

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

NO. 90

GENTLEMEN,

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

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY, 1880.

Sunday, 4—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. Most Precious Blood of our Lord. Double 2 Cl.
Monday, 5—St. John I. Double.
Tuesday, 6—Octave of St. Peter and Paul. Double.
Wednesday, 7—St. Benedict XI. Double.
Thursday, 8—St. Eusebius III. Double.
Friday, 9—Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Double.
Saturday, 10—S. S. Brothers, M.M. Double.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A TELEGRAM from Tobermory, Ireland, states that the famine fever is raging there. Famine fever has also appeared at Charlestown, county Mayo. Twenty cases are being treated at the public infirmary in Swinford, near Charlestown.

At the Cincinnati Convention, General Hancock was, on the third ballot, selected as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. Mr. English, of Indiana, was chosen as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Irish Canadian says that the reverend clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto will go into Retreat on the first Monday in July, and that immediately after Retreat important changes will be made in the clerical administration of the Archdiocese.

The O'Gorman Mahon is credited with recently saying a good thing, over the Bradlaugh case. Discussing it with a friend, the old veteran put the position thus: "Fifty years ago I was in the House when I wanted to exclude Bradlaugh because he believed too much; now it wants to exclude Bradlaugh because he believes nothing at all."

The London Times has published a very lengthy article to demonstrate the idea that emigration is the best remedy for Irish famine. This, it seems to us, is a very unnecessary piece of work on the part of the Times. We are well aware that if the Irish people come to America, there is no fear of their starving. But how comes it that they are pinched with want in Ireland when it is an admitted fact that that country is capable of supporting a population twice as large as it contains at present? It will be hard to convince most men that nothing else but bad legislation and villainous, alien landlords are the prime and the only cause of Irish famines.

A CITY contemporary says that the gentlemen who act as agents for the Associated Press in England allow their political sympathies to tinge these despatches. This is, we might add, also true in a religious sense. Whenever anything transpires relating to the Catholic Church, the despatches are, by subsequent reports, proved to be either wholly or partly erroneous, and they are always unkind. The only way to effect a cure is to remove the whole batch of persons in charge. What the public expect from the Associated Press is the simple facts of current events, and it should remove from its employment those persons who are constantly airing their private feelings in public matters.

The Mansion House Relief Committee says there is urgent need for more assistance. The funds now afford only three weeks' supply, and eight weeks of intense distress is to be faced yet. Even if the harvest should be good the troubles of the country will be only beginning, owing to the enormous debt which presses on the tenants and farmers. The government is still pursuing its heartless and riggardly course. It is alive to every sense of the term. No assistance of a tangible form may be looked for. The Chief Secretary says he regrets that fever has appeared in some districts, but does

not think it was caused by the famine. He also says reports from Ireland are reassuring in the face of the Mansion House Committee, this declaration will not save the government from the doom which their cold and unfriendly mode of procedure will most assuredly bring down upon them.

An organization has been formed in Montreal for improving the condition of the Protestant insane, who are now confined in Asylums presided over by nuns. A deaf and dumb youth brought to Montreal from Quebec, to be placed in an institution, and left temporarily in charge of the nuns, has mysteriously disappeared.

So says a telegram from Montreal. The gentleman who conducts news for the Ontario press should be careful not to send matters of this kind on the authority of the Montreal Witness. The conductors of that sheet have a craze in the matter of priests and nuns, and can manufacture a great sensation from the smallest possible item. We should not be surprised to hear that those terrible nuns had done something fearful to the poor deaf and dumb boy. Perhaps they had him burnt or tortured to death because he was a Protestant. We await with anxiety further details. The Witness staff will succeed in clearing up the mystery, if it is at all possible.

A PROTESTANT gentleman of New York, writing to the Catholic Herald of this city, thus refers to the public schools: "Though I am a Protestant, will you permit me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to render a tribute of praise to the Roman Catholic Church for the good it has done and is accomplishing by its attitude toward the Public Schools? Whatever objections I have to Roman Catholicism are all sincere, and I can heartily applaud all Catholic authorities who condemn the Public Schools as Godless and productive of bad morals. Those persons who inveigh against the Catholic Church for condemning the Public Schools are seldom willing, when they can afford to pay the charges of a private school, or can avail themselves of the privileges of a parochial school, to risk the danger of having the breeding and morals of their children contaminated by their mingling with children from the most rude and immoral quarters of society in Godless schools, where not even the first principles of Christianity and morality are taught."

The New York Star thus refers to the effects of the antics of the "Boy Preacher" in Talmage's Tabernacle: Miss Bertie Kneaster, a comely young woman residing at No. 1043 Fulton street, Brooklyn, became crazed from religious excitement about a month ago, and has been out of her mind ever since. Her mental condition is attributed to attendance at the revival meetings held at Talmage's Tabernacle under the ministrations of T. Harrison, the "Young Evangelist." Harrison is a youthful clergyman of the most sensational type, and even outdoes the antics of his prototype, Talmage. He has been conducting the meetings for more than a month past, and after the Sunday sermon has full swing. Then he roams up and down the ample platform like a tiger at bay, and gives a numerical estimate of the souls "God will give him tonight." His rhetoric is audacious and frequently absurd to those who are at all critical, but it is said that Talmage has characterized him as "one of the greatest men in the world."

In the English House of Commons on the 22nd the debate on Bradlaugh's claim to affirm was resumed. Gladstone said the government's position is to give advice and leave the decision to the House. The question of atheism, he said, was irrelevant. He opposed Gifford's amendment that Bradlaugh be permitted neither to take the oath nor affirm. The matter, he said, was a constitutional, not a party question. Gifford's amendment forbidding Bradlaugh either to take the oath or make an affirmation, was adopted by 275 to 230. On the announcement of the vote, which has the effect of unseating Bradlaugh, there was an extraordinary scene of excitement, the opposition cheering tremendously, and waving their hats. On the opening of the House of Commons next day Bradlaugh combated the resolution arrived at against him,

and was loudly cheered. The speaker afterwards directed Bradlaugh to withdraw, but the latter refused. Northcote moved that Bradlaugh be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Gladstone, seeing no other means of giving effect to the last night's resolution, seconded the motion. Northcote's motion was adopted—274 to 7. Bradlaugh was then confined in the tower of London, but has since been released.

The following, from the Brooklyn Review, contains much that it would be well for parents to ponder carefully. What has taken place in New York and other large American cities holds true, to some extent, in regard to London: An official connected with the elevated railroad dropped into conversation with a gentleman the other day at one of the stations, and gave his opinion of picnics and excursions. "It is my conclusion, founded on experience," he said, "that they are demoralizing. Every evening I see young people—scarcely out of their childhood—totter down the steps of the station, too drunk to walk straight. And the conversation of the young folks, as they go over the doings of the day, is really appalling. These picnics are often made excuses for the most outrageous license, and the 'moonlight' excursions and other summer amusements so lavishly advertised can scarcely be defended even by the most apathetic. Anybody who has chanced to be a looker-on at these festivals, which are un-Christian and anti-Christian, cannot have helped feeling sickened and disgusted by the conduct of the participants. The dances are excessively 'round' and the liberty of language and conduct permitted would have disgusted Plato, who, by the way, had rather liberal views in regard to public games. No man of sense objects to reasonable amusements, and a day spent, far from the madling crowd among green trees and free summer breezes, ought to be a red-letter day in the annals of the city workers, and he would deprive them of it would indeed be heartless; but most of these days deserve a black mark. What good can come to the mobs of irresponsible young men and women who crowd the barges, who set forth, excited by their prospect of freedom, and who return in the small hours of the morning? This kind of thing may be innocent, but it does not look so. The influence of parents seems to be powerless against this evil; the young people will attend these picnics, and when the parent fails, the voice of the priest has little chance of being heard effectively, although it is hoped and believed that Catholics have learned to avoid these occasions of sin."

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

BRADLAUGH talks of paying a visit to America. That would be a mistake for Mr. Bradlaugh. If he is really desirous of meeting his American admirers we think a public subscription to send the latter over to England would be rapidly filled up. Isn't Mr. Bob Ingersoll quite enough for the United States without importing foreign blasphemers?—Pilot.

WHILE British Protestants grumble and growl over the appointment of the Catholic Marquis of Ripon to the Vice-royalty of India, the Catholics of Meath unanimously elect, as their representative in Parliament, the Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Dr. Nelson of Belfast. And yet we sometimes hear of Catholic exclusiveness, and what would happen if Catholics were ever to get control here. Can the annals of Protestant communities show any such broad liberal spirit as this? When was it ever heard that an exclusively Protestant community conferred similar honors on a Catholic priest?—Buffalo Union.

COMPARED with all other churches, how grandly stands out the spiritual kingdom of the Church of Jesus Christ! No Church is more solicitous than she for the rights of princes; she yields to the sovereigns of this world that honor to which they can justly lay claim. But she will not allow even princes to encroach upon the rights with which she was endowed by her Divine Founder. While honoring them as earthly monarchs, she refuses to yield to them that spiritual jurisdiction which they oftentimes ambitioned, and

which she could not forego without being untrue to the mission confided to her by Jesus Christ Himself.—Catholic Herald.

NATIONALISM in religion is almost as bad as Liberalism. Break up a Church into nationalities, and its speedy collapse is certain. A national Church is, as a necessity of its existence, the slave of either the sovereign or the populace. The Church of Jesus Christ cannot be dismembered, for just as on the dismemberment of the human body the soul ceases to occupy it, so if the Church founded by our Divine Lord were divided into a series of national churches the Divine Spirit would no longer dwell in it. What a farce, then, is it for Protestants to claim that their Church is a portion of the Church of Christ!—Catholic Herald.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

THE SCHOLARS GIVE THEIR PREMIUMS TO RELIEVE IRISH DISTRESS.

Our most sanguine expectations were fully realized on Tuesday at the commencement exercises, and distribution which took place on Monday the 28th inst. About four o'clock p. m., Monsignor Bruyere, accompanied by the following clergymen, wended their way to the institution:

Rev. J. O'Connor, Superior of the Assumption College, Sandwich; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, pastor of Windsor; Rev. B. Boubat, of Ingersoll; Rev. P. Molphy, of Stratford; Rev. M. O'Keefe, of Mount Carmel; the clergy of the Cathedral; Rev. Messrs. Tieran, O'Mahony, Dillon, and Schneider, all of whom testified by their presence the warm interest they took in the prosperity of the institution.

The air was replete with the sweet perfume of choice flowers and plants, that seemed to speak a hearty welcome to the kind friends of the Academy in their own silent but eloquent language, while the cooling spray from several fountains played upon the verdant lawn.

