# Catholic Record.

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

VOL 3.

DS,

have

riends

s have

TLY

t been

rtgage at

Teredith &

street, at hompson,

N'S

AN,

NESS.

CO.

**ENGINE** TY,

CONOMY!

n. No Pumps Gauges. No plosions. No

tch! Always wer at once. ops! ntervals it is er 3 500 in use tes.

of a jacketted ve and govern to regulate of the varying saure utilized. It is generated is generated of the pressure it in the saure utilized of the pressure is in the saure in the saure

with Steam, and red.

o boiler, avoids or loss of time sayel feed pumps and in a Steam ly, and there is i, and no ashes; ost for attend-ost the total exass alone. The Otto" Engine, reet of gas per at the varying per 1,000 cubic cents per hour. cut-off being in as consumption he load on enim many cases the above rate. Engine costs is started and and time. The rwitters having diditional insurday be used, on lon, the saving s not an unim-

RONTO.

East.

ER,

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1881.

NO. 146

# CLERICAL.

WE liave received goods suitable for cleri-who have not grown callous to the evils around them will agree. Al-

of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

### CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Irish Orangemen did not " walk" on the 1st July to celebrate the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Good. Let us hope that they will not walk on the 12th to celebrate the Battle of Aughrim, 1691. The Catholics have resolved not to have any of their processions on the 15th August. They are most dangerous to the public peace, and they tend to prolong discord amongst fellow-countrymen without honoring God or benefiting man.—London Universe.

If a band of rowdies claiming to be Catholics should attack the body of cess, though we can hardly call it a sacred, not indeed acquiring a divine Catholics should attack the body of old Victor Emmanuel whilst it was triumph, in the French Senate. The right to do wrong, but they were holy because in their power they being borne through the streets of Rome, what a howl the press would posed by M. Jules Ferry, has for its raise against the Catholic Church. Now, the body of the saintly Pius IX., the Great, whilst borne to its final resting place, in the quiet of night, is subject to gross insult and mob violence. All Christianity was offended by the rowdies that are the offspring of the robber-King's gov-ernment, and still not a word has been uttered by the secular press against the dastardly outrage. This is the Italy that is now so civilized.

On the octave of Corpus Christ there occurred in France the most remarkable event which has happened for many years—a wide-spread resistance on the part of the French army to the absurd restrictions sought to be imposed upon it by the knot of Protestants and Freemasons knot of Protestants and Freemasons who compose the French Government. They had issued stringent orders that the troops were nowhere to take part in the Fete Dieu processions. The reply to this command was this: All the generals of divisions, all the colonels, and all the officers in every part of the country marched their troops to church to ons to church to hear Mass, and then led them in procession at the head of the citizens. The demonstration was marked and pointed, and, we hope, will teach the "French Government" a salutary lesson. If it leaves them in a ridiculous position, that is no fault of the French army. Soldiers are willing to fight for their country, but they are bound neither to change their religion nor to insult it at the bidding of any faction who happens for the moment to be installed in power.-London Universe.

THE beam in England's eye is not so large as to prevent her perceiving with regret the mote in that of France, whose aggressive attitude towards Tunis awakens the righteous indignation of the robber of South Africa, and India, and Ireland. Nevertheless, the French don't seem to mind England's criticism, but calmly proceed in their work of conquest, practically saying to their dear British cousins: "What are you going to do about it?" And all that Jingoism can say in reply is the cheap brag of Mr. Trevelyan, that the six British war vessels in Tunis are a match for France's ten frigates. Whereat the British patriot applauds lustily, in his character of patriot, but shakes his head ruefully in that of tax-payer. Mean-while the occupation of Northern Africa goes on in defiance of Italian hostility and contempt of British inquiry. Times have changed since inquiry. Times have changed since Pitt and Palmerston used to dictate to Europe.—Pilot.

to bring forth very prominently the the subject of divorce. Dr. Woolfind some means by which these

a large stock of est consideration. To this all men would not be likely to be much more cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade. of the States would legalize such an indulgence. Let Dr. Woolsey consider that the countries he cites for infrequency of divorces are breaking loose from the guidance of the Church, on the verge of plunging themselves into an abyss of license, by permitting absolute divorce. Human law could not amend the ravages of license in Rome when Juvenal wrote. It can do little now, unless it be guided by the direction of that preeminent authority which the Suc-cessor of St. Peter holds. France and Italy, divorced from the Church in government, are about to hail license and corruption as "liberty." -Freeman's Journal.

> Last Saturday the cause of religious freedom gained a certain sucteaching in elementary schools altogether. Several amendments, proposed by Catholic senators, had been successively negatived, when M.
> Jules Simon, who was Prime Minister under Marshal MacMahon, rose and said:

and said:

The president of the council holds that the words "religious morals" are scarcely plain enough, and I am of the same opinion. But I suppose he is not afraid of the name of God. Why not, therefore, put the words this way, "The schoolmaster is to teach the children their duties to God and to the country?

This little speech created quite a sensation. Of course, to introduce the word God in any law is quite out of character, as far as the present rulers of France are concerned. But, fortunately, rather more than one half of the Senate are not afraid of the name of God, and voted in

THERE is no sign or probability of open revolt in Ireland, all rumors in that direction that have been printed being wholly false and largely maliremains unchanged. A correspondent writing from Cork about the state of the country, says:-" The power of the League has increased steadily up to the present time, and the arrest of the leaders has only fired the determination to resist every legal act contrary to the prinof the National League. Boycotting' has only lately arrived at perfection, and it continues to be the chief weapon in the hands of the organization. Evictions are only possible with the aid of great bodies of military and police; process serving has to be done at the point of the bayonet; sales for rent are only rendered possible with the aid of the Landlords' Protective Association, backed by a small army." -Pilot.

The psalm singing branches of the Presbyterian church want a council all to themselves, where they can talk over the best way of making a revised and thoroughly acceptable version of their metrical psalms The suggestions for the proposed council have not as yet taken definite shape, nor is it at all certain that anything practical can be done. There are several minor denominations who refuse either to sing anything but psalms, or to use instru-mental music in their churches. The consequence of this rigidity is A REPORTER, interviewing Dr. that their services are not attractive, Woolsey, of New Haven, managed and that most of the young people are wandering away, instead cleaving to the religious practices of fact that thoughtful non-Catholics their fathers and torefathers. The are becoming alarmed not only by old people see that something must the license of the divorce-laws, but be done to stop this emigration and by the laxity of public sentiment on save what is left of their gradually diminishing households sey's mind is exercised in trying to They are not prepared to introduce either instrumental music or hymns, Lax divorce-laws, he admits, lead to free love. He cites the example of to them is a new version of the mage, and Ingersoll, not to speak of worthless. The existence of the winner are without lattit, and with their prayers consequently are dilemma the only thing that occurs mage, and Ingersoll, not to speak of worthless. The existence of the years ago, and for two hundred laws may be made more stringent and alike for the whole country. both of which they strangely enough regard as unscriptural. In their

Catholic countries, where divorces are infrequent, and thinks that the statistics of divorce in this country would not greatly differ from the give the greatest consists for each acceptable .- Catholic Review.

Among the addresses of the many prelates, who have in the name of Catholics deplored the crime against God and society, which was committed by Guiteau, that of Bishop Ryan, though brief, was notable. It insisted on the dutie so fall subjects to their rulers and pointing out that in this country, particularly, reverence for rulers was easy, owing to our freedom. He said: "Before speak-ingto you,my brethren, this morning, on the gospel which I have just read, I think it well to advise you as Catholic citizens to pray for the Chief Magistrate of the country, who now lies dangerously ill. It is our duty to pray for those in power. All power comes from God, and this is true not only of kings, but of rulers. Therefore, as far as rulers possess power, they are representatives of Almighty God Himself. Formerly, under the Jewish dispensation, and in Christian times also, their persons were anointed and they became were the representatives of God. Especially here, it seems to me, we should have reverance for our rulers -here where the church is so freefor there is no country in the world where larger freedom is allowed the church, no country where she has greater hope than America. This freedom which our country guaran-tees us should make us love its institutions and desire the permanence of the church. Therefore, whilst we detest the crime-and our detestation should be deep and strong-let us pray to God for our Chief Magistrate, let us ask the Almighty to spare the man who, after all, has not proved unworthy of his high trust; let us pray as Catholic citizens to God that he may be spared and left to fulfil the responsible duties which have been imposed upon him as President of the United States."—Catholic Review.

the protest, Mgr. Dupanloup resigned his fauteuil in the assembly of the "immortals." Since M. Littre's death, there has been published cious, but the spirit of the people the following handsome letter to him from Bishop Dupanloup, which shows that the charity of the priest zealous for souls, was not extin-guished in the brilliant severity with which he conducted all his controversies. "If you would do me jus-tice," said Agr. Dupanloup, "you will believe in the sincerity of the impulse which makes me write to I did not wish that this day should close without having expressed to you some of the sadness which it leaves upon me, and some of the thoughts with which my mind is occupied. Do not think that this sadness is on account of the complaints which rise up against me. I have foreseen them, and I shall do nothing to avoid them. It contents me, not to deserve them. But I am sorry, sir, in thinking about you, in saying to myself that it had become necessary to fight against a man whose personal qualities merit my respect, to wound a man whom I would heal, to increase the sorrow of those who love you. Permit me to offer you my hand. Let me pray you not to be turned away by the memory of to-day from the search after religious truth, in the cardinal principles of which consists the highest interest of every human life. This noble work is far and away above all other. Allow me, then, sir, to invoke with ardor, that God, in whom I adore, our Father, that He may in the end, make clear to you what is the truth, and the fragile nature of your own doubts, and that, may I add, He will also manifest to you the rurity of my motives, and the sincerity of the esteem which I retain for your character."—Catholic

the needle. The Bible is the inheritance of every Protestant; he has a right to do as he pleases with it; ously, without opportunities of study and why should not Guiteau make it and consultation. Such would not be a means of livelihood? There seemed the case with the Catholic priests. to be no dogma contrad cting this Ask what they believe, and they will in the "theology" which produced Guiteau. The Bible must pay his board-bills, and it did—if they were have a uniform answer.—Catholic paid at all. But copious texts and dissertations soon pall on the mind of the most evangelical landlady, and Guiteau became an infidel-not, however, until he had "sat under" Mr. Beecher and drunk the gushing sweetness that flows from Plymouth. But he soon discovered that the Beecherites knew the Bible dodge too well. They were not to be deceived; and then Guiteau sought the Widow Van Cott, great at revivals and camp-meetings, a giantess in unction, a rock for the converted, but, in some respects, almost as weak as the Widow who succumbed to Mr. Pickwick's culinary blandishments. Guiteau allowed himself to be con-Guiteau allowed himself to be converted by the Widow. He became her shining example. She bore his letters—presumably strictly "theological"—around with her to revivals. She read touching passages amid cries of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and "Kingdom Come!" What the terrible examples of the but inasmuch as it puts the advovivals. She read touching passages amid cries of "Glory!" "Hallelujah!" and "Kingdom Come!" What the terrible examples of the temperance orator are to him, Guiteau was to her,—in a different way. "Behold," she said, "a young man who was reprobate, but has been received into the Fold. He is now the smartest young man in Chicago." This was the logic of the Widow—this is the logic of Sectarianism. "Don't swear, or lie openly, or drink, because if you do these things you can not be smart or respectable." This is the golden rule of the loudest and most canting of the sects. To this Protestantism has dwindled. And Guiteau is only one representative of thousands who have learned this lesson. Self first, hypocrisy, murder—any crime afterward that may satisfy the eravings of self. Emotional religion is a mask or a luxury. Its Gospel is the Gospel of Gush. It knows no laws, and has

wonder at the strange notions the sects entertain concerning prayer. An enterprising reporter in Chicago interviewed the principal clergymen of the different denominations on the efficacy of prayer as suggested by the apparent recovery of President Garfield. The expressions, if true, attri-buted to these so called ministers of the Gospel, are sufficient to brand them all as hypocrites, as downright infidels. Not one dare say that he believes is the efficacy of prayer as addressed to Almighty God. In almost every case they reduce its operation to a mere expression of sympathy and that its action on the individual praying is a reflex one, without reference to a divine agency Which idea carried further is rank idolatry, inasmuch as it would matter little to what we prayed. A prayer to an image of wood, iron or stone or other object, animate or inanimate, would have the same effect. This shows a deplorable state of religion outside of that Church whose very soul is prayer—a union with her Founder. How can Protestantism of the present day lay any claims to Christianity, if we are to take the expressions of Chicago ministers as the drift of all Protestant sentiment on prayer and its efficiency? Because they see not signs and wonders they will not believe, so it is with the wicked and adultrous generation. The true doctrine of prayer is the only sensible one, for as soul is more important than the body, we are to beg for the necessaries for it before we ask for those of the lat-We must seek first the kingdom and His justice and then all things else will be added. Our blessing should be first the "dew of Heaven and afterwards the fatness of the L.rd's prayer, we ask that hallowed be His name; His will be done on now well supported, and that 20 earth," In the "Our Father," not "theological." The world was his oyster, and he determined to our manifestations of the efficacy of the mission schools. "If (said he most emphatically) these missions had been established our manifestations of the efficacy of the mission schools." open it with the Bible. Messrs. of prayer are without faith, and not now be in the state it is in.

the fascinating and evangelical Widow Van Cott, the eminent boyrevivalists, the philanthropic Van Meter, the patriotic Newman, had all lived by using the Bible as less intelligent folk wield the spade or the needle. The Bible is the inher-

ALTHOUGH we admire the sentiment that prompts the observance of a thanksgiving day, declared such by a civil magistrate, still we fail to see by what authority American magistrates can proclaim a religious observance. It is not at all in their province to act as spiritual rulers. We can imagine such an individual as Bob Ingersoll Governor of a State, but we cannot imagine any sincerity on his part if he should announce a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, in Whom he does not believe. Bob, however, is free to believe what The death of M. Littre and his happy conversion to the faith recall the memorable controversy which Bishop Dupanloup raised on the election of the famous lexicographer to the academy. Our readers remember that the Bishop opposed M. Littre's admission to that illustrious body on the ground of his infidelity, and when he was elected in spite of the protest, Mgr. Dupanloup received the protest, Mgr. Dupanloup received the satisfy and when he was elected in spite of the protest, Mgr. Dupanloup received the satisfy and when he was elected in spite of the protest, Mgr. Dupanloup received the satisfy at the strange notions the satisfy the sa tention and prays God to remember also all temporal rulers.—Catholic

> SomeBody has said that Wisdom sometimes slumbers, but that Humburg is always awake. The latest instance of this is the continuation of the working of the "Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics." A greater delusion never existed, and yet there are people in London (and pute no deliberate deceit to any one; but we consider that conduct to be simply incomprehensible. At a late meeting at Mildmay Hall of this society, which is to "evangelize poor, benighted Ireland," the Rev. Webb Peploe (chairman) said that the present is a most favorable time for increasing the efforts of the society (that is to say, paying more money to the funds), for "the people were getting tired of the Land League and of the prospect of revolution, and were gladly hearing Gos-pel truths." After this queer out-burst up rose the Rev. J. D. Smylie, who is said to be "Superintendent of This gentle the Dublin Missions." man assured his hearers that "he never had an unfriendly word with a Roman Catholic, though he had long controversies with priests, some of whom are now Protestant clergymen." He assured all who heard him that they had a large attendance at the "free teas," and we suppose that this is true. But he did not add how many went away from the tea-table before the preach. ing began. The same orator added that the house for "Roman Catholic now well supported, and that 2000 earth as it is in Heaven, previous to children attend the mission schools. are Well, it so happens that a hundred

and yet we see the result, namely, that even in 1881 the census shows that Catholic Ireland is still Catholic, the Protestants of all sects being only about a quarter of the whole population. Subsequent speakers expressed their belief that if the "missions to Roman q Catholics" were welt encouraged Ireland would again become the "Islands of S nints." The orators forgot to add that Ireland was called, and truly called, the "Island of Saints" many hundreds of years before Martin Luther and Protestantism were ever heard of. The report adds that "the meeting closed with prayer." May we be allowed to add our prayer, which is that these people will not be striving any longer to destroy—for that is what it really comes to—the relies to the relies to gion of the Irish people, but will leave them unmolested to practice the grand old faith which won for them the glorious title of "Island of Saints."-London Universe.

CHARLES PERHYN STANLEY died in London last Monday. No other man in the English-speaking world has died in this century about whom so much will be written as about this famous Dean of Westminster. The Dean could talk a little about everything, and now everybody can say a little about the Dean. He enjoyed the company of lands and ladden.

was just the kind of man the world loves to flatter, and he basked in the smiles of contemporary approval. For his liberal views, or rather, for his liberal lack of positive views on religion he was and is a great favorite with the cultured, who cultivate reverence as a noble human faculty, and tolerate religion for the present as th only trellis upon which it may be trrined.
Stanley was the Beecher of the Established Church. He was not as great or as important a man as the Plymouth divine, but he had all the latter's stolid insensibut he had been bold to dogmatic teaching. There was no element of the supernatural in the composition of the English Dean. He fancied London presumes to call itself wiser than Ireland) who actually seem to believe that it is a reality. We imhim. Dean Stanley was a man who can well be spared by the world of serious thought.—Western Watchman.

# HOW TO TEACH BIGOTS.

The Pittsburg Catholic, in commenting on the recent veto of the Liberty of Con-science Bill by Gov. Cornell, of New York,

By calling attention in the columns of By calling attention in the columns of the Catholic press of the country to the doings of fanatics, especially of official fanatics, and more particularly still, to persons holding exalted station in the State or nation, a concert of action and criticism could be obtained that would redound to the best interests of the cause which Governor Cornell, and those who redound to the best interests of the cause which Governor Cornell, and those who think as he does, assail. The Catholic press of the country ought to be a unit in published sentiments on this head. If it were or would adopt the policy we suggest, the force of the opinion generated by the Catholics of the United States, as represented by their press, would produce a Catholics of the United States, a represented by their press, would produce a counter feeling that would bring bigots and bigotry to terms. Our press is surely powerful enough to pull the nose, metaphorically speaking, of titled fanaticism if it so choose. Fanaticism and intolerance are generally cowardly and nothing would please us more than to administer a dose of bitter medicine to the invalids weakened by so bad a disease. It would surely do by so bad a disease. It would surely do them good, and there is no doubt that it would give more comfort and many rights yet denied to Catholics and Jews.

How many times have we seen the destruction of religiou ready to be consummated!—grander, stronger, more majestic than before. I am not sure that there are not as many proofs of her divinity in her combats as in her victories.—Madame

rom farm house bells the noonday rung; The teams that ploughed the furrows stopped;

The ox refreshed his lolling tongue,
And brows were wiped and spades were
dropped;

And down the field the mowers stepped With burning brows and figures lithe As in their brawny hands they swept. From side to side the hissing scythe;

Till sudden ceased the noonday task,
The scythes 'mid swaths of grass lay still,
As girls with can and cider flasks
Came romping gayly down the hill.

And over all there swept a stream Of subtile music, felt, not hea As when one conjures in a drea The distant singing of a bird.

I drank the glory of the scene, Its autumn splendor fired my veins; The woods were like an Indian queen Who gazed upon her old domains.

And ah! methought I heard a sigh Come softly through her leafy lips; A mourning over days gone by, That were before the white man's ships.

And so I came to think on Loss,— I never much could think on Gain A poet off will woo a cross On whom a crown is pressed in vain. I came to think - I know not how, Perchance through sense of Indian wrong

Perchance through sense of Indian v of losses of my own, that now Broke for the first time into song ;—

A fluttering strain of feeble words
That scarcely dared to leave my breast;
But like a brood of fledgling birds
Kept hovering round their natal nest. "O, loss!" I sang,—"O, early loss!
O, blight that nipped the buds of spring!
O, spell that turned the gold to dross!
O, stel that clipped the untried wing!

"I mourn all day, as sorrows he Whom once they called a merchant princ Over the ships he sent to sea, And never, never heard of since.

"To ye, O woods, the annual May Restores the leaves ye lost before; The tide that now forsakes the bay This night will wash the widowed shore

"But I shall never see again
The shape that smiled upon my youth;
A mist of sorrow veils my brain,
And dimly looms the light of truth.

"She faded, fading woods, like you! And fleeting shone with sweeter grace; And as she died, the colors grew To softer splendor in her face.

"Until one day the hectic flush She swept from earth amid a hush And I was left alone below!"

