each of the meet-ings there were Government reporters to take notes of the proceedings. At Tuam inflammatory speeches were made and bloodthirsty placards exhibited. At the meeting in Ballengarry apologies were made for the absence of Messrs. Dillon and Parnell. An anti-eviction meeting was held at Down at which 1000 was held at Down, at which 1,000 persons

was held at Down, at which 1,000 persons
were present.
A despatch from Dublin states that
four men raided the police barracks at
Bannagher, gagged and bound the
orderly, who was the sole occupant of
the place, and stole a number of rifles.
The Cork Land League have rescinded
the resolution recently, adopted denouncing the robbery of arms on board a vessel cing the robbery of arms on board a vessel

in Cork harbor.

A despatch from Cork states that another case of arms, addressed to some fictitious person, now lies at the wharf unclaimed. The box arrived at Cork on the steamer from England. Every steamer that arives is thoroughly searched. The military authorities have recalled all the men on leave of absence, and refuse to grant any furloughs.

AFGHANISTAN.

Simila, Aug. 19.—The brigade of Stewart's force reached Gundamak unmolested.

molested.
London, Aug. 18.—A Bombay despatch says Candahar is safe. Ayood Khan is ocassionally firing shells, but little damage is being done. The siege is scarcely ferrored. formed. Quettah Aug. 18.—The enemy's force in attack on the garrison at Kuch on Sunday is estimated at 2,000. Their loss was con-

siderable higher than at first supposed, and is now estimated at 200 killed. The British s was 15 killed, 25 wounded. A Quett n despatch says the late body of troops forming the Candabar relief column has lest Sibi for the front. The heat is ter-

rible and the troops continue to suffer preatly. Many are temporarily disabled. Simla, August 22.—It is reported that the Candahar garrison made a sortie, flicting heavy losses on the Heratese. The number of British casualties is unknown. It is believed the tribes north of the Khojak ass have collected to attack communica-

London, August 22.—The troop ship Juruna, which was yesterday visited by the Queen and Royal family, sailed to-day with 1,300 men of the Rifle Brigade, destined for Afghanistan.

Atgnanistan.
London, Aug. 23.—A despatch from
Quettah says the natives report that Ayobb
Khan is not only raising works against Candahar, but is entrenching his own position, and intends to give battle when the reinforcing column arrives.

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale deater in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, cysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Harkness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want puredrugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness.

a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS POR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

Written for the Record A Song of Canadian Rivers.

Flow on, noble rivers! flow on! flow on!
In your beauteous course to the sea;
Sweep on, noble rivers! sweep on! sweep on!
Bright emblems of true liberty!
Roll noiselessly on a tide of bright song,
Roll happily, grandly and free;
Sweep over each plain in silv'ry-tongued

strain, Sweep down to the deep-sounding sea!

Flow on, noble rivers! flow on! flow on!
Flow swiftly and smoothly and free;
Chant loudly and grand, the notes of our land—
Fair Canada's true minstrelsy;
Roil joyously'on, sweep proudly along
In mirthfullest accents of glee!
Flow on, roble rivers! flow on! flow on!
Flow down to the deep-sounding sea!

Flow on! sweep on! sweep on ' flow on!
In a measureless, mystical key;
Each note that you make on streamlet and
lake
Will blend with the song of the sea;
Through labyrinth-clad dell, in dreamy-like
spell,
It here slumbers each sentinel tree;
Flow on, noble rivers! flow on! flow on!
Flow down to the deep-sounding sea!
Belleville, 4th Aug.
T. O'HAGAN.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

A meeting of the Land League was held on July 27th, at the rooms of the League, in Abbey street, Dublin, Rev. Patrick Lain Abbey street, Dublin, Rev. Patrick Lavelle, P. P., presided, and in the course of his observations said that there were good "Let him prepare his coffin!" prospects of an abundant harvest, and that his part of the country—the West of Ire-land—looked well. He expressed his satisland—looked well. He expressed his satisfaction that there was a prospect of a satisfactory settlement, at an early date, of the Land question. Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said he thought the time had arrived when no further relief should be solicited in this country—that the people should be men, not beggers. He urged the uselessness of Land Commissions, and said that they had never done anything for the that they had never done anything for the benefit of the tenantry. The constitution of the Land Commission ("consisting of four landlords and an official in the pay of the Crown") was condemned, and a resolution was passed declaring the tenants of Ireland can have no confidence in the Com-

At a meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee held in Dublin on July 24th, it was resolved to ask permission of the authorities to allow subscriptions to be raised among the Constabulary and the Inland Revenue in aid of the funds of the committee. The Lord Mayor and the other members of the committee expressed their astonishment and regret that the only dioceses in Ireland that had so far responded to the appeal of the committee to hold diocesan collections in aid of the fund were the two poorest—Tuam and Killala. The former had contributed £1, 000 from its diocesan relief fund and the latter £50, the result of a collection. At a meeting of the Committee en July 27th, the Lord Mayor suggested that the body should bring its operations to a close on August 14th, and a notice of motion to that affect was given. The Committee has distributed altogether close on £180,-

000. It has about £5,000 in hands. By the death of the Dowager Lady Cowper, the Viceroy of Ireland becomes one of the wealthiest men in England. The Countess had property in five coun-ties, and the Wrest Park estate in Bedford-

Justice Fitzgerald opened the Commission for the county Wicklow, on July 24th. There was only one bill to go before the Grand Jury, and it did not properly belong to the present assizes.