Great preparations had been made to hold the exercises in a beautiful pine grove towards the north-east side of the building, but the heavy rains necessitated a change, and the spacious study hall assumed its holiday attire as if by magic. The charming simplicity of the young ladies, the winning grace of the little ones in their modest white robes, none wearing a richer ornament than a bunch of fresh rose buds, impressed every one present. The programme was not too lengthy, but varied and interesting. On the arrival of the guests a grand overture from Rossini greeted them, being executed in splendid style. In pretty French verse, a little girl of nine or ten summers testified of her dreams of happiness. Her gentle tone, correct pronunciation and expressive gesture, bespoke the natural talent of the child and the superior training of the teacher. A musical accompaniment from Sardoni, on the organ, piano and harp, was highly commensurate for taste and finish. Scarcely had its sweet strain died away, when a decade of bright little girls, from six to ten, stepped forward to describe a conflict between the "haec and the snail," which they rendered in a graceful and lively manner. Miss Coyte, of Toronto, treated the audience with a vocal solo, entitled "Whispering," with a harp accompaniment by Miss Penwarden, of Fingal, Ontario, who proved quite an adept in the art of drawing sweet strains from the instrument most dear to the heart of every child of Erin. Next followed Schiller's "Alyne Hunter," a very tastefully rendered in German, by Miss Wehrly, of Washington, D.C. An amusing feature of the entertainment was a French Operette, "Le Secret," delightfully performed by Miss Beattie, of St. Mary's, and Miss Killoran of Seaford, whose clear soprano tones elicited great applause.

The brilliant "Scenarium" of Rossini evinced superior musical talent. Misses Jell, Beattie, Penwarden and Christopher, presided at the piano. A complimentary sonnet from the pen of an illustrious Italian, was prettily rendered by Miss D. Enigh, of Woodstock. The young ladies of the singing class entertained the audience with a most beautiful chorus from Wagner.

The highest honors of the Institution were then conferred on Miss B. Du Hamel, of Washington, D.C., amidst the plaudits of her companions. His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, being unavailably absent on the occasion, to the deep regret of all present, Monsignor Bruyere presided and evinced great pleasure in presenting the hard-earned "Lorne Medal," gracious gift of His Excellency, the Governor-General, for proficiency in Universal History, to Miss Skelly, of Paris, Ont. Honorable mention was also made of five other competitors, Miss Murray, of Paris, Ont.; Miss Killoran, of Seaford, Ont.; Miss Scanlan, London; Miss Carr, London; Miss Nettie DuHamel, Washington. A beautiful vocal quartette from the soul-stirring melodies of Ireland's immortal bard, was charmingly sung to the

accompaniment of harp, piano and guitar. A touching tribute of the entertainment was a beautiful address read by Miss Scanlan, London, Ontario, expressive of sincere sympathy, in the name of her schoolmates, and earnestly requesting Monsignor Bruyere to accept the same extended to her by the students in behalf of the distressed in Ireland, and begged him to present it to His Lordship, in behalf of the needy in that country. The cheque was entrusted in the hands of a beautiful harp wreathed with golden shamrocks, and coming as it does from the spontaneous offering of their young hearts, reflects the greatest credit on them and speaks volumes for their generosity and charity.

Testimonials of merit were then distributed to the deserving pupils, amidst the joyous acclamations of their companions. The talented graduate, Miss B. DuHamel, delivered her valedictory in superior style. She bears away the kind wishes of all her friends in London. The proceedings of this memorable day were terminated with a beautiful farewell chorus.

Monsignor Bruyere addressed the pupils in the kindest manner, congratulating them in the name of His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, and in that of the other reverend gentlemen, for the successful closing of the scholastic year. He bestowed high encomiums on this Institution, and on the order of the Sacred Heart in general, distinguishing them as the leading educators of the young ladies, not only in the new, but likewise in the old world, and making pleasant allusions to the unfortunate but excellent Empress Eugenie and other noble ladies who owed the blessing of their christian education to the Religions of the Sacred Heart.

Reiterating kind wishes for a truly happy vacation, Monsignor Bruyere repaired, with the other reverend gentlemen, to a beauteous collation, and before leaving paused a few moments to glance at a number of finely executed pencil and crayon drawings, paintings in water colors, and pastels, with fine specimens of literary articles and was-work, that would reflect great credit on the far-abled pupils. The admirable termination of the scholastic year will be pleasantly remembered by those who were present and who gladly predict fresh laurels for the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

Studies will be resumed on the first Tuesday of September.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS.

The highest honors of the Institution were awarded to Miss Bessie Du Hamel, Washington, D.C.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

The second medal and blue ribbon have been awarded by the votes of the pupils, sanctioned by those of the teachers, to Misses B. Du Hamel, Mary Skelly, Maria Killoran.

The other blue ribbons to Misses Lizzie Scanlan, London, Ont.; Minnie Murray, Paris, Ont.; Nettie DuHamel, Washington, D.C.; Eva Penwarden, Fingal, Ont.; Laura Nangle, Lucan, Ont.; Hannah Kildea, Fingal, Ont.; Annie Hopper, New York; Lucy McIlhargey, Lucan, Ont.; Connie Jell, Wardsville, Ont.; Fannie Secord, Chicago, Ill.

The green ribbons to Misses Elise Wiger, Detroit, Mich.; Laura MacAdams, Hamilton, Ont.; Mary Hanley, Aylmole, Ont.; Edith Greig, London, Ont.

The pink ribbons to Misses Mary Leach, Detroit, Mich.; Alice Geary, London, Ont.; Annie MacAdams, Hamilton, Ont.; Mary Coffey, London, Ont.

The red ribbons to Misses Eveline Brown, London, Ont.; Rhoda Warden, London, Ont.; Angeline Leach, Detroit, Mich.

EXEMPLARY CONDUCT.

Premium, Miss Mary Skelly, Paris, Ont.

Accessit, Miss Maria Killoran, Seaford, Ont.; Miss Scanlan.

Premium, Miss Maria Killoran.

Accessit, Ada Carr, London, Ont.

PREMIUMS PECULIAR TO EACH CLASS.

MISS MARIA KILLORAN—First premium for diligence, grammar and recitation; accessit to premiums for English composition and penmanship, in French, premiums for diligence and translation; accessit to premium for grammar.

MISS MARY SKELLY—First premium for catechism, epistolary style, English composition; accessit to premium for diligence.

MISS NETTIE DU HAMEL—Premium for French conversation, translation and ornamental writing; accessit to the first premium for English grammar, epistolary style, algebra, and penmanship.

MISS LIZZIE SCANLAN—Premium for polite deportment and five accessits; algebra, book-keeping, ornamental writing, epistolary style, needle and fancy work.

MISS MINNIE MURRAY—Premium for polite deportment and five accessits; universal history, recitation, grammar, writing and fancy work.

MISS ADA CARR—2nd premium for diligence, ancient history, and geography; recitation, epistolary style, in French, accessit to the premium for reading.

MISS ANNIE CHRISTOPHER, INGERSOLL, ONT.—Premium of five accessits; ancient history, English composition, recitation, epistolary style, writing.

MISS KATE BEATTIE, St. Mary's, Ont.—Premium for French and Italian reading, French grammar.

MISS ANATHA WEHRLY, Washington, D.C.—Premiums for penmanship, German, and five accessits; recitation, diligence, ancient history and geography, epistolary style.

MISS ISA PENWARDEN—Premiums for diligence, epistolary style, and five accessits; English history, grammar, recitation, reading, and in French accessits to 3rd premium for diligence.

MISS ALYRA EMTG, Woodstock, Ont.—

Premium for English history, accessit to the premiums for geography, reading arithmetic, translation.

MISS JOSEPHINE HEIMANN, La Salette, Ont.—Premium for English grammar, geography, epistolary style.

MISS LAURA NANGLE—Premiums for English recitation, book-keeping, French reading, accessit to 3rd premium for English grammar, diligence and reading.

MISS HANNAH KILDEA, Fingal, Ont.—Accessit to the premiums for diligence, geography, in French, for diligence.

MISS GERTRUDE OWENS, Washington, D.C.—Premiums for modern geography, translation, and French conversation; accessit to premiums for algebra, book-keeping, English history, and reading.

MISS LUCY McILHARGEY—Premium for five accessits; diligence, English history, recitation, reading and algebra.

MISS JESSIE FISHER, Hyde Park, Ont.—Premium for neatness and order; accessit to the premium for recitation and arithmetic.

MISS NELLIE FURLONG, Ottawa, Ont.—Accessit to the premium for French reading, and mental arithmetic.

MISS ANNE LEE, London, Ont.—Premiums for penmanship, and needle-work; accessit to the premium for English grammar.

MISS FANNIE SECORD—Premiums for arithmetic, reading, needle-work. In English, accessit to premiums for epistolary style and penmanship, in French, for diligence.

MISS JULIA COYTE, Toronto, Ont.—Premium for fancy work; accessit to the premium for diligence in French and English.

MISS MINNIE MASURET, London, Ont.—Premium for recitation; accessit to the premium for epistolary style.

MISS ELISE WIGER—Premiums for epistolary style, and penmanship; accessit to the premiums for catechism, and in French, for diligence.

MISS LOUISE MASURET—Accessit for recitation and reading.

MISS ARCHAMBAULT, Montreal—Premium for neatness and order; accessit to diligence and penmanship.

MISS MARY HANLEY—Premium for five accessits; penmanship, recitation, Canadian history, arithmetic, and in French, for reading.

MISS MARY BROTHERSK, New York—Accessit to premiums for French, reading and German.

MISS CONSTANCE JELL—Premium for Canadian history; accessit to the premiums for English grammar, geography and translation.

MISS ANNIE CASEY, Fingal, Ont.—Accessit to the premium for diligence in English.

MISS KATE McCLARY, London, Ont.—Premium for arithmetic.

MISS LAURA MACADAMS—Premiums for diligence and catechism, accessit to the premium for English grammar, recitation, Canadian history and needle-work. In French, premium for diligence.

MISS ELLA DEWAN, Stratford, Ont.—Premiums for geography and needle-work; accessit to premiums for reading, recitation, diligence, translation.

MISS DAISY EMTG, Woodstock, Ont.—Premium for English grammar. Accessit for Italian reading.

MISS MARY O'KEEFE, Stratford, Ont.—Premium for arithmetic. Accessit to premium for reading.

MISS MINNIE KANAHAN, London, Ont.—Accessit to the premium for French reading.

MISS MELISSA BROWN, London, Ont.—Premium for orthography. Accessit to premiums for diligence, grammar and geography.

MISS EDITH GREIG—Premiums for English reading, and for five accessits; grammar, orthography, arithmetic. In French, diligence and reading.

MISS SARAH FLANN, London, Ont.—Accessit to premium, for modern Geography, in French, for diligence.

MISS ALICE GEARY—Accessit to premiums for reading and translation.

MISS ADELIA CARY, Chicago, Ill.—Premiums for arithmetic, and English grammar; accessit to premiums for orthography, diligence and needle-work; in French, premium for orthography.

MISS LILLA BEATON, London, Ont.—In French, premium for diligence; accessit to premium for English reading.

MISS ANNIE MACADAMS—Premiums for diligence; accessit to geography, needle work, and translation.

MISS MARY COFFEY—Accessit to premiums for arithmetic, grammar, and English and French reading.

MISS CLARA WHEATER, London, Ont.—Accessit to the premium for English grammar.

MISS LETTIE HARPER, London, Ont.—Premium for catechism.

MISS HATTIE CARR, London, Ont.—Premium for reading.

MISS MARY LEACH—Premiums for neatness and order.

MISS MINNIE HARLEY, London, Ont.—Premium for arithmetic.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT—Misses Susie Blackburn, London, Ont.; Angeline Leach, Annie Masuret, Eveline Brown, Maud Cruekshanks, London, Ont.; and Rhoda Warden.

A WISE DEACON.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time a d kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one or two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter."

MISS ANNIE CASEY, Fingal, Ont.—Accessit to the premium for diligence in English.

MISS KATE McCLARY, London, Ont.—Premium for arithmetic.

