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

VOL. 3.

### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1881.

NO. 148

#### CLERICAL.

WE liave received a large stock of goods suitable for cleritions.—Catholic Columbian. cal garments.

We give in our tailorattention to this branch renowned for his stentorian prayers of the of the trade.

#### N. WILSON & CO.

The New Bible.

No new edition of God's writ we need Who have the version that His Church ap-

Who have the version that His Church approves;
No modern renovation of the text behooves To torm the superstructure of our creed,
For whom hath He appointed guides to lead,
And promised them his Spirit who removes Whatever doubts arise. Let him that loves To trust himself unto a swaying reed,
That every new belief bends to and fro,
Correct the blunders of his prototypes;
When one has given Faith a deadly blow,
What matter if he add a few more stripes.
For us, what this man thinks, or that man saith,
Alters not one lota of our faith.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Undoubtedly, the spirit of the people in Ireland is not only unbroken, but more determined than ever to carry on the Land Agitation. Michael Davitt surely touched a tremendous key when he began this remarkable movement. His brave heart, locked up in an English prison to-day, may laugh at bars and bolts and dungeons. He sowed an idea— and it has taken root—and never can be killed on the earth again,-Pilot.

THERE are Catholics and Catholics as well as men and men, but tew people call him a Catholic who feels worse places, had arranged for a within himself a full sufficiency of number of them to meet at social good works; that he has no other gatherings at his house, and on those things to do but to find out what his neighbors do not do for religion. The Catholic that will appear to be scandalized at another's deeds has often great need of looking after his own faults,-Catholic Columbian.

THE fight now intensifies in Ireland over the harvest of 1881. Can the farmers hold it against the legal hawks that are swooping down on every yellow field? Miss Anna Par- case was tried a second time and the nell, at a meeting in Limerick, recently told the farmers that, consid. ever, what sort of offences the perharvest of 1882 before they gave the landlords any rent."-Pilot.

THE Catholic Church existed before the New Testament was written. She does not need the Bible. She uses it only to confound her enemies she fell sick of a nervous disorder who claim the Bible as their law, which baffled the skill of her physigiver. The new Testament supplementing the Old Testament, records the establishment of the Church of 24 last she had been confined to her Christ, but does not record all that Christ said and did. This world could not contain all that. Our Protestant friends take up the Bible that issued from the Church, and taking it as pure, try to prove that its fountain head is corrupt .- Catholic Colum-

A MANCHESTER churchman has been complaining in the English papers that at his church he has recently been taught that the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act was followed by a year of 'amine as a punishment; that the wreck of the Eurydice was caused by a direct judgment from Heaven for the appointment of Roman Catholic naval chaplains, and that the present condition of Ireland is a judgment on England for the spoliation of the Irish Church, We wonder whether the blowing up of the Doterel is a manifestation of Divine anger against Manchester clergymen who utter such pernicious doctrines?—Catholic

England in her desperation is calling the attention of the United States to alleged exportation of infernal machines, intended to work injury to English property. Americans will remember a few years ago, when England secretly assisted the Southern Confederacy, and even went so far as to acknowledge the government of Jeff. Davis. No doubt she remembers the threat of General Sherman to shovel her into the sea, if she did not attend to her

country, with the intention of working injury to England. Nightmares disturb the slumbers of English landlords and Feuian phantoms are daily

It is reported of a certain Methoing department special dist "Class Leader," who was more and exhortations than for his morality, that on one occasion, when the spirit of gush was specially effervescent, he commenced his confession of his "experiences" with the declaration, "Sisters and brethren, I am the wickedest man on earth." Whereupon one of his "brethren" promptly shouted forth, "Amen, go on, brother; glory be to God, you told the truth that time." This was more than the "pious" Class Leader bargained for, and, instead of "going on," he informed his Methodist brother that he would "whale him for that when he got out of meeting." This is not a bad illustration of the manner in which the people of the United States receive criticism on their social and moral condition when made by others than them-selves.—Philadelphia Standard.

> It is always a pleasure for usnone the less great on account of its being rare-to notice cases in which law courts in France find in favor of a persecuting Government. A case of this kind happened last week. Abbe Janny, a Catholic priest, residing at Renaze, wishing to prevent young men from spending their evenings at public houses and in occasions private threatricals had also been performed. The poor abbe was not aware that in doing so he was committing a hideous crime by starting an unlicensed association. He was, therefore, tried at first in the police court of the district, but acquitted. The public prosecutor would not rest there, but carried the case into the Court of Appeals at Angers, asking to have the first judgment squashed. Last week the appeal rejected. This shows, how-

necticut. She is a Baptist in religion. More than three years ago cians and undermined her strength, so that for some months before June bed. On that day Mrs. Edward Mix, a colored women, who is a Second Adventist, and who resides at Torrington in the same State, visited her, asked her if she had faith that the Lord would cure her in answer to prayer, quoted texts from St. Mark and St. James to show the efficacy of the prayer of fath, prayed fervently, laid hands on her, anointed her forehead with olive oil, and bade her arise and walk. This she did, it is said, and now she is entirely well. What do our Protestant friends think of this, and especially of the clive oil part of it?—Catholic