KING'S COUNTY.

On July 26th two of the Army Reserve Corps, who were for training in Parsonstown, had a dispute, when one of them, named Fitzpatrick, it was alleged, stabbed the other, named John Hughes, several times, and killed him. Fitzpatrick has absconded.

WEXFORD.

Rev. Nicholas Furlong, P. P., Newbawn, died on July 18th, at his residence, Ballyclumack, at the venerable age of 80 years. He was a man of most distinguished years, He was a man of most distinguished ability, and for over half a century, up to the time when declining health compelled him to retire from the political arena, he took a prominent part in the struggle for popular rights. On July 20th High Mass and Office for the repose of his soul, which were celebrated in the church of Newbawn, were attended by a large number of the clergy and the laity, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies his remains were interred within the church at the were interred within the church at the

CORK.

At the meeting of the Cork branch of the Land League, on July 24th, a resolu-tion was unanimously passed calling on Mr. Shaw, M. P., to resign his appoint-ment on the Land Commission on the ground that the landlord element on the Commission was so strong that he would be powerless to contend against it and arrive at any ultimate issue favorable to the tenant farmer. Attention was called to the difficulties the farmers had at pre-sent to contend against in the great increase of the importation of foreign cattle and grain. One of the members (Mr. crease of the importation of foreign cattle and grain. One of the members (Mr. Cranan) suggested that the farmers in the county should turn their attention more to productions, such as butter, the value of which could not be detracted from in any marked degree by such competition. It was stated that the number of firkins of butter sent into the Cork market this year showed a decrease of 26,000 as compared with the previous year. This was accounted for by the fact that the farmers had to sell their cattle to satisfy the departed in the Valorous, with Captain

mands of their landlords.

A most interesting ceremony was witnessed at Fermoy, on July 29th, in the Loretto Convent, on the occasion of the celebration of the golden jubilee of Mother Teresa, who was professed in the parenthouse of the Order, at Rathfarnham, fifty years ago. A very large number of the clergy of the diocese and of the laity of the parish were present.

On it is 25th, he magnificant clarated at once missed by their friends. On the

the Immaculate Conception at Clonakilty was solemnly dedicated by the Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, to the sacred purposes for which it was

LIMERICK.

The Limerick Reporter of July 27th says:

"We would say in reference to harvest prospects that they have not been more cheering for the past thirty-five years than they are just now. The hay harvest is nearly all saved; the turf harvest is fully nearly all saved; the turn narvest is fully saved, and in turf districts the people have an abundance of fuel. Potatoes are get-ting on admirably, so well, indeed, that they have seldom been seen better, whilst the size of them, for the greater part, is

Father Carberry, O. P., who for over twenty years well beloved and respected in Limerick, and well known in the South of Ireland as Provincial General of the Dominicans, has been appointed Prior of St. Mary's, Cork, for which position he has departed from Limerick.

On July 29th there was found posted on the entrance pillars of Clonlara Chapel, about four miles from Limerick, a notice which caused great excitement in the village. It stated that any person who would dare to take the grazing or tenancy of a farm at Trugh, from which a tenant

CLARE.

On July 26th while two farmers named James Lacey and Michael Curley were returning home to their residence near Killaloe, after attending a fair at O'Brien's Bridge, a quarrel is stated to have arisen between them over, it is alleged, some remarks made respecting Curley's wife. Lacey told Curley to be more careful and not to be abusing her, as he (Curley) was in the habit of doing, whereupon the latter drew a knife and stabbed Lacey to death on the spot. Curley has been remanded.

on the spot. Curley has been remanded.
On the night of July 24th, some thirty
men armed with scythes, assembled at
Drumdoolaghby Farm, situate between
Ennis and Spancelhill, and cut down and destroyed five or six acres of meadowing. The land is part of the estate of the Mac-Namaras, minors, sons of the late Colonel Francis MacNamara, D. L., Ennistymon House. An ejectment had been brought against the former tenant for non-payment of rent, and the lands were being pre-served with the view of letting them with profit to some other person. The action of the midnight mowers was evidently intended to deter any new comer from tak-

ing the farm.

