

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 dur-
able texture ever shown.
Our Cutting and Tailoring is
unequaled in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
JULY, 1880.
Sunday, 4—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.
Monday, 5—St. John I. Double.
Tuesday, 6—Octave of St. Peter and Paul.
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 unbecomingly. 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 rigidly 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 Viceroyalty 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 "hare 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 Viger, 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 ANAETHA 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 accessit to 3rd premium for diligence.

MISS ALYRA EMTON, 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 VIGIER—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 BROTHERSON, 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 EMTON, 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."

The Hill of Life.

BY JOHN SCOTT. We only ask, my heart and I, A little peace, a little rest...

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON.

"There is something very fearful," d'Auban said, "in a child's hatred. It is almost always founded on a secret or acknowledged consciousness of injustice...

"I will not dwell on one circumstance of my history— which, as you have resided in Russia, you probably are acquainted with. You doubtless heard it said, that Charlotte of Brunswick had a rival in the person of a Russian slave."

"It was a few days after we had arrived at the Palace at St. Petersburg that I received my first lesson in the Greek religion; and in the evening, whilst conversing with General Apraxin, I laughed at the pains which my instructor had taken to explain to me that the Car could not be found in his name."

I was left to the tender mercies of my husband. "Oh what that life was; what that life became—every part of it, every moment of it! I had not one human being about me whom I could trust, except my faith."

"The first day I saw her—it was just after the Car had recognized her as his wife—my heart was very sore. Disentangled from the hope of the soul—a still more hopeless one than that of hope deferred—had come over me. No one had said a word of tenderness to me since I had left home."

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mixed up with drunken orgies and savage revelries, which sometimes, out of caprice, the prince forced me to witness. At other times I was left in absolute neglect, and even penury."

"You have often wondered at my patient endurance for a few weeks of the horrors, as you termed them, of Simon's barge, and the but where we were first sheltered under those sunny skies. You did not know that I had once almost starved in a cold northern palace, well-nigh perished from neglect."

"At a moment's notice, a summons would come to accompany the prince to meet his father at some distant part of the empire; five or six hundred leagues were to be traversed, day and night, with scarcely any interval of repose. He detested those forced marches, and used sometimes to feign illness in order to avoid them."

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exile's yearning—the burthen of royalty and that of poverty, in debt, and deprived, at times, of the most common comforts of life. On state occasions decked out with eastern magnificence, at home in miserable penury. Often I was obliged to submit to arrangements which were intolerable to a person of even ordinary refinement."

"The exclusiveness of the state church in Virginia and other Southern colonies were fostered by government favor and developed by aristocratic patronage. The colonization of the Northern and Middle States was, in the main, the work of puritanical zealotry, the depths of which can only be discerned in the light of the revolution it has accomplished in the two hemispheres."

"The New England colonies, as well as those of Virginia and Maryland, from their very foundation rapidly advanced in population and wealth. The first successful settlement made under English auspices in America dates from 1607. It was made, as previously mentioned, at Jamestown, in Virginia. The London Company sent thither one hundred immigrants, who suffered many privations that, but for the heroism of Captain John Smith, they would have abandoned the colony in desolation."

"The colony of Maryland was founded in 1633 by Lord Baltimore, a Catholic nobleman. This colony, settled at first by Catholics, and for some time governed on Catholic principles, set an example of religious freedom and security in striking contrast to the cruel intolerance of the other Anglo-American colonies."

"New England was the name given the whole region from Penobscot to Cape Cod, by Captain John Smith, who explored its seaboard in 1614. Under his advice the Plymouth company obtained a charter for its settlement. The first successful settlement formed in New England was that of 'New Plymouth.' This settlement was effected by the class of dissenting Protestants called 'Puritans.' The same body of religionists founded the colonies of New Hampshire in 1623, Massachusetts in 1628, Connecticut in 1636, New Haven and Rhode Island in 1637. Settlements in Maine and Providence were also founded in 1635. This year, likewise, witnessed the advent to New England of three thousand Puritans from the Mother Country. Having fled the terrors of persecution in the old land, these sectaries themselves, in the new world, enacted and enforced a code as intolerant as any that disgraced the states of Europe. To Catholics and to Protestant sectaries who refused to accept their particular tenets, they were equally merciless. Their legislation, tinged throughout with a pharisaical bitterness, drew from the very beginning a marked separation between themselves and other Anglo-American colonies. If the New Englanders, as history proves they did win, an unenviable distinction for religious intolerance, this was also achieved, by a courage and by a consistency they were ungenerous to forget and to deny, a foremost place in promoting the interests and enhancing the power of Britain's colonial empire."