Doubtless Archbishop MacHale refers in the following letter, to the traducers, who assert annually, that the peasantry of Connemara and the West of Ireland are going over wholesale to the gospel of soup. The figures he quotes from the official census, are a very convincing proof that the children of St. Jarlath are not deserting the old Church of Rome: "It appears from the census taken on the 3rd of April of the present year that there are in the two counties of Galway and Mayo 470,390 Catholics, and only 12,052 members of the Disestablished Church, comprising landlords, Protestant ministers, and public officials, with their respective families and followings, viz. For every Protestant of that Church in the two counties there are nearly forty Catholics. The entire of the diocese of Tuam is comprised in the two counties of Galway and Mayo, with the excep-

parishes of Dunmore and Kilkerrin, with Clonbern, in this diocese, served by three zealous priests, than Prosafely impart it. In a word, M. by one bishop and over sixty ministers. So much for the industrious traducers at home and abroad of the good tame of the clergy and people of the diocese of Tuam."—Catholic

THE New York Independent, speaking of the President's shooting, says: Two things are noticeable about the attempted assassination, one of which has been noticed-that the South is very hearty in its sympathy with the victim and its abhorrence of the miserable murderer. The other is the general and hearty expressions of Bishops, Archbishops, and Vicar-Generals to the same We do not a bit believe in the nonsense of some vaporing Protestant privateersmen that Catholic allegiance to Rome makes patriotism amendment to the effect that "Teachwith them an impossible virtue. We have not noticed any lack of laudable love of country among our Catholic fellow-citizens, as compared with Protestants." We should not thought it necessary to say to the god of the Republic, who is to the god of the Republic, who is Shall the French child specific to the god of the Republic, who is to the god of the Republic, who is to the god of the Republic, who is thought it necessary to say to the god of the Republic, who is thought it necessary to say to the god of the Republic, who is thought it necessary to say to the god of the Republic, who is the god of the Republic and loyalty to the American Constitution, were it not that every now and then some rabid little rascal gets up the Church or its organs and against and says the contrary and silly people believe him. We do thank the Independent for repreving the Springield Republican.—Pilot.

Interesting calculation. A busybody had gone to the trouble of calculating the amount of the Queen of England's fortune. He has arrived at the conclusion that it is between fifteen and sixteen million-sterling. He works out his sum in this man-"Annual income nearly £400,-000; expenditure less than half that sum; annual saving at least £200,leaves out of reckoning the two first years during which her father's 3 per cent, would be £450,000, to MISS ANNA LEWIS is the grown-up of Wales is in debt, and ere long we daughter of Mr. E. Barton Lewis, shall have a proposal to make proper who lives in New Britain in Con-necticut. She is a Bantist in reli-bis Royal Highness of Albany.— London Universe.

> A GREAT victory was won last week by the Catholic cause in Bayaria. This kingdom contains a population of five million people, of whom one-third are Protestants, and as such wedded to the "Liberal" cause, whilst two-thirds are Catholics. The Catholic party in the Bavarian State Parliament call themselves Patriots, and the main features of their programme are religious freedom and Home Rule, whilst the "Liberals" want to play Bavaria into the hands of Bismarck. The Parliament that expired last month was about equally divided, so that the Liberal Government, without having a majority, was at least safe against a defeat. To keep up such an arti-ficial state of things it was necessary that the electoral districts should always be doctored up a good deal, a process known as jerrymandering in America. To make the new elections favorable to them the Government had done a good deal in the jerrymandering way again, but, despite all this, the result of last week's elections is a clear Catholic or Patriot majority of about a dozen in a Parliament consisting of 120 members. This will probably involve the resignation of the Government and the formation of a Catholic ministry .- London Universe.

THE party which announces itself as champion of all the virtues, showdemands, through M. Jules Ferry, education "free, compulsory, secular." At least, these are the words that M. Ferry is reported to have used in his recent speech at Epinay. "Free, compulsory, secular!" This means that the State, in the name of freedom, is to force parents to send

testants in the entire of the two counties of Galway and Mayo, served good French Republicans can be good French Republicans can be started on their tramp, first casting her people, then may the Great God hold her in chains until his solemn that good French Republicans do not need religion and morality. M. high underbrush, where the trucu-Ferry ought to know; but M. Ferry lent villian—the oppressor of youth makes the mistake of concluding that liberty is his liberty. He says to the French, "You are tree because we compet you to be free. You must accept our education, free, compulsory, cular. Vive la Liberte Ferry and the rest have decided that God is an enemy to their "liberty;" therefore they have cast out the cru- ally meet "a monster who dared to a knowledge of the existence of God, they would substitute "instruction" brightest hopes." This villian is they would substitute "instruction morale et cipique." For a knowledge of the duties of a citizen towards God, his family and the State, they would substitute allegiance to the "Grand Supreme Mongolian Iterant" Goddess of Reason. The telegraphic and the "Sublime Supreme Duke of report states that M. Jules Simon's the Bloody Bones." The "brave amendment to the effect that "Teachers will instruct children in their lian's" casket of jewels, and prepare god of Communism, or in Voltaire's god, incapable of believing in him-self? The French child may say his prayers at home; but when he gets are and must be Catholic is a fact into school, "free, compulsory, secu- that some indifferent patriots will, lar," he shall learn how toolish praying is-he shall learn that, though his superstitious and "clerical" mother may wership Jesus Christ, the