A new phase of the land agitation in Clare has been brought to light in the case of the tenants at Ballycar estate, owned by Mrs. Stott and Miss Abbott, both absentees, living in England. There are fourteen or fifteen families on the property, numbering seventy souls. They ing the farm. perty, numbering seventy souls. They owe at present two gales of rent. They offer to pay one (the other is a hanging gale) on the Government valuation, which they consider the fair and reasonable value of the land, and assert that for years past they have had to pay in most cases rents of from 45 to 50 per cent. over the Gov-ernment valuation. The agent (Major George S. Studdert) refused to make any The Countess had property in five counties, and the Wrest Park estate in Bedfordshire alone is worth \$60,000 a year. There is a strong probability of his resigning his office.

WICKLOW.

A man named Walter McEvoy, 37 years of age, died on July 23d, from the effects of injuries received by a car accident. The deceased had, it appears, been driving on an outside car to the funeral of his brother, when he was pitched off, and one of the wheels passed over his stomach. He died three hours after the occurrence.

The Countess had property in five counties, and the was abatement. The result is that they have banded all been served with writs from the superior courts, Dublin. They have banded together to fight the battle, and a deputation from the tenants went to the Irish National Land League, from which they have been promised assistance. The League state that they will build houses for them and maintain themselves and families till, by the force of circumstances, they shall be reinstated in their holdings.

TIPPERARY.

During a very violent thunder to make any abatement. The result is that they have banded together to fight the battle, and a deputation from the tenants went to the Irish National Land League, from which they have been promised assistance. The League state that they will build houses for them and maintain themselves and families till, by the force of circumstances, they shall be reinstated in their holdings.

During a very violent thunderstorm, on During a very violent thunderstorm, on July 29th, a man named Galbraith was killed near Knockshegowns, in Tipperary.

Mr. Galbraith was in an open field where his men were making hay, and when the peals of thunder became violent the men fled, leaving a young horse behind them.

The deceased went to manage the terrified brute. Searcely had be more his hand on brute. Scarcely had he put his hand on the cart harness when both the horse and himself were struck with the electric fluid and killed instantly.

ARMAGH.

A riot took place at Armagh on August 8th, caused by a quarrel between some Protestant excursionists and a party of Catholics

Catholics. On July 24th a man named Hughes, re-On July 24th a man named Hughes, residing at Middletown, Armagh, was engaged cutting some cabbage in his house. His little daughter, aged nine years, was playing with her sister in the same apartment at the time. When Hughes was done he threw the knife carelessly out of his hand, when the point struck the child under the ear, inflicting a fatal wound. At the Carnlough limestone quarries, on July 22d, a man named Arthur Kelly was preparing a blast, when suddenly the

preparing a blast, when suddenly the powder with which he had charged the bore went off, and blew him like a cork into the air, inflicting such terrible injuries that he died in a few moments after-

wards Mr. Alexander Boyd, one of the leading merchants at Lisburn, died suddenly on July 23d. He had been going about as usual until the day preceding his death, when he remained in his room. Late in the afternoon one of the employes of deceased came to the door of his room and found it locked. On forcing an entrance Mr. Boyd was found partially dressed in a kneeling position, at his bedside, dead.

GALWAY.

had to sell their cattle to satisfy the demands of their landlords.

he departed in the Valorous, with Captain Morant, on a similar expedition of mercy

alarm being given, Nally proceeded to the river and jumped into the water in search of his sons. While engaged in trying to rescue the two young men the father him-self was drowned. The sad event has cast

self was drowned. The sad event has cast a gloom over the locality.

The tenant farmers of the district of Milltown assembled in that town on July 25th, to protest against the evictions which are threatened to be enacted on a property in the immediate neighborhood, in October next, if the tenants have not before then paid their rent. The ejectment decrees were issued last June at the Tuam Sessions, but stay of execution was ordered till October.

Two evictions are reported as having taken place on the lands of Drumacorabane and Errew, for non-payment of rent. Constabulary were drafted to the scene early on July 24th, and it is rumored that the persons evicted were reinstated again, but the report is not confirmed. The townlands where the evictors occurred are within a distance of tsons occurred are within a distance of seven or eight miles from Castlebar.

Notwithstanding continued advertisements by the Westport Guardians, no rate-collector has yet been found for the electoral division of Clareisland. Lord John Browne, at a late meeting of the Guardians, attributed their failure to find collector to the state of "terorism" ex-

a collector to the state of "terorism" existing amongst the people.

On July 28th a large number of armed police were drafted into Westport, and on the following morning proceeded in Messrs. Laird's steamer Rose to Innisturk for the purpose of protecting a process officer while serving ejectments for non-payment of rents upon the island, at the suit of the Earl of Lucan. There are about thirty families on the island, and all of them were served with processes. No disturbance took place. There were seventy police present under Captain Plunkett and four sub-inspectors.

SLIGO.

A land meeting, attended by about five thousand persons, was held on July 29th, at Keash, on the borders of county Sligo, when resolutions were passed pledging those present to the abolition of landlerdism, and the substitution in its stead of a system of peasant proprietary.

ROSCOMMON.