While thus I mouned I heard a peal

And still the mountain calmly slept, His feet with valley vapors wet; And slowly circling upwards crept The smoke from out his calumet.

Mine was the sole discordant breath
That marred this dream of peace below,
"O, God!" I cried," give, give me death,
Or give me grace to bear Thy blow!"
FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.

### THE DOMINICANS IN NEWCASTLE.

As one of the grandest religious edifices

knowing." He did not require to call a text; it was there in the bell. It was a curious text and an eloquent sermon. The preacher had evidently grasped his sheet, and fully realised the task he had undertaken, in dealing with a ceremony which had not been performed in Newcastle for nearly five centuries. Naturally his introduction was devoted to the "music of the bells," and led you back, in imagination, to the wondrous poetry of one "most cruel to himself." "It is," said the reverend father, "a matter of great joy to us, the solemn dedication of this bell. The bells of the Dominicans were first silenced in Newcastle immediately before the Refonnation. The Dominicans are no strangers in Newcastle, You have your 'Friars,' Low F. iars,' 'High Friars,' 'Monk Street' and so on. What are all these! Landmarks of the ancient life of the Dominicans. The Friars was the original priory of the bominicans, where kundreds of vears ago they preached the same Gospel, taught in the parish school, wrote learned books, trained men of eminence for the service of the Church, ente tained kings and princes, fed the poor, lived in simplicity, and died in holiness. The vincyard was becautiful, and the king covered it.' Henry VIII. gave the prior 6s. 8d., and each of the fathers's, and then key could. Not content with this, he which seemed was from the world and all around her, wholly fixed upon Jesus her Lord and her into the wide world, caring nothing, feeling nothing; leaving them to toil as best they could. Not content with this, he sold the furniture (sacred and otherwise), gave the convent as a gift to the mayor, but—kept the bells to himself. These bells are long since gone; but, thank God, we are about to initiate their restoration. True, we have only one bell as yet; but the time may not be far distant when the one will have become the many." Having briefly noted the different uses of bells in Catholic worship and in every-day life, the rev. preacher continued: What a power there is in a church bell! One man can make it speak—can make it the True, we have only one bell as yet; but the time may not be far distant when the one will have become the many." Having briefly noted the different uses of bells

of communicating to thousands whom his voice could never reach, the thought of his own mind, the wish of his thought of his own mind, the wish of his own will. The air and wind are his servants, and on them is carried the message of the bells. It is a beautiful voice; no—"beautiful" is not the word—it is a grand, magnificent voice. One of old said he could hear music in a smith's anvil. How much grander the music of the bells! But what is the message of our bell? It has a message to each of you, which it will very soon faithfully deliver. It will call you to Mass, Benediction and holy prayer: there will be a message in it for the tempted to sin, reminding them of the God whom they ought to serve and love; God whom they ought to serve and love; much grander the music of the bells! But what is the message of our bell? It has a message to each of you, which it will very soon faithfully deliver. It will-call you to Mass, Benediction and holy prayer: there will be a message in it for the tempted to sin, reminding them of the God whom they ought to serve and love; there will be a message in it for the backslider, reminding him of the forsaken path; to the sorrowing, the sacred bell will speak of comfort; the mourner will hear in its tones a joy-sound which will dry his tears. There will be different readings in the bell tones to each of you, but all will hear in them the voice of God. The day on which the Bishop will solemnly set apart the bell to the service of the Church will be a day of gladness to us. In the long, long ago, as I have already shown you, the sound of the Dominican chimes floated on the breeze over your town. Shortly our bell will be heard, and in the years to come, long after your voices and mine are silent in the grave the bell will still be speaking, and (who knows) will be calling worshippers to their duty and their God in the

the grave, the bell will still be speaking, and (who knows) will be calling worshippers to their duty and their God in the unborn centuries of the future. The consecration of our beil will, I am convinced, be the beginning of a new era in this par-ish. God will again call to His altar and His sanctuary, and wee to them who listen and disobey. Let us listen devoutly to the voice of the bell on earth, so that in heaven we may lose its sacred sound amid the higher and purer music of eter-nal song around the throne.—London Uni-

HEROES, SAINTS AND SAGES. Blessed Imelda. Our dear Lord, when upon earth, called Our dear Lord, when upon earth, called little children to come close to Him, He put His hands on them and blessed them, saying, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and since then there have been many of tender age who have been drawn to Jesus by His sweet words of love, and have followed Him faithfully all their lives, until He took them to bloom like pure sweet flowers in the heavenly garden. pure sweet flowers in the heavenly garden,

pure sweet flowers in the heavenly garden, where He keeps them safe for ever.

One of these children was Imelda Lambertini, whose home was in the city of Bologna, and though it is so many years since she lived and died, she is not forgotten, but is considered to be the special patroness of all first communicants.

patroness of all first communicants.

As a young baby, her tears could always be dried by hearing the Name of Jesus or of Mary, and when she could speak she loved to lisp little prayers and repeat words from the Psalms, which were taught her by her mother in a small oratory which she had begged for her own

Some of those who have written the As one of the grandest rengious earlies of which Newcastle can boast, we have, more than once, had occasion to draw attention to the Church of St. Dominic. It was our duty and privilege to be present was our duty and privilege to be present said to be most correct tell us that she is

that morning as if she could bear no more such suffering. With her small hands pressed tightly together under her little scapular, she bent her head down upon her breast and prayed, "Oh, sweet Jesus, Thou didst call children to Thee when on earth, Thou didst not turn them from Thee! Let me come. I love Thee so! I long for Thee so! Why, oh, why must I wait?"

No one there knew how the child to the teaching of the Church, is regarded with greater favor in the eyes of God than all the prayers of angels and men united, since it is the offering of Christ himself to his Heavenly Father for the benefit of mankind. Yes, lifting the consecrated host towards heaven, I remembered our wounded President and recommended him to the mercy of God to spare his life, and to avert by so doing, a great misfortune to the whole nation.

for the first time that day, and one by one they left their places with soft, hushed steps, and, kneeling, waited for the com-ing to Jesus.

Far down the church knelt Imelda, her

until her excessive palor made them afraid she was fainting, and they sought to rouse her. In vain—the usually obedient Imelda heeded neither entre aties nor commands, but remained still upon her knees, with bowed head, and hands clasped above the l ttle breast which held her Jesus. Then the good sisters were still more an-xious and afraid, and they lifted her from the place. Ah, the gentle little girl was dead! Like Mary her mother, she had died from love, and her happy soul was

with Jesus for ever.

In the year 1566, the Dominican nuns ren in our own country have learned to know and love little Imelda. Like the little girls of Bologna, they choose her as their patroness, and pray that she will ask for them some of that love which burned should she be invoked by those who are preparing to receive our Lord in Holy Communion. We may wish, like Imelda, to die in that moment of joy when Jesus first rests within our hearts—rarely indeed would God choose out a child for so great a proof of His Divine favor—but we must wish, if we cannot die for our most dear Lord, that we may live for Him, that our hearts may glow with love and longing to receive Him there, and that He may dwell within us always, never, never to be driven

# THE PEOPLE'S PRAYERS.

short history of little Imedia have thought the more than ones, had oceasion to draw attention to the Church of St. Dominic. It was our duty and privilege to be present on Sunday evening, and to listen to one of the most impressive sermons every preached within its walls. The occasion was special, the Rev. Father Protects of St. Dominic's, having been announced to preach the dedication sermon in connection with the "baptism" of the new bell which, by the time this notice is before our readers, will have been placed in the modest tower from which its "worship-call" will be hereafter heard. The appearance of the church was striking in the extreme. The darkened altar, looking almost gloomy in its sombre silence: the Stations of the Cross, thrown into shadow by the expiring light; the massive pillars, truted by the dying rays of the setting sun, and standing out in a Rembrandt glory of light and shade; at the fine marble pulpit touched here and there with "parting kisses from the king of day." He manly presence of the preacher, facing a sea of faces; and last, though not least, the bornze beauty of the bell, "slent marble pulpit touched here and there with "parting kisses from the king of day." He manly presence of the preacher, facing a sea of faces; and last, though not least, the bornze beauty of the bell, "slent nearly of the bell, "slent nearly device and the search of the saperopriateness of knowing." He did not require to cull a text; it was there in the bell. It was activities text and an eloquent scenario. The preacher had evidenty grasped his short of the most or preached which had not been even to make solemn promises to be a spouse of Christ when she was older.

The preacher took no text from Holly which had not require to cull a text; it was there in the bell. It was active to the preacher, facing a sea of faces; and near the preacher had evidenty grasped his short of the preacher had evidenty grasped his short of the preacher had evidenty grasped his short of the preacher had evidenty grasped his shor Ingersoll's silly comments on the prayers which are and have been offered up
by the people of this country for President Garfield's recovery, have been published and republished by the press
throughout the whole country, and expose with cynical frivolity, his horrid

is not surprising, because long since he has practically proved himself to belong to followers of Darwin and to have no more knowledge of his Creator than a Brazilian monkey. Nevertheless, he should have at least enough common-sense to keep his stupid utterances to himself, which, after all, eny infidel boy of ten could have made for himself. This he did not do because, like an assassin he wished to destroy the pious impression of religion produced by pious impression of religion produced by that national movement of prayer. And this he desired to do in order to satisfy his overweening longing to render himself no-torious, a craving which in his regard is scarcely less intense than that which fills the heart of the notorious assassin Guit-eau. In fact by this last movement he has succeeded better than he may have dessucceeded better than he may have desired. Americans have now a right to tell him: "Yes, Bob, we know thee now better than ever. Be ashamed!" But, Americans, I am afraid that this Tom Paine monkey cannot blush, but only bite, scratch and sneer.

F. X. WENINGER, D. D.

A CHRISTIAN FATHER.

What M. Dupont said at the Death and Burial of his Daughter.

Dupont, the holy man of Tours. Here is an incident of his life: After the loss of his wife, his affection centred in his Everybody has heard of M. Leon Papin an incident of his life: After the loss of his wife, his affection centred in his daughter, Henrietta, whose great and precocious intelligence, beauty, grace, and elevation of mind, attracted many admirers. The Christian father feared the temptations of the world for his child. "My God?" he would say "iff Than for the child. God," he would say, "if Thou foreseest that she will stray from the right path, that she will stray from the right path, take her from me, rather than she should be led away by vanity." It seemed as if God heard this heroic prayer, poured forth with the faith of Abraham. The girl was struck as if by lightning with typhus fever, and died after five day's illness.

M. Dungert prepared his child for death. In the year 1566, the Dominican nuns left the convent of Valdepietra, to establish another in Bologna, and to their church the remains of Blessed Imelda were removed. In the time of Pope Benedict XIV., one of her descendants, Cardinal Lambertini, embelished the grave where she was buried, and others of her family, in the year 1591, caused the miracle which closed her sweet short life to be engraved upon the stone above her sacred relics. And now in the present time many children in our own country have learned to Dupont's friend, nor did he abandon him in this sorrowful crisis. The ceremony over, the father, who was kneeling by his child's death-bed, arose, and taking her hand, said: 'Now, daughter, that you have received so many graces, are you happy?' "Yes, father.' 'Do you regret anything on earth?' Yes father.' 'What then?' Leaving you!" No, my child, you shall not leave me; we shall not be separated. God is everywhere: you shall arated. God is everywhere; you shall be with Him in Heaven, and see Him; I shall pray to Him there, and see Him; I shall pray to Him there, and through Him, I shall be with you. Two walls at this moment separate us. Yours shall soon fall; mine also one day shall fall; we shall then be united, and for everyone." From one of ways and two transfer. Every one of us present was in more !" tears. When the girl breathed her last, her father said to the doctor: 'My child has seen God.' He then recited the Magnificat, to the astonishment of several who did not understand these sentiments of a true Christian, happy in offering to his God his only child, in all the purity of her soul and beauty of her youth.

At one moment his courage was on the At one moment his courage was on the point of breaking down, on the occasion of her funeral. "I see him still," says another witness; "his daughter laid out on her death-bed. He never left her; threw himself on his ki his scattered thoughts and prayed. his scattered thoughts and played. Then rising, his face transfigured, a ray of hope shining through his tears: I was going to be conquered; and yet my child is nearer to me than she was! Two walls mearer to me than she was! Two walls

the again said) separated us and prevented our reunion; hers is crushed, mine shall fall, and we shall be forever united! To visitors offering their con dolence he would show the funeral couch, dolence he would show the funeral couch, saying from the Gospel: 'She is no longer here: why seek you the living with the dead?' He found consolation in the sacred texts which speak to the Christian of hope and immortality. 'The Lord gave her to me, the Lord hath taken her away, blessed be the name of the Lord.'
His faith inspired him with graceful
thoughts. 'As a gardner puts in the hothouse his precious flowers on the ap-roach of winter, so our blessed Lord has taken Henrietta, when she was to enter the world, and be exposed to the poison-ous influence of its maxims."

On the day of his daughter's funeral he distributed alms to the different religious communities of the town. A portion of her dowry also he gave to the Little Sisters of the Poor. ters of the Poor.

# PREACHING FROM NOTES.

A certain minister of Scotland had a custom of writing the heads of his dis-course, on small slips of paper, which he placed on the Bible before him, to be used placed on the Bible before him, to be used in succession. One day when he was explaining the second head, he got so excited in his discourse, that he caused the ensuing slip to fall over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of his second head, he looked for the third slip; but alas! it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking around him with great anxiety. was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking around him with great anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirdly," again he exclaimed; but still no thirdly appeared. "Thirdly, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman; but not another word could he utter. At this point, while the congregation were partly symwhile the congregation were partly sym-pathizing in his distress, and partly re-joicing in such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching
—which has always been an unpopular
thing in the Scotch clergy—an old woman oning in the Scotch clergy—an old woman rose up and thus addressed the preacher:
"If I'm no mista'en sir, I saw thirdly flee out at the east window a quarter of an hour syne."

The woman who works in some honorable way to maintain herself loses none of able way to maintain hersel loses hone of the dignity nor refinement of true woman-hood, and is just as much, even more, an ornament to her sex, than the woman whose days are passed in indelence and

Lord Napier made an excellent speech at Edinburgh on the recent occasion of opening a bazaar in aid of the House of Mercy in that city. His testimony to the power and ability, the members of the Religious Orders have shown as the instruments. and ability, the members of the Rehgious Orders have shown as the instruments of public philanthropy, enforced as it was by narratives of his own personal experience of the works of the Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of Charity in the East, coming as it does from so well-known a diplomatist and official, who is, to use the words of M. de Freycinct, "not a Catholic, but still the selected "well it may be hoped, have M. de Freyeinet, "not a Catholic, but sin less a clerical," will, it may be hoped, have a salutary effect on those outside the Church who so misunderstand the work and the spirit of the Religious. After eulogising the Sisters in no measured eulogising the Sisters in no measuresterms he spoke of their charity in the East:—"At an earlier period in his life he held a diplomatic position in Constantinople under Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. During the distress and the vicesitudes of During the distress and the vicissitudes of the Crimean war, the Ambassador called him one morning and said, 'go down to the port. You will find a ship there loaded with Jewish exiles, Russian subjects from the Crimea. It is your duty to disembark them. The Turks will give you a house in which they may be placed. I turn them over entirely to your charge." He (Lord Napier and Ettrick) went down to the shore and received about 200, the most miserable objects that could be witnessed, most of them old men, women and children sunk in the lowest depths of indigence and despair. He placed them in the cold and ruinous lodging which had been allocated to them by the Ottoman anthorities. He went back to the Ambassador and said—'Your Excellency, these people are very cold, and I have got no fuel and no blankets; they are very hungry, and I have got no food; they are very dirty, and I have got no soap; their hair is in an indescribable condition, and I have got no combs—what am I to do with these people?" 'Do,' said the Ambassador, go down to the convent of Galata, and get a couple of Sisters of Mercy: they will put all to rights in a the Crimean war, the Ambassador called vent of Galata, and get a couple of Sisters of Mercy; they will put all to rights in a moment.' He went down to the convent, saw the Mother Superior, and explained his case. He asked for two Sisters. She ordered two Sisters into her presence, and told them to follow him. These persons were ladies of refinement and of intellect were ladies of rennement and of interlect
—cultured French women and Roman
Catholics. He was a stranger, a foreigner
and a Protestant, and he invoked their assistance for the benefit of the Jews. Yet sistance for the benefit of the Jews. Yet these two women made up their bundles, followed him through the rain without a look, a whisper, or a sign of hesitation. From that moment his poor fugitives were saved. (Applause). No one saw the labors of those Sisters for months but himself, and they never endeavored to himself, and they never endeavored to make a single convert. And yet they did make one convert—they made himself.

(Applause).
It was true that they did not persuade It was true that they did not persuade him of the truth of their religion, but they taught him to believe in the Sisters of Mercy. (Applause). That was the way that the Sisters of Mercy acted, and they always acted alike. They had all taken the cross in the holy war against misery and sin. They were signed with the same sacred symbol, and as they worked twenty-five years ago on the shores of the Bosphorus they would work to-morrow in the cloisters of the Canongate. (Applause)

charge of it. He was glad to see they had a good many Guards and a good many boy-guards, for as the old men died off the boy-guards would grow up to fill their places and the League would be multiplied. It pleased him very much to know plans for the rebuilding of Mount S plied. It pleased him very much to know the League was in a flourishing state in the Corpus Christi mission, and he hoped no one would leave the room that night, who was not a member without taking the pledge. Did they not believe that they had been a happier people, a more prosperous people ever since the League of the Cross began its work? Was it not true that the League of the Cross had saved many homes that before it began its work were—they knew how? Was it not true that the league had saved many a man, and he was sorry to have it to say not true that the league had saved many a man, and he was sorry to have it to say many a woman, from the effects of drink? Marchioness of Bute their most sincere congratulations on the birth of a son and heir to the noble house of Bute. He was sure it had saved many a young boy who would have walked in the footsteps of the old men, and many a young girl, for he was sorry to say, that drinking was getting among the young girls also, was getting among the young girls also, not so much in London, perhaps, as in Manchester and Liverpool and other great towns. Ever since the League of the Cross had been in existence, numbers of women and young girls had been saved by it, and would, with God's help, be saved by it if they remained true to its pledge. He would ask another question: pledge. He would ask another question: Were there not many homes now tidy, cleanly, orderly, with fires on the hearth and food on the table, which in times past were—they knew how? Why should not others do the same thing? The previous day he was talking with the Prime Minis-ter of Canada—Sir John Macdonald—who said he wanted some good men in Canada, and he would like to see them with their and he would like to see them with their priests and all (cheers.) He said each man would get 160 acres of land as a free gift, and 160 acres more at the end of three years if they had done justice by the land. He said a family of five could go from England and get 160 acres of land, with a house built upon it, and eight acres cultivated for a beginning, for the same of file. That seemed a large the land. He said a family of five could go from England and get 160 acres of land, with a house built upon it, and eight acres cultivated for a beginning, for the sum of £100. That seemed a large sain, but there were men in the League

LORD NAPIER ON THE SISTERS OF who had saved that sum in a very short time. He was not going to ask them to time. He was not going to ask them to go to Canada, for he did no want to lose them (cheers), but he mentioned these things to show what could be done by sober men (cheers).
His Eminence afterwards unveiled the

bust amidst great cheering.-London

### MICHAEL DAVITT.

Recently, the Archbishop of Cashel visited the parish of Holy Cross, and was presented with an address. In the course of his re-ply, Dr. Croke made the following refer-

with an advises. In the course ply, Dr. Croke made the following reference to Michael Davit:

"I have considered this land movement, this agitation, in its origin, in its mighty development, and I can assure that when I consider it under all those aspects, it presents to me something extremely wonderful (cheers) in its origin. What was it? It was initiated by a man now unfortunately in prison (cheers for Davitt)—an humble man, a highly intelligent man, a largely gifted man, a really representative man, possessed of all the best virtues of an Irishman (cheers for Davitt and Dillon), but, unfortunately, a man of umble condition, and therefore one who in these aristocratic parts, was not likely to have great influence in initiating any have great influence in initiating any movement that would be likely to suc-ceed or do anything wonderful. It began with him; by whom was it taken up? It was taken up by Mr. Parnell (cheers), and who was Mr. Parnell at the time? An unknown man. He was a young man whose ancestors certainly stood well by the country. He was half an American and half an Englishman, and was little of an Irishman so far as blood was concerned.