"The Carolinas were settled in 1660 and 1665. The colony of South Carolina received in the former year a body of Massachusetts emigrants, afterwards absorbed by the more numerous planters of the old and new worlds. North Carolina was settled from Virginia in 1653. New York was first settled by the Dutch, who gave it the name of New Netherlands. It changed its name and allegiance in 1664, when Charles II. vested it in his brother, the Duke of York, as its proprietor. New Jersey was settled in the following year, and Pennsylvania in 1681. Besides the advantages of soil and climate as compared with the settled portions of New France, the Anglo-American colonies received from the parent state an encouragement unknown to the former. Representative institutions founded at an early period, rooted the people in the soil, ensuring contentment and furthering prosperity."

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By the brave colonists of New France, neglected by the mother country, laboring under the disadvantages of an almost polar climate, and a soil often unyielding—few in number, and surrounded by foes as merciless as they were certainly faithless—extended the dominion of their sovereign over an immense territory far greater than the more favored colonies of English America ever acquired. The latter had from the very beginning manifested a feeling of the bitter hostility to the French establishments in North America. Religious animosity, superadded to national rivalry, intensified the evident determination of the Anglo-American colonies to destroy French power in the new world."

"The prudence and foresight of M. Talon had opened a progressive career for New France. Under his judicious administration the wealth of the colony steadily increased, its population multiplied, and its resources attracted attention. From a struggling dependency, neglected and decaying, Canada soon became one of the brightest jewels in the French crown. Its progress did not escape the observation of the keen-sighted New Englanders—they sometimes, by open invasion, sometimes by fomenting discord between the French settlers themselves—inflicted grave losses on Acadia, which, under the protectorate of Cromwell, fell entirely into the hands of the English."

"The treaty of Breda, signed in 1667, restored it to France. The acquisition in 1664 by the English of the Dutch Province of New Netherlands, brought them into closer proximity to the French settlements in Canada. From that time it became evident that the clashing interests of the two powers could only terminate in a resort to arms. With every advantage on the side of the British, whose whole power, both domestic and colonial, was enlisted in repeated and vigorous onslaughts on Canada—the brave Canadians, almost forgotten in their hour of need by the parent state, maintained with an almost superhuman courage worthy the days of Marathon and Thermopylae—a resistance as glorious as the victory ultimately achieved by their conquerors."

"At the time of the re-appointment of Count de Frontenac to the Governorship of Canada, that country contained but six thousand souls, while the Anglo-American colonies had a population estimated at two hundred thousand. The news of the breaking out of hostilities in Europe between France and England was gladly received in the new world. The English colonists had long desired an opportunity to extinguish French power in America. This opportunity they now considered at hand. The French colonists, on the other hand, who had for years chafed under the incapacity of inefficient administrators, now felt that under the auspices of a vigorous and capable leader, such as Count de Frontenac soon proved himself, the time had come for avenging the injuries inflicted on New France under M. de la Bane and M. de Denonville by the crafty rulers of New York. On his arrival, de Frontenac found the country in a perilous condition. The fort at Catarauqui, the French stronghold on Lake Ontario, had been abandoned and the Iroquois metaced the fort of Montreal itself. The Governor was, however, encouraged by the hopeful spirit his arrival awakened. He at once decided on a policy of the most vigorous aggressiveness. In this decision he was supported by the determination of the home government. Just previous to his arrival in Canada, M. de Ferte captured the fort of New Severn, in the Hudsons Bay country, and Captain de Heulle recaptured another British fort in the same country, capturing two British vessels. While these operations were being carried to a successful issue in the far North, Admiral de La Caille swept the seaboard from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to New York."