On July 27th, Mr. Hackett, sub-sheriff of Roscommon, left Boyle, silently escorted by three car-loads of constabulary, com by three car-loads of constabulary, com-manded by Mr. H. B. Lynch, S. I., for the purpose of evicting six families at Doon-een, Moylough, who are one year's rent in arrear. Men blowing whistles and horns collected the people as the police approached, and the attitude of the crowds around the houses of the tenants was so threatening that the sub-sheriff hesitated to evict them, and ultimately returned to

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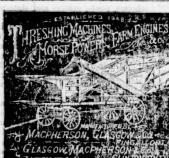
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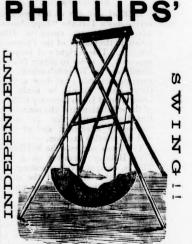
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"Well, my son," said a good-natured fa-ther to an eight-year-old son the other night, "what have you done to-day that may be set down as a good deed?" "Gave a poor boy five cents," replied the hopeful. "Ah! ah! that was charity, and havity: always right. He was ap or hopeful. "Ah! ah! that was charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?" "I didn't stop to ask," replied the boy. "I gave him the money for licking a boy who upset my money for he lunch-basket.

lunch-basket.

Ah! observed Mr. Skinner, girls ain't what they used to be when I was young, and the fellows are worse still. When I went courting, for instance, I never thought of staying after 10 o'clock, and only went twice a week. Now they go seven nights in the week, and cry because fhere ain't eight. Then they write touching notes to each other during the day: 'Dear George, do you love me as much now as you did at a quarter past 10 last night? Say you do, dearest, and it will give me courage to go down to dinner and tackle them cold beans left over from yesterday.

Jakie Reads the Recipe.

Old lady Jones borrowed Mrs. Bre receipe for making watermelon pickle the other day, and being hard of hearing, and as she couldn't see to read well, she got her grandson, Jakie, to read it for her. Jakie took the paper like a dutiful child and holding it upside down commenced:

and holding it upside down commenced:

"Take a green melon—"

"Why, Jakie, ain't you mistaken, I thought the melon must be ripe?"

"Oh, what's the matter wid you? Did yer ever see a watermelon that wasn't green? Cut the watermelon into four halves—"

"But there aint only two halves to anything. I don't believe you are reading that right, Jakie."

"Well, you don't have to but arrows."

"Well, you don't have to; but anyway that's what the resect says. Then soak "Oh, dear me! how in the world can you

out a watermelon in a pint cup?"
"Well, I aint here to tell you the whereases and the howfores. I'm just reading the facts, and you can put in the filosofee to suit your taste. After soaking the

to suit your taste. After soaking the melon, and fry it for four days."
"I wonder if Mrs. Brown sent me such a resect as that," said the old lady; but Jakie kept on:
"Then put the watermelon in a quart

bowl and pour over it a gallon of vin-egar, taking care not to spill the vine-"I'd just like to know how you can nour a gallon into a quart bowl without spilling any of it;" but Jakie still contin-

"Then sift a peck of red pepper through a mill strainer over the melon, and to one cup of butter add the whites and yolks and the shells of three eggs, and throw in the old hen that laid them, and four sticks of cinnamon drops and a bottle of Dr. Mary Walker's blocomers and two tablespoonfull of quinine and run it through a coffee mill, and let it stand until it ferments, and then put in a tin can and the "Then sift a peck of red pepper through

coffee mill, and let it stand until it ter-ments, and then put in a tin can and the the tin can to a dog's tail—this will stir it up to the right consistency—and then you can turn it off into crocks and have it ready for use. Serve it up cold and spread on mince pie, and it makes a capital desert," and Jakie slid out the door and left the old lady looking like a wrinkle

upon a monument.
"By golly," said Jakie, "bet your life she won't ask me to read any more re-

No MAN ever smoked "Myrtle Navy" No MAN ever smoked "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for a fortnight and then took to any other brand in preference to it. It bears its own testimony of its qualities, and it is testimony which is always conand it is testimony which uses it is rever annoyed by getting it sometimes of good quality and sometimes of bad. The arrangements of the manufacturers for keeping its quality equal are very elaborate and complete, and are the results of many considerable and complete and close observation. years of experience and close observation

A MISSION AT SEA.

VOYAGE TO EUROPE—MASS, ROSARY, AND SERMONS IN THE STEERAGE—A DEVOUT BUT TOO ENTERPRISING

[Correspondence of the Catholic Telegraph.] Liverpool, July 17, 1880.—There is nothing so pleasant on a long journey as to have agreeable companions. In this regard I was very fortunate during the voyage from New York to Liverpool on the steamer Egypt, which sailed from New York July 3. Just as the vessel was leaving port I met two Jesuit Fathers whom I knew very well when they were whom I knew very well when they were stationed a few years ago at St. Xavier's Church, Cincinnati. They recognized me at once, and, of course, warm congratulations ensued. One of them, Father Van Der Erden, is now rector of St. Mary's Mission, Kansas. The other, Father Bronsgeest, at one time had charge of St. Ann's Parish (colored) in our city, but is now

Father Hayden, also of St, Mary's, Kansas, bore them company in the voyage they were making to their native land, Holland, HUMOROUS.