"Five or six years ago his name was scarcely known to the country, yet the movement initiated by the convict, and movement initiated by the convict, and taken up by the Protestant unknown young man, went on growing and magnifying until at last it has reached the magnificent proportions which we find it has attained now throughout every portion of the country (cheers). How did this happen? Is it not an extraordinary thing? O'Connell commenced his operations in this country in 1810. He was than a barrister, and worked on year after year, defending prisoners, making speeches in favor of the country for a considerable time yet it was not till 1830, or thereabouts, he achieved any wonderful success, though he was laboring for the Catholic Emancipation for those twenty years, and after twenty years he succeeded. Here you see and what it may seem throughout the country (cheers). What, then, is it that I can conclude from that? I conclude from this that the movement is not due to Davitt, it is not due to Parnell, it is not due to the followers of either of them, but is owing to the fact that there was a mighty grievance, and that the Irish people at last contemplated it manfully as they outly and were determined to remove it. ought, and were determined to remove it. cheers).—Dublin Freeman."

### BIRTH OF AN HEIR TO THE BUTE ESTATES.

A Cardiff correspondent, writing on Tuesday night, says: This morning in-telligence was received at Cardiff that late on Monday an heir to the vast estates be-UNVEILING ANOTHER BUST OF FATHER MATHEW.

On Thursday night his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop attended a crowded meeting of the members of the Corpus Christi branch of the League of the Cross, in the schoolroom, Macklin Street, Drury Lane, and unveiled a very fine bust of Father Mathew, made by Mr. Doherty, of Blackfriars Road, and a credit to his skilled chisel. His Eminence was supported by Fathers Stanfield and Van Cytregt, Mr. T. Campbell, Major Pearce, Mr. Driscoll and the captains of the various have a supported by Fathers Stanfield and Van Cytregt, Mr. T. Campbell, Major Pearce, Mr. Driscoll and the captains of the various have a supported by Fathers Stanfield and Van Cytregt, Mr. T. Campbell, Major Pearce, Mr. Driscoll and the captains of the various have a supported by Fathers Stanfield and Van Cytregt, Mr. T. Campbell, Major Pearce, Mr. Driscoll and the captains of the various have a supported by Fathers Stanfield and Van Cytregt, Mr. T. Campbell, Major Pearce, Mr. Driscoll Fathers Stanfield and Van Uytregt, Mr.
T. Campbell, Major Pearce, Mr. Driscoll and the captains of the various branches.
His EMINENCE, in opening the proceedings to the daughter with the Bute Docks and the property in Cartille, as well as the large collieries in the Rhonda and Aberdare Valleys, will pass to him on the death of the Marquis. Certain estates pass to the daughter with the captains of the various branches. and the captains of the various branches.

His EMINENCE, in opening the proceedings, said it was a very great pleasure to him to come and see the members of the Corpus Christi branch. He remembers of the corpus Christi branch. him to come and see the membered of the Corpus Christi branch. He remembered how good it used to be, and he hoped it was quite as good now as it ever was in the time when good Father Keens had her time when goo

idence, (which has been in the Stuart family since the time of Robert II. of

# APPLIED THEOLOGY.

At a meeting of the Woburn, N. Y., Conference, according to the Albany Argus, Farmer Allen, of Wakefield, related the following anecdote:

On Sunday morning, while a certain

On Sunday morning, while a certain deacon was preparing for church, a wandering wayfarer, or, in modern parlance, a tramp, appeared at his door, pleaded his hunger, and begged for something to eat. The deacon looked solemn and frowningly, but reluctantly got a loaf of bread and began to cut it; but while doing so took occasion to admonish the beggar concerning the error of his ways. doing so took occasion to adminish beggar concerning the error of his ways.

After reminding him that it was the holy
Sabbath which he was descrating, he
Chaknew how to pray. "No," Sabbath which he was descrating, he asked him if he knew how to pray. "No," was the reply. "Then," said the deacon, "I'll learn you," and he commenced to repeat the Lord's prayer.

But just as he uttered the first words, "Our Father," the beggar interrupted him with the question, "What, is he your

A Song of the Camp. BY BAYARD TAYLOR. Give us a song !" the soldiers cried, The outer trenches guarding, When the heat-d guns of the camp allied Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan in silent scoff Lay grim and threatening under; And the tawny mound of the Malakoff No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow," Then lay along the battery's side, Below the smoking cannon, Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Briton's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song Until the tender passion Rose like an anthem, rich and strong— Their battle-eve confession Dear girl, her name he dared not speak, But, us the song grew louder, Something upon the soldier's cheek Washed off the stain of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned. The bloody sunset's embers The bloody sunset's embers, While the Crimean valleys learned How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell Rained on the Russian quarters. With streams of shot and burst of shell And bellowing of the mortars! And Irish Nora's eyestare dim

For a singer dumb and gory; And English Mary mourns for him Who sang of "Annie Laurie." Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest Your truth and valor wearing; The bravest are the tenderest— The loving are the daring.

### KNOCK.

# A Letter from a Man Who Claim have been Cured There.

Archdeacon Cavanagh, the parisin

Archdeacon Cavanagh, the parish of Knock, has received this letter; 53 Grenfell, St. Simm's Cross, W. Lancashire, England June 12, 18 Wery Rev. Father—It is now to months since I paid my first visit holy church of Knock, sanctified as been by the presence of our holy ar maculate Mother, Mary, St. Josep St. John, and I think it a duty, Rev. Father, to inform you of the great cure which I have received visit to that holy shrine. On the 2 April, 1880, I left Widnes for Knoc in a very poor state of health. I the two years before I had suffered what my doctors called chronic broor asthma, and in this period I we tended by in all twelve medical mas in two hospitals, and came out last one worse than I entered it. the attendance of some of the best in Lancashire, and they asserted the URB. IT WAS BEYOND THEIR SKILL TO EFF.

During these two years I had docto different towns in Lancashire—
St. Helens, Runcorn and Livery presume they gave me the best me but to no purpose. I was wasting I could not sleep at night, and the dows of my bedroom had to be key to give me air. My breathing of heard outside my room. I was so, as it were, for my breath. I was so, as it were, for my breath. I ing medicine hourly, the doctors me all attention, and did the best

but to no purpose. I had a bac I used to expectorate a deal of

THE DOCTORS HAD LITTLE HOPES O covers,
nor had my priest either, but, the God and to His Holy Inn.
Mother (to her holy intercession all), I have never suffered for day since I visited Knock. T from which I suffered for two yea it no more. I was deprived of pation, being unable to follow ince the lapse of three weeks return from Knock, I have not day through ill-health. Hither

day through ill-neath. Hithelebeen very weak, and my food do me no good, but now, thank Blessed Mother, St. Joseph and I am quite well and getting every day.

One of the doctors, Very Re who attended me, met me si

turn, and HE WAS QUITE ASTONISHED and admitted that there was moleous cures at Knock. My I Very Rev. Father, and the en borhood were surprised and we

my recovery.
When I went to Knock, When I went to Knock, Father, the people with whor there, had to remain up with I might, I had become so very be thought I would not live, but hopes, Very Rev. Father, the would make three visits to the of our Blessed Lady I would ter. And, Very Rev, Father, been at Knock four days I may visit on the fourth day, and to of all who say so great a change. of all who saw so great a chang a time, I walked out of the cl

a time, I waiked out of the of QUITE RECOVERED AND
When I came from Knock
Father, I brought with me
holy cement, and I have see cures by its use. One poor m cutes by its use. One poor n ailing from rhenmatism in leg, and who was so bad that walk out or lift his arm to I ged of me a morsel of the ce it to him, he disselved it in bathing his leg and arm tould walk within three day and has continued so every and has continued so every. ever, and has continued so e is now able to resume his wo

A woman who had sore nearly blind in consequence a little of the holy cement. she dissolved it in water, water she washed her eyes.

HER EYES ARE NOW QUI than she hitherto could in Another lady who had ru her leg, and who could get her good, asked me for cement. I gave it to her, a solved it in water, she bath in a week she was quite we

A gentleman who had a face, which caused him a lit, and a great pain in his h much so that the could he day or sleep by night, rece his own request, some emove it

the power of he case with tfamily res the Stuart obert II. of y fire. The approved of s completed of a million.

Marquis of by the day by the Bishop of ived at Ches-

uis of Bute's ay afternoon a address to nim and the most sincere of a son and MY.

burn, N. Y., Albany Arhile a certain

urch, a wan-ern parlance, door, pleaded something to solemn and got a loaf of t; but while admonish the r of his ways. was the holy esecrating, he pray. "No," pray. "No," menced to re-

he first words, t, is he your

eggar, "we are

and the pain departed. A young woman, Very Rev. Father, who had lumps in her throat, and could not in consequence swallow food, and altogether was very bad, washed her throat with cement and water before going to bed, and in the morning all the lumps had gone, and she was as well as before anything had been

I can bear testimony, Very Rev. Father, to many cures, and all the above are in my own town, and to any person who doubts the truth of this statement I will give the approximately address.

my own town, and to any person who doubts the truth of this statement I will give the names and addresses should the parties cured consent thereto.

I remain, Very Rev. Father, your most obedient child, Michael Dodd.
The Venerable Archdeacon Cavanagh, P. P., Knock, Ireland.

A LITTLE BOY BELONGING TO A WELL KNOWN MILWAUKEE FAMILY CURED.
We are pleased to give the public the following account of the use of the cement and its beneficial effect. It adds still another testimony to the already great number of the efficacy of this cement. The little boy was taken sick with urinal troubles on December 8th, 1879. He had spasmodic attacks and suffered intensely. The case was pronounced catarrh of the bladder by the physicians who were consulted. He was under medical treat-

A Song of the Camp. BY BAYARD TAYLOR. "Give us a song :" the soldiers cried, The outer trenches guarding, When the heat-d guns of the camp allied Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan in silent scoff Lay grim and threatening under: And the tawny mound of the Malakoff No longer beliehed its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow,"

They sang of love, and not of fame; Forgot was Briton's glory; Each hear! recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Then lay along the battery's side, Below the smoking cannon, Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shannon.

and in a few days, when he had washed his face and bathed his head with the water in which he had dissolved the ce-THE LUMP DISAPPEARED,

# TIONS OF PRIEST AND PEOPLE.

Wednesday, being the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, was observed as a 'holiday of obligation. At the Church of SS. Peter and Edward, Buckingham Palace Gate, there was solemn High Mass (coram Cardinali) at eleven o'clock. The Mass was celebrated by Father Kirk, rector of the mission, the deacon and subdeacon being members of the Oblate order from St. Charles, Bayswater. His Eminence was assisted at the throne by Father Biale, of SS. Peter and Edward's. The music of the Mass was St. Cecilia, sung by the ordinary choir of the church. Wednesday, being the Feast of SS. Peter

to secure that Incorporation Act. This is all that remains for Orangeism in Canada to accomplish, and if the granting of the Act would put an everlasting quietus upon the whole concern, Mr. Mowat would be doing civilization a favor to grant it without delay.—Grip.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE RELATIONS OF PRIEST AND PROPER.

### THE BATTLE OF THE BIBLES-THE PROTESTANT RULE OF FAITH.

Rev. M. M. Hallinan, D. D., lately contributed the following article to the Plain Dealer, Warsaw, Indiana.

"In this article I wish to state as succinctly as possible the silent dogmas of the Catholic Church, and the fundamental grounds of discrepancy between Catholic than the other forms of the Christian religion. To some this subject may THE TRUE BASIS OF CATHOLICITY. commanded, and that he promised to be the Cathone Church, and the fundamental grounds of discrepancy between Catholicity and the other forms of the Christian religion. To some this subject may seem antiquated and uninteresting, but I feel, for many reasons, quite satisfied, that as presented, it will appear in a very different light to the vast majority of the readers of the Plain Dealer. The following reflections will serve as a philosophical basis to lead us to a comprehensive understanding of the Catholic position, explain the wonderful power of the church in every age, and the tenacity with which Catholics usually adhere to her teaching.

If we take even a superficial survey of the works of creation we feel fully satisfied that one must be wilfully blind not to see

THE ORDER WHICH PREVADES THE WHOLE UNIVERSE.

It is manifested in the regular forms of crystallization; in the determined proportions in which elements combine to form new bodies; in the great variety of the forms of life which constitute a gradual scale from the lowest to the highest organism; in the admirable construction of each organism for the attainment of its proper end, and in the mutual relations of the different organisms. We may see

### The Catholic Mecorb ublished every Friday morning at 428 Rich mond Street.

Annual subscription..... ADVERTISING RATES.

lines to an inch.

Contract advertisements for three six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning. TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication mus ave the name of the writer attached, and just reach the office not later than Tuesday

THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me.

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

# Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1881

THE TAKING OF THE BASTILE.

The anniversary of the taking of

the Bastile was this year celebrated in Paris with general enthusiasm. The Bastile was taken by the Parisian population on the 14th of July 1789. So odious had it become as a state prison, that it was razed to the year decimated by famine and by very ground. Its destruction was a emigration? The cause of the defierce and fervid declaration on the part of the people, that the cruel system of burying prisoners alive in and shamelessly misgoverned. What the loathsome cells of bastioned and ever has been wrung from her opgarrisoned dungeons should forever end, The Bastile had a sad and mysterious history. Many who were immured within its darksome recesses never again saw the light of heaven, nor breathed the air of liberty. Still worse, of some the manner and time of their death remained entirely unknown. To incur royal displeasures, even to become odious to some favorite minister or courtesan was in itself sufficient to condemn one to years or a life time in this bated prison. The deed, as an agricultural country, be cruelites which in the popular mind became after a time associated with the Bastile rendered its very name sent infamous system of land tenure execrable. Even after the lapse of this is simply impossible. Give the so many years since its destruction Irish the soil of Ireland, and the peoits name is still odious. The Paris- ple will be happy and content. The people could be got to ask themselves whether, for the despotism of royalty, they have not substituted Ireland. the tyranny of an ill-regulated democracy. The true principles of freedom are to-day as much strangers to France as they were in the worst days of the Bourbons. Demagogues have taken the place of princes, and the French nation enjoys none of the security, none of the solid internal peace, none of the true national happiness consequent upon the freedom begotten of religion. The adherence of the French republican party for a whole century to the worst prin-1789, has alienated from it the sup port of those who look on religion and morality as the basis and groundwork of good government. The constant aim of the republican most assuredly placed the country in that most unenviable, and we may add, untenable position. If they sincerely desired the permanence of from its contact the rampart atheism which makes French radiealism a reproach to freedom every-

liberty of conscience, that prohibits | Why! Because civil and internaliberty of speech even in the repre- tional strife has occupied too largely sentative bodies of the nation, that the attention of rulers and people. bans the freedom of the press, and War after war has desolated some of publican party of to-day boast of education despised by means of these the freedom of the people. The is no reason why the South Ameripeople might justly cry out in the can nations might not be as happy degree of impertinence which is

'Save us from our triends." A re- There is on the contrary every public with such a record as that of France, is but a fraud and a delusion. It is no republic, it is a despotism centred in the hands of a few unprincipled men, haters of religion, and foes to the best interests of mankind. Before the next anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, the French people will have pronounced at the polls their verdict on the present government. We are by no means certain that the people will be permitted a free expression of opinion, but we hope that every French citizen who values true freedom and national advancement will seek to enforce such an expression. Then, when the 14th of July next comes, the people may, in their rejoicing over the destruction of the Bastile, also congratulate themselves on the possession of a government relieved from the tyranny of demagoguism.

### THE DECREASE IN IRISH POPU-LATION.

The marked decrease in the population of Ireland, as shown by the late census returns, is a sad but emphatic commentary on the misgovernment which retards its growth. The population of Ireland was, thirtyfive years ago, in the neighborhood of nine millions; to-day it is little more than five. These figures speak for themselves. If Ireland enjoyed the benefits of that "glorious" constitution of which we hear so much, how is it that her population is year by crease in Irish population is plainly this: that Ireland has been brutally pressors in the shape of reform has been wrung through fear or through force. But we are told that the Irish have the same opportunities as the English and Scotch to become wealthy. Under a just government, equitably administered, this would certainly be true; but with a system of government devised to keep Ireland in poverty and degradation, the Irish have none of the opportunities of becoming wealthy enjoyed by their neighbors. Ireland might in come one of the wealthest and hap piest in the world, but with its preian populace always celebrate with land bill now before Parliament is ardor the anniversary of this bul- but a small instalment of justice to wark of despotism. But it were the Irish people. We trust, howwell if on such anniversaries the ever, that one of its immediate effects will be to check the tremendous exodus which threatens to depopulate

# ARBITRATION.

Recent South American advices state that several of the republics in that unfortunate region have decided on substituting arbitration for war as a mode of settling their difficulties. We do, indeed, sincerely trust that this may be the case, and that war, which has so long cursed the South American continent, may for ever disappear from its soil. No ciples underlying the revolution of peoples in the world have the same opportunity of laying the foundaions of great, prosperous, happy and enlightened communities as the South American nations. They have the advantages of a luxuriant soil, leaders seems to be the obliteration deep and navigable waters, hardy of God from society. The attitude and vigorous populations. With of the present rulers of France has little or no labor they now export products of inestimable value to every part of the world. They have gold and silver an I precious stones in endless quantities, they have republicism they had eliminated forests of untold wealth and endless that organization. Then we are variety, while their vegetation is unequalled in any part of the world. With resources such as these the South American nations have made A government that interferes with but poor progress in national life. invades the inalienable rights of the fairest and most promising redomicile on French territory, cannot gions of the great peninsula. Towns be considered friendly to liberty. have been destroyed, trade para- cable is controlled by a person whose Yet the leaders of the French rellysed, agriculture neglected, and duty appears to be to do dirty work their efforts to promote in this way brutal and ceaseless quarrels. There

reason why they should be more so. The people are not less intelligent than others, nor less fitted for selfgovernment. But the consequences of endless strife are in South America as injurious to vigorous national existence as they have proved in older countries. There are good reasons why the principle of arbitration should work well in South America. Its people are of similar origin and belief, and the interests of its different countries are far from dissimilar Under it: operation many of the nations beyond the equator-now suffering from the dire results of war, foreign and domestic, had soon recovered strength and vigor. Governments secure from foreign wars could easily repel domestic dissension and thus ensure the security so essential to national happiness.

### THE ROMAN OUTBAGE.

The insults publicly offered the re mains of the late Pope on their conveyance to the church of San Lorenzo, in Rome, are indicative of the spirit animating certain classes of Italian society. The creatures employed to commit this unnatural and disgraceful outrage are but the tools of the designing leaders of the many secret associations which menace the peace of Italy. Their audacity shows their contempt for religion and their hatred of authority. King Humbert might, were he so inclined, derive some very useful lessons from this recent outbreak of communistic vandalism. What was done to the remains of Pius IX. may yet be done to the remains of his father and to his own. The Italian Kingdom is at this moment one of the most insecure of political structures. Built on the sandy foundation of robbery, mendacity and spoliation, its tenure of existence is indeed uncertain. Its builders were men of no principle-and raised a monument to their own folly. We do not associate the Roman people with the outrage by which their city has been so wantonly disgraced. The citizens of that venerated metropolis have recently shown in a marked and expressive manner their utter abhorrence of radicalism. But the Sardinian government and its agents have at command a rabble ready to outrage and affront all that hearts of humankind. The group of hirelings who sold their services to wicked and heartless men, bent on descerating the remains of one of is sacred in the eyes or dear to the the best and noblest of men, have brought on themselves the execration of the whole Christian world. If their prompters sought to injure the cause of religion by this unhallowed attempt they utterly failed. If, on the other hand, their object was to injure the memory of the great Pius IX. their failure is none the less remarkable. His memory will ever live in the hearts and memories of the Catholic world, as a great Pontiff, a wise and gentle ruler, a triend and benefactor of

A CHANGE NEEDED. It is rather astonishing that the American press will allow itself to be humbugged day after day by that person whose special duty it seems to be to transmit his private feelings over the cable. Any one who has closely watched the news transmitted, having reference to Ireland, cannot fail to detect the most glaring falsehoods. Some time since Cardinal Manning, it was said, denounced the Land League. Shortly after this the Cardinal made a speech in which he spoke approvingly of gravely informed that Cardinal Manning's recent discourse on the Land League produced a bad impression at the Vatican. In an interview with the Bishop of Meath which took place recently, the Holy Father made use of the following remarkable language: "Assert your rights, head your people, and lead them to victory." These facts prove beyond a doubt that the English end of the for the English ministry. In speaking so freely about what takes place at the Vatican, this man displays a face of such pulpable mendacity, and as well governed as any others. rarely equalled, :

### COMMON SCHOOLS

Doubtless our common schools mpart a very fair education to children who attend them. After a few years they will be enabled to pass an examination before a board of examiners. But how about their morals? What sort of a training has been imparted in this important particular? We have often alluded to the shameful disregard of due attention being paid to this most vital branch of education, and quoted largely from American papers in proof of the fact that the average distinguished Minister-a unity common school was a sink of moral corruption. We may have been considered unreasonable in stating that our Canadian schools were little if at all better. A few days ago an exhibition of common school training took place on the 4th concession of London township. It seems a party of young people from the city went there berry-picking, and the owner remonstrated with them for trespassing on his property. One of our city dailies tells

what subsequently took place: "They turned on Mr. Routledge, abused him and ran him out of the field. He procured the assistance of Mr. Wandless, and went back, armed with a couple of stout clubs; the two made the brigade beat a hasty retreat. A few of the berrypickers were felled and their pails taken from them, so stubborn were they in not going when politely asked by the owner. Where is such a crowd of "recalcitrants hatched? Young men and women, and by their dress and appearance, belonging to respectable parents. The language used by some young school girls is stated to have been of the most obscene and loathsome character, and such as fairly shocked grownup men. The berry shocked grown-up men. The berry brigade is an index of what our public chools are doing in the way of morality for the people. Some of our common schools are hot-beds of obscenity and moral pollution."