"MEYER JACOBY and William Dietz, two boys fifteen years old, concei.ed the idea of going West and slaughtering Indians, but one obstacle presented itself, and that was 000; and interest at 3 per cent. per come Wednesday by Dietz, whose annum for forty-one years. This family live at No. 76 East Fourth street, who stole his sister's jewelcase, his father's insurance-policies debts, £200,000, were paid off. The and two bank-books, one representinterest alone on fifteen millions at ing \$934 deposited in the Dry Dock Savings Bank, and the other showwhich has to be added the annual ing an account of \$600 in the Bowis almost irresistible. Yet the Prince Jacoby's possession were found the in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, and committed to await the arrival of Mr. Dietz." This is not the first case of the

kind. It will not be the last until necessity of teaching their children to avoid the literature supplied especially for boys in enormous quantities, as they would a serpent. This literature is more insidious and fatal than the venom of the rattlesnake. It ruins the soul, it numbs first and then kills the power of thinking and studying. It makes the conscience callous, and causes its victims to see the world through in-flamed eyes. Parents—particularly Catholic parents-are culpably negligent in this matter. It their child reads quietly, it seems to make no difference what he reads; and the they are crammed with dry bones, and out of school they cram themselves with poisonous novels. Let any parent pause at a news-stand and observe the kind of stuff sold. If the weekly tales for boys and girls from a news-stand a few specimens of the mental food which boys of today devour with so much avidity. Here is a healthy and pleasing tale: as champion of all the virtues, showing its championship by thrusting out God from the schools of France, Tramps, or, How Tom and Jerry philosophy; not by the sweet echoes Held All the Trumps." It opens with an interesting picture, in which a young woman, with scanty and dis-hevelled drapery, is struggling with an Indian of colossal proportions, while in the background a locomotive, manned by two small boys, presumably 'Iom and Jerry, is speeding own business. The United States will be more honorable and do all in the power of its government to frustrate all warlike and skirmishing demonstrations originating in this constraints of the dishevelled from the county their children to schools directed by the State—that France, while it constraints and tells how Tom and Jerry, goaded to rebellion by a cruel steptather, and tells how Tom and Jerry, goaded to rebellion by a cruel steptather, and the spirit of chasting in the world; even fiction only pleases us by its resemblence to it.

Adeep moral hurt must leave its trace and tells how Tom and Jerry, goaded to rebellion by a cruel steptather, and tells how Tom and Jerry, goaded to rebellion by a cruel steptather, and tells how Tom and Jerry, goaded to rebellion by a cruel steptather.

who owned a "palatial castle" on the Ireland which we love, is Catholic Hudson, resolved to "tramp it." and, if Ireland's freedom demand the Having possessed themselves of their sacrifice of one tittle of the old Catholate father's jewels and bonds, they lie, loving and humble of spirit of into "a desert well surrounded by hour of judgment shall crown the lent villian-the oppressor of youth the bravest, the holiest, the most -might rot, for all our brave young Catholic of nations."—Catholic Retramps eared." A terrific encounter view. four "Persian necromancers, which, judging by the distance the boys travelled, must have occurred M. at Hoboken, ends the chapter. This kind of drivel goes on for many weeks, until the young tramps fincifix from the primary schools. For love the maiden on whom Jerry, The "brave

THAT the true glories of Ireland

from time to time, try and obscure.

But in this they will never be suc-

troversy on this point has recently been waged across the Canadian border, and without entering into the rersonal aspect of the discussion, we extract the following sensible and just remarks by Father Graham, on the principles at stake:-"I love bibed the determination to make it a lack of money. This was over Ireland better than any barrackroom swaggerer that ever paraded by the Bible, and only by the Bible. the scarlet finery of Ireland's relentless foe. Not Protestant, but Catholic Ireland, is a nation for me. All when they were paid—though he Ireland's glories are Catholic; all her misfortunes, Saxon or Protestant. Lady." which has to be added the annual saving of £200,000 more, and this ery Savings Bank. The boys, after of the Cross, of Rome, of God. As Bible—and the Widow Van Cott. ever, what sort of offences the percently told the farmers that, considering the expenses the Government has thrown on them of late, "it has thrown on them of late, and a case of some sort against the might be just as well to wait for the cross of the genius, sombre, dark and mysterious, the Niobe-like Shearman. Yea, he policies, bank-books, and also a forged like the sphynx and pyramids that check, purporting to be signed by give testimony of dead centuries by Ar. Dietz. The boys were arraigned the banks of the mighty Nile. And it sees, too, the problems of human destiny marked out in the rough in Egypt, seized by the bright intelligence of Greece, assimilated into its lotty soul and given back to earth a parents thoroughly awaken to the form where all was formless, a grace where all was graceless, a beauty where all was repulsive; the victory and crown of Hellenic genius. Just as Phidias transformed the uncouth ugliness of Egyptian granite into the airy beauty and exquisite proportions of Psyche; so the intelligence of Greece elevated and ennobled the crude philosophy of the Gentile world, and enlarged the capacity of human reason. Those teeming isles of the Archipelagolike emeralds set in silver—seem like pages of Destiny's history, narrating the death of the formless and void, and the birth of human light children of to-day read too much, and beauty. So appear to me the Very few schools give them a taste for honest, solid study. In school Patrick to the Irish nation. The darkness of formless Paganism lay heavy upon Erin; deep in the valleys and groves the Druid knives were lifted above the rude stone and bleeding victim. The degradation of the Nile was unknown to the dwellers were not incentives to theft, impur-ity and idle dreaming, the haved which constant thoughtless reading of traditional error, unsuspecting makes in the memory and the understanding would be sufficient to condemn them. We have picked up sublimer, infinitely more beautiful than the proudest achievements of Greece, the transformation that St. Patrick worked was supernatural and divine. Not by the exquisite of cithara or harp was the heart and mind of Erin touched, but by the power of Him who enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world. And that Apostolic voice of Patrick was Catholic and Roman; and the glories which the Catholic Irish nation achieved were born of