MISS LAURA MACADAMS—Premiums for diligence and catechism, accessit to the premium for English grammar, recitation, Canadian history and needle-work. In French, premium for diligence.

MISS ELLA DEWAN, Stratford, Ont.—Premiums for geography and needle-work; accessit to premiums for reading, recitation, diligence, translation.

MISS DAISY EMTG, Woodstock, Ont.—Premium for English grammar. Accessit for Italian reading.

MISS MARY O'KEEFE, Stratford, Ont.—Premium for arithmetic. Accessit to premium for reading.

MISS MINNIE KANAHAN, London, Ont.—Accessit to the premium for French reading.

MISS MELISSA BROWN, London, Ont.—Premium for orthography. Accessit to premiums for diligence, grammar and geography.

MISS EDITH GREIG—Premiums for English reading, and for five accessits; grammar, orthography, arithmetic. In French, diligence and reading.

MISS SARAH FLANN, London, Ont.—Accessit to premium, for modern Geography, in French, for diligence.

MISS ALICE GEARY—Accessit to premiums for reading and translation.

MISS ADELIA CARY, Chicago, Ill.—Premiums for arithmetic, and English grammar; accessit to premiums for orthography, diligence and needle-work; in French, premium for orthography.

MISS LILLA BEATON, London, Ont.—In French, premium for diligence; accessit to premium for English reading.

MISS ANNIE MACADAMS—Premiums for diligence; accessit to geography, needle work, and translation.

MISS MARY COFFEY—Accessit to premiums for arithmetic, grammar, and English and French reading.

MISS CLARA WHEATER, London, Ont.—Accessit to the premium for English grammar.

MISS LETTIE HARPER, London, Ont.—Premium for catechism.

MISS HATTIE CARR, London, Ont.—Premium for reading.

MISS MARY LEACH—Premiums for neatness and order.

MISS MINNIE HARLEY, London, Ont.—Premium for arithmetic.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT—

Misses Susie Blackburn, London, Ont.; Angeline Leach, Annie Masuret, Eveline Brown, Maud Cruekshanks, London, Ont.; and Rhoda Warden.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.]

Heroic Obedience.

FRANCIS O'MEARA IN "CATHOLIC TELEGRAM," LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Once in the hallowed olden time, In a convent far away, An abbot dwelt, a holy man In virtue's path grown gray.

One day, from out the convent gate, With nun anglic passed, Two youthful monks, of brown serene, Their modest eyes downcast.

They spoke and sang in prayer, They stretched their weary limbs to sleep Upon the desert bare.

When morning dawned, they rose and prayed, For strength and grace, And spite of thirst and hunger's pangs Resumed their weary pace.

But ere the day was done, their strength And courage down, Upon their dreary desert couch, They sank their heads to rest.

Five times the sun sank on high, Five times it sank to rest, And still they staggered blindly on In vain and fruitless quest.

No path they found, all hope was gone, Alone in desert drear, Where not a human foot might tread From weary year to year.

No food had crossed their lips for days, Though thence they bore, They would not touch his store, A dreadful death, from want and thirst They felt they bore.

But not to stain, by slightest fault, Their souls still white and pure, "O brother mine," one feebly said, "Sweet death is come at last; Temptation's hour is past; My God, my God, receive his life; Now mate and cold in death."

His brother still for weary hours, Then sank upon the ground, And slept to wake no more, A smile of joy spread o'er his face, His crossed hands, Jesus leave "Praise God," the abbot cried, "As martyrs to obedience Our sainted brother lives."

Long years have flown, and Abbot John Now rests beneath the mould, And yet within that convent gray This virtue tale is told.

THE PASSION PLAY.

ITS WONDERFUL ATTRACTION.

LIFE AND DEATH OF CHRIST.

Though many may doubt the propriety of a tragic representation of the life, sufferings, and death of our Saviour, the fact is that it has been dramatized in a most solemn manner by a priest, and that its appearance is attracting thousands to witness this theatrical exhibition of the most awfully solemn scene that has ever occurred.

The following is a condensed account of the plot of "THE PASSION PLAY."

"The Passion Play" is opened by the chorus of Schutzgeister, or guardian angels. Their appearance on the stage is solemn and majestic. They advance from the recesses on either side of the proscenium, and take up their position across the whole extent of the theatre, forming a slightly concave line. After the chorus has assumed its position the Chorus gives out in a melodramatic manner the opening address, or prologue, which introduces each act; the tone is immediately taken up by the whole chorus, which continues in solo, alternately, in chorus until the curtain is raised to reveal a tableau vivant. At this moment the Chorus retires a few steps backward, and forms with one-half of the band a division on the left of the stage, while the other half withdraws in like manner to the right. Thus they leave the centre of the stage completely free, and the spectators have a full view of the tableau which is thus revealed. The first typical picture of the play represents the fall—the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. The angel with the flaming sword stands ready to drive our first parents out of Paradise. While the picture is still exposed to the gaze of the spectators the Chorus continues to give in song the sad story of its significance.

The curtain falls after the Chorus has sung the first stanza. When the Schutzgeister have taken up their positions across the entire extent of the stage, the leader proceeds with clear tone the message of salvation. Then the chorus again retire, so as to leave the central space free, and the second tableau—the "Adoration of the Cross"—is revealed to the spectators. Before a large cross planted on a rock a number of heavenly geni (little children of the village clad in white garments) and mantles of bright colors stand or kneel in the attitude of worship.

THE ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM. The chorus has scarcely disappeared when a dramatic act of the "Passion Play" commences. From the distance, beyond the city as were, sounds of rejoicing, of glad shouting and singing are heard. Down the slope of Olivet (we follow here the authority of the "Passion Album") comes the Messianic procession, and one hears the singing and rejoicing of the crowds of Passover pilgrims and the people of Jerusalem who welcome Jesus to the Holy City. It is some time before the procession comes in view; but presently, in the background, the head of the procession is seen, and by and by hundreds of persons, all waving palm-branches and singing from the fulness of their hearts, appear upon the scene. In the midst of the crowd we can distinguish Christ himself seated upon the ass, and his disciples following, but still too far in the distance for

the spectators to see their faces with distinctness. The scene that follows is one that defies description. We have now the Saviour as delineated by Joseph Maier, before us. Perhaps for a moment or two there may have been a feeling of repugnance against the personification of Christ, but it soon vanishes. When the majestic form stands before our eyes and begins to speak in a clear, gentle, but commanding tone, the spectator soon loses all his preconceived notions concerning the impropriety of treating sacred subjects upon the stage.

JUDAS ISCARIOT. In the next act (the fourth) is depicted the journey of Christ and his disciples to Jerusalem. By the way of episode we are brought face to face with Judas and his temptation. Christ and his disciples have left the scene; Iscariot remains behind, and is struggling with the terrible thoughts that have arisen in his mind. In clear, nervous soliloquy he gives utterance to the hopes and fears of his abject soul.

Julius has sunk into deep meditation, which is soon followed by still deeper agitation and doubt. He continues to struggle with his own conscience, trying to decide what course to pursue, when the spies sent out by the Sanhedrin, Dathar, and the other exasperated buyers and sellers of the Temple arrive. It only wants the additional temptation agency reward to complete Judas's fall. Avarice gets the upper hand. The unhappy man tries to quiet his disturbed conscience by calling to mind the miraculous power of Christ, trusting that he may have recourse to it to save himself from his enemies.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE. The seventh act—the Garden of Gethsemane—is powerful in its simplicity. We have a vivid representation of the agony in the garden, and the subsequent exhibition of strength and majesty when the conflict is over. The Saviour then returns to the three disciples who are with him, and, finding them still asleep, greets them with the words, "Sleep on, ye men, but the hour is at hand, and the Son of Man will be betrayed into the hands of men. Rise up, let us go, that I may go to Jerusalem, and be crucified there, and buried."

THE CRUCIFIXION. The eighth act—the Crucifixion—is a masterpiece of dramatic art. The scene is set in the courtyard of the Sanhedrin, and the action is carried on between the high priest, the Sanhedrin, and the people. The crucifixion is depicted with all its ghastly details, and the death of Christ is shown in a most touching and sublime manner.

THE BURIAL. The ninth act—the Burial—is a simple and touching scene. The body of Christ is laid in the tomb, and the stone is rolled away. The scene is set in the garden, and the action is carried on between the women who came to buy spices, and the soldiers who guard the tomb.

THE RESURRECTION. The tenth act—the Resurrection—is a dramatic and touching scene. The stone is rolled away from the tomb, and the body of Christ is found to be empty. The scene is set in the garden, and the action is carried on between the women who came to buy spices, and the soldiers who guard the tomb.

THE ASCENSION. The eleventh act—the Ascension—is a dramatic and touching scene. Christ is seen to ascend into heaven, and the Holy Spirit is sent down upon the disciples. The scene is set in the garden, and the action is carried on between the disciples and the Holy Spirit.

THE PENTECOST. The twelfth act—the Pentecost—is a dramatic and touching scene. The Holy Spirit is sent down upon the disciples, and they are filled with the gifts of the Spirit. The scene is set in the garden, and the action is carried on between the disciples and the Holy Spirit.

THE TRINITY. The thirteenth act—the Trinity—is a dramatic and touching scene. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are shown in their unity and diversity. The scene is set in the garden, and the action is carried on between the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

THE END. The fourteenth act—the End—is a dramatic and touching scene. The world is shown in its final state, and the Kingdom of God is established. The scene is set in the garden, and the action is carried on between the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

portraiture of the entire drama. The two malefactors already hung on their crosses. On the ground is a large cross, on which the Saviour is nailed, and which the executioners proceed to erect. "Let us now raise up the King of the Jews," exclaims one of them. "Our orders must be executed," says the Centurion. "The inscription must be first attached," says another. An executioner takes the document and nails it to the cross above the head of Christ and then he calls his companions, who at once begin to raise the cross with heavy jerks, which appear to tear each limb of the sufferer. It is now settled firmly in its place, and the crucified is stretched before us—a heart-piercing reality. The scene is a realization of the pictures we have been acquainted with from childhood.

In the two following and concluding acts are depicted the Resurrection and the Ascension.

THE KNOCK APPARITIONS.

ABSORBING NARRATIVE.

MARVELLOUS CURES.

[We have received from a reliable source the following narrative, related by a member of the order of Christian Brothers, regarding his wonderful experiences at Knock—*Nation, June 5.*]

I proceed to give an account of the apparitions which I have witnessed at the chapel of Knock.

I arrived at this now famous sanctuary on the eve of the Feast of the Annunciation; but, owing to the vast concourse of pilgrims gathered there from all parts of the country, I failed to get admission till the following day.

Towards the evening of Holy Thursday I succeeded in obtaining a seat quite close to our lady's altar. This was within the sanctuary, and here I had resolved on remaining during the night. The little edifice, which is of cruciform shape, was crowded to excess, and the fervor and devotion of the whole congregation surpassed immeasurably anything I had ever witnessed in public.

So far as I know, the first vision seen during Holy Week was on the night of Holy Thursday, or, strictly speaking, on Good Friday morning, for it was past midnight. It was a representation of the crucifixion manifest on the side wall of the sanctuary, and was witnessed by three or four of those stationed within the rails. Though I repeatedly directed by eyes to this wall I could not at any time discern such a representation. Being then an invalid, I was sitting up, doubtful if such a manifestation were really apparent. Soon afterwards, and whilst thinking of the mystery of the crucifixion, I saw a beautiful, steady light, somewhat resembling a star, glide slowly from a canopy of the high altar towards the arch of a window in the sanctuary wall, and then vanish. This light, or star, continued visible for about six seconds; it was exceedingly beautiful, and altogether unlike anything I had ever seen before. At this time I saw a large, bright cross, which continued visible for fully half an hour.