This will become more obvious with the progress of time, and perhaps our separated brethren will then admit that the Catholic Church took a wise course in guarding its flock from the dangers which now surround the children of Protestant parents.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE. The Bradlaugh case still remains undecided. The government should at once take action in the matter. If the majority of the members feel that it is not right that the member for Nottingham, as an atheist, should sit and vote in Parliament, why not have a bill to that effect introduced desecrating the remains of one of laugh should give some tangible gry brothers and sisters, are very apt to shape to their views on the question.

We ourselves hold that he ought not to be admitted into any Christian assembly, but we also hold very detailed the content of the co shape to their views on the question. cided opinions on the enforced disfranchisement of a constituency. If Bradlaugh were once disqualified, the people of Nottingham could easily find a more acceptable representative, and thus enjoy the benefit of representation in Parliament to which every constituency is entitled.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of Paris has addressed a letter to the Senators, urging the rejection of the bill subjecting students of theology to twelve months' military service. He maintains that preparations for the priesthood require separation from the world and prolonged initiation in habits of meditation and prayer, conditions not to be met with in bar

Says the London Christian World: The Presbyterian Church has entirely lost her hold upon the city of London, although her wealthy and liberal laymen are as thick in the neighborhood of the Bank of England during the week as leaves in Vallombrosa. Formerly service was conducted in not a few churches. halls, and private dwellings, while more than one Presbyterian sanctuary of years gone by is to-day stored with articles of merchandise. Since all, or nearly all, the Presbyterians have quitted the city, it is not surprising that the churches should have followed them into the suburbs.

not long since. The Irish residents of that city went, on a certain day, to Versailles, where they placed a garland of immortelles at the foot of Hoche's grave—Hoche, the revolutionary General, who essayed to drive the English out of Ireland with a military force. The Irish demonstrants gave vent to their emotions A curious scene occurred in Paris

in a warlike poem, which contained allusions to Fitzgerald. Tone, Emmet, Leonidas, Sobieski, Kosciusko, Botzaris and other liberators.

CARDINAL MANNING, in proposing Mr. Lowell's health at the Press Fund Dinner in London, said: "The weakness of England is a temptation to ambition, to greed, and to aggression; and when we have amongst us the representative of a Power so singularly and happily placed as America, we cannot but remember that we inherit a multitude of divisions which is in strong contrast to the unity of the 'atherland of that which speaks of benedictions that we do not possess, and of the absolute necessity under which we lie to live in that continual watchfulness which, unhappily, the condition of the Old World so imperatively demands. I hope that the union of England and America may be forever without strite; and that the condition of the Northern States may never be like to the divisions of Europe—nay, nor like the divisions of Southern America."

### HOW IRISH OUTRAGES ARE EX-CITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD SIR,—I promised in my previous letter to continue it, and enter into this most important subject more fully. Now, there is one point on which I wish to insist strongly: I have never, in any of my letters on the state of Ireland, said anything which I cannot prove, and for which I do not give good authority. What I have written has given, I am too well aware, great offence, not only to Protesaware, great offence, not only to Protestants, but to some fashionable Catholics, who know just as little about the poor as Protestants of the same class. But the question for anyone who wants to know truth about Ireland should not b whether they like this or that, or whether this or that offends them, or reflects on them or their friends, but whether the statements put before them are true or not. Do these people believe in God and in His future judgment. What is the use of ignorance or denial of truth here, when neither wilful ignorance nor denial of whether they like this or that, or whether neither wilful ignorance nor denial of truth will avail hereafter? What is the use of being angry with a person who tells the truth, because the truth is not palatable? Where is the fine spirit of palatable? Where is the fine spirit of justice and honour—nay, rather, where is the Christian charity of those who are angry with the person who boldly tells the truth? Those Catholics who to-day praise Savonarola, and wish to see Jean the truth? Those Catholics who to-day praise Savonarola, and wish to see Joan of Arc canonized, might have been the very first to bring fagots to the stake, when they were burned, had they lived in their time. Those who speak out boldly for the truth in reproof of vice in high places and for justice to the poor, are places, and for justice to the poor, are generally honoured some centuries after their death, but they are almost as generally treated with scorn, and made to suffer sharply, if not cruelly, during their treated with

But to return to the deputation of men out of employment with whom cluded my last letter. Here is at once join in the wild justice of revenge granted that, because they are Catholics, they are impeccable. Do Catholics of the they are impeccable. Do Catholics of the upper classes ever realize all that the Gospel demands from them in the way of charity to the peor! If the poor are to be condemned because they complain, or resort to violence after long years of suffering, are the rich to forget that if they did their simple duty to the poor there would be very little poverty! It is no disgrace to the Catholic religion to say that some of the worst landlords in Ireland are Catholics. The faith is not less true because there are heretics, the Church true because there are heretics, the Church is not less holy because some of her children do not live up to the teaching of the Church. It is curious that no one ever seems to think it discreditable to condemn Catholics for mixed marriages, for exam-ple, and such other evils; but the moment a word is said about a Catholic landlord, every evil he does or allows to be done on his estate must be hushed up because he is a Catholic. Hence it is that the most grevious evils have befallen the Church.

A fashonable English Catholic paper had a statement lately that Catholic ladies were so fearfully extravagant in their dress, that they lay awake at night, wondering how they were to pay their milliner's bills. No wonder that the husbands of such No wonder that the husbands of such ladies oppress their Irish tenants and then revile them. And this very paper had little condemnation, if any, for this sinful extravagance, while it has ceaselessly condemned the Irish priests and people for their crime in not paying rent, which they could not pay, and get even the barest necessaries of life. During the famine many of the special

correspondents of the London press came to visit the present writer. A case had been reported in the London Daily News regarding the treatment of the poor ten-ants of a Mrs. Blake in Galway. Amongst other matters, the special correspondent stated that, even during this time of fear-ful distress, this Catholic lady was compelling her unhappy tenants to pay a tax for the periwinkles they picked up off the sea-shore. I was horrified at such inhuman

they will get money to pay for costly and they will get money to pay for costly and extravagant dress, but who must too often lie awake with the pangs of cold and hunger. This second witness is Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., a gentleman personally acquainted with the place and the people, and he wrote a letter which was published in the Freeman's Journal, and addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant, in which he stated that he was shocked to observe that hunger and distress had not only worn out the

ger and distress had not only worn out the bodies, but crushed down the very souls of these hapless people.

Their case was brought before Parliament lately, and Mr. Forster, the landlords' protector and advocate; and that gentlement having made inquiry from his man having made inquiry from his friends, the police, assured the public that these tenants were "sturdy, cheerful peas-ants." But Forster has been contradicted by two other witnesses, one of whom at least he would consider worthy of credit. The World, a London paper of large and influential circulation, and by no means favourable to Ireland and to Catholics,

says:
Mr. Forster opposes to Mr. Becker's description of Rinvyle, Connemara—made
after laborious and minute investigation —the absurd generalities of a local sub-in-spector of constabulary, who asserts that in condition the people there will compare favourably with those on the neighbourfavourably with those on the neighbour-ing estates; and this when just next door lies Mr. Mitchell Henry's admirably man-aged and improved estate of Kylemore! But the official mind refuses to see anything except through official spectacles.
The next witness is the parish priest,
Father O'Connor. This is what he has to
say of this Catholic lady's management of

ner 300 tenants:
Mrs. Blake's some 300 tenants were all, Mrs. Blake's some 300 tenants were all, with the exception of five, the recipients of relief meal. The great bulk of them were mainly supported by our committee, and to my certain knowledge several of those "sturdy, cheerful peasants "were in actual, absolute, hopeless starvation, even after selling their cattle, pigs and fish. I am also aware of their condition and means, as I have to inquire into the condition of those for whom I make application for fishery loans, as well as of their securities, and to write out all with plication for fishery loans, as well as of their securities, and to write out all with my own hand. My duty frequently compels me to direct the relieving officer to their condition. Would I could describe to you what a luxury many a sick creature considers milk! In the discharge of my sacerdotal duties I have to visit their sick and dying, and I solemnly assure you such wretchedness and misery confronts me betimes amongst the "cheerful" appende as would wring tears from a heart me betimes amongst the me betimes amongst the cheerful people as would wring tears from a heart of stone. I am an eye-witness of their misery and poverty, and I tell our Chief Secretary I am better qualified to speak of their condition than his infallible poyoung boys and girls of Rinvyle, some times without a shoe on their foot, fleeing to England, Scotland, and America, from this abode of cheer and content as if from this abode of cheer and content as if from a plague-spot, when I know how unprepared they are for the labours and trials of a foreign country. Does Mr. Forster really mean that unless a tenant is ferocicus from hunger he is bound to pay an expektion or impressible son?

If these things are true—and here is both Protestant and Catholic independent and most respectable testimony of their truth-what is to be said of the "charity of those who spend thousands on di and pleasure, and not only refuse help, but even really desire to belie their poor Catholic brethren? Men so hungered and oppressed would be more than human if they did not rebel. And here is the one sole cause of Irish outrages. To say that such men are guilty of crime when they commit outrages is unhappily too true, but to write of their crimes as if there wickedness, solely because they affect the upper class of society, is to make one law for the poor and another for the rich. This certainly is not the teaching of the Catholic Church. There is something terrible and alarming in the moral tone of a class of men who loudly condemn their inferiors for sins to which they have no temptation; and of which they are too often indirectly the cause, and who con-done freely the far worse crimes of those whose position should be their last ex-cuse for the commission of evil.

Why not denounce and be ashamed of

exorbitant or impossible rent?

English outrages, if outrages are to be de-English outrages, if outrages are to be de-nounced because they are sins. In one day's Daily Telegraph there was a record of seven brutal outrages against poor women; such outrages are simply unheard of in Ireland except at rare intervals, and never amongst the class who are at present agitating for permission to live their own land.

But I must again return to Kenmare. The day after I had been waited on by these poor men, who only wanted work, there was some slight disturbance in our little town in the evening. Some boys wanted to burn the bailiff in effgy, who had been evicting the people. What else could be expected? We are not yet in paradise. Men who have been months without regular employment not unnat-urally follow each other in expressing their feelings when such an occasion comes in the way, and hence all theso-called out-rages, few, indeed, of which are true, and few, indeed, which are not grossly exag-gerated. It is a grand opportunity for a landlord or land-agent to terrify their English friends with wild stories of as-saults and riots which had only the smallest possible substrata of fact. Next morning all kinds of wild stories were affoat. The police, it was said, had been stoned one policeman, it was said, had his head cut open, and a milch cow belonging to the bailiff had its eyes gouged out and, was running about the field mad with tor-

Will it be believed that not one single word of all this horrible story was true. And yet I believe a local landlord did his best to make all this (which did not hap pen) an excuse for getting soldiers into the

place.

There seems to be something in human

of the Protestant press, or even of a c tain class of Catholics, against their Cath lie brothers in Ireland, do a fearful inju-

Public works could have been open here several months since, and wher found these men were starving, and the families, solely from want of work, I to graphed to the official concernel, that these works were not opened in three de graphed to the official concernet, that these works were not opened in three d I would have the matter brought bef Parliament, for I could not see whole fi ilies in utter want, and men tempted, I I might say, incited to commit our by cruel neglect. The official telegrap in reply that the works would be opin three days; and they were. But noble lord who owns vast estates here noble lord who owns vast estates here too busy in London trying to prevent opening of a railway which would employment to hundreds, to concern i self about the people on whose bard lat and sweat and toil he lived. Men of class I fear, come to look on the proand sweat and ton he lived. Such of class, I fear, come to look on the po-animals, with the advantage of livin less, and doing harder work for the less cost of food then the brute crea who, if hard worked, must, at least, be

fed.

It may be said, perhaps, that I harshly of such people; but the que is not whether what I say sounds I but whether it is true. I hope tha great majority of the rich are utterly conscious of the inhumanity which resetties towards the poor, and of practise towards the poor, and of utterly cruel their feelings towards are. I heard a Catholic lady speaking a circumstance which had caused a f loss to the poor with a coolness whisimply horrible; yet she had educated in a convent, she was scru to the last degree, and ready to be dalized at any one about her, ever word was said which did not me entire approval as to what she the right. Yet I never heard such an exright. Yet I never heard such an e ion of utter indifference to the poof painful sympathy with the rihope," she said, "poor Lady—whe a loser; as for the poor, it dematter—they can get on very withey are used to hardship."

Poor Lady—'s son has an incalmost ten thousand a year. Lad wealthy, and any loss to her wo cause her to be for one moment.

her to be for one moment the best of food and the most cos ment. Loss to the poor in this case that from two to three hundre little children should be deprived little children snould be deprived cessary food of the commonest kin Such sentiments are too often not expressed, from utter thought and from that hardness which con and from that hardness which con worldliness. Catholics with such ments, whatever professions of scrupulosity they may make, c but very little true charity, and only too ready to denounce the tenant who cannot "pay his le he demands, as well as the n wilfully defrauds; while as for of the rich, they will be easily of the rich, they will be easily or excused on the plea of a "scr

charity.—Yours, &c., SISTER M. FRANCIS Kenmare, Ireland. QUEBEC LETTER

The ceremony of the benedicinstallation of a beautiful ground

Anne,
PATRONESS OF THIS PROVI instructing the youthful virgin, in the Chapel of the Jesuis or 17th instant. The ceremony formed by Very Rev. C. Legal assisted by Rev. Messrs. Cote and in presence of a crowded con The sermon was presched in presence of a crowded con The sermon was preached by Vignon, S. J., Superior, and v exposition of the virtues of the Her who was chosen from all the Mother of the Redeemer of the Mother of the Redeemer of Benediction of the Blessed was then given. It is the inter Reverend Fathers to erect a honor of the Thaumaturgus of

their cosy little chapel. TWO FRENCH VESSELS OF are presently in our port. (
have been paid on board by th
General, the Lieutenant Go
Archbishop, the Mayor, and t
Consuls. Each of the persy
received with a salute of big. received with a salute of big ing to the number to which entitled him. The entitied nim. The visit of H Archbishop cost the (infidel the powder, &c., necessary to eleven guns; whilst the Mayo with three, and the Consuls wi In this connection, it is a the occasion of the new Fr General returning the officia him, some weeks ago, there top of each of the head of

A BRONZE IMPERIAL Whether this was by accid or by the act of the livery s I am not prepared to say; I the fact of which I was an e finally returned from his Pa Thursday; his arrival was, nounced by the ringing of a the Catholic Churches and Te Deum was solemnly characteristics.

Basilica. The body of Mr. John accidental drowning I notic ber, was found floating in ing the week. That of h ing the week. That of h companion, Mr. Ramsey, turned up. A number of children s

dinal Manning for distri Province, arrived last weel The French Acadians grand Convention at Me

New Brunswick.
A pair arrived here last tered at the St. Louis H and "Lady" Belper. La was here at the time, sent call upon the "noble" Belper accordingly went to return the visit; but that the Marquis was quainted with the real L raud was at once bogus" pair left the

The Montreal Star is r statement that at a mee of the diocese of Montr dollars were subscribed to penses of a deputation the establishment of an versity in Montreal ins ts that

mpare

ament

as if from

the rich. ething teral tone of a demn their ey have no ey are too nes of those eir last exashamed of re to be de-ns. In one was a record gainst poor are at pre-

o Kenmare. raited on by bance in our Some boys t not unnat-n expressing ccasion come so-called out are true, and grossly exag-rtunity for a terrify their nly the small-Next morns were affoat. been stoned; had his head belonging to mad with tor-

not one single ory was true did not hap-oldiers into the hing in human de stories, and

consciously, to thus it is tha into facts. If us an evil, not ster of a whole. far more conse-ligious scandal ly be a subject assuredly those false testimony of the Protestant press, or even of a cer-tain class of Catholics, against their Catho-lic brothers in Ireland, do a fearful injury

religion.

Public works could have been opened here several months since, and when I found these men were starving, and their families, solely from want of work, I telegraphed to the official concernel, that if these works were not opened in three days graphed to the official concerned, that if these works were not opened in three days I would have the matter brought before Parliament, for I could not see whole fam-ilies in utter want, and men tempted, nay, ilies in utter want, and men tempted, nay, I might say, incited to commit outrages by cruel neglect. The official telegraphed in reply that the works would be opened in three days; and they were. But the noble lord who owns vast estates here was too busy in London trying to prevent the opening of a railway which would give employment to hundreds, to concern himself about the people on whose hard labour employment to nundreds, to concern him-self about the people on whose hard labour and sweat and toil he lived. Men of his class, I fear, come to look on the poor as animals, with the advantage of living on less, and doing harder work for them at less cost of food then the brute creation, who if hard worked treat at least he work who, if hard worked, must, at least, be well

fed.

It may be said, perhaps, that I write harshly of such people; but the question is not whether what I say sounds harsh, but whether it is true. I hope that the great majority of the rich are utterly unconscious of the inhumanity which they are the proof and of how conscious of the innumenty which they practise towards the poor, and of how utterly cruel their feelings towards them are. I heard a Catholic lady speaking of a circumstance which had caused a fearful a circumstance which had caused a fearful loss to the poor with a coolness which was simply horrible; yet she had been educated in a convent, she was scrupulous to the last degree, and ready to be scan-dalized at any one about her, even if a word was said which did not meet her cating conveyed as to what she thought entire approval as to what she thought right. Yet I never heard such an expressentire approval as to what such an expression of utter indifference to the poor, and of painful sympathy with the rich. "I hope," she said, "poor Lady — will not be a loser; as for the poor, it does not matter—they can get on very well, as they are used to hardship."

Poor Lady—'s son has an income of almost ten thousand a year. Lady—is wealthy, and any loss to her would not cause her to be for one moment without

wealthy, and any loss to her would not cause her to be for one moment without the best of food and the most costly raiment. Loss to the poor in this case meant that from two to three hundred poor little children should be deprived of necessary food of the commonest kind.

Such sentiments are too often felt, if not expressed, from utter thoughtlessness, and from that hardness which comes from worldliness. Catholics with such senti-

and from that hardness which comes from worldliness. Catholics with such sentiments, whatever professions of piety or scrupulosity they may make, can have but very little true charity, and will be only too ready to denounce the unhappy tenant who cannot "pay his lord" all he demands, as well as the man who wilfully defended, while as for the sine wilfully defrauds; while as for the sins wilfully defrauds; while as not of the rich, they will be easily forgiven or excused on the plea of a "scrupulous" charity.—Yours, &c.,

SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE.

Kenmare, Ireland.

OUEBEC LETTER.

The ceremony of the benediction and installation of a beautiful group of St.