"The Abenaguins, Indian allies of the French, carried the war into the New England settlements, spreading bloodshed and terror on their way. M. de Frontenac, on his arrival, at once notified M. de La Durantaye, commander of the fort of Michilimackinac, to inform the Hurons and other friendly tribes that their assistance would be expected in the struggle about to commence. In the winters of 1690-91 three expeditions were formed in New France, to act on various points in English territory. The first fell on Schenectady, a village of about eight hundred, sixteen miles west of Albany. The French reached this place on the eighth of February, toward midnight. The village and its garrison were taken wholly by surprise. The soldiers who manned the fort offered indeed a vigorous resistance, but they fell overpowered and terrified. The village was then utterly destroyed, and such of the inhabitants as resisted put to the sword. There was no massacre, as is sometimes stated. The second party, under the command of M. de Hertel, organized at Three Rivers, attacked Salmon Falls on the river Pisataque, in New England. The town was taken and burnt, and an assailing party driven off. The third expedition, under M. de Portneuf, captured the strong fort of Cassa, at the mouth of the Kennebec."

"The success of these expeditions carried terror into the English settlements, and inspired the Indian allies of the French with hope and courage. The Iroquois, guided by the bitterest hostility to the French, made frequent incursions into Canada. But they were no longer dreaded, as in former times. On the contrary, they were met with the most obstinate resistance at every point. The Canadians had become accustomed to their mode of warfare, and exhibited as much skill as valor in repelling their assaults. Smarting under the humiliations inflicted by the French expeditionary forces on their frontier settlements, the Anglo-Americans determined on an invasion of New France. The project was taken up with enthusiasm, and such vigor and unanimity called into play as to promise success to the undertaking."

"There is a Spanish proverb which says: 'When you choose a wife, shut your eyes and commend yourself to God.' Let us converse about God so long as we have a tongue; let us be as true to God as long as we have limbs left. We are not of such value that we should be always hounding ourselves for better times."

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Talent is an eyesore to tyranny. In weakness, tyranny fears it as a power; in power, it hates it as a liberty. How absurd to be afraid of death, when we are in the habit of rehearsing it every night. "There's nothing about prayer-meetings in the Bible, but there's an awful deal about your man's supper, and a little about his wife. Who's to look after their fancies, poor fellow, but the wife?—Mrs. Oligarth, Minister's Wife."

When hearts are filled with holy affections, and home is happy, then do the young dwell in a charmed circle, which only the actually departed would seek to quit, and across which boundless temptations to error shine out freely. Let us open the windows of our souls and let in the light of Faith, the sunshine of Hope and the warm glow of Charity to permeate with spiritualizing effects the aridity of our dryness and the stagnation of our sluggish indifference. There is but one real antagonist of the world, and that is the faith of Catholics; Christ sets that Faith up, and it will do his work in the world, as it has ever done, until He come again.—Cardinal Newman.

The Holy Scriptures are a sublime fragment-truth which Protestants took with them when they left the Church. The soul that seeks a full knowledge of the truth can never consider itself in possession of it simply because it has the Bible, objective confirmation of the truth is necessary safely to repose in the faith.—Countess Hahn-Hahn. "You've a queer notion of the Lord," said the smith. "You awful guid folk, as if He had a' His tools in a confusion, and never knew which one to grip to for its right work. As if I was to take the muckle hammer to these bits of wheels. For my part, I canna but think He manna be mair workman-like, and ken what He's doing."

Those who wantonly hurt the feelings of others do not consider the fact that they are but heaping coals of fire upon their own heads. The eternal consequences of our actions should be of more concern to us than their mere temporal effects. We cannot hurt another, without at the same time inflicting injury upon ourselves. The difference is that one affects the body, the other the soul. Taste do not demand of me an account of how I have used all that He confided to me, body, soul, intelligence, will, senses, health, strength, worldly goods, natural and supernatural gifts. Every thought, every desire, every word will be examined and judged. Remember that the judgment will be awarded. I must render an account of every useless word that I have spoken.—P. Doyle.

Over the triple doorways of an Italian Cathedral there are three inscriptions spanning the splendid arches. Over one is carved a beautiful wreath of roses, and underneath the legend: "All that passes is but for a moment." Over the other is sculptured a cross and there are the words: "All that troubles is but for a moment." But underneath the main aisle is the inscription: "That only is important which is eternal."