California has produced many good things and many eyil things, and among the latter is a crop of unparalleled fanatics. The forgotten Kearney was one, the editor of the Argonaut is another, and to this collection must be added a third, before whose lurid and pyrotechnical displays of bigotry even those of our cwn Parson Newman pale. The new bigot is a certain Dr. Wood-bridge, of the Presbyterian sect. This is a specimen of the compound of lies and malice that drops from his lips:

"In our own State the struggle is the hardest. A large majority of our population are from Roman Catholic, or irreligious, or heathen communities, where the Sabbath is not observed, where either there is no House of God, or where the Bible is not taken as the rule of life. Our rulers are mostly elected by the foreign-born element. They control our schools, and have rejected the Bible from their doors. They force their Sabbath-desecration upon our notice. They turn our freedom into licentiousness. One of their number but yesterday attempted to assassincessful, beyond showing that their atc the President of the United rench Republic can tolerate nothing so unreasonable!—Freeman's Journal, shadowy and unsubstantial. A conbe committed in free, enlightened America."
Dr. Woodbridge must know by

this time that Guiteau was not only cradled in the belief that the Bible is the rule of life, but that he early im his means of livelihood. He lived hated to pay as he hated the "Scarlet Lady." He exhorted, he sang the I want the Ireland of St. Patrick, hymns of the speculative Moody and completed his revolt against "Papis tical tyranny" by getting a divorce. Surely, these facts ought to purge Guiteau, in the eyes of the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, from any suspicion of "foreign" prejudices. Brooklyn, the city of the pious, knew and loved him. He dwelt therein, preached piety and fraud together, and alternately held experience-meetings with the partner of his bosom, in which he detailed his schemes for cheating his fellows, in a strictly evangelical way, and wept at Mr. Beecher's Friday night love-feasts. Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, who is presumably not a descendant of Pocahontas—they are seldom found out of Virginiaought to discriminate when he talks of Gniteau as of the "foreign-born element." Where does he draw the line? If Guiteau belongs to that element, as he does, according to this sectarian bigot, we are justified in putting Dr. Woodbridge into the category in which he places Guiteau as an unworthy product of some foreign land, once or twice removed, - Free man's Journal.

> LIBERTY to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. means, as some interpret it, to give perfect freedom to all religions outside the Catholic Church. In our State institutions, services are held regularly as belonging to the discipline of the institutions, but no Catholic priest is permitted to conduct these after his own religion. A Presbyterian, a Methodist, a Lutheran, an Episcopalian or a Baptist may get up and conduct services, but a Catholic priest never. The latter has a definite creed to promulgate and is thus despised; the former has a go-as-you-please formularity of belief and consequently meets with no opposition. The day when sectarianism" will have its proper meaning, will mark the time when "liberty of conscience" will signify something real.—Catholic Columbian.

> Truth is the most powerful thing in the world; even fiction only pleases us by its re-

I know 'tis foolish; but, alas! I know 'tis foolish; but, alas! The example of the world is strong: I join the crowd, and by it I am borne Ah! when, when will my spirit learn For higher, sweeter things to yearn? Is not the lovelight in my dear one's A sweeter, dearer thing for me to prize

Are not the coolness and peacefulness of my More retreat where the state of the them to the heat And turn desired than the heat And turn desired that the test of the same of

#### THE PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

Sermon by a Distinguished Convert.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH INFALLIBLE-THE MARTYRS TO THE FAITH-SIR THOMAS MOORE AND FISHER-THE TRUE SUC-CESSOR OF ST. PETER.

The distinguished convert, Father Lockhart, has been delivering a series o sermons on Catholic subjects in London His last was on "The Catholicity of the Primitive Church," which we quote from

a London exchange.