Anne,
PATRONESS OF THIS PROVINCE, instructing the youthful virgin, took place in the Chapel of the Jesuits on Sunday, 17th, instant. The ceremony was performed by Very Rev. C. Legare, V. G., assisted by Rev. Messrs. Cote and O'Farrell, in presence of a crowded congression. formed by Very Rev. C. Begand O'Farrell, assisted by Rev. Messrs, Cote and Compression of the Maccabeth bees and all such secret organizations:

The Toronto World says of the Maccabeth bees and all such secret organizations:

The Toronto World says of the Maccabeth bees and all such secret organizations:

The Toronto World says of the Maccabeth bees and all such secret organizations:

The Toronto World says of the Maccabeth and College of the Maccabeth and College of the Mother of the Mother of the Round It and Over It," by Chester Glass, of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-taw, Published by the Rose-Belford trious and meaningless names reaches the Publishing Co., of Toronto. As a support of the Mother of the Maccabeth and College of the Mother of the Mother of the Mother o the Mother of the Redeedmer of the World. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then given. It is the intention of the Reverend Fathers to erect an altar in honor of the Thaumaturgus of Canada in their cosy little chapel.

TWO FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR TWO FRENCH VESSELS OF WAR are presently in our port. Official visits have been paid on board by the Governor General, the Lieutenant Governor, the Archbishop, the Mayor, and the Foreign Consuls. Each of the personages was received with a salute of big guns according to the number to which his position entitled him. The visit of His Grace the Archbishop cost the (infidel?) Republic the powder, &c., necessary to a salute of eleven guns; whilst the Mayor was let off with three, and the Consuls with five each. In this connection, it is a fact that on In this connection, it is a fact that on the occasion of the new French Consul General returning the official visits paid him, some weeks ago, there was on the top of each of the head of each of his

A BRONZE IMPERIAL EAGLE. Whether this was by accident, by design or by the act of the livery stable keeper, I am rot prepared to say; I merely relate the fact of which I was an eye-witness. THE ARCHBISHOP

finally returned from his Pastoral tour on Thursday, his arrival was, as usual, announced by the ringing of all the bells of the Catholic Churches and Chapels, and Te Deum was solemnly chanted in the Basilica.

MISCELLANEOUS. The body of Mr. John Cooper, whose accidental drowning I noticed last November, was found floating in the river during the week. That of his unfortunate companion, Mr. Ramsey, has not yet A number of children sent out by Car-

A number of children sent out by Car-dinal Manning for distribution in this Province arrived last week.

The French Acadians are holding a grand Convention at Memramcook in

rand Convention at Memramcook in New Brunswick.

A pair arrived here last week and registered at the St. Louis Hotel as "Lord" and "Lady" Belper. Lord Lorne, who was here at the time, sent his A. D. C. to call upon the "noble" pair. "Lord" Belper accordingly went to the Citadel to return the visit; but as it happened that the Marquis was personally acceptant the Marquis was personally acceptant the Marquis was personally acceptant the Marquis was personally acceptant.

cursal of Laval. At all events, Hon. Sen-ator Trudel, who was leading Counsel be-fore the Legislature here in opposition to the Act, legalising the succursal, sailed for Europe to-day.

Mass will be celebrated on board the Admiral's ship, "Magiciennie," to-morrow, and an invitation has been extended to the

public to attend. The vessels will be here for another week.

Brannagh.

### SANDWICH LETTER.

At Assumption College on the morning of July 5th, Mr. E. Mollaret, C. S. B., died after an illness of a few days. Not one perhaps of the students that bade him "good byes" on the days. Not one perhaps of the students that bade him "good bye" on the day of closing imagined he was seeing him for the last time. He had been unwell for a few days previous to the distribution, but had recovered so much that he was able to be about. Mr. Mollaret was a young man of much promise, and his death will be a great loss to the faculty of the college. The old students too will miss him much, for though a strict prefect; of recreation, he was just and kind. R. I. P.

The priests of Detroit Diocese began

he was just and kind. R. I. P.

The priests of Detroit Diocese began
their Retreat here on the evening of
Tuesday, the 11th inst. The exercises,
which terminated on Saturday following,
were attended by the Rt. Rev. C. H.
Bourgess, and nearly one hundred of his
priests. Rev. Father Stuhl, C. SS. R,
conducted the Retreat and gave entire
satisfaction, even more than realizing conducted the Retreat and gave entire satisfaction, even more than realizing what was anticipated from a member of his distinguished congregation. At the close of the retreat a synod which lasted for three days was held. To judge from the questions discussed, it was an impor-tant one and will be productive of much good in that vast diocese.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Wednesday, August 10th, has been pro-claimed London's civic holiday. Capt. Rankin and Manager Parish have been sent for trial, and bail was accepted for their appearance at the coming assizes. Deputy-Reeve Belton, of London East, died last week, after a few day's illness, he having been sunstruck.

Mr. Edward Burke, formerly of this city, but for the past few years residing in Simcoe, has returned and intends residing

The City Gas Company are now engaged placing iron pipes in the streets and removing the wooden ones. The latter have been in the ground only seven years, and are now quite rotten.

On Sunday, 17th inst., Mrs. Dibb died at the residence of her son, Mr. John Dibb, of the town line, North Dorchester, aged 96 years. Deceased was one of the oldest settlers and well known and highly respected by a number of people in the city as well as the surrounding country.

The residence of Mr. Kilgour and the Ivy Green Hotel were entered by burglars last Wednesday night and a number of lvy Green Hotel were entered by burglars last Wednesday night and a number of valuables stolen. Detective Phair was put on the track and arrested a man named Foly, who admitted the theft and told where he had hidden nearly all the articles that were missing.

named Foly, who admitted the theft and told where he had hidden nearly all the articles that were missing.

A young man named Chas. E. Gooding, employed as telegraph operator at the Parkhill post office, was arrested last week for abstracting money from registered letters. He admitted that he had abstracted the money and returned part of it to Mr. Barker, the Inspector, who caused his arrest, when he was brought before a magistrate and committed for trial.

The Toronto World says of the Maccar. abstracted the money and returned part of it to Mr. Barker, the Inspector, who caused his arrest, when he was brought be-fore a magistrate and committed for trial.

the ordinary run meeting in covention and calling one another all sorts of illustrious and meaningless names reaches the height of absurdity among the Maccabees, a harmless and let us hope good-intentioned order, whose Supreme Tent of the World is now open in this city, and whose Supreme Commander is a Sir Knight—in fact, they are all Sir Knights of chivalrous degree. We believe half of these societies would not exist were it not for the happy would not exist were it not for the happy would not exist were it not for the mappy provision of mock titles, which the mem-bers take turn about in assuming and be-stowing upon one another. And these societies with the wonderful titles and the illustrious degrees are all secret societieswith a strong penchant for the publica-tion in the daily prints of the handles to their names."

# UNITED IRISHMEN.

On Wednesday of last week the fourth annual Picnic of the Irish Benevolent Society of this city was held at Port Stan-ley, about three thousand persons being present on the occasion. The weather ley, about three thousand persons being present on the occasion. The weather was very fine, and every thing passed off in the most agreeable manner, not an accident nor an incident having occurred which would in the least degree cause any unpleasantness. Precisely at two o'clock the President, Mr. B. Cronyn, accompanied by Revs. Father Flannerv, of St. Thomas; Father Tiernan and O'Keefe, of London; Rev. J. Gemley, of Simcoe: Rev. Prof. Reiner, of London; and Messrs. John Smith, P. J. Boyle, D. Regan, H. D. Long, J. P. O'Byrne, John O'Meara, J. Cowan, W. Trebilcock, J. B. Cox, Chas. Taylor, M. D. Fraser, John Boyd, J. Roche, and others visited the Fraser House, and dined together. After dinner an adjournment was made to the platform in front of the dancing shed, where quite a large crowd of picnickers soon gathered. The President, after mentioning that short speeches would be the order of the day, stated that letters had been received from Hon. John Carling and Revs. M. Boomer, G. G. Ballard and W. H. Ramsay, all of whom expressed regret at not being able to accept the Society's invitation to be present. Referring to the objects of the Society, Mr. Cronyn remarked that the unity which had existed during the past four years was an excellent augury of its future usefulness, and he felt sure that every which had existed during the past four years was an excellent augury of its future usefulness, and he felt sure that every member would continue to unite in making it a Society worthy of the name, and a credit to the Dominion. (Cheers.)

We take the following synopsis of the speeches delivered on the occasion from the Free Press report:

Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, was next called upon, and received a

institution, which in spite of adverse counsels, he had assisted from its inception until the present time. He humorously alluded to the modesty which characterized Irishmen all over the world, and contended that, although their efforts in uniting their brethern of different creed-upon one common broad basis had been very successful, they were not the ones to uniting their brethern of different creedupon one common broad basis had been
very successful, they were not the ones to
spread it broadcast (laughter), but the example was there all the same to other
nationalities. It had done a wonderful
amount of good already in relieving the
poor within the sphere of their knowledge.
Not only had the Society extended the
right hand of fellowship, but it had sent
its subscription over the water to their
fellow-countrymen when famine threatened them. (Applause.) This was one of
the grandest objects—to help the poor in
time of need. There was no jarring
amongst the members, who were inclined
to grant those in distress the moral help
they needed, rather than furnishing them
with rifles or cannons. After a humorous
reference to the manner in which eviction
papers were served upon tenants in Ireland with the received. Translated for the New York Freeman's papers were served upon tenants in Ireland, and to the necessity for fair play the world over, the reverend gentleman advocated the wearing of Irish frieze garments, the purchase of Limerick lace and Belfast linen. He was not sure that emigration from Ireland was the papages for the from Ireland was the panacea for the troubles and ills of the old country. How would we take it to be told to go to Kalamazoo or the Little Saskatchewan if we

amazoo or the Little Saskatchewan if we would escape starvation, high rents, etc. I (Laughter.) While saying this he did not mean to say that we wouldn't be glad to welcome them amongst us, for all would be reinvigorated by the infusion of new blood (applause). He desired to say before concluding that Bishop Walsh's sympathies and feelings were with the Society, and he extended a hearty welcome to the officers to pay him a visit at his residence over the river. Society, and he extended a hearty welcome to the officers to pay him a visit at
his residence over the river.

Three cheers were then given for Ireland
and one more for Father Flannery.
Rev. John Gemley, of Simcoe, one of
the gentlemen who took an active interest
in the Society in its earlier days, cordially
agreed with his friend who had preceeded
him, respecting the benefit which accrued
from the union of Irishmen, instancing
the valorous deeds of his countrymen in
the British army and elsewhere when
united. Aneodote after anecdote was
then given by the speaker. The excellent
manner in which they were told, and the
points made in each one, amused the
audience greatly. Indeed Mr. Gemley
excelled himself in the rendering of several, and for his efforts received the heartiest of applause. In concluding, he said
Canadians had reason to be thankful for
the free, generous, liberal government
they enjoyed—no matter who was in
power. As a people we were better educated than any other in the world, and so
long as we remain united prosperity
would follow us in every walk of life.

long as we remain united prosperity would follow us in every walk of life. would tollow us in every walk of life. He prayed that God's blessing would rest upon all, and that we would long be per-mitted to enjoy the many privileges youchsafed to all classes and creeds in this Dominion. (Applause.)
Rev. Prof. Reiner added his word of sympathy with that catholicity of senti-ment which had made Irishmen pre-emi-

Some years ago Mr. Chester Glass, son of David Glass, Esq., Q. C., of this city, resolved to make a tour of the world. In May, 1879, he left this his native city for the city of the world.

the purpose of gratifying the laudable ambition of seeing for himself the won-ders and historical antiquities of the old

world, before settling down into those active duties of life which would in years to come render such a tour much more difficult. From time to time letters from his pen appeared in the London Advertiser, They were scanned with a great deal of interest, both by his acquaintances and They were scanned with a great deal of interest, both by his acquaintances and the general public. It was the first time, we think, that a native of our Forest City had undertaken such a dangerous task—an exploit which only a young man brimful of energy, ambition and thirst for knowledge would have mapped out for himself. He accomplished the journey in the most thorough and satisfactory manner, and we are pleased that he has given us the result of his travels in the handsame volume which bears the above title. We have pictures of life and sights in England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain, Monaco, Italy, Austria, Greece, Sicily, Turkey, The Holy Land, Egypt, India, Malacca, China, Japan and the United States. Amongst the 96 illustrations we find very fine wood cuts of Holy Read Palace. The Denne Endage. trations we find very fine wood cuts of Holy Rood Palace—The Thames Embankment—Place de la Concorde—St. Peters and the Vatican—The Acropolis at Athens—Palace of the Turkish Sultan—The Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—the Wailing Place of the Jews—Elephant Ridion Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—the Walling Place of the Jews—Elephant Riding in India—Monkey Temple at Benares—Chinese Pagoda and Junks—The Great Bronze Buddha'of Japan—Jinricsha Riding in Japan with native Coolies—The Big Trees of California—and many others. Beside the illustrations there are head pieces at the commencement of each pieces at the commencement of each chapter which are unique and original in design, and produced with an elegance of finish highly creditable to our Canadian artists. But what shall we say of the subject matter of the book? This young man's style of writing seems to be all his own. It is vivacious without being flippant—it is lively, yet full of historical interest—it is a bright, sparkling volume of descriptions of men and things given in a manner as interesting as it can be possible to make it in the English language. You begin to read a book of travel, but before you scan half a dozen pages—you find yourself, as it were, becoming interested inst to the same extent as if you were pieces at the commencement of each quainted with the real Lord Belper, the fraud was at once discovered. The bogus" pair left the city by the next train.

The Montreal Star is responsible for the statement that at a meeting of the Clergy of the diocese of Montreal two thousand dollars were subscribed to defirsy the expenses of a deputation to Rome to upper the establishment of an independent University in Montreal instead of the suc-

before you. But, like the novel writer, the author frequently disappoints yet pleases you. He serves up all that is worth being told about in such a charming manner, that you find yourself wishing to stay a little longer with him in the country he is speaking about. He will say no more, however, but hurry yon on to new sights and still more interesting scenes in the next stopping place. Taken altogether, it is one of the most interesting books of travel yet given to the Canadian public by a Canadian, and is produced in

public by a Canadian, and is produced in a manner which reflects great credit on the publishing house of our old friend Mr. Rose, of Toronto.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF POPE TO THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, METROFO-LITANS, AND ALL BISHOPS IN COMMUNION AND FAVOR WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: Salutations, and

VENERABLE BRETHREN: Salutations, and the Apostolic Benediction:
That enduring and most bitter warfare waged against the Divine Authority of the Catholic Church has issued whither it was tending; that is to say, to the common peril of human society, and, particularly, of civil government, on which public welfare so greatly depends. Most especially in our times this conspicuously appears. For, now, popular claims more boldly deny any kind of restraint, far beyond what was known before; and such is everywhere the unbridled license; so freyound what was known as the coverywhere the unbridled license; so frequent the outbreaks and violences, that not only obedience is refused to those entering the covery of not only obedience is refused to those entrusted with the management of civil government, but there seems to be scant safeguard left of immunity for their persons. For long time past has the work been going on, that all rulers may be brought into contempt and hatred by the people. And so well have the fires of this insidious hate been fanned, that, with small delay, more than once, have the lives of rulers of highest rank been attacked: by dark plots, or open violences. tacked; by dark plots, or open violences.
All Europe shuddered, of late, at the atrocious murder of a most potent Emperor;
and the horror excited by this failed not to be accompanied by threats and men-aces, blazoned against other European

These horrors stare us in the face. We behold the safety of rulers and the tran-quility of realms, hour by hour, threat-ened. And yet the Divine power of the Christian Religion brought forth admir-able foundations for the stability and order of the State, as step by step it pene-trated the customs and laws of Common

wealths. Not the least or last of its fruits is its Not the least or last of its fruits is its level and wise poise, of rights and duties, between rulers and people. For marvellous is the force in the precepts and the examples of Christ Our Lord, to the restraining, at the same time, those who obey, and those who rule, within the bonds of duty; and for keeping between these, as most consonant with nature, an agreement and consent, as it were, of wills,—whence a way of civil life springs, calm and orderly.

calm and orderly.

Whence, since in God's good-will We have been set to rule the Catholic Church, have been set to rule the Catholic Church, Guardian and Interpreter of the teachings of Christ, we judge it to be of our warrant, Venerable Brothers, to draw attention to what in any way of duty Catholic truth demands; and, therefore, how public peace may best be found in so wretched a state of officire

apparent that all appliances are used to take away its power, and to hurt its majesty. This has been most marked since the sixteenth century, when a foul novelty of notions fooled many. The offspring of that time was not only that the crowd of people claimed a liberty beyond justice, but proposed to reorganize society after its will, as to its origin and constitution. But farther. Others, walking in their footwill, as to its origin and constitution. But farther: Others, walking in their footsteps,—those who, in the Century last past boasted the names of "Philosophers,"—claimed that "all power, in the State, came from the people." So far as that the depositories of power had no right of their own, but held their power at the beck of the people, and that the people having granted it, could, in the same way, revoke granted it, could, in the same way, revoke

But Catholics repudiate such a notion They look to God, as the natural and ne-cessary principle of authority.

Conclusion next week.

# THE LATE MRS. EGAN.

Last week one of the oldest residents of London passed away from this life to a brighter and a better land in the Kingdom of the Father. She had lived here for over brighter and a better land in the Kingdom of the Father. She had lived here for over thirty years with her son, James Egan, Esq., ex-alderman of this city. She was one of those who exceeded by some years the span of life laid down by the Royal Prophet, when he said the years of man are three score and ten. At the time of her death she was 86 years old, and up to the date of her last illness had been going about quite smart and lively. She was a lady distinguished for strong and ennobling mental qualities, and to the hour of her death never lost her balance of mind, or showed the least symptom of mind, or showed the least symptom of failing intelligence. For one of her age she was indeed remarkably favored, and in her youth must have been more than the question that occurs then is this:

The question that occurs then is this: is the altar of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the religion of Christ less precious that one? furniture on one's pocket? Is it less hard to see or one's pocket? Is it less hard to see or one's pocket? What would you have? Will be asked. Are we to rise up and fight in armed rebellion against the government that we bellion against the government that we can be always of fighting. The ballot rightly used, and in sufficient strength, is a mighting the question that occurs then is this:

The question that occurs then is this: is the altar of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the religion of the students. The question that occurs then is the altar of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the religion of the students. The question that occurs then is the star of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the religion of the students. The question that occurs then is the altar of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the religion of the students. The property is the altar of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the altar of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the preligion of the students. The property is the public sex sacred she was indeed remarkably favored, and in her youth must have been more than an ordinarily intelligent woman. It is not necessary to speak of her strong, vigorous, healthy Catholicity. Like all other Irish men and women of the old Catholic stock, she was pur excellence devoted to the faith of her fathers, which in her young days was under the ban of tyrannical persecution.

### "EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF."

There is altogether too much passive resignation among people calling them-selves Christians and calling themselves such in all sincerity; two great a tendency to let things go as they are. They find the world very bad or very good, or neither one nor the other and are content to let it remain so without afflicting them-selves over much to make it better so far as in them lies. Provided they attend to as in them lies. Provided they attend to the all-important matter of their own salvation in a quiet, easy, respectable sort of way, the rest of the world may wag as it lists, and go to God or go to the devil, as best pleases it. It is not their affair. They are not called on to be apostles. Their world is their own household and themselves. Every one for himself, and God for us all, is their motto. If the devil can beat God in the affairs of this world, whose fault is it? An easy way of reasoning and of reckon-

world, whose fault is it?
An easy way of reasoning and of reckoning this; but neither an heroic nor a truly Christian way. Of course, if all persons in the world were bent on minding their own salvation; if there were no wrong, no injustice, no wickedness abroad, such reasoning might in a sense be very admissable. But when we see wrong, injustice, reickedness on all sides of us, vigilant, able. But when we see wrong, injustice, wickedness on all sides of us, vigilant, active, unceasing in its assaults on the city of God, the moral supineness and cowardice of the large class of Christians indicated will be at once apparent. They let the enemy rage and ravage while they lie on their backs looking to heaven for the help they hold in their own hands did they but care to use it. Verily, "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." they but care to use it. Verlly, "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

What do we see in all the world? The Christian camp cowed, afraid, ashamed, while infidels open and secret hold up their heads, take possession of the high places in this world's affairs, and rule things as they please. Surely the Christian people in the European States, in many of them at least, are not outnumbered by the infidels. Nor do we exempt from the list of Christians many who call themselves Protestants, yet dread the approach of infidelity just as much in their own way as does the Pope himself. The reason with them is that they are divided in their councils, that their sincere teachers have lost grasp and hold upon the people who looked to them for light and guidance, and because those who went before them and made them what they are, broke the unity of Christendom, and so made from within an awful breach in the Christian wall for the easy entry of the enemy.