I could not precisely so precise on this cross. When I saw the star I knelt down, and after a quarter of an hour spent in prayer I beheld distinctly a second star, exactly similar to the first, and moving apparently in the same direction. There was no mistaking the supernatural character of these stars. After seeing the second star I became highly agitated, and begged that I might see no more, lest I should give public expression to my feelings. I remained kneeling for an hour and a half, experiencing the whole time a fervor and a happiness which would be difficult here to describe.

Of all the trades which have grown as a horrible exorcism on our civilization, there is none more frightful in the curses it entails on humanity—both body and soul—than the traffic in ardent spirits and savages. Without the physical stamina of the white man, with no moral restraint whatever, the most cruel temptation that can be thrown in his way is a noble of the lowest type of humanity can descend to make up the pit of degradation to which South Sea Islanders can be lowered by what they apply describe as "fire-water." Whole races are deteriorating, and are fast dying out under the baneful effects of ardent spirits. If once a savage has acquired the habit of stimulants, there is no hope of reclaiming him—he is a demon until it kills him. Here is one of the giant evils which, one would think, any missionary, be he Catholic, Anglican, or Wesleyan, would most anxiously encounter. It is a curse for which our race is naturally responsible, and it is one of the most degrading of the fearful wrong we have done the poor creatures, we should use every effort to keep temptation out of their way. Now what are we doing—and we say we, not we Catholics, but as white men, for all creeds are alike to savages—what are we doing to keep them from the fire-water? The day the *John Williams*, a Wesleyan missionary ship, cleared the Customs, on a voyage to carry the blessings of the Gospel to the heathen in the South Seas. We commend the following to the consideration of our readers:—

"Ship, *John Williams*. Manifest, I case wine, 1 case port, 2 cases ale and stout, 1 case champagne, 5 cases wine, 65 cases stout, 25 cases claret, 25 cases whiskey, 65 cases beer."

Of course all idea that such a cargo as this being for "home consumption" is out of the question, for we defy the right gentlemen and their crews to drink 25 cases of whiskey on a voyage, to say nothing of the champagne, beer, ale, stout, and wine. What then was it for? Now we shall refer our readers to the homebound cargo of the *John Wesley* which we published some years ago. She was loaded up to the decks with oil and other natives' produce. Our readers must also remember that somehow or other, the Wesleyan missionaries are almost invariably rich men by the time they claim their sick leave. Is it very uncharitable of us to suppose it possible that this wine and beer and spirits, the cargo of the *John Williams*, has gone to be exchanged for native produce. On such a

supposition in what a light must these Wesleyan missions appear. The ship was bought by public subscription to enable a Christian minister to visit the various points of his mission in order that he might bear the glad tidings. She is used to degrade the heathen, to turn them into demons with drink. The man who hauls in the chapel, and ploughs the "good cause" at missionary meetings, is but a low, unprincipled trader, after all. He may come back and brag about his conversions and his schools, and the great progress he has made in—we do not intend to be blasphemous—his "Master's cause"—but the facts are against him. He went with ardent spirits; he came back with oil. He found the natives savages; he left them drunkards as well. No doubt as long as the public are prepared to be gulled there will be people to gull them; but can the public be any more gulled by such a patent imposture as the Wesleyan missions to the South Seas?

A MEMORABLE DOCUMENT. The following is a copy of the most memorable judicial sentence which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the Saviour, with the remarks which the journal *Le Trait* has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting to every Christian. Until now we are not aware that it has ever appeared in the German papers. It is worth for us to follow the sentences pronounced by Pontius Pilate, incumbent of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the 17th year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas, the intendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the Praetor, sentenced Jesus of Nazareth to death on a cross, and notorious testimonies of the people prove:

- 1. Jesus is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. 3. He is an enemy to the laws. 4. He calls himself the Son of God. 5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He went into the temple followed by the young and old, to the number of thirty-three, having resolved for some time past to visit the now memorable Chapel of Knock, selected Sunday last, the "Feast of the Protection of our Lady," as the day for their pilgrimage. They all met at an early hour in their beautiful oratory in the Convent of Mercy, and at six o'clock Mass, and received Holy Communion. They drove through the town of Claremorris on their route to the shrine, and the members were led by him to the altar steps, where, as they knelt in humble adoration, the Rosary, followed by the Office of the B. V. M., was said by the president, in which they all joined.

METHODIST MISSIONARIES. WESLEYAN GROC-SELLING IN THE SOUTH SEAS. (Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

Of all the trades which have grown as a horrible exorcism on our civilization, there is none more frightful in the curses it entails on humanity—both body and soul—than the traffic in ardent spirits and savages. Without the physical stamina of the white man, with no moral restraint whatever, the most cruel temptation that can be thrown in his way is a noble of the lowest type of humanity can descend to make up the pit of degradation to which South Sea Islanders can be lowered by what they apply describe as "fire-water." Whole races are deteriorating, and are fast dying out under the baneful effects of ardent spirits. If once a savage has acquired the habit of stimulants, there is no hope of reclaiming him—he is a demon until it kills him. Here is one of the giant evils which, one would think, any missionary, be he Catholic, Anglican, or Wesleyan, would most anxiously encounter. It is a curse for which our race is naturally responsible, and it is one of the most degrading of the fearful wrong we have done the poor creatures, we should use every effort to keep temptation out of their way. Now what are we doing—and we say we, not we Catholics, but as white men, for all creeds are alike to savages—what are we doing to keep them from the fire-water? The day the *John Williams*, a Wesleyan missionary ship, cleared the Customs, on a voyage to carry the blessings of the Gospel to the heathen in the South Seas. We commend the following to the consideration of our readers:—

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sole exception of the Senator. What good the writer in the *Sentinel* expected to accomplish by his denial, we are at a loss to conceive, and beg the privilege to correct the rash assertions contained in his letter. We do this not only to vindicate ourselves, but also for the sake of justice and truth. It is not surely the credit of our faith to our credit, that one could be a devoted child of the Church, and yet live in open violation of her teachings, as would be concluded if the words of our writer were true. The Church never could sanction what was wrong, nor prove retract to her own teachings, and hence such a contract, as that positively insisted upon by our friend, never could have been tolerated.—H. in *Catholic Columbian*.

A MOST USEFUL WORK. The following from the Waterloo (N.Y.) *Times* will explain the object and aims of a very useful work which the learned editor of that paper has in course of publication.

THE TRIPARTITE BIBLES, OR HAND-BOOK OF SCRIPTURE REFERENCES, compiled from the Latin Work of Philip Paul Merz, by Rev. J. Lambert, Waterloo, N.Y.

The Hand-Book is a Complete Dictionary of all the subjects treated of in Holy Scriptures. These subjects are arranged in alphabetical order, and the texts in reference to them are given in full, with book, chapter and verse indicated. Let us illustrate. Suppose you want to find the book, chapter and verse where some text familiar to you may be found, a text, for instance, referring to confession; you turn to the word *Confession* in the Hand-Book, and there you will find not only the text sought, but also every other text in the *Scriptures* that bears any relation to the subject of *Confession*. All these will be found in full, so that there is no necessity of referring to the Bible for them. The Hand-Book contains over fifteen hundred headings and sub-headings. These cover the whole field of dogmatic, moral and polemic theology.

From these considerations the utility of the Hand-Book becomes apparent. It is a book of ready reference for the clergyman, the student, the editor and the intelligent layman, a book which enables them to put their finger on the text wanted.

Protestants are fond of asking Catholics what Scripture they have for their doctrines. Having the Hand-Book, the Catholics can turn to the doctrine, say Confession, for instance, and convince his doubting Thomas of a Protestant friend by pointing out to him *fifty-nine* texts that treat directly or indirectly of Confession. This translation is preferable to the original Latin work, even to the Latin scholar, because in quoting a text, one desires to give the *opissima verba*, the very words of the authorized English Catholic version.

The Hand-Book will make an octavo volume of about 900 pages. Price three dollars. Those who desire to have a copy of this book will send in their orders immediately, as only a limited number will be printed. Address *Catholic Times*, Waterloo, N. Y.

A REPENTANT SINNER. After the Revolution that disgraced the close of the last century, a chaplain was called to attend a soldier very severely wounded. The priest found a man whose countenance shewed the greatest serenity. He said to the wounded man: "My friend, I was told that your wounds were very serious." Smiling sadly the soldier answered: "Reverend sir, will you raise the bed-clothes a little from my chest?" The priest complied, and then drew back with a shudder, for he perceived that both arms were gone.

"What?" exclaimed the soldier, "you start with horror at such a trifling matter?" The priest did so, and saw that his feet had likewise been carried away. "Ah!" he said, greatly moved, "how I pity you, poor fellow!"

"Oh no," answered the mingled form of humanity; "I suffer only what I earned for myself. Not long since, in an insane fury I chopped off all the limbs of a criminal, and the manager of my Redeemer told to the ground; and in the next battle my own arms and legs were carried off by cannon balls. As I treated him so he treated me. But thanks be to God for punishing me in this world for my crime, that he may spare me in the next, and hope and trust he will in His exceeding great mercy!"

Yes, God is just. And yet there are men that with smiling countenances continue to heap crime upon crime. To them it seems but a trifling matter to insult this Sovereign Being. But how they will open their eyes when they see Him at the Judgment!

GOD'S GOODNESS IN NATURE. The God made the present earth as the home of man; but had he not made it as a mere lodging, a world less beautiful would have served the purpose. There was no need for the carpet of verdure or the ceiling of blue—no need for the mountains and cataclysms and forests; no need for the rainbow, no need for the showers, no need for the flowers. A big, round island, half of it arable and half of it pasture, with a clump of trees in one corner and a magazine of fuel in another, might have held and fed ten millions of people, and a hundred islands all made on the same pattern, big and round, might have held and fed the population of the globe.

But man is something more than the animal who wants lodging and food. He has a spiritual nature, full of keen perceptions and deep sympathies. He has an eye for the sublime and the beautiful, and his kind Creator has provided man's abode with affluent nature for these nobler tastes. He has built Mount Blanc, and moulted the lakes in which its shadow lies. He has harnessed Niagara's thunder, and has breathed the zephyr which sweeps its spray. He has made it a world of fragrance and music, a world of brightness and sympathy, a world where the grand and the graceful, the awful and the lovely, rejoice together. In fashioning the home of man, the Creator had an eye to something more than convenience, and built not a barrack, but a palace, not a workshop, but an Alhambra—something which should inspire the soul of its inhabitants and even draw forth the "very good" of complacent Deity.

The Catholic Record
Published every Friday morning at 422 Richmond Street.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
LONDON, ONT., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Catholic Record.
LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

A REQUEST.
Many of our subscribers are yet in arrears for the year 1879. We would feel much obliged if our kind friends would send the amount due as soon as possible.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATION.