We witnessed a touching act of Faith on Tuesday afternoon last, in the cathedral bell-rang, a laborer, dinner-pail in hand, was approaching the Cathedral. He raised his hat, evidently reciting the Angelus, and when opposite the main Cathedral door, he reverently knelt on the lower step, and thus in the open street finished his devotions. The legend: "All that passes is but for a moment." Over the other is sculptured a cross and there are the words: "All that troubles is but for a moment." But underneath the main aisle is the inscription: "That only is important which is eternal."

There is no poem in the world like a man's life. The life of any man, however little it may be marked with what we call adventure. For real life—even the most commonplace—is strong-featured, if we look at it attentively. No poet would so dare to mingle sweetness and strangeness, simplicity and peculiarity, sublimity and the homely; as to mix them together. The characters of the poet either stand out from the common lot of men, as exceptional cases, or else lose distinguishable individuality together. But a man's real life is at once a folder and a simpler thing than the creation of the poet. It is like a grand heavenly psalmist who Providence itself pronounces as the years go on, with a sort of eloquent dramatic silence, from one point of view inventive as the improvisator, from another merely interpreting the waywardness of a man's own will. True, however, it is, that the very barrenest life of man that ever was lived is, if we take the inward and outward together, a truly divine poem, to which he who listens becomes wise.—Faber.

WISDOM FOR BOYS.

Do you want to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to have the respect of the respectable? Do you desire to acquire a competence of this world's goods? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules: Hold integrity sacred. Observe good manners. Endure trials patiently. Be prompt in all things. Make a few acquaintances. Pay your debts promptly. Lie not for any consideration. Yield not to discouragements. Join hands with the virtuous. Dare to do right; fear to do wrong. Watch carefully over your passions. Respect the counsel of your parents. Fight life's battle bravely, manfully. Question not the veracity of your friends. Keep your mind from evil thoughts. Consider well, and decide positively. Never try to appear what you are not. Sacrifice money rather than principle. Go not into the society of the vicious. Use not all your leisure time for idleness. Attend carefully to the details of your business. Injure not another's reputation in business.

FRIDAY, JULY 2.]

Heroic Obedience.

FRANCIS O'MEARA IN "CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH," 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...

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

No food had crossed their lips for days Though thenceforth fruits they bore; They spoke and sang in prayer, They would not touch his store.

"O brother mine," one feebly said, "Sweet death has come at last; Temptation's hour is past!"

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.

The curtain is dropped, and after a pause is raised again, showing the anteroom of the Sanhedrin, where the soldiers abuse their captive while awaiting the arrival of the high council.

JUDAS'S MONOLOGUE. When the High Council is met to condemn Jesus, Judas bursts into the assembly, overwhelmed with his guilt.

THE ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM. The chorus has scarcely disappeared when a dramatic act of the "Passion Play" commences.

THE SCENE ON GOLGOTHA. The Schutzgeister then retired from the proscenium, and the rising curtain reveals the scene on Calvary, the most intense

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.

JUDAS ISCARIOT. In the next act (the fourth) is depicted the journey of Christ and his disciples to Jerusalem.

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.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE. The seventh act—the Garden of Gethsemane—is powerful in its simplicity.

THE CLIMAX. The climax approaches; the din of arms is heard in the distance, and anon Roman soldiers appear, led by Judas, who steps up to Jesus, who is surrounded by his disciples.

TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION. The afternoon performance begins with the leading of Jesus before Annas, the high priest, and thence into the presence of Caiaphas.

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able—a magnificent red light. I then returned to my place, and immediately the fall representation of the "Taking down from the cross" became manifest on the sanctuary wall, one of the heads representing that of our Lord, the other that of a man—Joseph of Arimathea or Nicodemus, as I thought—taking him down from the cross.

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

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.

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.

METHODIST MISSIONARIES. WESLEYAN GROC-SELLING IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Of all the trades which have grown as a horrible excrement 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 with savages.

IS SENATOR BLAINE A RENEGADE CATHOLIC? A correspondent of the Catholic Sentinel, writing from the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, emphatically denies the statement that the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine was ever a Catholic.

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 holding, a world less beautiful would have served the purpose.

THE SCENE ON GOLGOTHA. The Schutzgeister then retired from the proscenium, and the rising curtain reveals the scene on Calvary, the most intense

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THOMAS COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

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.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

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 abler 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 nearest 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 gay was 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 Chigi 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 railways, 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 for a large 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 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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NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, which has been in operation, with various modifications since 1865, expired on the 31st of May.