His text was: "As it was in the beginning, is now, and every shall be." He said we Catholies would be truly inconsaid we Cathones would be truly incon-sistent if, believing as we do that we are in the possession of the original unex-changeable truths of Christianity, we did not do all in our power to put others in possession of that truth which we hold as our dearest treasure. There were two classes of minds interested in the subject of reli ion; those who believe in religion, as Catholics do, as a divine revelation which came down from heaven, which man would never have invented or dis-covered for himself, and another class who look upon religion as one of the many subjects which belong to human speculation; that man has not and needs speculation; that man has not and needs a divine revelation, and that he can dis-cover by his own powers anything that is necessary for him to know. With regard to the latter class, he would address himself to meeting their objections later on, but that evening he would speak to those who, though not Catholics, believed in a divine revelation and the truths of Chris Now, it was obvious that those who believed in Christianity must believe that the oldest and most primitive form of Christianity was the right one. If they really believed with Catholics that Christianity is a divine revelation, they must believe that primitive Christianity is the type and model, and

THE PRIMITIVE FORM IS THE RIGHT ONE. To narrow the question still further he would confine himself to this country alone, and there is one religion in this ountry which is undoubtedly the oldest of existing forms of Christianity. In all the forms of Christianity in this country, except Catholicity, the time can be named when they began, when they took their point of departure, and when they con-stituted themselves in their characteristic features. Everybody knows when Wesley anism began, when the independent or congregational form of worship began, and everybody knows the history of the Church of England as distinct from that been continued down to the present day. There is one religion in this country which is undoubtedly the religion of our Anglo Saxon forefathers, which came into this prayers of the pilgrims by one of their country at a very remote period, and is identified with the Catholic religion. No one would deny that it was the Catholic Church that was supplanted in the time of Henry VIII., and no one denies that Henry was a Catholic, or doubts that the whole line of English kings who preceded him were Catholics, and that the people and clergy of this country were Catholics. The Book of Homilies was good enough to say, speaking of the condition of England, that the people of this country were, for the last eight hundred years, drowned in damnable idolatrs, meaning, thereby, that the people of England were Catholics. From the time when St. Augustine, who was sent by Pope Gregory about the year 600, the Church of the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans in England was Catholic, and the beautiful old cathedrals and parish

WERE BUILT BY CATHOLICS WERE BUILT BY CATHOLICS.

No doubt many would admit that the Church in England, in pre-Reformation times, was Catholic, but they would say it was not Roman Catholic; they would say that the Church of England at the present day was Catholo, but not Roman Catholic. He had no word to say against Catholic. He had no word to say against the Church of England. It was a body that was preparing the way rapidly to the communion of Rome, and was the nursery for Catholicity. He could not speak in too high terms of many of the members of that body-of their self-denial and consistency with their duty as far as they saw it-for he gave them credit for all sincerity. He believed that they were doing a won-derful work under the good providence of God, and he did not believe that they were wilfully shutting their eyes to the truth; but if they went on, the logical conclusion to which they would arrive would make them accept the Pope and reject the schism of Henry VIII., it would make them put themselves on the side of the martyrs—Sir Thomas Moore and Fisher--who gave their lives on the block at Tower Hill rather than join the Established Church of England

FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
He would go further back than the com-He would go further back than the coming of St Augustine into England, in the year of 600, and speak of the early British Church, when this island was not called Vigin as much as the emotions I was feel-England, but Britain, and prove that the early Pritish Church of that day was Catholic most distinctly. He would not seems to me I am in a dream. I feel still

but would speak of what might be called the distinctive characteristics of Catholicity. Catholics believed in all the doctrines that orthodox Protestants believed in, and be-lieved also in other doctrines which were considered well-founded in Christianity and antiquity, such as the doctrines of considered well-founded in Christianity and antiquity, such as the doctrines of eternity, the incarnation, and the atonement of cur Lord, and divine grace. Catholics were distinguished from other forms of religion by a belief in the infallible Church established by a hist; secondly in the head of the Church being the Pero the head of the Church being the Pop of Rome, the recognized successor of St. Peter, who was made by Christ the head of his Church on earth; and, thirdly, that God is to be worshipped by socrifice. I nobody denied that primitive Christianity these things, then he would have proved that primitive Christianity and Catholicity were one and the same. It was an historic fact that there was no British writer before the year 550, so that nothing was known about the primitive Church in Britian before that date. Missionaries were sent into Britain by the Pope about the year 160, and the faith that was taught to the early Britains by these missionaries was the faith of the Catholic Church. That could only have one meaning, which was that the Carbolic Church of that day was the infallible Church of the present day, whose authority

#### LOURDES.

preads throughout the world.

### Two Paralytics Cured by Bathing in the Water of the Grotto.

A Catholic gentleman, who resides in London, paid a visit to Lourdes and wrote home a description of his journey in which he said: "The ride from Pau to Lourdes s most pleasant, along the north banks of the Gacee. A very large pilgrimage party (500 to 600) from Vaulois arrived at the the Gae station at the same time as my train, and some hundreds of the good Lourdois were assembled outside the gates to give them a welcome. I also had many dial welcomes as I walked up to the town from old acquaintances and friends. It was a grand sight to see the Vaulois pilgrims proceeding down to the statuary in solemn procession, single g canticles and hymns and carrying many banners covered with sacred inscriptions and devices. How they did sing and pray before the holy grotto! I soon fell in with an English priest—Father Barry, of Norwich, who has been here for the last month, and together we went round the town. Yesterday I was truly fortunate in being present when an extraordinary event took place at the grotto. A French gentleman