The choice of the Democratic party for President is Gen. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and for Vice-President, Mr. W. H. English, of Indiana. This ticket is one of the strongest that could be formed, and will, without doubt, carry the election. Gen. Hancock presents to the people a record of untarnished military honor and of the highest civic virtue. His career in the Mexican and civil wars was, in every regard, irreproachable, and brought him as early as 1868 into prominence as an eligible candidate for the Presidency. To secure the nomination at Cincinnati, Gen. Hancock made some of the efforts of the wire-pulling politicians. His name and the fame of his services proved themselves too strong for the devices of the political leaders who studied to defeat his nomination. On his own unsullied reputation, and on the remembrance, by a grateful and generous people, of his services on "their behalf, he trusted for success." His almost unanimous nomination on the second ballot proves that he trusted not in vain.

Mr. English, the nominee for Vice-President, is one of Indiana's favorite sons. He is a lawyer of merit and ability, and enjoys great personal popularity. His selection for the Vice-Presidential candidature ensures the success of the ticket in Indiana. The contest will be fiercely disputed, but we feel assured that the victory for Hancock and English will be decisive. Besides the "solid South," New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, may be reckoned as safe for the Democrats, while Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin are to be placed amongst the doubtful.

The Democratic platform is an able and more statesmanlike document than that adopted by the Republicans at Chicago. We cannot, however, see what necessity there was to add to the second resolution, repudiating centralization, clauses so meaningless in one sense and so offensive in another as those affirming the principle of separation of Church and State for the good of each, and the advisability of protecting and fostering common schools. The matter of education does not fall within the scope of the general government, and any interference with it must be, therefore, classed with the very centralization condemned by the resolution.

The resolution concerning Chinese immigration is moderate, but firm and unmistakable in its significance. The American people have found Chinese immigration a great social evil, and are certainly justified in arresting it. This resolution will, of a truth, be received with favor on the Pacific coast.

On the whole, we may justly say that the Democrats go to the country with good candidates, and a much better platform than the Republicans. With skillful and judicious manage-

ment in the canvass their success is as much a matter of certainty as anything in politics can be a matter of certainty. It were, at all events, in the interest of the country that General Hancock should be placed in the White House for at least one term.

THE WONDERS AT KNOCK.

There can be no longer any doubt that miraculous manifestations of divine mercy and power have been witnessed in the chapel of Knock, county Mayo, Ireland. The large number of respectable witnesses who have borne loving and grateful testimony to the wonderful facts would be, to ordinary intelligences, sufficient ground for belief. But the miraculous cures that are recorded day after day, through the intercession of the great Queen of Heaven, who condescended to glorify with her presence the humble chapel of Knock, leave all speculation and cavil out of the question. It is true the Church has not yet pronounced on the verity or the divine nature of the manifestations. But the people of Ireland in a body, and hundreds outside of Ireland, have given their verdict—and we have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing their verdict to be the true and correct one—based as it is on most unimpeachable evidence, and upon facts of supernatural potency that cannot be controverted. We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined letter, which certainly was never intended for publication, but which, in its devoted simplicity, bears all the evidences of candor and ingenuousness. The writer is sister of Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, and enjoys the honor of being personally known to and esteemed by the venerable Bishop of this diocese. The letter was written on the 10th June, 1880, and addressed to a cousin residing at St. Thomas, Ont.

BORRISOKANE, County Tipperary, June 10, 1880.

MY DEAR NORA:

I told you in my last letter that I meant to go on a pilgrimage to holy Knock. Well, my dear, I have been there twice since—the first time in March, and again in May for the feast of Corpus Christi. I paid but one visit in March, and came away very much improved in sight and hearing; you may remember how very deaf I have been for the last twenty years—how distressing it was for myself and friends to engage in conversation. How grieved I used to be, sitting or standing a mute witness to social interchange of thought that made those near me appear so happy. My sight also failed me very painfully these last three years. Now, my dear, thanks to God's never failing mercy, and His Blessed Mother's intercession, I am, I may say, fully restored to both sight and hearing. I can read and see without glasses ever since I returned in March, and I hear every word of Father Phelan's sermons. The Sunday following, Nora Gleason and Ellie Carroll, who is suffering from spinal disease, encouraged by my success, came with me the last time. We remained from Tuesday till Friday, May 25th. That morning, while attending Mass in the little chapel, flames, or rather flashes, of white light swept over the altar. A cross and crown were then seen distinctly on the ceiling over the altar. Two white globes of light arose in the centre of the chapel and moving slowly seemed to fall and disappear at the corner of the side wall—just like the corner wall of the gallery in this chapel. The people, about a thousand in number, all saw it—the men raised their strong voices in prayer or ejaculations, the women screamed, many fainted away—no one could keep back their tears.

The Archdeacon, Father Kavanagh, came out of the sacristy where he had been making his thanksgiving after mass, and tried to calm the excitement. He begged of them to go on their knees again, and thank God for the divine manifestation. I thought an hour had passed during the vision, whereas it only occupied some minutes. I shall never forget it—the more I think on it, the more wonderful it seems. I never witnessed such entire and earnest devotion as is to be met with there. The place is crowded both day and night with fervent worshippers. They, some of them at least, spend the whole night in the chapel. You must take lodgings in some one of the very clean though very scantily furnished cottages of the neighborhood—and indeed you will meet with many strange incidents whilst on your pilgrimage. Some fastidious ladies remain over night in the town of Clara, about six miles away, and drive out every morning, but we went on like poor pilgrims, and took our privations as they came.

Ellie Carroll feels much better. Poor Nora, who had gone to Corlans, Paris, where she entered as novice in the Sacred Heart, and was obliged to return on account of white swelling in the knee, suffered intense pain during our journeying, but last week she wrote to me saying she had felt as if something gave way inside, and she has been improving ever since.

There were fifteen thousand persons at Knock to celebrate the feast of Corpus Christi. We saw one cure of paralysis whilst we were there; several were cured besides. One blind girl, who had not seen the light of day for fifteen years, I saw cured. I knelt beside her while she was making her thanksgiving before the altar. With love to yourself and dear Tom, I am, your affectionate cousin, JULIE.

AMNESTY TO THE COMMUNISTS.

The French Government has at length yielded to radical pressure, and decided on supporting a measure for plenary amnesty to the exiled communists. This action, following so soon its expressed determination to insist on the banishment of the Jesuits, fully demonstrates the true character of the present administration. To qualify it by the term irreligious were to convey but an inadequate idea of its principles, tendencies and purposes. It is atheistical in the worst sense of that odious term. Its evident determination is to rule not only without God, but in positive defiance of His justice. The radical element could not tolerate the presence of the Jesuits, but demand the return of the remnant of the very worst element of disorder that has ever afflicted France. The Republic is no longer safe. Its own supporters have decreed its downfall. France was Republican in 1870. She had just survived the greatest national disaster which ever visited her. Her armies had been scattered, her strong places had fallen, her prestige and power were gone. In the eyes of the world there was no more helpless nation. While still writhing in the agony of her defeat, still mourning her humiliation, a band of communist traitors rise in revolt and take possession of her metropolitan city. At the very moment when unity and determination and self-negation were required from all classes and individuals, these enemies of France, nestled within her own generous bosom, seek the destruction of the mother who had given them life and strength. Bleeding, prostrate and humiliated, as France then was, these miscreants re-open her wounds and trample on her noble but lacerated form. This outrage excited the astonishment and indignation of the world.

When the rebellion was, after a desperate struggle, suppressed—only after men of virtue and renown had given up their lives to the licentiousness of the communist rabble, and the best blood of France dyed the streets of Paris—no punishment was looked upon as too severe for the traitors. The French Government was then considered generous when it decided to exile the offenders whose crimes, infamous beyond example, called for instant capital punishment. The radical sympathizers in the national assembly of the communists dared not, for some time, show their sympathy. But they soon threw off the mask. Their influence forced the government to grant at first a partial amnesty, and some of the worst enemies of France were thus recalled from exile. They now go farther and seek a plenary amnesty. This action, taken at the moment when the banishment of the Jesuits has been decided on and likely to be vigorously prosecuted, is a sign of the true tendencies of French Republicanism. It is not republicanism, but radicalism of the purest dye. Its monstrous perversity will, however, effect its destruction, but not, we fear, till new rivers of blood have irrigated the soil of France, which, when redeemed from the tyranny of communist demagogism, will take its place as the first and greatest of Catholic nations.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

The Bradlaugh case has assumed a new phase. The House has, by a decisive vote, refused him the privilege of affirming, and he is thus excluded without being expelled. The constituency which returned him has certainly a right to representation, and also a right to make choice for representative of any one not ineligible by law. The letter of the law does not indeed pronounce Bradlaugh ineligible, but any reasonable interpretation of Parliamentary law and practice bearing on this question clearly demonstrates his ineligibility. The House must, therefore, if it wishes to decide the matter finally, declare the seat vacant, and adopt a measure preventing the return of such men as Bradlaugh to Parliament. The course hitherto in this matter adopted will unfortunately tend to strengthen rather than weaken the claims of Bradlaugh in the eyes of the people. The government should at once have taken the matter in hand, and led the House to a peaceful solution of the difficulty. When the administration did step in it was to receive a very severe rebuff from the House it is supposed to lead. If a new writ be issued for Northampton, Bradlaugh is, in the present temper of the people of that

radical stronghold, almost certain of re-election. The case has excited a great deal of interest and will continue to occupy a large share of public attention till finally disposed of.

TURKISH MISGOVERNMENT.

The misgovernment of the Ottoman Empire is proverbial. Fraud, plunder and poison have had, and yet have so much to do with the administration of affairs in that ill-fated country, that disorder, rebellion and massacre have come to be looked on as matters of course under Turkish rule. Turkish finances are in a state of inextricable confusion; in fact, the credit of the empire is gone, for it is now considered that its debts cannot be paid. Its army and navy exist but in name—nothing but the fanaticism of the Islamite creed keeping them even in partial efficiency. In every department peculation and incapacity reign supreme. The people have lost all respect for the government. It has ceased to do the duty of government, to protect all its subjects and enforce just laws. Its authority is neither admitted nor followed outside the metropolitan city, and its envious individual communities throughout the empire govern themselves as circumstances best permit. But as far as stability, security, or content, is concerned, there is none. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has used every effort to bring the Turkish Government to a true perception of its precarious position. In one of his despatches Mr. Layard says:

"I have exhausted every diplomatic resource in endeavoring to bring the Sultan and his advisers to a sense of the danger to which the empire is exposed in consequence of the state of things I have described. I have used every representation and remonstrance—I may almost say menace—to induce them to put into execution and carry out loyally and fully the promised reforms. I have made incessant personal appeals to the Sultan; placed before him, even in writing, without reserve, the condition of his Empire, and the consequent disaffection of his subjects; exposed to him the incapacity and corruption of his Ministers and high public functionaries, and pointed out to him that as the inevitable consequence of a disregard of the warnings he received the forfeiture of the sympathy and friendship of England, and the possible further dismemberment of his Empire if the European powers should find themselves compelled to interfere to end the anarchy which exists, and ensure justice and good government to the suffering populations under his rule, but hitherto in vain. His Majesty is ever ready to give promises, which, unfortunately, are not fulfilled, owing to the evil influences always ready to counteract any impression made upon him. It is of no use making threats which are not to be put into execution. If we are in earnest in wishing to save this country, and at the same time reform its administration, so that its population may be justly and impartially governed, we must be prepared to go further than mere menaces."