WEXFORD. The weather during the past month has been very harsh, and the universal cry of the Wexford farmers is now for rain, which is very badly wanted.

CORK. The Cork Examiner of June 25th says of the weather and crops: "The rain which fell on Sunday and Monday has had a most beneficial effect on grass lands and all kinds of crops, but farmers still require a few hours more rain."

KERRY. From careful inquiries made amongst the principal farmers in the North Kerry district respecting the present condition of the crops, it appears that, on the whole, in a less forward state than they were at this season last year.

LIMERICK. On May 29th, two men named McCann and Martin, were employed in the townland of Ballywilliam, about a mile distant from the town of Rathkeale.

CLARE. On June 24, a large rock of hay belonging to Mr. James Shannon, solicitor, Rivoli, near Ennistymon, was maliciously set on fire and totally consumed.

TIPPERARY. The state of the potato crop in the Tipperary district is far more forward this year than last year. Owing to the great amount of seed distributed by the Union, there is fully twice the average under potato crops as compared with last year.

DERRY. Everywhere in Londonderry reports are promising beyond the average. Interest may be said most to centre in potatoes, and it is gratifying to know that they are very forward. The best hopes are entertained of this crop. Oats are fair, and flax, up. Both will be an average crop if all go well between this and the sickle.

DOWN. A most accident occurred at Carling-

1st. Charles Leslie, P. L. G., accompanied by four men, named Savage, Bourke, Cole and Farrell, went out sailing, and when returning about 11 at night the boat capsized, and three men were drowned.

CAVAN. On June 1st, all that was mortal of the Rev. Peter McKenna was laid in the grave of St. Killian, parish of Mullagh. The number of clergy who came from a long distance, and the large congregation of the laity attested the regard in which he was held.

GALWAY. A special meeting of the Loughrea Guardians has been held to consider the question of the great distress existing there. The Guardians refuse to apply to the Local Government Board for an order enabling them to give out-door relief, and the consequence is much discontent amongst the distressed people.

Dr. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—25 Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 28 1/2 ly

Dr. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.—MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ONTARIO; GRADUATE OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA; CORONER FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 253 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42 1/2 ly

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J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, Talbot Street, St. Thomas. Agents for the Catholic Record. 57 1/2 ly

that elects a landlord as representative, deserves annihilation. Oh! poor dear Ireland, how long are you to be so treated?

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO. At this season many inducements are held forth to visit the grand cataract of Niagara, which numbers amongst its attractions a boarding school under the charge of the Ladies of Loreto, whose reputation as educators of youth is not necessary to remark. The increased accommodation afforded by the large addition now in progress, together with its well-known advantages of position, should decide, those desirous of choosing a peculiarly desirable convent home for their daughters. Terms: \$15.00 monthly.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 1 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Secy.

J. B. SABINE, D. D. S., DENTIST, Office, 119 Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot.

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Physician, and Surgeon, 253 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Office—Nitschke's Block, 27 Dundas Street. 2 1/2 ly

DR. MCDONALD, SURGEON DENTIST, Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont.

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BUILDING—JAMES ELLIOTT, B. St. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of Stone on hand, satisfaction guaranteed. 43 1/2 ly

J. DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, Talbot Street, St. Thomas. Agents for the Catholic Record. 57 1/2 ly

W. D. RODENHURST, CIGAR Manufacturer, 38 Richmond street, (opposite City Hall—2nd Floor) London, Ont. He is determined to offer the public something new in this line, as he will dispose of some of the choicest brands at figures as close as any respectable manufacturer in America. A long experience in the business enables him to supply HOTEL KEEPERS and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satisfaction. Call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 40 1/2 ly

J. NATTRASS & CO.—FIRE, LIFE, & ACCIDENT—Marine and Plate-Glass Insurances in all forms, at reasonable rates. Steamship and Railway Tickets to and from all parts at lowest figures. Houses and Land bought and sold. Bents collected. Loans effected on the best terms. Conveyancing, etc. Business promptly attended to. Office—373 Richmond St., London, Ontario. 17 1/2 ly