—a notary public, from St. Gaudois—was there in a bath chair, as FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS his legs were utterly useless from paralysis. He had been attended by many medical men, but their efforts were of no avail. I was outside the crowd talking to Father Barry, when we heard loud expressions of praise and thanksgiving from persons in the crowd. I made my way to the little car on which the poor man was seated, and heard him exclaim that he felt new life in his frame, and that he thought he could walk at last. With difficulty a passage was cleared through the people and the man who had not walked a step for more than seven years stood up and came from the car to the ground. For a time he trembled very much, but began to walk up and down in front of the grotto. Three or four men walked near him ready

to assist him if he fell, but HE WALKED FOR SOME TIME over the esplanade without showing any signs of weakness. I spoke to him personally, and learnt his name and address, with many particulars of his long illness. of which it was once a branch, as distinct | Tears were freely shed, on all sides, and from the old trunk from which it seperated itself. Everybody knows that the emotion. Another gentleman, a doctor, Church of England began in the time of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and has cured, for I saw him walk with a little assistance, though he had not been able to use his legs for a long time, and his case was especially recommended to the priests in a sermon from the pulpit at the side of the grotto. I have seen hundreds of proofs of our Lady's goodness towards sufferers in the crutches and sticks, arm and hand aids, etc., which remain at the grotto. There are even chairs in which people were carried to the sanctuary, and which they left behind them when they were cured."

ANOTHER CASE. A person who owes it to the glory of God and of our Lady of Lourdes to make public a wonderful miracle wrought in Lourdes last month, sends us (The Catholic Review) some brief but most interesting particulars of it. There was cured there a Belgian lady, whose brother is a well-known and zealous priest on the New England mission: A sister to Rev. H. Martial of Grosvenor Dale, Ct. Mlle Martial, aged 42, residing in Belgium, has been suffering for thirty years. SHE WAS IN BED FOR ABOUT FOURTEEN

Paralyzed of both legs, the cause of the paralysis affecting at the same time the stomach, so that she could not take any common food or drink. Everything human had been tried. The celebrities o medical science were consulted, but all in vain. She went to Lourdes last June with a pilgrimage organized especially for the sick but pious Belgians. She arrived there half dead on June 9 while the people were attending Mass in the Basilica al were attending mass in the Basinea about half-past eleven o'clock. She remained at the grotto below praying and weeping abundantly. A French lady offered to dip her into the pool. She accepted the offer. She writes: 'I was hardly in it when I felt something that I cannot de scribe, and

MY LIMBS MADE SUCH A QUICK MOTION that I jumped at once out of the pool and the hands of the four persons who were helping me before they could realize Is outed, 'Vive N. D. de Lourdes! Me N. D. de Lourdes! They dressed me hur ther than join the Estabf England,

SEPARATE THEMSELVES
E CATHOLIC CHURCH.

N. D. de Lowraes: They dressed me nuriedly. I put on my shoes myself. I
knelt down and got up without help and
went up to the Basilica. The 500 Belgians there present could not contain their

para'ys, bad stomach and other difficulties nothing is left, nothing, nothing. A complete cure, glory be to Our Blessed Lady of Lourdes.

Cava.

Talk of pedigree and, better still, of the nobility which springs from centuries of noble deeds and of grand traditions, and I know of nothing comparable among and I know of nothing comparable among human institutions to the Benedictine Order. The Papacy, the Episcopate and the Priesthood are divine, and they stand on a divine foundation. I do not, therefore, speak of them. They trace their pedigree and origin up to shrist Himself; in fact, trey are the personification of Christ throughout the world and throughout time. But among human institutions I know of none like the Benedictine, so rich in traditions and noble deeds, tine, so rich in traditions and noble deeds. with a history only five centuries shorter than that of the Church herself.

If the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the nits and other Orders have excelled the Benedictines in their own characteristic features, this is only to say that each excels in the development of its proper spirit. While I admire and revere St. Francis, and St. Dominic and St. Ignatius, I have my own strong personal attraction, I delight to contemplate

THE GREAT BENEDICTINE ORDER clothed in a venerable character and a glory all its own. I know of no Order so aristocratic in spirit and pedigree, so gentle and pliable, so broad and generous in its sympathies. As to pedigree, it was last year that the sons of St. Benedict celebrated the fourteenth hundred year of the uninterrupted life and work of their Order throughout the Church. What Royal house but that of Peter has such a lineage! What Popes have been bred within their cloisters? Out of sound, the will name only the First, the Second, the Third and the Seventh Gregory. What Bishops have come out from their in closures, such as St. Isidore, St. Augustine, St. Boniface and St. Anselm ! count also their four great Doctors, whom the Anglo-Saxon Bede is one. And what a glorious galaxy of Saints, Martyrs, Bishops, Confessors and Virgins! For centuries the Order was the home of kings and princes. Enormous wealth came to it, and was often pressed upon it. It was used, not for trade and as capital to make more, but

IN MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR n the encouragement of the arts and learn ing, and for the propagation throughout Europe of Christian civilization. I see nothing of the mendicant spirit in the Benedictine Order, from whatever point of view it may be regarded, but rather a certain lordly generosity and high mindedness in the use of whatever wealth it may