This language, on the part of Mr. Layard, shows the utter hopelessness of expecting any change of policy from the Turkish Government. Turkish rule in Europe is evidently doomed to an early destruction. The disappearance of the Ottoman Empire may precipitate a crisis, but the result cannot, in the end, fail to be of benefit to the Christian populations in the east, and to Europe in general.

A RADICAL DEFEAT.

The municipal elections in Rome have resulted in a total overthrow of radicalism. Out of fourteen successful candidates, thirteen are clericals. Garibaldi himself is amongst the slain. The hero was badly beaten by Prince Cligi of the Pontifical Court.

In the face of this result, how can infidel and Protestant journalists assert that the people of Rome are hostile to the Pope? With a restricted franchise, and a very inefficient system of voting, giving every opportunity to radical manipulation to defeat the clearly expressed wishes of the people, the victory achieved by the Catholic party is certainly satisfactory. The good people of Rome have had ten years' experience of unification, and received no benefit from their incorporation with a bankrupt Kingdom and increased taxation. The fact is, that if to-day an honest expression of public opinion could be obtained, King Humbert would not be twenty-four hours a resident of Rome. His Kingdom is slipping day by day from his control, and one of the results of the impending changes in Italy will certainly be the restoration of the temporal power, under which the Roman States enjoyed peace, security and content.

RELIEF FUND FOR IRELAND.

The total amount sent by His Lordship Bishop Walsh to the relief of Ireland is \$5,160. \$100 of this amount was given by the pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent. They generously contributed the amount intended for the purchase of prizes to be sent to suffering Ireland.

A FEEBLE RECOGNITION.

The Roman municipality has erected a marble bust of the late renowned Jesuit scientist, Father Secchi. This is certainly a praiseworthy action on the part of the municipality, but does not adequately convey to the world the appreciation in which Italy holds the greatest astronomer of the age. Father Secchi gave all his powerful intellect to increase the stock of human knowledge in a direction which feeble minds could not dare explore. His marvellous acumen enabled him to solve many difficulties hitherto considered insuperable. His services in the advancement of astronomic knowledge were held in such high esteem that, Jesuit as he was, the infidel government of Victor Emmanuel secured his retention in Rome after its banishment of the order of which he was a member. The Roman municipality has, since the usurpation of September, 1870, been always of an aggressive infidel tendency. Its work as an auxiliary of the irreligious administrations that have held office since that time, has been always done with a view to win the approval of the radical leaders. Under these circumstances the raising of a statue of Father Secchi—a feeble recognition in itself—does some honor to the municipal authorities—but throws into bold relief the ungrateful oblivion by the Italian Government of the life and genius of one of the greatest of Italians. It is not Rome alone, nor even Italy, that is indebted to the industry and learning of Father Secchi. The whole civilized world is to him under an obligation which no honors, however great, paid to his memory, can fulfil. But Italy, as the nation which gave him birth, should certainly show, in some manner worthy of itself, its appreciation of his exalted genius.

THE PIC-NIC.

We hope our readers will not forget the grand pic-nic to be given in aid of the orphans at Mount Hope on Dominion Day. We do not know any place where the day can be spent in a more thoroughly enjoyable manner. The excursions of the present time have very objectionable features which will not be experienced at Mount Hope, and we feel entirely satisfied at the list of amusements provided. In addition to other attractions, the full band of the 7th Fusiliers will be present on the occasion. But to the unselfish object for which the pic-nic will be held is a great consideration of itself. When it is remembered that over one hundred children are now in this institution depending on the charity of the public, it will be seen what a heavy task the good Sisters of St. Joseph have undertaken, to provide sustenance for this large number of inmates. We, therefore, hope to see a grand turn-out of our people on the day named to assist this truly noble, charitable institution in its divine mission.

LORETTO CONVENT, NIAGARA FALLS.

The pupils of this favorite institution had the honor of receiving their prizes from His Grace Archbishop Lynch, on Monday, June 21st, after he had administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to some of their number. The Carmelite Fathers and other reverend gentlemen also witnessed the interesting ceremony, the usual invitations being dispensed with, but not so the exertions necessary to secure the awards, as a very searching written examination concluded and helped to decide who were victors in the contest. Where so much emulation existed, it is easy to picture the brightness of the scene as described by one privileged to behold it in the handsome reception room—one whose chief regret appeared to be that principally Americans won the crown. However, as the homes of the majority of the young ladies are in different cities of the States, (notably Brooklyn and New York) this is by no means surprising or alarming, and what we have pleasure in noticing that at least St. Cecilia is as propitious to her Canadian as her American votaries, the crown for the "heavenly art" being as generously merited by Miss Doty, of Lugersoll, as Miss O'Riley of Brooklyn. The Gold Medalist on this occasion, Miss Symons, says "adieu" to her Alma Mater under most enviable circumstances, followed to her distant home in Savannah by such affectionate remembrances as rarely fall to the lot of one who, though richly endowed with superior qualities of mind and heart, remains so wholly unassuming. The surroundings of this Academy are simply enchanting, and could the managers of the Canada Southern and other railroads, who at present afford the pupils at the Falls the benefit of half-fare, discover the charms and advantages within, some further

reduction might be offered to assist in filling to repletion the new part of the building now in course of erection. This sign of prosperity must have been a source of satisfaction for His Lordship Bishop Walsh, community of Loretto, whose generous interest, particularly in the early days of an enduring impression that it is needless to add that his recent visit was most welcome, and a source of such gratification as to be numbered among the most agreeable incidents of the year.

THE NEW VICAR GENERAL OF THE DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

From the Ottawa Citizen, June 21.
The Rev. Dr. O'Connor was born in old Bytown on the 18th of June, 1833. His father was Daniel O'Connor and his mother Margaret Power, who settled here in the month of May, 1827, at the earnest solicitation of the late Bishop of Bytown, the same year, entered the Seminary then conducted in the Bishop's Palace on St. Patrick's street. At the close of the year 1856, he finished his course of divinity studies, having in the meantime received the various ecclesiastical orders up to Deaconship inclusive. Considering himself at the young and fearing to accept, to a fuller extent, the serious and onerous responsibilities of ministerial life, he declined to receive the order of priesthood, until some years later, although very frequently and pressingly urged to do so, by the late Bishop of the diocese. The same year, he was appointed Secretary to the late Bishop and until the death of Bishop Guigues in 1873. In 1858 he was elected chairman of the Board of Separate Schools, of which he had been already a trustee for two years. This position he occupied until 1867, and during this time he succeeded in directing and managing the affairs of the School Board with comparatively little assistance, despite the numerous difficulties which beset it. In the year 1858 he became the proprietor of the Ottawa Tribune newspaper, and conducted it, in connection with the Union newspaper, associated with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Henry James Friel, and his brother, Mr. R. E. O'Connor, until 1864. In the month of November, 1864, he, with the consent and approval of the Separate School Trustees, introduced the Christian Brothers into Ottawa to take charge of the boys' schools. In 1866, at the request of the late Bishop Guigues and of the Rev. Father Ryan, then President of the Ottawa College, he undertook to obtain from the old Parliament of Canada a charter giving the university powers to the institution. On broaching the subject to the leader of the Government, and sounding the feelings of the members of the House, he found that to obtain the desired charter the most formidable opposition would have to be encountered. He, however, had the bill introduced into the House, and in a short time, by persevering efforts and adroit manipulations, he succeeded in having the bill carried by a large majority in the lower House. The opposition he had to encounter in the Upper House or Legislative Council, was, if anything, still more formidable. The leader of the House took a decided stand against the measure, and spoke against and opposed it at every stage. Notwithstanding all this, through hard work and skillful management, the bill was passed by a large majority, and the charter obtained for the college. During the same session the Government introduced into the lower house a bill to grant certain other rights and privileges in school matters to the minority in Lower Canada. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor was requested to try and obtain a similar measure from the House for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, and the day after the Government had introduced their bill, he got the late Mr. Bell, then M. P. for the county of Russell, to introduce a bill, almost similar in its provisions, for the relief of the minority in Upper Canada. The very introduction, or rather motion for leave to introduce this Bill, created the most intense excitement in the House, and a very prominent member of the then Opposition declared it was the boldest demand ever made of Parliament. The session was nearly closed, and it was evident that the Bill introduced by Mr. Bell, as a private member of the House, could not be reached before the end of the session in the ordinary course of things. The Government measure in regard to the minority in Lower Canada was to be moved to a second reading the next day. The only means of securing any chance for the Bill introduced by Mr. Bell, was to have recourse to the extreme step of having it, if at all possible, placed on the agenda of the Government Bill. This, after a great deal of trouble and manipulation, was accomplished, and the Government became seriously embarrassed, and deferred from day to day to move the second reading of their Bill. To the surprise of every one, the Hon. Mr. Galt, who had pledged the Government in a speech before the meeting of Parliament to the bill they had introduced, for some reason or other retired from the ministry, and the Government withdrew its bill. There being no longer the same effective grounds to work on, the bill in behalf of the minority in Upper Canada had, of course, also to be dropped, and thus only Dr. O'Connor's efforts unsuccessful in getting the bill to a vote in the House. One thing, at the time, appeared certain, judging from the state of feelings in the House, that the Government measure in favor of the minority in Lower Canada could not have been

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HUMOROUS.
 A man is a bad egg when the best of him is on the outside.
 Politicians should swear by Jupiter. He was the first to bolt.
 An indulgent Kansas parent sold his cooking stove for \$11 in order to take his thirteen children to the circus. He says a circus only comes two or three times a year, and besides, he never had much to cook on the stove anyhow.

Beside a straw stack sat a tramp—a jolly tramp, and wise—who, while he patched his lattered coat, did thus soliloquize: "It seems so sad that my lone life doth ever downward tend, and rags me into wretchedness; but still I'm on the mend. And when I needle little cash, I make no loud laments, but by a straw stack sit me down, and gather in my rents."

An old woman of the name of Gordon, in the North of Scotland, was listening to the account given in the Scripture of Solomon's glory, which was read to her by her little female grandchild. When the little girl came to tell of the thousand camels, which formed part of the Jewish sovereign's live stock, "Eh, lassie," cried the old woman, "a thousand Cammell's say ye? The Cammells are an auld clan, and water pipes were dyin' ripped out of the ground, an old Chuanman, with spectacles on his nose, was observed in the eastern part of the town seated on a knoll, calmly flying his kite—an iron shutter with log chains for a tail."

Dr. Lyman Beecher was once examined before a theological council, and a test question was put: "Are you willing to be damned for the glory of God?" which he declined to answer in the affirmative. Then rose a hairsplitting and heated discussion, till at length Beecher struck a fair compromise ground by declaring that if the Divine Will should decree the damnation of the whole council it would meet with his entire acquiescence.

As an innocent old man was going up Washington street a drayman nodded at him and asked, "Want a dray, mister?" "No-o, I guess not," replied the old man; "I'm too far from home and can't pay freight on it. Much obliged, though, Vicksburg is a powerful nice town. A fellow back there asked me if I didn't want a coat; another inquired if I wanted a hack, and now you offer me a dray. I wished I lived here.—Vicksburg Herald."

A Nevada paper wanted to describe the fury of the winds in a recent tornado, so it expressed itself as follows: "Yesterday, during the gale, while but a few big as pumpkins were flying through the air, and water pipes were being ripped out of the ground, an old Chuanman, with spectacles on his nose, was observed in the eastern part of the town seated on a knoll, calmly flying his kite—an iron shutter with log chains for a tail."