A. K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates. 28 1/2 ly

E. E. HARGREAVES, DEALER in Cheap Lumber, Shingles, etc., Georgian Bay Lumber Yard, 250 York St. 40 1/2 ly

AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE.—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Walnut Furniture, being agent for one of the largest and most improved machinery is employed. The furniture is supplied at a much cheaper rate than elsewhere, and guaranteed as good quality of work and finish as any furniture on the continent. Call and inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere. Prices of Lumber: Marquis of Lorne Bed-room sets (walnut) at \$200; Queen Anne Bed-room sets at \$150; Parlor sets, \$200; Seagrass Matting, \$100; Extension Tables, \$10. Furniture exchanged. GEO. RAWDEN, 171 & 173 King Street, opposite Bevere House, London, Ontario. 42 1/2 ly

O. F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER of every kind of Surgical Instruments for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, Trusses, etc., 41 Dundas St. London. 41 1/2 ly

DRY GOODS. HOW TO KEEP COOL DURING THE WARM WEATHER!

Ladies by procuring Light Summer Dress Materials in either Lawns, Muslins or Grenadines, Lace Mitts, Fans, Fine Cotton Hose, &c. Gentlemen, by procuring cool Summer Underclothing, Fine Linen Shirts, and latest styles at very low prices and latest styles at

J. J. GIBBONS, CRYSTAL HALL BUILDING, DUNDAS STREET.

COST PRICE SALES! CHEAP GOODS THE YEAR ROUND

IN CALLING THE ATTENTION OF THE Purchasing Public to the above somewhat unusual heading, our idea is to protect people generally from being misled by certain advertisements calculated to influence the mind, and to induce the people of London and surrounding country are not to be misled, or should be, that THE WAREHOUSE OF SELLING OUT, REMOVING and GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, in order to get patronage under the guise of selling cheap, is a VERY OLD ONE, and also a reprehensible practice, particularly when these FLAMING MANIFESTOS are not carried out; and when those who are PERIODICALLY PRACTICED, should be on their guard, down upon such practices, and stamp them out by buying their goods from houses WHO SELL CHEAP ALL THE TIME, in a straightforward, business-like way. Every intelligent buyer knows well that every business honestly a living profit must be made, and the very idea of selling goods below cost, at an actual loss, bears only the face of it. It is TOO MUCH GENEROSITY TO BE REAL. We have no objection in saying that we have so far this season, have proved the truth of the assertion—that WE ARE NOT BEING UNFAIRLY IN THE MARKET, and that we are Fresh, Seasonable and UNFORMALLY CHEAP all through. Customers are well served at the counters of our large and attractive Store which extends from street to street.

A. B. POWELL & Co. THE KID GLOVE HOUSE.

Week before last we had our Carpet sale at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all FINE goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustras, and Merinos. For instance, grey cottons, 67, 71, 81 per yard; bleached cottons, 6, 8, 9 1/2 per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at 16c. Shirtings sold at 16c, we sell at 12c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.

JAMES EATON & Co. HARDWARE. T. & J. THOMPSON, Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils. Dundas Street, - - London, Ontario.

REID'S HARDWARE HARVEST TOOLS! Best and cheapest in the city. BUILDING HARDWARE PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, ETC. CALL AND SEE US. JAS. REID, 118 Dundas Street, N.S.

CHEAP Lawn Mowers GARDEN TOOLS, COWAN'S HARDWARE, 118 DUNDAS STREET.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

CAUTION! Each Plug of the MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED T. & B. IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE. UNDERTAKERS. KILGOUR & SON, CITY UNDERTAKERS Are now open NIGHT & DAY. They show a fine lot of Shrouds this week. 364 RICHMOND STREET, Near King.

FERGUSON'S FUNERAL UNDERTAKING, 150 KING STREET. (150) Every requisite for Funerals Provided on Economical terms. The largest choice of Plain and Gorgeous Funeral Equipages, including a WHITE HEARSE FOR CHILDREN'S FUNERALS. ECONOMY COMBINED WITH RESPECTABILITY.

W. HINTON (From London, England.) UNDERTAKER, &c. The only house in the city having a Child's Mourning Carriage.

MISCELLANEOUS. O'MARA BROS. PORK PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS. The Trade supplied at bottom prices for cash. Stock well cared and carefully selected. 262 King St. W. (Opposite Bank) 75 ly

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

TEST IMONIAL. I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I will never stammer again. My address is Delaware P. O., Ont. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW COLVIN. London, Dec. 4th, 1871.