Then there attaches to the Order a certain centleness of refinement and manners, and a peculiar pliancy in its power of self-adaptation to the varying exigencies and changes which have come over Europe during fourteen centuries. This seems to be a part of its secret of vitality. Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the

Lastly, I said that I am struck and drawn by the broad and generous sympathies which the Order has always shown towards whatever is good and noble though it be not their own, and though it be even animated by a different spirit. To illustrate my meaning: six hundred years after the spirit. Indeed he seemed to come with correction—a correction needed by the laxity which had grown of wealth correction. ity which had grown of wealth among monks and priests. But the Benedictines from the first took up

ST. FRANCIS AND HIS CAUSE;

they gave him sites for his convents, they even made over to him buildings and churches belonging to their own Order. They readily encouraged in every way the rise of the Mendicant Orders.

Some three centuries later arose in the Church another reform, that introduced by the Clerks Regular, and that branch of family which was instituted by St. Ig natius, at once gave promise of a marvell ous mission. Here again we find the same large-minded generosity among the sons of St. Benedict in welcoming and forward. ing the work of the Clerks Regular. They seem to have had none of those fears, suspicions, and jealousies which sometimes lead corporations, as they do ndivi mals, to frown upon, to misrepreent, and to keep down the growth and development of some new and independent excellence.

ras favored and encouraged by the Bene was tayored and encouraged by the Bene-dictines, just as St. Francis had been be-fore him. He became their debtor in Spain, in France, and in Italy. It was to the Benedictine Convent of St. Mary of Albareta, near Monte Cassino, where St. Thomas of Acquin had been a Benedictine novice and a student in grammar and philosophy for about eight years, that St. Ig natius betook himself in 1538 for a retrea of two months in company with Petro Ortiz, the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy Here he is said to have drawn up his Rule -at least in a great measure -- ar his famous Spiritual Exercises, aided by the spiritual works which have since been transferred to the archives of Monte Cas sino. How far

THE SPIRITUAL EXERCISES have a yet more determined Benedictine origin is a matter still more or less warmly disputed. But I suppose that no or tations St. Ignatius may have availed him self of, he made it entirely his own by adding to it the well-known characteristic features of his own mind and character. as his chief weapon in the spiritual war fare. And a splendid and incomparable weapon it is! If I have dwelt somewhat at length on these details, it has been to illustrate the idea that the Benefictines Order has been in a peculiar way in generous sympathy with the great Religious movements which have arisen by its side

during the course of its history.

Then, again, consider the type of the Benedictine organization. Each Order has its own type; the Jesuits the military, the Friars the fraternal, the Benedictines the patriarchal. The first reminds one of

the last of Abraham and his children.

THE ABBOT IS EVERYWHERE THE PATRIARCH his abbey or monastery, which is complete in itself, is the peaceful home for self-discipline, for prayer, for study and for learning, and for repose, while at the same time it is the centre of the great activities which influence and sometimes entirely which influence and sometimes entirely convert the circumjacent and even distant populations. The independence of each Abbot or abbey gives room for a certain freedom and diversity of growth, which seems quite in harmony with the patri-

archal spirit. It may be owing to this that the Order during the course of its fourteen centuries has been perpetually renewing itself, adapting itself to the change wrought on the world by the events of time; so that while some other Orders are actually reduced to a few representatives and bear the marks of the weakness of old age, the Benedictine, drawing inspir-ation from the present needs of men and courage from the history of the past, presses on to fulfil its mission according t its rule Noblesse oblige. I believe ONE OF THE MOST TOUCHING INCIDENTS

which occurred at the great meeting of Abbots at Monte Cassino at Whitsuntide last year, arriving as they did from all parts of the civilized world, was the common desire and resolution expressed by them, and afterwards formally made known to the Sovereign Pontiff, to labor with a renewed zeal and vigor according to their rule for the Church in every land.
The spirit of their great patriarch, whose
remains repose richly enshrined under the
high altar, seemed to prevade the whole assembly and to encourage the old Order to advance on its saving mission to the modern world. Certainly, there are signs of great activity among the Benedictines even amid all their discouragements in Italy, entering, as I shall show you by-andbye, upon important works of nationa utility, while in Germany, Austria, Bel gium. America and elsewhere the Order is giving proof of a vigorous vitality, and there can be no doubt whatever that in

A GREAT FUTURE in store for the Benedictines. And well there may be; for if there be any Religious institution that is English in spirit and tradition, it must surely be that one which brought the faith to England in the sixth century, and which has been assimi-lated to the nation in weal and woe ever

our own country there is

Now, sir, I have been running on very long, you will say, upon the Benedictine Order in general, and have not yet got you to La Cava. I admit it and I apologize: the way has been rather long, we have had a good deal of rain on the jour-ney, and there has been time for much silent reflection in the closed-up carriage. But there is this further fact. I shall have so much to say to you about La Cava that this introduction is hardly out of place. And then I have been in so many ways connected with the Benedic-tines, and England owes them such a debt of gratitude, that even a little prolixity may perhaps be for once pardoned. However, we have at last reached