What the Turks and the Saracene feiled.

what the Turks and the Saracens failed

what the Turks and the Saracens failed to do in this way, Protestantism accomplished; and until that wide breach is closed the enemy will always be at liberty to enter from that side.

But leaving them and looking to Christian Catholic peoples, the same sad spectacle is presented in a yet more deplorable manner. Why should a great and glorious Christian people like the French, for instance, placidly set itself under the heels of an infidel set of statesmen and an infidel government? Why should Catholic Itary endure the same humiliation; and Catholic Belgium, Catholic Austria, and Catholic Spain in great measure? Why should the Gambettas and Ferrys, the Garibaldis, the Minghettis, the Cairolis, the Frere-Orbans, and the whole crew of anti-Christian statesmen be allowed to do

the Frere-Orbans, and the whole crew of anti-Christian statesmen be allowed to do as they pleased with Catholic peoples, the chief exploits of their statemanship being distinct and direct blows aimed at the Catholic Church and the very life of

their own behalf, and that they have been admonished from the beginning to be wise as serpents even if simple as doves.

It is very certain that if instead of assaulting the Christian religion, Christian teaching, religious confraternities of men and women, and confiscating their property the infidel governments of Europe, undertook to proscribe all Christians, all undertook to proscribe all Christians, all Catholics, seize upon their personal goods Catholics, seize upon their personal goods and properties, and banish them from their native land, the governments in question would very speedily find themselves decidedly in the wrong, and would be sent flying to the right-about in rather be sent flying to the right-about in rather quicker time than it takes to write this article. There would be a revolution in a day, in a night, in half an hour; and the outraged people would avenge themselves on the insolent fools who dared attempt any such mad experiment. The means of any such mad experiment. The means of union would be found at once. They would spring out of the situation.

would spring out of the situation.

The question that occurs then is this: is the altar of God less sacred than the human hearthstone? Is the religion of Christ less precious that one's furniture or one's pocket? Is it less hard to see one's children condemned to banishment and exile from the faith than from the land of their fathers?

many ways of fighting. The ballot rightly used, and in sufficient strength, is a mightier weapon even than the bullet. We only point out that in the case of a spoliation of personal effect and goods men-would without question or hesitation resort to the bullet as a matter of course.

not only does not believe in God himself, but whose desire it is that none of his fellow countrymen should entertain such a belief. That, for instance, is the avowed programme of the present Govern-

avowed programme of the present Government in France.

What we mean is that Catholics in France, Italy, Belgium and all lands and places where it is permitted, should imitate the Catholics in Germany, unite in politics, weld themselves into a strong, stubborn, unyielding party that will not budge an inch before prince or kaizer until their complete religious liberties be restored to them. Let them obstruct, let them do all in their power, saving of course the absolute demands of patriotism, to thwart and harass them and their course the absolute demands of patriotism, to thwart and harass them and their co-religionists and deprive them of their free right and exercise of worship: let them do this and they will effect all and more than they could hope to do by armed revolution. But until they take these obvious or feesible means of redress. ese obvious or feasible means of redressthese obvious or leasible means of redressing their grievances, to fall down before the enemy and call upon God to help them, is simply to afford a very painful exhibition of extreme moral cowardice.—Catholic Paris

### THE BODY OF POPE PIUS IX. Removing it from St. Peter's to the Church of San Lorenzo.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday night the body of Pope Pius IX. was removed from its resting place in St. Peter's to the tomb provided for it in the church of San Lor-enzo. Immediately after his death the enzo. Immediately after his death the body of the late Pope, encased in several coffins, one within the other, was elevated to a niche prepared for it high up on the walls of one of the chapels of St. Peter's. Meanwhile, in accordance with his will, a simple and inexpensive tomb had been prepared as its last resting-place, under the prepared as its last resting place, under the altar of the Church of San Lorenzo, which is some distance from the Vatican. Plus is some distance from the Vatican. Puts
IX. had certain tender reminiscences connected with this church, and wished his
body to repose there. The tomb in the
Church of San Lorenzo has been completed for some time, but for reasons satisfactory to his executors the removal of
the body was postponed until last night.
During the day the stone forming the
outer door of the niche was removed, and
scope after sunset the colin was drawn out outer door of the niche was removed, and soon after sunset the collin was drawn out and let down to the pavement of the chapel. A careful watch was preserved over it until all the arrangements were complete. At mid-night the coffin was complete. At mid-night the coffin was caried from the chanel, and placed upon a bier drawn hy horses. The bier was surrounded by a large body of priests bearing lighted candles, and was followed by an immense number of members of Catholic associations with torches. The scene was solemn and sombre in the extense.

## GUITEAU AND MRS. VAN COTT.

The Rich Widow that the Assassin Spoke of Proves to be the Evangelist.

A recent Washington despatch to the effect that Guiteau based his hopes of marrying a rich widow upon the securement of a Government appointment has

ment of a Government appointment has caused much talk in Milwaukee.

While conducting revival meetings last June Mrs. Sarah Van Cott exhibited several letters written to her by Charles J. Guiteau, prefacing the act with the statement, in substance, that Guiteau was formerly an infidel who had been converted through her efforts, and that since his conversion he was the smartest and most influential young man in Chicage. The letters were neatly tied together with a perfumed blue ribbon, and were a mixdemands; and, therefore, no part of a state of affairs.

Though man, pricked by a stupid arrogance, strives often to break the reins of government, he never escapes having to obey some-one! [nemini, is the text. Little obey necessity compels, in every association of men, and in every in the lack of community, that some shall be at the community, that some shall be at the lack. Without a head, or chief, by which it was framed and formed, goes to pieces, and can never avail.

But, though political power can never their own on the closing of Christians schools, and and the closing of Christians schools, and and the closing of Christians schools, and and the closing of Christians in the charmany, but wait upon the sixteenth century, when a foul novelty of notions fooled many. The offspring of God expects something of Christians in the Christian faith. They forget that time was not only t

widow the crack-state could marry.

Mrs. Van Cott is at present engaged in revival work in the interior of Wisconsin.

We hope that she will not make any more converts like Guiteau.

# CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Comtesse de Chambord has made the Holy Father an offering of 10,000 francs in gold.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Flash, Bishop-elect of Lacrosse, has chosen the Feast of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, as the day for his Consecration. Madame Elizabeth Tucker, Superior

of the Academy of the Sacred Heart on Walnut street in Philadelphia, died on Saturday, July 2. May she rest in peace. On the 12th inst. the Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, celebrated the 13th anniversary of his consecration, amid the general joy of his priests and people. Papal bulls for the consecration of Dr. McMullen, of Chicago, as Bishop of Dav-

enport, have arrived, and the ceremony will take place in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, in Chicago, on Monday, July

There are thirty-eight Roman Catholic noblemen with seats in the House of Lords and seventeen without seats; forty-seven Roman Catholic baronets, six Roman Catholic Privy Councillors, and fifty-five members of the House of Commons.

on Tuesday, the 21st, private audience was given by the Pope to the Venerable Dean Neville, rector of the Catholic University of Ireland, who was accompanied by the guardian of St. Isidore, the Very Rev. Father Carey. His Holiness conversed for a long time with Dean Neville confor a long time with Dean Neville con-cerning the affairs of Ireland.

### Better than Gold.

Better than grandeur, better than gold.
Than rank and titles a thousand fold.
Is a healthy body and a mind at ease.
And simple pleasures that always pleas
A heart that can feel for another's woe.
And share its joys with a genial glow.
And share its joys with a genial glow.

Better than gold is a conscience clear.
Though tolling for bread in an humble sphere
Doubly blessed with content and health.
Untried by the lustor cares of wealth.
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and morals in nature's plan
Are the genuine tests of gentlemen.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers
deep.
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows its aching head,
The toiler simple opiate deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasurer surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire passed away;
The world's great dream will thus enfeld
An I yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
When all the fireside characters come,
The shrine of love, the heaven of life.
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought nor
sold, And centre there, are better than gold. REV. A. J. RYAN.

minator, and all these lesser birds of prey that wait upon the larger of their kind—the bailiff, for example (cheers), the process server, the emergency men; perhaps, worse than all, there was a danger that a land system would be fixed on the country which might be a perpetuation, and, perhaps, an aggravation of all those agrariance will have the continue their public meeting and whenever there was an operation of all those agrariance will have the continue their public meeting of the land. They were there to raise their voices in solemn protest against that foul system of coercion that filled the gaols with the best and boraves of their leaders, whish it allowed, aye, and encouraged, the wicked landlords of fredand to carry on their work of oppression and ruth. Let the people remember that they had promise to be loyal and true to each other. They would not each other they would have to advantage with the invitation of the spider, to guilton his involved to comply the proper section to their perpendicular and the majority of the ground on which the people remember that they had promise to be loyal and true to each other. They would not expend they had promise to be loyal and true to each other. They would not expend the majority of the ground on which the people would lave to advantage with the invitation of the spider, to guilton his invitat

had given him showed that they had overlooked his deficiencies, while they gave him full credit for the honesty of heart and sincerity of purpose that had guided his every action as their representative in the House of Commons. Coercion had been obtained by ministers shamelessly perverting the truth, and the Government has sooner found themselves possessed of painting. Mr. Froude will be horrified to clergyman, the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, formerly of Christ. Church, Oxford, the House of Commons. Coercion had been obtained by ministers shamelessly perverting the truth, and the Government in a volume entitled Greek and Gothic, which deals with the progress and decay of the coercion than the weapon broke in their hands. Coercion had no terror for the hearts of a united people, and the Land League was to-day firmer and the determination of the people sterner than ever they were before (cheers). As to the Land Bill, he had approached the consideration of it with suspicion. He had no confidence in the honesty of men who last year said that the Disturbance Bill was necessary in order to save the lives of the people, and when that bill was thrown out by the Lords folded their arms and left the people to face as best they could starvation and death. He had no confidence in the man who had no confidence in the man had no confidence in the man had no confidence in the man had no newed by the Irish Church."

How Wistar's Balsam Cures.

From Seymour Thatolers, M. D., of Hermon, N. Y.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry of Hermon

to goad the people into the recklessness of des air. But the Government calculated what would be the effect of a prolongation of this conduct upon a race of men that they themselves were always calling an conduct out the state of the state

excitable race, upon a people steeped to the very lips in poverty and misery, and in whose hearts were rankling the troubled memories of British oppression in the past. As to the arrest of Father Sheeby, there was not a man throughout the length and breadth of Ireland whose heart debility. length and breadth of Ireland whose heart length and breadth of Ireland whose heart was not filled with indignation at this outrage, and with renewed detestation of English rule in Ireland. But let not the people despair. They had the Land League at their back. No power of man could suppress the Land League. Nothing but the disloyalty of the people could deventerly, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, sour stomach, colic nausea, vomiting, sour stomach, colic nausea, vomiting, sour stomach, colic nausea, vomiting, sour stomach, colic nausea, with a manner

but the disloyalty of the people could dethrone it (cheers).

Mr. Sexton, M. P., who was received with cheers, congratulated them on a meeting than which he had never seen one more grand in numbers, in enthusiasm, in intelligence. He placed great store upon the help of Wexford in the movement, for the spirit of Wexford was keen whilst it was brave. When he saw the county Wexford, but from the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Waterford, and when he saw the green and orange blended in the hats of the men around him, he hoped he might say that the greatest effect of the Land League work was the spirit of the union which it had created amongst those who stood assunder before (cheers). Orangemen did not trouble themselves now about King William, because they, like with the countries of the organization of the organizat Orangemen did not trouble themselves now about King William, because they, like sensible men, reflected that King William was dead and that the landlords were alive (laughter). He asked them to look back the record of two days ago—to look GREAT LAND DEMONSTRATION.

A land meeting, attended by many thousands, was held on Sunday at New Ross. The town was profusely decorated with laurels and arches, and banners spanned the streets bearing such mottoes as "God Save Ireland." "Remember Davitt." "Success to the Land League." "Long life and prosperity to Ireland's real representatives, Parnell's men," which it had used that power? The processed from the New Boss Hotel to the platform, which was erected on the top of the hill in Irishtown, where there is an immens open space capable of accommodating many thousands of people. The Rev. P. M. Furlong was called to the chair.

The Chairman, who was received with cheers, aid they stood there again to renew those mutual pledges of unfaltering loyalty and falelity to the great organization that was the hope and strength of their suffering land (cheers). At no time were land meetings more necessary than at the present moment (hear, hear). The Coercion Act was in full swing over the land, striking down not the "village tyriant," not the "village ruffian," but the leaders of the people, the men of pure fame and of self-sacrificing lives, the men whose only ambition it was to raise up their country from the degradation into which it had been plunged under the shadow of this coercion. All those birds of prey that wait upon the larger of their kind—the bailiff, for example (cheers), the process server, the emergency men, perhaps, worse than all, there was a danger that a land system would be fixed on the country to the side them to look back upon the story of the lat of August They all the powers of the Land League and the xisdom with which it had used that power? The power? The land League had asked the Catholics of Uster, as they valued the leating not the was altered to the power of the Land League and the xisdom with which it had used that young and the game and of Ireland's real representatives, and the work of the safety of the stream the manhood, as the water of Ireland to become the with the power of the Lan

Burdock Blood Bitters cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness, and general debility.

anker, piles, leucorrhoa, and all manner

AN ESSENTIAL OF HEALTH.—One of the Dime essentials of health is the secretion of bile by the liver in due quantity and of a proper quality for the uses which Nature has ordained for this important secretion. has ordained for this important secretion. Its gently stimulating and potent regulating action upon the biliary gland constitutes Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure a most valuable specific for Liver Complaint. Among the consequences of its continued and systematic use are the disappearance of such symptoms of chronic biliousness as constipation, nausea, pain in the vicinity of the organ affected, yellowness of the skin, fur upon the tongue, and head-ache. No fit er remedy for dyspepsia exists, and its remedial value has been signally demonstrated in kidney complaints, scrofula, female weakness, erysipelas, salt rheum, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. The vigor with which it en-dows a feeble physique, is shown in an increased activity of every vital function, and its effects, though potent, are followed by no hurtful reaction. The bowels are relaxed by it naturally and easily, and it is not disagreeable to the taste, and the purity and wholesomeness of its botanic purity and wholesomeness of its botanic ingredients make it a far safer as well as more efficient remedy than preparations containing mercury, designed to affect the liver beneficially, but which sometimes do more harm than good. Large doses of it are not required, and it is, therefore, in reality far cheaper than other cathartics.

Price S. 100. Sample Rottle, 10 cents. Ask Price, \$1.00. Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northhop & Lymax's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears a fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all forms of bowel complaints in infants or adults. The most safe, pleasant and perfect remedy known. Purely vegetable and free from opiates or poison-

A Workingman says: "Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost"

A POSITIVE FACT-It is now established

WOOLVERTON AND DAVIS,
Surgeon Dentists. Office—Cor Dundas
and Clarence Sts., London. (Over Brown &
Morris'.) Charges moderate and satisfaction
guaranteed. Solon Woolverrow, L. D. S.,
late of Grimsby Geo. C. Davis, L. D. S.

FUNERAL FLOWERS WEDDING BOQUETS

RESERVED IN A SUPERIOR STYL MRS. COLVILLE, 471 QUEEN'S AV'NUE LONDON, ONT.

UNDERTAKERS.

# W. HINTON

(From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence 254 King Street.

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS

UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK

### Dundas st., and Market Square. OFFICIAL.

LONDON POST OFFICE

Bags-Hamilton ... Phro Bags—Hamilton 00 100 5&7

W.R. Going West—Main Line
Firro Bags—Bothwell, Glence, M. Brydges 53 toba, etc.
Thro' Bags—Windsor, Amh'stburg, Sandwich, Detroit and
Western States, Manitoba.
Thro' Rags—Chatham and
Newbury newbury
arnia Branch—G. W. R.
Thro Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia,
Strathroy, Watford and Wyway P. O. Mails for all ilsa Craig, Camlachie, For-est, Thedford, Parkhill and 5 00 12 15 11 da S. R., L. & P. S. and St. Clair Branch Mails.

Hanworth,
Witton Grove
Janada Southern east of St.
Thomas and for Aylmer and
dependencies, Port Bruce
and Orwell
Canada Southern west of St. . 11 ..

St. Mary's and Stratford ... 6 30 12 15 4 15 Thro' Bags-Clinton Goderich. Grove ton. Thorndale (daily), herry Grove, St. ives (Tues. on Monday, Wednesday

vanston, Devizes (Wed. 7 00

R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

# CARRIAGES.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY
J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Conches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

20 Has been in business over 25 years, and
has been awarded by the Provincial and
Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides
Second, Third and Diplomas also been
awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sydney, New South
Wales, Australia.

FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—
Post Office.

OFFICE—
St. Lychnue, a few doors east of 38.1y

CARRIAGES
W. J. THOMPSON. King Street, Opposite Revere House,

# CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you

w. J. THOMPSON. BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do.

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

Manufactured only by

Manufactured only by

Street, Montreal Retailed everywhere.

PERFECTED PROTECTION.

# THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD CO.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

# SPECIAL OFFER!

HAVING made arrangements with the Dominion Insurance Co. of Hamilton, Ont., whereby all buildings rodded hereafter by the Globe Lightning Rod Company's agents holding their certificates, the owner of such building shall draw on the Comagents holding their certificates, the owner of such building shall draw on the Company for an insurance policy (according to value of property), to run three years, and at expiration of the three years' policy the Dominion Insurance Company will allow a Discount of 10 per cent. off their present rates for all renewals sent through the Globe Lightning Rod Company's office at London.

All persons having their buildings rodded by the Globe Lightning Rod Company, or by their agents holding their certificates, that are already insured in other companies, at the expiration of such policies the Dominion Insurance Company will insure them, on application through the Globe Lightning Rod Company, at 10 per cent. discount off present rates.

further: The Globe Lightning Rod Company guarantee their rods (erected by them or their authorized agents) to protect all buildings against damage by lightning upon which they are placed for the term of TEN YEARS. Failing to protect the said buildings, the money paid therefor will be refunded, with seven per cent. added thereto.

# DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMILTON CANADA

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...... 461,000 00 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT...... 50,000 00 SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS
December 31st 1880 

THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY, Manufacturers of all kind of Copper Lightning Conductors, Sole Proprietors of the

J. HARVEY, President.

F. R. DESPARD, Manager.

494 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Orders by mail for Rods and Insurance promptly attended to. THOMAS C. HEWITT, Manager.

# COMPULSORY SALE

On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two large Carpet Warerooms for our immense Spring importations of 'CARPETS," we will on Monday morning, May 2nd, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent.

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

# PETLEY& COMPANY

GOLDEN GRIFFIN, 128, 130 & 133 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

# HANRATTY

WILL SELL THIS WEEK

# TAPESTRY CARPETS

At 50 cts. per Yard, worth 65 cts.

# BRUSSELS CARPETS

At 75 cts. per Yard, worth \$1.00.

# COLORED DRESS SILKS

At 45 cts. per Yard, worth 621 cts.

# BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK

75 cts. per Yard, worth \$1.00.

Dress Goods in Endless Variety.

MILLINERY A SPECIALTY AT

# HANRATTY'S

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Opposite Ferguson's Grocery Store,

J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER, REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET Eight doors East of his Old Stand

A Choice Stock of New SpringTweeds, Cloths, &c. For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one excels me, while my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call. N. B .-- NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—TI grey hairs of age being brought with so yow to the grave is now, we are glad think, becoming rarer every year as the u of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes mo-general. By its use the scanty locks age once more resume their former col-and the hair become thick and hyperian age once more resume their former col and the hair become thick and luxuria as ever; with its aid we can now defy t change of years, resting assured that a Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadd-Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For s

by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city to Fpy Baos., 280 Dundas street. Cand examine our stock of frames a paspartonts, the latest styles and fin assortment in the city. Children's pictures with the city. a specialty.

Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmo Go to Alexander Moon, or Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, wines liquors, canned goods, fresh to toos, 2 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solici New Boot and Shore Store in Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened a new boot and shoe store in St. Thon They intend to carry as large a stocl any store in Ontario. This will enable

any store in Ontario. This will chanto get what they want, as every kn style and variety will be kept on hange quantities, a new feature for Thomas. Prices will be very low to the present competition. Give them a Choice Florida oranges, Spanish or ananas, Cape Cod Cranberrio

bananas, Cape C Mountjoy, City Hall. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie ha moved to A. J. Webster' old stand. is the Sewing Machine repair part an tachment emporium of the city. B

facilities for reparing and cheaper than ever. Raymond's celebrated Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers
Are you disturbed at night and brodur rest by a sick child suffering and the the exeruciating pain of cutting t If so, go at once and get a bottle of WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffer
"Brown's Household Panagra"
equal for relieving pain, both interexternal. It cures Pain in the Side
and Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheur
Toothache, Lumbago and any kind o
or Ache. "It will most surely quick

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADE
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES CONDUCTED HEART LONDON, CO

Locality unrivalled for healthing the ing peculiar advantages to pupils delicate constitutions. Air bracin pure and food wholesome. Extensive afford every facility for the enjoym vigoriting exercise. System of ethorough and practical. Education tages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, in class, but practically by conversa The Library contains choice and works. Literary reunions are held vocal and instrumental Music for miner feature. Musical Soirces to weekly, elevating taste, testing impananting self-possession. Strition is paid to promote physical a lectual development, habits of near Treew to suit the difficulty of the

lectual development, nables of neeeconomy, with refinement of mani
Terms to suit the difficulty of
without impairing the select chara
Institution.
For further particulars apply to
or, or any Priest of the Diocese. or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is located in the town of Windsor, or troit, and combines in its system tion, great facilities for acquiring language, with thoroughness in that as well as the higher English Terms (payable per session in a Canadian currency Board and French and English, per annum man free of charge; Music and us \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Eding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private For further particulars address SUPERIOR.

URSULINE ACADEMY URSULINE ACADEM
Ine Ladies. This institution is
situated on the Great Western
miles from Detroit. This spacio
modious building has been suppl
the modern improvements. The
system of heating has been intr
success. The grounds are ex
cluding groves, gardens, orchar
The system of education emb
branch of polite and useful info
cluding the French language. Te
fancy work, embroidery in gold:
wax-flowers, etc., are taught fre
Board and Tuition per annum
annually in advance, \$100. Mus
and Painting, form extra chars
ther particulars address, Mothe

41-1y

A SSUMPTION COLLE

ASSUMPTION COLLISSUMPTION COLLIClassical and Commercial Cou
(including all ordinary expen
money, \$150 per annum. For
lars apply to Rev. Denis O'Co

THE POPULAL DRUG ST

W. H. ROBINS

Opposite City Ha KEEPS A STOCK OF DRUGS AND CHE

Which are sold at prices to vailing competition and of the times. Patent medicines at reduced attention given Physicians' P june19.z W. H. STEVENS, TURNER

78 KING STREET BRASS FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, Contractors for Water Engineers, Plumbers and G plies. Agents for Steam Pur

\$20 WATCH FREE W. M. MOORI REAL ESTATE AG
Have a large list of Farms
City Property of every des
Also about 35,000 acres of L
and North West Territory.
Parties wastibe to sell o
call on ne. Wsf. M. Moot
Hans Butheling, Lendon.

THE SABDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to FDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

a specialty. Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, fine wines liquors, canned goods, fresh tomatoss, 2 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solicited.

New Boot and Shope Store in St. Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want as every known. any store in Ontario. This will enable an 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 the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions ananas, Cape Cod Cranberries. A. bananas, Cape Co Mountjoy, City Hall.

MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster' old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night and broken your rest by a sick child suffering and cryin with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth If so, go at once and get a bottle of MR WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It we will be soon little sufferer immediately WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 29 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panagra" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels. Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

# EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Ale pupils even of delicate constitutions of the pupils even of delicate constitutions. Ale pupils even of delicate constitutions of the pupils even of delicate of the pupils even of education thorough and practical. Education and advantages unsurpassed.

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Music form a prominent feature. Music form a prominent feature. Music form a prominent paid to promote physical and interion is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

Or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

OT. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y
located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French
language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches.
Terms (payarleney) Board and tuition in
Canadian currency. Board and tuition in
French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano,
\$40; Drawing and painting, \$5; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20.
For further particulars address:—MOTHER
SUPERIOR.

TERSILLINE, ACADEMY, Creen URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway. 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embrace every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing ther particulars address, Mother Superior. 41.19

SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, witch, one can be classical and commercial courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

W. H. ROBINSON, Opposite City Hall,

KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS Which are sold at prices to meet the prevailing competition and stringency of the times.

Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. june19.z

STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS,

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

Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. iune17.lv \$20 WATCH FREE and \$3 a day to Agents.
50 Finest Mixed Cards. 10c. No 2 alike.
50 Address—London Card Co., London, Ont

W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, de.,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale.
Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territory.

NEW FLOUR & FEED STORE

517 RICHMOND STREET, OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH

E. J. RODDY

E. J. RODDY. BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

School, Church and Office FURNITURE

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

REFFRENCES-Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

# REID'S HARDWARE BARB WIRE

Buy only the TWO BARB. It is the best at JAS. REID & CO.,

116 N. S. Dundas Stree nov21z JUST RECEIVED

MONITOR PENCILS (Sliding Lead-New) TOM PEACH SERVING PENCILS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, BUILDING BLOCKS, KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

J, T. LIVELY'S, No, 4 MARKET;LANE, LONDON<sup>1</sup> ONT. 22apl81.ly

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING BATHS.—The proprietors take great pleasure in announcing that these celebrated Baths are now open for the accommodation of invalids and the public. Besides being most refreshing in this hot season, they are pronounced by the best medical authorities as containing great curative properties. Those suffering with chronic diseases should at once avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure. this opportunity of obtaining relief and eventual cure.

The Baths have been fitted up with all the Baths have been fitted up with all ready.

W. G. STRATHDEE, Manager.

# THE BEST REMEDY

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



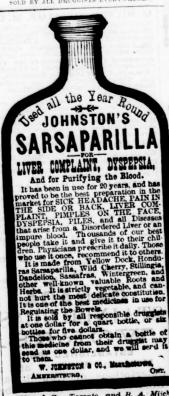
PECTORAL.

The greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarth, the effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

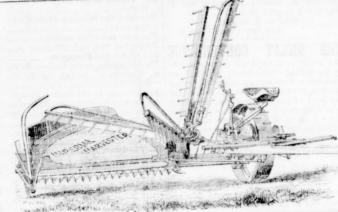
Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the threat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great hability that these diseases may, while so trified with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORIA, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Entinent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRAMTFORD. CANADA, W. H. OLIVE, Gon'l Agent, St. John, N.E. GROCERIES. FITZGERALD



EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE.

When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves. Not only does this machine possess more valuable patented improvements than any other machine made, but in construction it is the simplest; in strength, and durability, combined with lightness, compactness, symetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has no equal. It is adapted to work on any farm field, in any kind of grain, and it possesses advantages over all others, equipped as it is with both of the acknowledged perfect rakes now in use, either of which farmers can choose when purchasing. Farmers, be not deceived by any statements made by agents anxious to sell you

reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only perfect machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity of purchasing the only perfect machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity slip from you.

The Imperial is sold under full guaranty that it is just as we represent it. You run no risk in buying it. It will do all we say, and more too. Therefore send in your orders at once. It costs no more to purchase now than it will at harvest time. By having your machine at hone before you require to use it, you will become so familiar with its construction and operation that when you begin harvesting you will be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every of great importance.

Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you need we want to back fulfil every representation with and we want your us you run no risk whatever. You want value for your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your mo custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your mo custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your mocustom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your mocustom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your mocustom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your mocustom. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine made.

PERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your machine now.

In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston" or the "Imperial"

machine now.

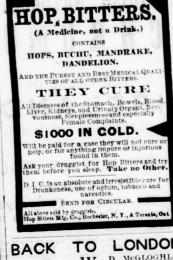
In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston" or the "Imperial rake shown in the above cut.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.



S. . . FREEMAN'S WORM POWDER is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worm in children or adults. Price 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. Mrs. FREEMAN'S NEW DOMESTIC DYES are perfect in every color. For brightness and durability they have no equal. Price 15 cents per package.



W. D. McGLOGHLON, Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 161 Dundas street, cor. Market Lanc. Cootes' Block, where he will keep constantly on hand a large stock of fluest with pure drugs only DR. MITCHELL. and Fancy (foods, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all its branches. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Praetical Watchunker and Jeweiler.

Business to Dr. Mitchell, who will in future carry on the business under the above name, and will ompletely change the blood in the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

DR. MITCHELL. 15 Dundas st. 2 Doors West of Horner & Somerylle's City. Some will take I pill cach night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, it such a thing books to generally the control of the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

DR. MITCHELL. 2 Doors West of Horner & Somerylle's City. Some will keep the sound health of the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person with pure drugs only.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensive the entiresystem in three months. Any person w

"NIL DESPERANDUM." Important to Nervous Sufferers Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
for Nervous Debility and all Nervous
Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC
MEDICINE. This is the only repermanently cure Palpitation and other
affections of the Heart, Consumption in
its earlier stages, Rushins of blood to the
head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion,
Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashfulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits
Indisposition to labor on account of

LONDON, - - ONT. DEAR SH.—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was addred to go to the London Institute for reatment, and in a very short time was per-manent cursed. I take great pleasure in testi-ying to the efficacy of Prof. Sutherland's reatment. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO MEDICAL HALL 115 DUNDAS ST. Parsons' Pargative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entiresystem in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing may be restored to sound health, if such a thing

Mr. J. W. Ashbury has sold out his Drug Business to Dr. Mitchell, who will in future carry on the business under the above name. A full stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Per-fumery, Toilet Articles, Hair Brushes, Etc., on hand, and will be sold cheap. Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispens-ed with pure drugs only



Scotch 16.00 MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF

WEEDS!

PETHICK & MCDONALD

First Door North of City Hall, SCANDRETT & CO. RICHMOND STREET

ARE AMONG THE LEADING

GROCERS

ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods

always on hand, fresh and

good. Wholesale and

Retail.

A CALL SOLICITED

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Door East Richmond Street.

DRY GOODS.

EATON'S

Dress making department now open enterance from Show Room. Miss McGee from Toronto, manager. Five first-clas dress makers and 3 apprenties wanted a

1881. SUMMER TRADE. 1881.

NOW OFFERING AT

New Prints, Muslins, Sattins,

New Sharts, Collars, Ties,

New Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties,

Parasols, Silk Handkerchiefs,

A CALL SOLICITED.

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

re. I. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygieni yysician. Graduate of the Electropathi illege, Philadelphia, and of the Hygien illege, Florence, New Jersey—Physician i

**S**TAMMERING

THE LONDON

STAMMERING INSTITUTE

TESTIMONIAL.

J. GIBBONS

and Fancy Dress Goods.

Ribbons, Laces, Etc., Etc.

Underclothing, Etc., Etc.

FINANCIAL.

THE ENGLISH SAVINGS CO.

North-East Corner of Bundas and Talbot Streets, Will now accept deposits and pay interest at the rate of 5 and 5½ per cent.

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

ATON'S
aking department now open, a from Show Room. Miss McGee, fronto, manager. Five first-least kers and 3 apprenties wanted at

J. EATON & CO.

Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6½ per cent., according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money wil consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

MANAGER.

OFFICE-Hunt's Block, Bichmond second door south of King, west side.

### THE HOME SAVINGS

AND LOAN COMPANY

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres.
EUGENE O'KEEFE, ESQ. Vice-Pres.
PATRICK HUGHES, ESQ.
W. T. KIELY, ESQ.
JOHN FOY, ESQ.
JAMES MASON MANAGER.

Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most favorat le terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without companies in or expense.

commission or expense.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent.
on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and
on Bonds and Debentures, without commission or expense.

EDW E. HARGREAVES tr et, London.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL IN-STITUTE has been REMOVED om 244 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St., the house formerly occupied by Dr. Golug, hich has lately been fitted up expressly for the december of the december of the

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, - \$1,000,000. Subscribed, - \$600 000. . \$500,000. Paid Up, - \$500,000.

Reserve Fund, - \$38,000.

Total Assets, - \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowe tes of interest. Mortgages and Municip bentures purchased.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

PLAYING CARDS!

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

GOOD VALUE.

Prices Range from 10c. to \$1.25 per pack.

ANDERSON'S 175 Dundas Street.
OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC MUSICAL

INSTRUCTION BOOKS. "THE ORGANIST'S FRIEND,"-A col-

"LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOL -NEW MUSIC ordered tri-weekly.

Wanted, Big Pay, Light, Work, Constant employment, No Contral Required, JAMES LEE & CO., Montree, Curboc 7.19

watchmaker and Jeweller.

McGLOGHLON, Practical and Maple Sts.

The allistory of England Total Control of England Total State and Total State

Stratford, Ont.

Com-rs, and allow a Globe insure cent. erected protect er cent.

, Ont.,

ager. NY, s of the

ger. two for

in unces, iles for

NTO.

.KS

LK

iety.

VT.

ths, &c. els me, while an early call.

REET

0

Ireland.

London, July 19.—It is understood that Parnell is not opposed to the Land Com-

Mission.

London, July 19.—An effort will be made to induce the Government to increase the Land Commission to five mem-

Gordon, one of the traversers in the recent trials, has been found guilty for having, after arrest, under the Coercion Act, incited a crowd to murder. He has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In the House of Commons Tuesday night the amendment of the Land Bill, enabling the Land Court to quash unfair leases concluded since 1876, and forced on the tenant by threat of eviction, or undue influence, was carried by 201 to 169.

London, July 21.—In t'e House of Commons to-day the new clause of the Land Bill, relative to arrears of rent, was passed on its second reading by a vote of 213 to

on its second reading by a vote of 213 to 97. Among the amendments to the Land Bill in the House of Lords is one proposing an increase in the number of commissions. sioners to five.

sioners to five.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the consideration of the Land Bill in Committee was finished and a prolonged cheeks, and the Bill was then ordered to be re-

and the Bill was then ordered to be reported to the House.

Dublin, July 19.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-night, Sexton said the only thing that was positive was that the Land Bill would drive the Irish out of Ireland. O'Hagan's career had not been one of striking public consistency. Lytton, in the House of Commons, distinguished himself more by attacks upon the genuine representatives of Ireland than by anything else, and Vernon was a landlord of the landlords. It was time for the League to consider immediately whether League to consider immediately whether they ought not to convene a representative they ought not to convene a representative assembly for the purpose of deciding upon

The potato crop in Ireland promises to be good and plentiful, and a large margin or export is expected.

Cork, July 22.—At the Assizes to-day

the trial of the criminal agrarian asses was stopped at the request of the Crown coun-sel, on the grounds that the jurors per-sonally refused to return a verdict of guilty despite the plainest evidence. Great Britian.

A joint note signed by England, Austria and Holland, with the probable adhesion of the other powers, is in prepar-ation, addressed to Russia on the question of her harsh laws against the Jews.

of her harsh laws against the Jews.
Several rumors of European combinations against England are in circulation. It is reported that Bismarck offered to secure for France entire supremacy in Egypt, and the governing power along the Egyptian shores of the Mediterranean. Another rumor is that a powerful intrigue is on foot to effect a Franco-German alliance with Austria and Italy.

It is expected that correspondence will soon be published showing that England soon be published showing that England informed France that a repetition of the Tunis proceedings in Tripoli would raise the whole question of the European guar-antee to the Ottoman Empire. France.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, France, has written to the Pope, consoling with him for the insults to the remains of

Pius IX. Paris, July 21.—Advices from Constantinople declare that the relations between timopie deciare that the relations between France and Turkey are considered excel-lent. The Porte has satisfactorily ex-plained the despatch of troops to Tripoli, and has declared that it nourishes no hos-tile sentiment towards France; that it had ering in the neighboring country.

# Tunis.

Paris, July 19th.—In the engagement near Sfax on Saturday most of the lead-ers of the revolt were killed. The result produced a great impression on the Arabs. The French commander at Sfax ordered The French commander at Sfax ordered the immediate disarmament of the natives, the delivery of hostages and the payment of a war irdemnity of fifteen million francs. He also requires the inhabitants to furnish the French troops with all necessary supplies, and holds the population responsible for any act affecting the safety of the French army. Five thousand horsemen have entered Kairoun, and stopped the collection of duty on salt. It is rumored that Gen. Sannsier will organ. rumored that Gen. Sannsier will organize an expedition at Constantinople march to Kairoun, passing through the centre of Tunis from west to east. The first surveys of the route have already been

The expedition against Bou Amena, in Rutuma, will consist of three columns each 1,200 men inured to Algerian cli-

Mate.
All Tunis, including Kairouan, is now quiet. This is attributed to the French occupation of Sfax.
The fighting at Sfax is reported to be yery desperate. The Arabs made a most vigorous defence, and the hand-to-hand fight was yery severe.

vigorous defence, and the hand-to-hand fight was very severe.

Later details of the capture of Sfax say that no French were killed or wounded.

A portion of the town is held by Arabs, who fire from the houses, and prefer death to yielding.

Russia.

The Czar has officially announced his commutation of the death sentence pro-nounced upon Hessy Helfmann to impris-

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The young student who committed suicide because chosen by lot to assassinate the Czar, first run himself through with a sword, then again in the other temple and in the wound made by the sword. The police found the man unconscious. He revived, and said he belonged to the secret service the secret service of enter any name on my roll until I receive said he belonged to the secret service of twenty Nihilists, who were all sworm to kill the Emperor. When he was selected as the assassin nineteen daggers were suspended over his head, and a brother Nihilist swore to kill him if he showed the slightest fear. Before the suicide he wrote a letter of warning to the Chief of Police, with the conviction that one of his fellow conspirators would immediately take his place. Before death he revealed the names of 19 brother Nihilists, who have been arrested.

St. Petersburg advices report that the Nihilists are everywhere active. Ignatief's efforts to destroy the organization of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Money To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the suicide's efforts to destroy the organization of the payment of the beneficiaries of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Money To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the payment of the beneficiaries of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Money To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the payment of the beneficiaries of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Money To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the payment of the beneficiaries of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Memory To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the payment of the beneficiaries of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Memory To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the payment of the beneficiaries of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Memory To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the payment of the beneficiaries of the following deaths:

Death No. 8 Richard Collins, Branch Memory To Loan at lowest rates of inference of the payment of the

meet no success. The Czar is still immured at Peterhoff. He visits St. Petersburg occasionally, but the press is forbidden to record his movements in ad-

A sensational St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Nihilist Executive Commit-tee had a great solemn meeting; several exiles from Geneva attended. It was resolved to give the Czar one more warning, and if he does not heed it he and his pig-headed advisers will perish.

American. American.

Boston, July 19.—The Tunnel express and Saratoga express collided between Zoar and Charlemant about noon. Both trains were going at full speed when the collision occurred. The engineer, Joseph Moore, of the Accommodation train, and Charles Prescott, fireman of the Saratoga special, were killed. Corlis, engineer, of the Saratoga express, was fatally injured. Detroit, July 21.—Last night the chemist at James E. Davis & Co. 's wholesale drug establishment, 86 Jefferson avenue,

or a standard to the laboratory on the third floor in the manufacture of vanilla extract, when the alcohol bath employed became overheated and caught fire, in the room was inflammable material, which was seized upon eagerly by the flames, and before an alarm could be sounded the whole floor was in a blaze. There were about forty casks of liquor back of the laboratory, when these ignited the flames rushed orty casks of liquid back of the laboratory, and when these ignited the flames rushed up into the fourth story, where the in-flammable gums were stored, and cleaned out the whole upper part of the building. out the whole upper part of the banding.

After the fire was under control, five members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2
entered the third floor, and in less than a
minute thereafter the roof fell in, carrying with it the fourth floor and burying the unfortunate men in the debris. A rescuing party was immediately organized, and the victims were extricated, but it was three-quarters of an hour before the sad work was completed. Thomas McQueen was crushed beneath a heavy timber, and was crushed beneath a heavy timber, and was dead when found. Foreman James C. Broderick was badly bruised, but was the least injured. Duffy Cousins had a shoulder broken, and John W. Carter sustained injuries that may result fatally. Fort Buford, July 20.—Sitting Bull and two hundred people arrived to-day and surrendered his arms and ponies. No speeches have yet been made, as Bull and his orators are fatigued and hungry. They were placed in compartments between the Post and the boat-landing, and are as secure in Major Brotherton's charge as if in irons. His cavalcade consists of six army

wagons loaded with squaws and children, followed by twenty-five or thirty carts filled with baggage. Canadian.

Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster-Gen-Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster-General, who has been ill for some time past, is now in a tair way of recovery.