Incorporated 1875. Capital Stock \$50,000. GLOBE! This shows a dwelling property protected. LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY. Special attention given to the erection of Rods on CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, HALLS and other PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Address all communications to 494 KING STREET EAST, LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED. PHILLIP'S SWINGING! THE BEST SWING IN AMERICA. It is adapted to Nurseries, Lawns, Parks, Schools, Asylums, &c., &c. The exercise afforded in propelling this swing is about equal to that of rowing, strengthening the muscles, and expanding the chest. For prices apply to the Patentee, W. F. PHILLIPS, WATFORD, ONT. Territory sold on reasonable terms. Agent's Wanted. June 11th

CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBY, 141 King Street West, Toronto.

TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

ALFRED CRAIGIE, MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PRINTERS' MATERIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Send for Price List. ALFRED CRAIGIE, Galt, Ont., Canada. 73.3m

P. C. BARNARD, Public Accountant, Mercantile Agent in Matters of Insolvency and Arbitrator. Having acted for several years in the above capacity in the late "Gore Bank," Mr. Barnard has resumed the above branch of his profession in connection with his other business. JAS. HAMILTON, Esq., Late Mgr. of the Crown Chase, Hutchinson, Esq., Crown Attorney, W. Glass, Esq., Sheriff, County Middlesex, D. C. Melbourn, Esq., Mgr. L. M. Ins. Co. Patrons respectfully solicited. Office—Edge Block, Richmond St. 57.3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ucers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood. This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Maudraque, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure. Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome diseases. The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness. Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

TEST IMONIAL. I have been an inveterate stammerer for 40 years. I am now 45 years old. I never saw a worse stammerer than I was. I have tried all sorts of cures, but without success, until Tuesday last, I placed myself under Professor Sutherland's treatment, and now, after only two days' treatment, I am entirely cured. I can now talk and read with perfect ease, and I will never stammer again. My address is Delaware P. O., Ont. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW COLVIN. London, Dec. 4th, 1871.

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REMEMBER
T. BEATTIE & CO.'S
GREAT SALE.
 —ALL—
SUMMER GOODS
MUST BE
CLEARED OUT
 BEST GOODS SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
T. BEATTIE & CO.,
DUNDAS STREET.

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' beed 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' being 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."

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
GENTLEMEN,
 ORDER YOUR
 White and Colored
SHIRTS
 —AND—
COLLARS
 —FROM—
PETHICK & McDONALD
 First Door North of City Hall,
RICHMOND STREET.

Specialties in Fancy Shirts and French Cantrio Shirts.
McDONALD
 —THE—
HATTER
 400 RICHMOND ST.,
 IS NOTED FOR KEEPING THE MOST STYLISH LOTS OF
 Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the City,
 AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
 Call and be convinced. A word in time saves many a dime.
ALEX. McDONALD,
 400 RICHMOND STREET.

TO DETROIT.
 Being about to open business in Detroit, Mich., I will clear the whole stock out at great bargains. THE GREAT CASH SALE is now going on, and thousands are carrying away bargains every day, in Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Gold Sets, Ear Rings and Brooches, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Children's Carriages, in fact every article to be found in a first-class Jewellery Store.
W. D. MCGLOGLHON,
 136 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PARLOR PICTURE STORE
O. B. GRAVES
CARVER & GILDER
 Manufacturer of
 Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors.
 —IMPORTER OF—
 CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS
 PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
 222 Dundas Street,
 N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets,
 LONDON, ONT. 7513

BENNET
SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.
 Manufacturers of
 School, Church and Office
FURNITURE
 LONDON, ONT.
 Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, etc. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.
 REFERENCES—Rev. J. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarina.

LEATHER LINES.
 By Tom Hood's Ghost.
 Our labors never cease.
 Making harness and Saddles, and Trunks in the styles that are sure to please. While over the country and through the town For making good work we've gained renown, And our goods are marked so very low down That we beat creation for cleanness. Then give us a call if you want a good set; Single or double we make the best yet. Our Harness, is Harness, how don't you forget And our Prices are sure to suit you.