Young Farmer—"Are you fond of beasts, Miss Gusherton?" Miss Gusherton—"Oh, really, Mr. Pawker, if you mean that as a declaration, you must speak to mamma."

No man knows what he may come to yet. We have seen a candidate for United States senator walking in the mud with a political torchlight procession, while his hired man paid fifty cents for a window to see the show.

A Milesian having returned to the mating to their native land, Holland, on a three month's vacation. We had it arranged so that the three clergymen and myself occupied the one apartment, and they having all the articles necessary for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice with them, I had the inestimable privilege of hearing three Musses every morning during the voyage celebrated in the little cabin. We were two Sundays at sea, and Captain Grogan, commander of the vessel, kindly tendered the use of the saloon cabin for Mass. The Fathers, however, thought
THE STEERAGE THE MOST CONVENCE.

accordingly. In the afternoon, as announced, in the same place we had the beads and a sermon from Father Van Der beads and a sermon from Father van Der Erden. He took as his text the words of Our Saviour, "What does it profit a man to gain the whole world if he loses his own soul." He is a zealous, powerful, and eloquent preacher, and on this occasion he created a profound impression. Very many who had heard of the morning service came in the afternoon actuated by motives of curosity, perhaps, however,

WAREROOMS,
Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Sts., Toronto,
Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion – among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
Church Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patirs, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
Patirs, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; For, unless their hearts were formed of adamant, the burning words of the preacher must have found entrance somewhere, and who knows but that the seed sown here, right on the ocean, some time bring forth fruit. The second Sunday's devotations were much more largely attended tions were much more largely attended and there were several communions, and among those who received might be noticed the weather-beaten countenance and rough sea-jacket of the poor sailor who after many years, perhaps, had returned to his Creator. As if the Almighty wild approximate you the good work achad one of the calmest voyages ev known on the Atlantic.

The Great Shoshonees Remedy.

The Great Shoshonees Remedy.

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegteable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent enre in a large majority of diseases of the a decided benefit in all, and a permanent enre in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands farely of the say in the say and unequalled among the hundred. ahead and unequalled among the hun-dreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test for ten years, and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivaled; it guards the system against the constant draw to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cts. a box. Sold by all medicine

HOW TWO WESTERN JESUITS UTILIZED A

PASTOR OF THE JESUIT CHURCH IN CHICAGO.

hired man paid fifty cents for a window to see the show.

A Milesian having returned to his native land, was asked to give an illustration of American enterprise, made answer: "If a Yankee was shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, the following morning he would be selling newspapers to all the inhabitants."

In the north of Scotland a minister was taking to task one of his flock who was a frequent absentee, and the accused defended himself on a plea of a dislike to long sermons. "Deed, man," said his reverend monitor, a little nettled at the insinuation, "if ye dinna mend, ye may land yersell where ye'll no' be troubled wi' many sermons, either long or short."

"Weel, aiblins sae," retorted John, "but it may be nae for want o' ministers." Father Bronsgeest, who is gifted with a charming tenor voice, sang one of those sweet and lovely hymns which the Church uses in honoring the Blessed Sacrament. Forty or fifty persons heard Mass, and high above on the upper decks the sailors gathered in a group to witness the singular spactacle. It was not a difficult task, however, to distinguish those among them who were Catholies. They knelt or stood with heads uncovered and reverently bowed during the entire time. Poor fellows! The faith implanted in their hearts by good Catholic mothers was not extinct by any means, and only needed

fellows! The faith implanted in their hearts by good Catholic mothers was not extinct by any means, and only needed this occasion to revive it. At the end of Mass, Father Bronsgeest read the Gospel of the day and spoke a few words in explanation of it. He reminded all present of the duties they owed to God, of man's utter helpless and entire dependance on the Almighty. He announced that the beads would be said in the afternoon at three o'clock, and a sermon from Father Van Der Erden. Nor did the morning service end here. Another ceremony of the Holy Church was called into requisition by a child being brought forward to receive the Sacrament of Baptism. The mother was taking it over to Ireland to have it christened there, but to Ireland to have it christened there, but very wisely concluded that it would be un-

safe to miss the opportunity which was here almost miraculously presented. So THE YOUNGSTER WAS CHRISTENED AT SEA,

"They came to scoff, But remained to pray."

smiled approvingly on the good work ac-complished by his devoted servants, we

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

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

10:30 | 2:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. F.M.

FARES:—Adults, return trip, 15c.; children under 12, return trip, 10c.; tickets good for lo return trips, \$1. Season tickets for sale.

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B. A spiendid Piano on board, and Master Willie Barron, Pianist, is angaged or the season.