Bracebridge, July 21.—A distressing gun-accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Mary's Lake. Two lads named Alfred Rumball and Harry Mitchell, aged 17 and 16, went shooting in the woods, and while preparing to fire, Rumball's gun was accidentally discharged, the whole charge hitting Mitchell in the face over the left temple, killing him instantly.

irons. His cavalcade consists of six army

ple, killing him instantly.

Roxton Falls, Q., July 19.—A serious fre occurred here last night about midnight at the Roman Cathohe Presbytery, which was burned to the ground, nothing but the stone walls remaining. The priest, Father Larue, who was in the house at the time, was found to have been burned to death in the flames. His France and Turkey are considered excellent. The Porte has satisfactorily explained the despatch of troops to Tripoli, and has declared that it nourishes no hostile sentiment towards France; that it had absolutely nothing to do with the agitation in Algeria and Tunis, and it will prevent all intrigues or endeavors at fillibust was first seen to come from the revent all intrigues or endeavors at fillibust. days, but not confined to his bed. The days, but not confined to his bed. The doctor had left him not long before the accident, and it is supposed that after his departure Father Larue was seized with a fit, and overturned the lamp, which set fire to the surrounding materials. Every possible effort was made to rescue the la nented gentleman and to save the building, but without any effect. The other residents of the presbytery were absent at the time on a visit. The deceased had been priest here for five years.

# C. M. B. A. NOTES.

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS: President—J. T. Keena, Detroit, Mich. 1st Vice President—W. C. Shields, Corry, Pa. 2nd Vice President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor, 2nd Vice President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor, Ont. Recorder—C. J. Hickey, Alleganv N. Y. Treasurer—Patrick Walsh, N. Falls, N. Y. Marshall—J. A. Hickey, Detroit, Mich. Guard—T. S. Alberstadt, Erie, Pa. Trustees—R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y. John Clifford, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Wm. Franklin, Buttalo, N. Y.

DOMINION OF CANADA Grand Council Officers. Grand Council Officers.

President—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
1st Vice President—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
2nd Vice President—J. Doyle, St. Thomas.
Treasurer—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
Recorder—S.R. Brown, London.
Marshal—J. H. Rielly, Chatham.
Guard—D. F. Reaume, Amherstburg.
Trustees—Rey. J., Molphy; John Doyle; C.
W. O'Rourke; Rev. P. Bardou, and W. J.,
McKee.

LIST OF BRANCHES J. Ryan
Hugh Daly
John G. Maloney
Alex. Wilson
J. B. Sullivan
P. O'Keefe
M. Lysaght
N. Gervais
Thos. J. McGuire
John Tuite
David Griffin

Kingston, St. Catherines, Dundas. In New York State there are 54 branches; in Pennsylvania 19; in Michigan 14; in Kentucky 1; in Virginia 1 in Kansas 4; in Ohio 3; in Canada 11 The total membership is at present about

died April 30th, 1881, age 35 yrs, cause of death, inflammation of spleen.

Death No. 9, Jacob Ganbig, Branch 19, Buffalo, N. Y, admitted Dec. 4th, 1879, died May 10th, 1881, age 49 yrs, cause of death, tumor in stomach.

Death, No. 10, Jas O'Connor, Branch 7, Buffalo, N. Y, admitted August 19th, 1878, died May, 14th, 1881, cause of death, rheumatism of heart, age 38 yrs.

Death No. 11, Fernand Smith, Branch 30, Dayton, N. Y, admitted July 20th, 1878, died May 19th, 1881, age 39 yrs, cause of death, pneumonia.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's Cathedral, on Tuesday, July 5th Edv. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Mr. P. J. Poccok to Arnes, only daughter of John Knowles, Esq., Colborne street, City.

S. O'Connor, P. P. John S. Feehan Esq., Ternton, Out, to Minnie J. C., youngest daughter of the late Geo. Northgraves, Esq., Perth. Out.

CHEAP BOOKS.

We keep the following popular books in stock. They will be sent to any ad-

Cause of death, pneumonia.

Death No. 12, Henry Luding, Branch
7, Detroit, Mich, admitted Feb. 5th, 1880,
died May 19th, 1881, age 32 yrs, cause of
death acceptantial and the second second second second second second sec

death, consumption.

The beneficiaries due on the death of Brothers R. Collins, J. Ganbig and F. Smith will be paid by surplus.

SAMUEL R. BROWN,

Secretary Grand Council.

THE GREAT CONVENIENCE of the NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY is that by the writing of one letter, making one remittance, keeping one account, paying one freight or express charge, one can get any kind of goods wanted, and never pay more (generally less) than when ordering direct from the dealer. It also has facilities for transacting any private or public business-matters needing personal and prompt attention. The advantages it offers in acting as your agent are more

THOMAS D. EGAN. New York Catholic Agency, 33 Barclay street, and 38 Park Place.

This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3, 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses have substituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior article. His stock of real and imitation laces, embredieties for every complete and well embroideries, &c. is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popu-lar store.

# McGee's Illustrated Weekly.

The current number of McGee's Illustrated Weekly contains articles and illustrations of extraordinary interest. A fulltrations of extraordinary interest. A full-page portrait and the only complete bio-graphical sketch of Dr. Robert Dwyer Joyce, of Boston, the distinguished poet and litterateur, author of "Deirdre," "Blanid," &c.: the newly-crowned King and Queen of Roumania; the famous Con-vent of Mar Saba, Palestine; Cleopatra's Needle, and Sphinyes now heing exected Needle and Sphinxes now being erected on the Thames, London, &c.; an interest-ing variety of useful and practical papers on literature and current news, together with a letter from Paris, by James Stephens, the Irish national leader. Sold by

# COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.
London, Ont., July 25.
GRAIN \$1.80 to 1.85 \$2.00 to 2.05 \$2.00 to 2.05 \$1.80 to 2.00 \$2.00 to 2.14 \$1.20 to 1.25 \$1.05 to 1.20 \$1.00 to 1.20 \$1.00 to 1.20 ..₽ 100 lbs. Clover Seed... Timothy Seed FAIL Wheat Flour.... per cwt. 3 25 to 3 59 3 00 to 3 05 0 00 to 0 00 2 00 to 2 50 2 00 to 3 55 2 75 to 3 75 2 75 to 3 00 1 50 to 2 80 14 90 to 18 70 12 00 to 14 60 10 00 to 10 50 PRODUCE. Butter per lb. ...
crock.
tubs...
Cheese # lb... 

London Stock Market.
London, July 25—noon,
Buyers. Sellers
125 ....xd 129 50 Huron & Erie..... 50 London Loan 50 Ontario..... 50 Royal Standard.... 108 118 120 Royal Standard Superior Ontario Investment Ass'n London Gas. London Life. Street Railway. Southern Counties 90 114

| London Oil Market. | London, Ont., July 18. | Refined Oil, carload lots. | 19 to 19 | Refined Oil, small lots. | 24 to 22 | Paraffine Candles. | 17 to 18 | Coleine Oil. | 22 to 27 |

Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

WHEAT—Fail, No. 1, \$1 25; to 125. No. 2, \$0 00 to \$1 22; No. 3, \$0 00 to \$12; to 125. No. 2, \$0 00 to \$12; No. 3, \$0 00 to \$117. Spring, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$17. Spring, No. 3, \$0 00 to \$118.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 5; No. 2, \$1 2 to \$12; No. 3, \$0 0 to \$118.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 to 50; No. 2, \$0 to \$0. 00; No. 2, 65c to 70c; No. 3, extra, 60cto 60c; No. 3, 50c to 00c. OATS—No. 1, \$0 to 75c; No. 2, 00c to \$6. 00c. FLOUR—Superior, \$0 00 to \$55; macy, \$0 00 to \$55; macy, \$0 00 to \$55; macy, \$0 00 to \$50; strong bakers, \$0 00 to \$50; spring extra, \$0 00 to \$55; superfine, \$5 00 to \$0 00; fine, \$0 00 to \$45. 35; superfine, \$5 00 to \$0 00; fine, \$0 00 to \$45. 35; superfine, \$5 00 to \$0 00; fine, \$0 00 to \$40; timothy, \$2 25 to \$2 00.

BUITER—New tubs, 00c to 00c; rolls, 10c to 13c. Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-Perico, the Sad, and other stories...
The Blakes and Flanagans...
The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M.

combs.

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier
Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of
Queen Elizabeth. Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert....

Lady Herbert.

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times.

Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very complete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and plycaling is to does.

Truth and Trust.
The Hermit of Mount Atlas.
The Apprentice.
The Chapel of the Angels.
Leo, or the choice of a Friend.
Tales of the Affections.
Florestine or the Unexpected Jew...
The Crusade of the Children.

Thos. Coffey, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

# CIVIC HOLIDAY!

To JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., Mayor of the City of London. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS and Ratepayers of the City of London, respectfully request Your Worship to proclaim WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August next, a Civic Holiday, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray: R. Walker & Sons, Eliott Bros. T. Herbert Marsh, Twohy & Screaton, Smallman & Ingram F. H. Mitchell, Mitchell & Platt, George Heron, E. H. Logan, m. Wm. Harding,

E. H. Logan,
J. Wm. Harding,
J. A. Balkwill,
Ashplant and Tanton,
J. M. Longan & Co.
W. C. Furness,
Thos. Partridge,
J. Kilgour & Son,
Horner & Somerville,
T. C. Eldridge,
J. H. Chapman & Co.,
Wm. Bryce,
William Heridge,
James Cowan & Co.,
Ed. Palmer,
J. Goldner,
Frank Church,
C. T. Campbell, M. D.,
W. Y. Brunton,
W. Trick,
Greer, Wigmore & McPherson,
M. D. Dawson & Co.
Y. M. Lawrence,
P. McKeuzic,
F. Campbell, Nanalman & Ingram,
Wm. Gauld,
Lang & McPherson,
Priddis Bros.
Burns & Bapty,
W.,C. &A. Trebilcock.
W. T. Stenberg,
F. Smith & Co.,
Janes Wright & Co.,
Edwin Paul,
J. T. Westland,
A. D. Melbourne,
Wm. Damer,
Fred. Wilmott,
Geo. D. Wandless,
Robert Kirkpatrick,
Alex. McBride,
J. P. Thompson,
John Millar,
A. B. Greer,
S. T. Seddon,
Pethick & McDonald
A. Mountjoy,
W. H. Robinson,
R. Boyd & Son, J. Rowntree, C. W. Rudd, James Rogers E. Meredith, A. McDonald, E. H. Hayne,

In accordance with the above requisition, is do hereby proclaim

WEDNESDAY, 10th of August Next, A CIVIC HOLIDAY,

and would most respectfully request the citizens to observe it as such, (Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL, MAYOR-London, July 20, 1881.

JUST ISSUED

THE GREAT

# IRISH NATIONAL

ENTITLED THE CAUSE OF

# IRELAND.

BEAUTIFULLY COLORED, SIZE, 22 X 28.

SENT FREE BY MAIL FOR \$1.00.

The Cheapest Picture yet issued. Nineteen Pictures in

The well known face of CHARLES STEWART PANNELL, nearly life size, fill the centre vignette, whilst the eighteen popular leaders of the Irish National Land league, such as DAVITT, DILLON, SULLIVAN, SEXTON, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, HEALY, EGAN, etc., etc., will be recognized and prove interesting to thousands all over the country. In the lower left corner, the Land League is personfied in the figure of Justice, shielding the evicted; whilst the opposite corner, bold and defiant, an Irish cavalier summons the Irish Army to try the fortunes of war. Over all floats the Goddess of Victory, besting in her extended hand the laurel crown.

Sole Agent for Canada. THOS. COFFEY. CATHOLIC RECORD, OFFICE.

BOYD, WATSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS & DEALERS

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FANCY DRY GOODS, SMALL WARES. FANCY GOODS. FANCY WOOLLENS, &C.

TO THE TRADE OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

The orders taken by our Travellers during the two weeks they have been "on the road" are most satisfactory. They are numerous-from good marks and nice parcels. We cannot arrange to have all our friends visited at once, but as the selections for the coming season's business have been both carefully and tastefully made, we CAN CONFIDENTLY and DO RESPECTFULLY ask all buyers who have not yet been visited to reserve their orders until they have seen our samples. OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT-OUR TERMS ARE LIBERAL.

# BOYD, WATSON & CO..

102 Dundas St., LONDON.

**AUCTION SALE** 

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY EQUITAB

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC
Auction, on the premises, in the City
of London, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST
3rd, 1881, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the
following valuable property, viz:-Lots Nos.
6 and 7, on the south-west corner of Oxford
and Wellington street, in the city of London,
having a frontage on Oxford street of 132 feet,
and a lane 12 feet wide adjoining on the west
side. There is a very convenient Gothic
House on the premises, containing nine
rooms and a bath room, together with closets
and pantries. There is gas and water in the
house, and water on the lawn. The property
is in first-class order, with good lawn, boulevarded on Oxford and Wellington streets,
and a large number of shade trees and evergreens on the premises. Is within a few rods
of the Street Railway, and in the most
healthy and pleasant part of the city. Terms
of sale:—\$100 down; sufficient to make oneoquarter within one week, and a balance in
four equal annual instalments, with interest
at six per cent. per annum. For further
particulars apply on the premises, or to
Messrs. W. Y. Butnyron a Son, Auctioneers.
or to Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern,
140-20

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN, ONT.

(ON THE GRAND TRUNK R. R.) The aim of this Institution, which is conducted by the Fathers of the Resurrection is to prepare young men for the Theologica Seminary and for the University. The curriculum, a thorough course of Mental Philosophy included, embraces FIVE years.

Terms:—\$112.50 for ten months.

Mustc.... 10.00 " "

Washing 12.00 " "

Bed..... 6.00 " "

New Term Begins September 2nd, 1881. For particulars address :-

P. LOUIS FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., I am off for My Holidays, as

Soon as I go to SCARROW'S

Retail at Wholesale Prices. Twent-five per cent. cheaper than anybody else. Call and get your Trunks and Valises

SCARROW'S 235 Dundas Street.



DETROIT THROAT LUNG INSTITUTE.

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

Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario) PROPRIETOR. Sermanently established since 1870. Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz:—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Opthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Deafness. Also, Diseases of the Heart.
Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the

HEAD, THROAT & CHEST.
We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate cure of all these troublesome afflictions. By the system of MEDICATEDINHALATIONS

MEDICATED INHALATIONS
Head, Throat and Lung affections have became as curable as any class of diseases that
afflict humanity.

The very best of references given from all
parts of Canada from those alguady cured.
Remedies sent to any part of Ontario, Duties
Free. If impossible to call personally at the
Institute, write for 'List of Questions' and
'Medical Treatise.' Address,
DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

253 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, Mich.

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS ESTABLISHED 1856.

Send the money in a registered letter to the above address and the rioture will be sent by return mail. It cannot be procured any where else in Canada. It would be well to send in orders without delay, as the supply is limited.

Memorial Windows and all descriptions of Church and Domestic Glass in the best styles of Art 108, McCAUSLANI., 108, McCAUSLANI. Memorial Windows and all

SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY

is now prepared to loan money on mortgage at reasonable rates, and to receive deposits Temporary offices at the office of Meredith & Scatcherd, Dundas street west, London. Permanent offices will be opened on the north-west corner of Dundas and Talbot street, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Thompson, hardware merchant, about the 1st Sept. next. D. MACFIE, F. H. BUTLER,

A. WESTMAN'S IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY LAWN MOWERS,

HARVEST TOOLS RUBBER HOSE FINE CUTLERY. GARDEN SHEARS, SCALES, ETC., ETC., Ladies should call and examine the Jewell ARPET SWEEPER, and the MAGIC FLUTER the Newest and Best.

A. WESTMAN. 11! Dundas Street, London. 42 McCormick's Block, London East.

CLOSING BUSINESS E. A. TAYLOR & CO. having decided to close their business, offe their large stock in quantities to suit custom-ers at great bargains. Anyone wanting

ers at great bargains. should make an early call.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO. A TRUNK & VALISE!

JOHN DOTY

ESPLANADE STREET, TORONTO. 'OTTO" SILENT GAS ENGINE



No B oiler. No Coal. No Steam. No Pumps
No Danger. No Ashes. No Gauges. No
Extra Insurance. No Explosions. No
Extra Insurance. No Unpleasant Heat.
Almost No Attendance.
Started instantly with a match! Always
ready to give out its full power at once.
Expense ceases when Engine stops!
When power is required at intervals it is
the cheapest motor known. Over 3 500 in use
in England and the United States.

DESCRIPTION.

the cheapest motor known. Over \$300 in use in England and the United States.

DESCRIPTION:

The Engine consists mainly of a jacketted cylinder, with piston, slide valve and governor having a cut-off mechanism to regulate the supply of gas according to the varying load on the engine. The pressure utilized for the production of the power is generated into the cylinder, and at once availed of therein to propel the piston. This pressure is due to the combustion of a peculiar mixture of common coal gas and air, which is ignited by a flame carried from a burning gas jet outside into the cylinder by the motion of the slide. The principle of combustian in this Gas Engine is entirely new; a small part only of the charge is combustible, which, on ignition, serves to expand the remainder, thus avoiding shock, and effecting—when compared with other motors of this class—a vast economy. The "Otto" Gas Engine, or even in many Steam Engines. It runs with an extreme smoothness and regularity of speed hitherto unknown in Gas Engine.

larity of speed hitherto unknown in Gas Engines.

Cost of Running as Compared with Steam, and amount of Gas required.

The Gas Engine requiring no boiler, avoids all the expensive attendance or loss of time which the watening of water-level feed pumps and steam-pressure gauge demand in a steam Engine. The gas flows in freely, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and one had one is the gas alone. The quantity required in the "Otto" Engines, twenty-one and one-half cubic feet of gas per fuel. He, per hour, giving at the varying gas prices of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per 1.000 cubic feet, a cost of from \$2.00 to \$2.00 per 1



VOL. 3.

CLERICAL.

WE have receive a large stock goods suitable for cle cal garments.

We give in our tail ing department spec attention to this bran of the trade.

N. WILSON & C

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE assizes in Ireland bave produced anything to justify loud cry of borror that has through the English press. only have the accusations been than was expected, but the poli ports to the judges have also depointed Ireland's enemies. thing tends to the belief that i tice be done to Ireland in the Bill, a great amount of disco will soon disappear.—London

HEAVEN help the man who i ines he can dodge enemies by t to please everybody! If such : dividual ever succeeded we s be glad of it; nor that one show going through the world tryi find the beams to knock and t against, disputing every man's ion, fighting, and elbowing crowding all who differ from That, again, is another ext Other people have their opin have you; don't fall into the of supposing that they will r you more for turning your coat day to match theirs. Wear own colors in spite of win weather, storm or sunshine. the irresolute and vacillating times the trouble to wind an: and shuffle than honest, manly pen lence to stand its ground.

THE Bishop of Exeter obje disestablishment, which, after only natural. His reasons, ho for objecting are not cogent, a to the unanglico-episcopal min affirms that with disestablis there will depart from the I character depth, sobriety, and ness. Not to waste time in e. ing whether the English ch is already blessed with these qu it is difficult to see how the leaving Anglicanism to stand on its own feet will interfere with depth, or sobriety, or ste in the people of this country. religion," says Cardinal Ma Protestantism has ceased to If so, to continue the Establi is nothing less than a giganti

dle .- Universe.

"Ir you want to know h world will get along after y gone, find a large, smooth mi and stick a fine cambric nee it. Then pull out the need see how much of a hole Such is the sage advice given of those quaint American phers, who are miscalled hu but who have more philoso one of their pithy paragrap would stock a dozen Concord and leave enough over to cranial vacuum of Joseph How aptly it fits the case Conkling, to-day withdraw public life! But yesterday was all potent in the proud State, while in the nation he on his shapely shoulders, not party perhaps, but Cæsar fortunes. To-day he carries but his disgrace, and still chine runs smoothly as ever new engineer at the thrott while the world itself, to q other solemn humorist, "rev its axle-tree, once in every four hours, subject to the C tion of the United States."-

" Nor only for wrath, but conscience sake, for such is of God." Not indeed for opinion's sake, or for perso tion for the individual, have lies to a man, felt stung raged by the attempted assa of the President. "The God's minister," as Pope Lecthe people, in the splendid cal which we publish on page. It any of our non readers wish to know, stinctively, the whole American body, with one mind, irrespective of politic