WM. SCARROW,
 Manufacturer of and dealer in
 Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Etc.
 Wholesale and Retail,
DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

GRAND DISPLAY OF
MILLINERY THE
 On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
 the 5th, 16th and 7th of April.
 On the above days we will show the finest selection of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH STYLES ever shown in this establishment.
 Our Milliner, Mrs. P. Abbott, has recently returned from the Eastern market, and will be found thoroughly posted in all which concerns Fashionable Millinery and Mantles. As Grand Openings are a new feature in our Establishment we purpose making this one the MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON. See our call and inspect our display.
J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.,
 126 DUNDAS STREET.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
 AT THE RECORD OFFICE.
250 CHAMPION ENGINES SOLD IN 3 SEASONS. SEND FOR RECORD
 THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION. IN THE BARNYARD
 ADDRESS WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.
 Nine Leading Insurance Companies License the CHAMPION to be used within feet of Barns or Stacks Insured by them. We are testing and finishing six CHAMPION portable engines, and should have some on hand for immediate sale. Send for Circulars.
FARM ENGINES, PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS OUR SPECIALTY.

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 GENUINE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
 SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879.
 Being 74,674 more than in any previous year. THREE-FOURTHS of all the machines sold throughout the world last year were GENUINE SINGERS.
 Every Genuine Singer Sewing Machine has this Trade Mark on the Arm of the Machine.
THE SINGER MAN'G CO'Y,
 222 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

INSURANCE.
 The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Form Insurance Company in Canada.
THE LONDON MUTUAL
 (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)
 HEAD OFFICE, Melrose Buildings, London, Ontario.
 Assets 1st January 1879, \$275,854.41, and constantly being added to.
 CROWELL WILSON, President.
 D. BLACK, Vice-President.
 W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
 G. G. COLE, Inspector.
 The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,390 policies and in July 2,623 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.
 1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being "Farmy Mutual," it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.
 2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English or Canadian, of American, (vide Government Returns).
 3rd. That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province.
 4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.
 5th. That it patronizes your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the first high-sounding titles and the theories of amateurs in the insurance business.
 For insurance apply to any of the agents, or address
D. C. MACDONALD,
 56-ly

ORGANS.
 ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. R. WARREN & SON
CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS
 WAREHOUSES, Cor. Ontario & Wellesley Streets, Toronto.
 Builders of all the largest Organs in the Dominion—among them being: American Church, Montreal, 45 stops, 3 manuals; Parish Church, Notre Dame, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's, London, Ont., 55 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 60 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals. With every possible facility at their command they are able to warrant the very highest order of merit in their instruments, with the most favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. On hand—1 Two manual organ, \$2,500; 1 One manual organ \$800; 1 One manual organ \$400; 1 One manual organ \$200. 7513

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
 Manufacturers of
 Bells, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FELLTY Wagon, and other Castings.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
REAL LACE
 Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss CUSNEHAM, 153 Mill Street, London, Ont., lately of Yonghul Town, County Cork, Ireland—where Irish Point Lace derived its origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill Street, or at Miss Jeffrey's ladies' furnishing store, Dundas St.

GROCERIES.
THE HOUSE
 The place for the CHEAPEST AND BEST IN STOCK
GROCERIES
 In town is at
O'CALLAGHAN'S,
 Star House, next door to City Hotel.
 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 15

BLACK, JAPAN AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
 VERY FINEST QUALITIES.
PURE JAVA COFFEE
Wilson & Cruickshanks',
 33 RICHMOND STREET,
 Opposite the old stand. 7513

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
 IN 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. 7513

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 everything 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 15

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.
 June 15
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
PHARMACIST AND DRUGGIST.
 PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
 Central Drug Store, 72 Dundas St., London.
J. W. ASHBURY,
 Successor to Puddleston & 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, \$500,000.
 Paid Up, \$500,000.
 Reserve Fund, \$38,000.
 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 current rate.
JOHN A. ROE, Manager,
 London, Nov. 20, 1879. 65-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. Egan, Esq., London; Savings Bank Branch.—Best rates of interest allowed on deposits.
 Office—68 Dundas St., London. **JAS. MILNE,** MANAGER. 68.0m

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 15m

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 my 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 15

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.

\$66
 only you spare a few minutes each week, in your own home, and then capital will be yours. You can give the best of a trial with our special, private boxes and harness, which we mail free. \$1000 worth of goods, which we mail free. \$1000 worth of goods, which we mail free. \$1000 worth of goods, which we mail free.
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