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

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

3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province

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and Orwell
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Fort Stanle	126	115	126	630	
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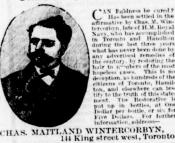
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Branston, Devires (Wedness	100	6 So			
Branston, Devires (Wedness	100	100	6 So		
Ettrick, Teller, Vanineck	700	115	11 co	6 So	
Lucan	700	115	11 co	6 So	
Lucan	700	115	11 co	6 So	
Lucan	700	120	200	8 co	12 co
Prose	Thurs and Saturday	700	115	2 So	
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TEN A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRON CHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Wholesale and retail by

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ven to the erection CHOOL-HOUSES, C BUILDINGS.

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presents IN AMERICA. , Lawns, Parks,

I. C. B. UVENTION.

EIGHTH Amual Convention of the ac Benevolent Union of Canas held in Stratford, in the hall of Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society, (No. 26. I. C. B. U.) on the 11th and 12th of August.

HIGH MASS. Before the delegates assembled in Convention High Mass was said in St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Ronan, Chaplain of the Stratford Society.

Chaplain of the Stratford Society.

After Mass the delegates having met in the hall of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society, the Secretary, Mr. John Corkery, said that owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. E. McMahon, it became necessary, according to Sec. 5 of Art IV. of the Constitution, for the Convention to elect a chairman to preside until the election of man to preside until the election of ok place. Mr. John Coughlin of Belleville, was then upon motion elected

The chair having been taken by Mr. Coughlin, the President of the Stratford Society, Mr. E. O'Flaherty, read the fol-

To the Delegates of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada, in Convention assembled:—

Gentlemen,—With deep feelings of pleasure the members of the Catholic Literary and Benevolent Society greet you with a caed mille failthe. We are happy to receive you as brothers, and as representatives of the societies divided by distance in the different cities and towns of our country, but linked together by our Union.

Inspired by feelings arising from complexity of the Inspired by feelings arising from complexity of the societies of the societies divided by distance in the different cities and towns of our country, but linked together by our Union.

we are all so many friends assembled together. You have come for objects great
and dear to us; various societies of our
Union to promote their interests and the
principles which they have at heart, and
death of Brother Dumbacher will be paid principles which they have at heart, and to preserve the bond which unites them together. We trust that, under divine guidance, your deliberations, governed by prudence and wisdom, will be fruitful in the direction of the C. M. B. A. the direction of increasing the welfare and prosperty of all our united societies.

are proud as members of a society which is one of the youngest in the Union, to possess the honor of having our hall as the seat of the Convention of 1880. From our hearts we welcome you among us, and we hope that having spent the short time of your sojourn in our midst, your recollections of these few days will be happy and long remembered; on our part we know that we will always look back on them with pride and plea-sure, and they will be forever treasured as among the most cherished of our remem-

brances.
On behalf of the Society.
E. O'FLAHERTY,
Presiden'

The reading of the address was greeted with applause by the assembled delegates.

The Chairman responded in appropriate terms on behalf of the visiting delegates.

The Convention having been called to order the credentials of the several delegates were presented and found satisfactory.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
The following amendment to Art. V.
was made, making it Section 5. delegate at a Convention of the Union shall pay in addition to its per capita tax the sum of five dollars, this sum to be pay-able at the date of the Convention. In default of payment of this sum such Society shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided in regard to non-payment of per capita tax by Sec 3, Art vii. COLONIZATION.

On motion, the Executive were instructed to gather as full information as possible in the matter of colonization, with the object of forming a Bureau of Informa-tion on the subject, and also to prepare a scheme for colonization, to be submitted at the next Convention. AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Auditor's presented a report showing the financial report of Secretary Treasurer as being correct.
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing

year resulted as follows:

President, J. James Kehoe, Stratford.
Vice-President, J. Coughlin, Belleville.
Secretary-Treasurer, John Corkey,

Peterboro.

NEXT CONVENTION.

The time and place of the next Convention were brought up, and it was decided to be held in Toronto on the third Tuesday in Aug., 1881.

300 copies of amendment to constitution were ordered to be printed and placed in copies of Constitution at present up hands of Secretary. The balance to be

in hands of Secretary. The balance to be sent pro rata to the several societies. After votes of thanks to local Society and to the chairman, the Convention adjourned.

The above is a synopsis of the chief matters brought before the Convention, and the delegates having concluded their labors remained over to enjoy the festivities prepared by the local Society.

THE PIC-NIC. The pic-nic on the afternoon of the 12th was held in Avondale grove, a beau-12th was held in Avondale grove, a beautiful retreat in the suburbs of the town. A lengthly list of games was contested, to the seemingly entire satisfaction of all, even those who had lost the prize appearing to take things in good part, and were satisfied that if they were not the winners, their friends were more fortunate.

The dancing pavillion was, however, the centre of attraction, and hept its erowds during the greater portion of the afternoon. The music supplied was excellent.

The August number of this Irish American Magazine is particularly good and in the order and prosperity of the C. M.

B. A., and is its main safeguard for its stability. Very respectfully, H. W. Deare, Rec.-Sec., Branch 3, Out.

THE CELTIC MONUMLY.