Silver-Plated Front Names.
 Sir Isaac Walpole limited the President of the Detroit Lime Kiln-Club an epistle from a colored mother in Detroit who wanted advice as to what name to give her daughter. She had worried over the subject for six weeks, and now trusted that the club would suggest something which her romantic eye could accept. "In de dust place," slowly began the old man, "dis club don't sot here at an expense of nineteen shillins a week fur de purpose of summer an' bein' ober de washin' in winter. I believe dat half what ails de niggers now-a-days an' denr fancy names. I tell ye, dey an' a pow'ful burden for a chile to carry. No young gal with a big foot an' a mouf like a sasser an' gwine to look any purtier fur' bein' called Cleopatra, Viva, Clarabell, No, sah. Ize a believer in de good old-fashion names, such as Polly, Dinah, Chloe, Sam, Tom, an' Jim. Dar's smudgin' squar' an' honest in 'em, an' dey weighs sixteen ounces to de pound. Dis keentry an' tryin' to get rid of 'em, an' banks an' bustin', men stealin', towns burnin' up an' tornades sweepin' a chile honest, an' if I kept a grocery store I'd trust Moses all day long an' keep boaf eyes on Adolphus!"

A Rather Juicy Cross-Examination.
 "Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.
 "Never knew him sick," replied the witness.
 "No levity," said the lawyer, sternly.
 "Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"
 "Took many a drink with him at the bar."
 "Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer. "How long have you known the prisoner?"
 "From two feet up to five feet ten inches."
 "Will the court make the—"
 "I have, judge," said the witness, anticipating the lawyer; "I have answered the question. I knowed the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten—"
 "Your honor—"

"It's a fact, judge; I'm under oath," persisted the witness.
 The lawyer arose, placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table and said:
 "Will you tell the court what you know about this case?"
 "That ain't his name," replied the witness.
 "What ain't his name?"
 "Case."
 "Who said it was?"
 "You did. You wanted to know what I knew about the Case—his name is Smith."
 "Your honor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"
 "Witness," said the judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."
 "Land o' Goshen, judge, hain't I bin doin' it? Let him fire away. I'm ready."
 "Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You ain't this prisoner have been friends?"
 "Never," promptly responded the witness.
 "What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend?"
 "No, sir. I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us ever friends—he's an old line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."
 "Stand down," yelled the lawyer in disgust.
 "Hey?"
 "Stand down."
 "Can't do it, I'll sit down or stand up."
 "Sheriff, remove that man from the box."
 Witness retires, muttering: "Well, if he hain't the thick-headedest old chap I ever laid eyes on.—Les Moines Register."

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 CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS ALWAYS ON HAND.
 The Star House is now the popular Family Grocery of the City. Goods delivered on the shortest notice.
T. E. O'CALLAGHAN,
 June 12

BLACK, JAPAN AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
 VERY FINEST QUALITIES.
PURE JAVA COFFEE
Wilson & Cruickshanks',
 33 RICHMOND STREET,
 Opposite the old stand.

J. W. HARDY,
 CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS.
 Having greatly improved his premises, he is now prepared to furnish his numerous customers with FINEST GOODS at prices as low as any in the city.
 A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon, WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
J. W. HARDY,
 Corner King and Ridout Streets
FITZGERALD,
SCANDRETT & CO.
 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, LONDON, ONT. 4213

HARDY'S GROCERY,
 358 RICHMOND ST.
 The choicest Family Groceries, Fresh Teas, Pure Coffees, and spices, well assorted stock of Wooden and Willow Ware, and every thing usually found in a first-class grocery. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Prices to suit the times.
Remember the Store!
 Sixth Door South of King Street, LONDON, ONT. 4213

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.
-Gothic Hall-
 DR. PELLETIER'S Liver and Kidney Cure is a specific for pains over the back and thighs, especially those resulting from the Liver and Kidneys. Dr. Pelletier is a celebrated Paris physician who has devoted his life time to the treatment of urinary and kidney diseases. Numerous cases that have been given up by the profession have been cured by its use.
 FOR SALE BY
MITCHELL & PLATT,
 GOTHIC HALL,
 Dundas St., London, Ont.
 Price, \$1 per package. Sent to any address on receipt of price.
 June 12

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.
W. H. ROBINSON,
 June 12

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST.
 PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
 Central Drug Store, 72 Dundas St., London.
J. W. ASHBURY,
 Successor to Puddicombe & Glass,
CHEMIST
DRUGGIST,
 115 Dundas St., London.
 All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices.
 Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

TEN CENTS
 A ten-cent sample bottle of HARKNESS' BRONCHIAL SYRUP will convince you that it is the best preparation in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Large bottles, etc., sold by all druggists. Wholesale and Retail by
HARKNESS & CO.,
 DISPENSING CHEMISTS, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

FINANCIAL.
AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO
 AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,
 COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS.
 Capital, \$1,000,000.
 Subscribed, \$600,000.
 Paid Up, \$500,000.
 Reserve Fund, \$85,000.
 Total Assets, \$720,000.
 Money loaned on Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.
 Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
 Money received on deposit and interest allowed at highest rate.
JOHN A. ROE, Manager,
 London, Nov. 20, 1879. 58-ly

MONEY LOANED
 ON—
REAL ESTATE
 BY THE—
SUPERIOR SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY,
 LONDON, ONT.
 DIRECTORS:
 Thos. Peel, J. P., President; John Brown, City Treasurer; Thos. Green, Esq., London, A. Crozier, Esq., London; Thos. McBride, Esq., Vice President; J. J. Lancaster, M. D., London; R. Dickie, Esq., Lobo Tp. D. Campbell, Esq., Pictouville; Thos. Esq., London; Savings Bank Branch.—Best rates of interest allowed on deposits.
 Office—68 Dundas St., London. **JAS. MILNE,** MANAGER.

DOMINION
 SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY
LONDON, ONT.
 OFFICE, OPPOSITE RICHMOND ST. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
 The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.
 The whole of the income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are placed in the Purchase as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent.
 Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rate of six and six per cent, per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.
D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS,
 PRESIDENT. MANAGER.

CLOTHING.
NOTICE!
WEST END HOUSE.
 Just received, two cases of
Scotch Tweeds,
 suitable for summer wear.
 PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
 Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN GLEN,
 MERCHANT TAILOR.
 June 13th

BATHS.
Electro-pathic Remedial Institute,
 24 QUEEN'S TERNET, LONDON, ONT.
 For the treatment of
NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.
REFERENCES:
 FROM THE GUTHRIE HOME.
 It gives the greatest relief to speak highly of Electric Treatment, as given by you, in the removal of a neck, or large Vascular Tumor, from the neck of a little girl, when all the principal physicians of the city had failed, and pronounced incurable, and you stated that she could not live three months, at best. We would not take thousands of dollars for the cure performed by you in 12 applications.
 MR. & MRS. GIBBONS,
 Managers of the Guthrie Home.
 In our opinion the MOLLIERE Electric Vapor Baths and Electricity locally applied are the only certain means of cure in Rheumatism and Spinal Diseases.
 MISS LOWE, Mrs. HULL.
 June 12

RE-OPENED!
THE LONDON TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS
 have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Turkish Bath, Electric Bath, Molliere Bath, Hot and Cold Baths, etc. 70-ly
 Dis. STREET & McLEAREN.

JOHN COOPER
 THE OLDEST
PHOTOGRAPHER
 In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately erected. 75-ly

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

CONFERRING DEGREE—AWARDING OF MEDALS AND OTHER PRIZES.

The students of the College of Ottawa gave yesterday evening their last and most interesting entertainment of this scholastic year, to a numerous assembly appearing in the spacious hall, and the bright, happy faces of some two hundred and fifty students ranged conspicuously on either side of the spacious hall, and the exhibition hall of the College was tastefully prepared for the festive occasion.

The vocal and instrumental music was of the choicest kind, and its execution was in keeping with the high reputation which the Rev. J. B. Ballard, O. M. L., director of music at the College, has long enjoyed as a teacher of the most charming and popular of the fine arts.

Mr. L. William Lawler, of Lowell, Mass., student of the graduating class, very creditably performed the difficult task of giving expression in his valedictory address to the sentiments of himself and his fellow graduates, about to leave their Alma Mater, to bid farewell to college life, to their devoted professors and experienced guides, to pleasant companions and sincere friends.

Towards the close of the programme took place the conferring of degrees, awarding of medals and other prizes. It must be highly gratifying to the reverend gentlemen in charge of the College to have received this year, as well as last year and the year before, striking proofs of the great interest which is taken in the marked success which attends their labors in the noble cause of education.

Of this scholastic year 375 students—the following gentlemen having successfully passed the several examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, received their diplomas.—Rev. Alphonsus Leyden, O. M. L., of Ottawa; Rev. Celestin Flavin Marsan, O. M. L., of Quebec; Frank Nelson, of Hamilton, Ont.; William Lawler, of Lowell, Mass.

Undergraduates successful in the Intermediate Examination.—Francis Lathford, of Ottawa; Charles Paradis, of La-Pigeoniere, P. Q.

Undergraduates successful in the Primary Examination.—William McGovern, of Almonte, Ont.; William L. Scott, of Ottawa.

Medals of Honor Awarded for General Proficiency in the Classical Course.— Medal presented by His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Campbell, Governor General of Canada, awarded to John Griffin, of Lawrence, Mass. Student of Sixth Form.

Medal presented by J. A. MacCabe, M. A., Principal of Ottawa Normal School, awarded to Francis Paradis, of Ottawa, Student of Fifth Form.

Medal presented by Rev. O. Boucher, P. P., of Lawrence, Mass., awarded to Christopher Evans, of Portage du Fort, P. Q., Student of Fourth Form.

Medal presented by the Rev. J. MacGrath, P. P., of Lowell, Mass., awarded to Farrell McGovern, of Almonte, Ont., Student of Third Form.

Medal presented by Mr. J. Norton, of Lachine, P. Q., awarded to John O'Reilly, of Gribbin, Ont., Student of First Form.

Prize medals awarded for Proficiency in Christian Doctrine, June 21st, 1880.— Medal presented by His Lordship the Right Reverend J. T. Duhamel, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa, awarded to John Rober, of Ottawa.

Medal presented by the Very Rev. J. Tabaret, O. M. L., P. D., President of the College of Ottawa, awarded to William Leonard, of Lawrence, Mass.—Ottawa Citizen, June 22.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC AT NORWICH.

On Wednesday last, Rev. J. Carlin, of Woodstock, was gratified with a very successful picnic on the Agricultural Show grounds of Norwich. Rev. Fathers Japes and McKeown, of La-Salette and some of their parishioners were present, as well as numbers from Woodstock, Stratthallan, Norwich and East Oxford. The Woodstock Rifle Band, under the leadership of Mr. Waters, discoursed sweet music. Soon after dinner, a contest for a silver headed came at ten cents per vote commenced, under the supervision of Messrs. James Haken and John Sheahan, of Norwich, and James P. O'Neill of Woodstock. The candidates were Mr. Pitcher, Reeve of the village of Norwich, and Mr. Foster, Deputy Reeve of the Township of South Norwich. From time to time as the canvassers gave in their reports, the standing of the contest was marked on a blackboard. When time was called the state of the polls was 511 for Mr. Pitcher and 628 for his opponent, thus giving 117 majority in favor of Mr. Foster.