The August number of this Irish American Magazine is particularly good and in the order and prosperity of the C. M.

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THE ASSEMBLY. In the evening the members of the Society and their friends, numbering about 75 couples, assembled in Princess Hall and We heartily wish it all the success it so thoroughly enjoyed themselves until the "wee sma' hours." About midnight an

entertainment, a single hitch not occur-

ing to mar its pleasure.

The delegates will have reason to look back with pleasure to the enjoyable time they spent during their stay in the "Shakesperian City."

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Allegany, N. Y., August 15th, 1880.
To all Grand Councils and Branches
C. M. E. A.

According to the quarterly reports submitted by branches for the quarter ending June 30th, the membership of the Asso-ciation on that day was 3811, divided as New York Grand Council...... 2541 Pennsylvania Michigan Leavenworth, Kansas, Branch, No 1... Leavenworth, Kansas, " 2... Wyandotte, Kansas, " 3... Alliance, Ohio, " 1...

Canton, Ohio,

Paducah, Kentucky " " 1... Yours fraternally, C. J. HICKEY. 3811 The following are the names of the

Inspired by feelings arising from common aims which invite us all, it seems to-day in receiving you as our visitors that we are all so many friends assembled to-

Undoubtedly the greater part of the members of the C. M. B. A. have read the

prints.

There is one thing certain. Both of these There is one thing certain. Both of these gentlemen (the Supreme President and the Grand President of Pennsylvania) desire what would seem to be for the best interest of the C. M. B. A. The proper and only place to discuss these questions of executive government, and its necessary details, is in the conventions or by private communications. There must be allowance made for some difference of opinion, but in all cases let the constitution and regulations made in Councils be strictly adhered to until changed. If the Supreme Council constitution gives the Supreme President, stitution gives the Supreme President, The Secretary Treasurer presented his annual report, which, on motion, was received and referred to the auditors. of Trustees, unlimited executive powers, orders emanating from such a quarter must be obeyed according to the obligation and each officer at his installation. Therefore, if there are any objections to be made to any of the tunion to be payed according to the obligation and each officer at his installation. Therefore, if there are any objections to be made to any of the legally made under the present requirements of the Supreme Council constitution, let our efforts be directed towards amending such portions of that instruments. amending such portions of that instrument that may leave powers of too unlimited a nature in the hands of any officer or board, if such can be done. The question of the medical examination is one of vast importance to the Association, and there must be uniformity of practice everywhere. The medical examiners must be where. The medical examiners must be held responsible for a careful and just report of the candidates' physicial condition, and can be held responsible only to the power which appoints him. The appoint ing power must also necessarily exercise a removing power. It would seem to me a removing power. It would seem to me that the most common sense view of this whole question would be to allow each
Branch to appoint or remove the medical
examiner, subject to the approval of the
Grand President, or Supreme President,
where there is no Grand Council, and let where there is no Grand Council, and let each Grand Council appoint a supervising medical examiner, to whom doubtful cases might be referred by the Boards of Trustees, and such medical certificates as they or anyone of them, or a majority of any Board of Trustees might desire to submit, and await his report before recommending the applicant

mending the applicant.

In the meantime I would advise an unreserved obedience to the orders of superior officers as being of the utmost necessity for the sake of harmony, and the firm establishment of the associaand the firm establishment of the association. At the same time I counsel vigilance at the Council meetings. The C. M. B. A. is in its infancy. We have a model and a guide in the infallible Church. If her discretion and prudence are followed a few years only will suffice to rear up a structure based upon the same solid principles of Faith, Hope and Charity, which allows free discussion until the Chief Power decides; then all discussions cease. This submission to authority is essential

ican Magazine is particularly good and in-teresting. This periodical has gone on steadily improving since its first appearance, and presents its readers each month with a

excellent supper was served in one of the rooms of the Liberal Club.

To the management placed in charge must be attributed the success of the day's

MESSRS. R. DUNCAN & CO'S BOOK AND STATIONERY ESTABLISH. MENT.

Among the many fine establishments in our city ranks that of Messrs. R. Duncan & Co., which is situated on the corner of James street and the Market Square. The premises are well known as a book and stationery business stand, and at no other time has there been so large a business carried on as at present. The active member of the firm is Mr. R. Duncan, who is well and favorably known to our citizens as a and favorably known to our citizens as a thorough-going and enterprising business man. Under his guidance the business ha Assoed as
man. Under his guidance the business has
continued to increase each year until it
was found necessary to make changes and
improvements in the interior of the store.
A short time since the work of remodelling was commenced. As a result, you
now find on entering that the old office,
which was on the left, has been torn away
and its place filled up with shelving and a
very handsome counter, on which rests a
new ebonized show case having nickel
plated corners. Messrs. Millechamp & Co.,
Toronto, are the makers. The counter is
of very nice design, and is grained in imitation of oak and walnut. The new office
is commodious and is very conveniently
fitted up, and is located at the back part
of the store. A new floor, numerous alterations here and there, the re-painting and
graining of the entire store fittings, create ations here and there, the re-painting and graining of the entire store fittings, create a fresh and pleasing effect. The large patronage that this firm enjoys, which is constantly increasing, is the best evidence of their position and facilities for the supplying of every requisite in their line. In all departments the stock is very complete, and the customer must be hard to please who cannot be suited. It is always agree. who cannot be suited. It is always agree-able to be able to note the advancement of our business houses, and this is the case with R. Duncan & Co., who have one of the largest and finest book and stationery stores in the Dominion. Customers are sure to be civilly and courteously waited upon whether they purchase or not. Messrs. C. Leyden and C. Best are two of the head clerks, and, with the other members of the staff, they are well up in their re spective departments.—Hamilton Spectator

The most deservedly popular sewing ma-chine in the market is the Singer. For Undoubtedly the greater part of the members of the C. M. B. A. have read the letter of Grand President James S. Meletter of Interesting Interest of Grand President James S. Meletter of Interesting Interest of Grand President James S. Meletter of Grand President James S. Meletter of Interesting Interest of Grand President James S. Meletter of Grand Council, however, the William's Manufacturing Co., a Canadian firm, went into the business of producing the same article. The machine is not only as good as the New York made one, but many good qualities are justly claimed for it which are not possessed by the American machine. We always believe in supporting home manufacturing Interesting Interesti euliar person who would not give the pre-ference to the Canadian article. Call on Messrs. Fressenden Bros., Dundas street,

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-	Lamb, # tb 0 07	to
e	Beef, pr th & atr 300	to
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London Loan English Loan Co. London Life Royal Standard Financial

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MISS NORRIS' PRIVATE SCHOOL will open on the 23rd of August, at the same place, corner of Richmond street and Central Avenue.

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Mr. Cronyn's New Block, Dundas Street, about the 20th August, three doors east of Horner & Somerville's Cheap Grocery.

MR. McCALLUM wishes to thank his customers and friends for their past liberal support, and shall be pleased to see them, one and all, at his new store, where they will find a very large stock of everything in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Tollet and Perfumery Articles, Combs, Brushes, and Hair Preparations; a full stock of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces; White Lead and Colors ground in Oil, Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine.

As to quality and price of goods, they have my careful attention, and what I have undertaken in the past I will continue in the future, that is to give in every item and line supplied the very best goods at the very lowest possible price. Please call and prove the matter, and let consumers support their own interests. I have undertaken to save each buyer a large amount on every purchase.

98rw C. M*CCALLUM.

C. M'CALLUM.

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WANTED — A COMPETENT and practical man for the pumphouse at the Waterworks. Must be steady, sober, industrious, and thoroughly reliable, and capable of keeping a correct record of the quantity of water daily pumped. Send application in own handwriting, accompanied with references, directed to the Secretary of the London Waterworks.

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Train leaves at 9 o'clock sharp.

FARE 30c. FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

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This will be one of the best pic-nics of the A general invitation is extended. 98ow

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a studion as entiro's assistant, of a connection with some literary magazine. Specially adapted to take charge of a ladies' column, poetical or literary department. Best of references as to moral character and intellectual ability. Address—"APPLICANT," Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

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BY-LAW

TO AMEND the By-Law

for the Management & Regulation of the London Water-Works.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to make fur-ther provisions to prevent the fraudulent and improper use of the water belonging to the Water Commissioners for the City o

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Vater Commissioners for the City of London.

1. That no person or persons shall make use of the water of the Commissioners for any purpose whatsoever without the written per-mission of the Commissioner, or their Sec-retary.

2. That no person or persons to whose premises a service pipe shall be attached, or in connection with which there shall be a service pipe, shall tap the same or attach therete a tap, watercock or other instrument for making use of the water without the writter permission of the Commissioners or their Secretary.

3. THAT where permission has been given S. ITAL where permission has been given to tap the service pipe for any purpose, and the same has been tapped accordingly, no additional tap, watercock or other instrument for making use of the water shall be attached to the service pipe or made use of by any person or perssns without the written permission of the Commissioners or their Secretary.

secretary.

4. THAT every plumber or other person who shall make, or cause to be made, any connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, or attach thereto any tap, cock or other instrument for drawing or making use of the water supplied by means thereof, shall, before doing so, obtain the written consent of the Commissioners or their Secretary to his so doing; and shall also, within three days after the making of any such ap, cock or other instrument, report the same in writing to the Commissioners, at their office, in the City of London.

5. THAT any person or persons guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this By-Law, shall be liable, on conviction, to be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars; and in case of non-payment of the fine, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and in case of non-payment of the fine, and there being no distress found out on which the same can be levied, such offender shall be liable to be imprisoned in the common jail of the County of Middlesx, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding one calendar month.

JOHN RAYNER,

CHAIRMAN.

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