To the people of Norwich, in particular, much credit is due for the success of Father Carlin's picnic.

THE URSULINES.

TAKING THE WHITE VEIL.

Yesterday afternoon the beautiful ceremony of conferring the white veil of the Ursulines on a young lady of this city took place in the chapel of the monastery. At half-past one, the curtains of the large assemblage of friends in the public chapel could see that the seats on either side of the inner chapel were occupied by the young lady, her mother and half-sisters, whilst up the centre marched in slow time, the sisterhood, preceded by the processional cross carried by one of the nuns, supported by two other bearing lighted tapers, the choir, during its progress, singing the hymn *Tu Gloria Dei*—the whole being followed by the candidate or postulant, Miss Catherine D'Arcy Power, dressed in white silk and wearing a gold chain, locket, earrings and other such ornaments, and all filed into their respective places. Meantime another procession consisting of the Right Rev. Monsignor Cazeau, supported by Rev. Messrs. Bonneau, and Wynn, and followed by Rev. Messrs. LeMoine and McCormick, entered the sanctuary and sacristy, and took position on the outer side of the grating. The Right Rev. Monsignor Cazeau then ascended the altar, and with appropriate prayers blessed a wax taper which he placed in the hand of the postulant, who was kneeling on the inner side. He then questioned her as to her desire to become a member of the order, as her face-will in doing so, and at the same time, warning her that now was the time to act if she had any objection or reason for withdrawing. To all which the responses were made in a clear and firm tone of voice. The postulant then retired in company with some of the sisterhood for the purpose of donning the worldly dress in which she had appeared, and substituting the plain black serge of the religious. During her absence, Monsignor Cazeau, with appropriate prayers, blessed the habit, veil, &c., which she was to wear. On her return she was vested in the cincture and robes by the Reverend Mother Superior and her attendants, Monsignor Cazeau meantime offering up supplications to the Almighty on her behalf. Being robed, she returned to the grating and sang in a clear, firm voice several verses of an appropriate hymn, the chorus being taken up by the choir. The hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus* was then sung, all present kneeling and the postulant lying prostrate on her face and covered with the black mantle of the order. At her conclusion, the "Our Father" and other prayers were chanted by Monsignor Cazeau and the responses given by the choir. The newly invested then walked around and commencing with the Reverend Superiors, gave and received from the nuns, novices and postulants the Kiss of Peace, during which the choir sang "How Delightful it is to see brethren dwell together in peace." All then retired while the CXIII. psalm was being sung. The name in religion given her is that of St. Bartholomew, a graceful compliment, it is understood, on the part of the community towards her adopted father, whose home her presence had brightened for some years—M. Bartholomew Verret, merchant, of this city. During the impressive ceremony there were many moist eyes, and at its conclusion the spacious parlors of the monastery were thrown open and the newly received religious received the hearty congratulations of hosts of friends.—Quebec Chronicle, June 22.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

FIRST COMMUNION.

On Sunday, June 20, about eighty children received first communion at St. Basil's. High Mass was celebrated at 9.30, an hour earlier than usual, in order that the children should not be kept fasting too long. It was a pretty sight, the little girls dressed in white, each wearing a blue sash, and wreath and veil, the boys neatly attired in white, each carrying a candle, and every one carrying a candle. Before communion Rev. Father Bardon spoke for a short time, beginning with the words of our Saviour, "Suffer little children to come unto Me." He spoke feelingly of the mission the children were about to perform, and of the goodness of God in bearing His flesh and blood to be the food of man. He explained to them the importance of receiving that divine food often and of approaching worthily such a feast, and all in such a simple manner that the youngest might understand him fully. To the parents he said a few words of advice and admonition, pointing out the more than usual necessity for watchfulness on their part to keep the little ones pure and innocent as they then were. You sent them to us children of sin, we now give them back to you children of God,—our Christ-bearers," he said to them. The day of a first communion, was a day of especial blessing to a parish, and he hoped the Almighty would pour down blessings on the whole congregation. Many of the children occupied the same seats at Vespers, immediately in front of the altar.

On the same Sunday, a young priest was here to hear the confession of those who spoke German or Italian. He preached at 2 o'clock in the German language, and though there are not very many of that nationality in the congregation, still he had a fairly numerous congregation.

The Feast of St. Basil, the patron of the Church, was solemnized on the same day, and the music was unusually good. The orchestra assisted the choir at vespers, and the progress they are making was remarked by everyone who heard them.

OTHER THINGS. Our new organist, Professor Zinger, has been in his position the past few Sundays, and shows that he is on the very best terms with the instrument.

Many of his friends in Brantford are pleased at the prospect of Mr. J. J. Hawkins being offered a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, and notwithstanding that the intended retirement of the Postmaster-General is contradicted, they still adhere to the opinion that there is some foundation for the rumor, and that Mr. Hawkins will be offered the place.

Among the late registrations of births are: the wife of Mr. James Byron, of a son; the wife of Mr. J. O'Connor, of a son, and the wife of Mr. R. Kearney, of a daughter.

HULLETT SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The annual examination of this school took place on Monday, 21st of June. It is under the supervision of Rev. Father Waters, and Miss O'Hara, a most competent and efficient teacher, has the care of the children. The little ones acquitted themselves in a most admirable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the parents and the good and zealous pastor, who contributed handsomely to procuring a number of prizes, and also took a lively interest in the welfare of the school.

ST. JOHN BAPTISTE DAY.

Several of the societies of St. John Baptiste from Detroit, Windsor, and East Tilbury met in Amherstburg, and in conjunction with the society of that place held a grand picnic on the beach, 24th ult. Many eloquent addresses were delivered on the occasion. We hope the children of France in Canada will ever bear in mind and duly honor each recurring feast of their patron Saint.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The July number of this excellent monthly has come to hand, and its table of contents is, as usual, full of the most refreshing matter for thoughtful minds. Price \$4.00 per annum; single copies 35cts. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by D. J. Sadlier & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

A STEAMBOAT HORROR.

College Point, L. I., June 28.—The steamer *Seawanhaka* was burned to the water's edge of College Point at five o'clock this afternoon. The steamer *Osseo* saved the majority of her passengers, but about forty of them were lost. The *Seawanhaka* plies between New York Sands Point and Roslyn, L. I.

FACTORY FACTS.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medical men who treat them, find them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—On Wednesday evening about eight o'clock, Mr. Patrick Collins, son of Mr. Daniel Collins, was drowned in the Thames, at Saunby's Dam, while bathing. The body was not recovered for about five hours after the young man sank. We offer Mr. Collins and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place from his father's residence on Friday, and was very numerously attended, over 100 vehicles being in the procession. Mass was said in St. Peter's Cathedral, and the remains subsequently interred in the R. C. Cemetery, London township.

A train of fourteen cars, from the Canada Southern Railway, a few days since, when two and a half miles this side Niagara, lost one of the wheels of its locomotive, and threw the train off the track into the ditch. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

Tuesday evening a young man named William Gardner, son of Charles Gardner, of Brook, while engaged driving a horse at the moving of an old house, the arm of the lever broke, striking him in the face, and he died.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The Separate Schools of this city will close for the midsummer holidays, on Wednesday, July 7th, till August 16th.

INGERSOLL.—The strawberry festival in connection with the R. C. Church, held in P. P. Kennedy's Maple Grove on the 24th was largely attended, and everyone present seemed to enjoy themselves. The proceeds were in aid of the building fund of the new church.

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY.—We are pleased to notice that this reliable company, which has a capital of \$2,000,000, and having its head office in Toronto, has decided to transact business in this city, under the management of Mr. E. E. Hargrave, lumber merchant, York street. We have no doubt but those who desire to borrow money on the most favorable terms will find it advantageous to give Mr. Hargrave a call. This is a reliable institution, and when we say that such men as the Hon. Frank Smith, who is President, compose the Board of Directors, it will be seen that those who have business to transact will be dealing with honest and responsible parties. Business will be transacted for the present at the office of Mr. Hargrave, York street, north side, between Clarence and Wellington. We feel sure our friends will find it to their interest to call on him. See advertisement.

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked: Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., LOWELL, U. S. A., showing that they contained medicines and science they carried. These were boxes were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those Eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—Herald (L.) Chronicle.

The demand for the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is still on the increase, and from every quarter the firm who makes it are receiving unsolicited testimony of its growth in public favor. A gentleman from the mining islands of Lake Huron writes, "Your 'Myrtle Navy' is an invaluable article to the loneliness of the miner's life. I don't know how our men could get along without it. If their stock ran out they would risk swimming to the mainland to replenish it, heedless of danger, and I believe they would cross the ice in winter on the same errand if it was not more than an inch thick. No other tobacco will satisfy them."

THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY.

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

BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, still suffers in his injured knee, the effects of a fall of six months' standing, but he replies to all enquiries about the old Irish Lady's Salve, for the certain cure of all open or running sores, no matter how old or by what name called.

REAN'S stock of boots and shoes for spring and summer wear has arrived. The quality of the goods surpasses anything of the kind ever imported into London before, while the prices are as low as any other house in the country.

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry a large stock as in their former store in London, and 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.

A MONTREAL importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic liquors, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 229, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

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

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

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY, 37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL EDUCATIONAL.

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

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of vigorous exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational 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. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention 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 Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CROCKERY. NEW CHINESE POTTERY DIRECT FROM CHINA.

The first ever offered in London. FULL STOCK OF BRONZE LAMPS! FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF PLATED WARE

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Very Low, at REID'S CRYSTAL HALL, DUNDAS STREET.

CARRIAGES. LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail. ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Has been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRIZES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also, been awarded Medal and Diploimas in International Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and in London, 1873.

FACTORY: KING ST. W. of Market. W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else. W. J. THOMPSON.

GAS FITTINGS. JAMES W. LOTHIAN, (Late of the firm of McLennan, Lothian & Fryer.) PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, Bellhanger & Sheet Metal Worker, 381 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Hot Water Heating, and Holy System Steam Heating, specialties. Country houses fitted with latest improvements in Plumbing and Heating. All work will be personally attended to, and done promptly. Estimates, etc., furnished. 7711

L. G. JOLLIFFE, (Successor to Stevens, Turner & Burns) PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER BELL HANGER, ETC. Dealer in Brass and Iron Pipes, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Special attention given to fitting up houses and public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 375 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42 1/2

McLENNAN & FRYER PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, STEAM FITTERS, BELLHANGERS, &c. 24 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Call and examine our economical Hot Water Heating Apparatus now in operation for dwellings, stores, &c. Patent applied for.

THE STEAMER VICTORIA

Will leave her dock, foot of Dundas street every Sunday (excepted) until further notice at the following hours: 10:00 A.M. 1:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.

F.A.M.S.—adults, 10c; children under 12, 5c. Return trip, a further reduction from these rates will be made to organizations and private parties. Will call at any place on the river. JUNE 25th.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of July inclusive. By order, FRANK B. LEYS, Manager. London, June 19th, 1880.

BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not 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 course of years has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers. Manufactured only by

W. D. McLENNAN, 55 College Street, Montreal, 7517. Retail price everywhere.

TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$60-\$80 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Anyone can make from 50 cents to \$2 a hour by leaving your name and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Send us 10¢ for money, making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and prove to you, free, samples with \$5.00 free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address: DANIEL S. SWISS & Co., Port Land, Maine.

\$1500

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 16 Richmond St. London, June 7, 1880.

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