THE TOWN OF LA CAVA; the hills to the right may rather be called mountains than hills; they are covered to their summits with the fresh green of what from the road looks like the tree; to the left again are broken hill and valleys. "Where is the monastery?" we ask, as we pull up at the hotel. "Oh! among the hills to the right, an hour's walk from the town," said the hotel keeper. Well! We determined to stay with our horses, and to remain at the hotel until we had refreshed the bungry

### A WOMAN'S QUICK WIT.

The part of Tennessee through which I have been knocked about is full of remin-iscences of the war, but there is none of the bitterness left. In war time the people were generally divided in their sentiments, and no man could tell t'other from which. This remark reminds me of a story I heard This remark reminds me of a story I heard yesterday, about an estimable woman of seventy odd, who died two or three years ago, here on the mountains. One day during the war, when the country was fairly alive with guerillas, she had occasion to take some valuable goods with her on a trip she was making, and put them on her horse back of her. When she had gone some distance in the woods, she heard a quad of guerillas approaching, and know-ng her goods would not be safe for a moment, she straddled her horse, man fashion, and throwing her long skirt over the package behind her, completely concealing it. When the guerillas rode she was unable to guess whether they belonged to the north or to the south iniform being no solution whatever. She determined, if questioned, to play a bluff game with them, and she soon had a hance to exercise her wit.

"Hello!" called one of the guerillas.

"Hello!" she returned.

"What side are you on?" he challenged. She laughed a good laugh at him as she eplied, kicking ont her feet, "On both des, of course; can't you see?" This brought a roar from the whole quad, and they began to banter her in her

wn fashion. "What side is your old man on?" asked

ne of them. one of them.

"He's on neither siae," she laughed;

"he's on his back, and has been for
yea.s." Such wit saved her, and they let
her pass on unmolested.—[Cincinnati Com-

The King of Abyssinia cuts off the ses of those who take stuff, and the lips of those who smoke. The King is hated more than Theodore was. Cruel to a de gree, he does not, however, take life. He cuts off the feet and hands of people who pouring hot tallow into their ears. You can buy nothing without the King's order; and no one will shelter you without his order, in fact, no more complete despotism could exist. It cannot last; for the King will go on from one madness to another Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's

tive after operation, but on the contrary

# A Visit to the Scene of the Savior's

AT BETHLEHEM.

(Theodore Cayler in New York Evangelist) We set our faces for the pools of

Solomon-halting for a few moments at the toob of Rachel by the roadside. The small structure was crowded with Jews were wailing as they wail beside the rem-nant of the temple walls. Or eold woman was weeping and pressingher withered cheek against the tomb with as much distress as if the fair young wife who breathed out her life there forty centuries ago had been her own daughter. We found the enormous-pools of Solomon (the longest of which measures 500 feet in length) were about half filled with pure water. We rode half filled with pure water. We rode beside the aqueduct that leads from them all the way to Bethlehem. Down among the bleak and barren hill we saw the fertile vale of Urtas, filled with gardens and fruit trees. It is cultivated by the European colony planted by Mr. Meshullman. For a half hour we feasted our eyes with the view of the beautiful Bethlenem perched on its lofty hill, and surrounded by olive orchards. So many new edifices by olive orchards. So many new edifices have been erected for convents and other religious purposes that Bethlehem has almost a modern look. As we rode through its narrow streets we saw no Ruths, but an ancient Jew in turban, long robe and flowing beard, quite answered to my idea of Boax. We rode on to the convent adjoining the Church of the Nativity, where a rather jolly looking monk furnished us an excellent lunch He then took us into the venerable church that covers the subterranean chamber in which tradition has always held that our essed Lord was born. The chamber is probably the remnant of ancient khan is probably the remnant of ancient Kirin once belonging to the family of Jesse and of King David. I expected to be shocked by a sham mockery when I entered the church, but a feeling of genuine faith in the locality came over me as I descended into the rocky chamber, and read, around the silver star, the famous inscription in Latin. "Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary." The three-fold argument for the authenticity of this site is drawn from unbroken tradition, from the fact that Bethlehem has never been overthrown in sieges, and from the other fact that the learned St. Jerome, in the fourth century, was so sure of the site that he came and spent his long, laborious life, in the cavern close by the birth spot of our Lord. I entered with deep interest the cave in which this devoted scholar meditated and prayed and wrought the Vulgate translation of God's word. My visit to the church of the Nativity was tenfold more satisfactory than that to the Church of the Holy Sepulchere in this

#### PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC MIS-SIONS IN INDIA.

A local paper, The Examiner, published at Jaffna, in Ceylon, bears testimony to the barrenness of Protestant missions and the fruitfulness of the labors of Catholic priests. It says: "That the indiscriminate extension of schools and the lavish rate at which education has been bestowed on the people of Jaffna, have had not a little to do in producing the melancholy result it has, cannot be denied. The various misionary schools kept up with the object of becoming subsidiary to the conver the heathen have all but entirely failed in that object, and instead of producing sincere and consistent Christians, they, it is to be very much feared, only turned out a to be very much feared, only turned out a class of men who, when it suits their purpose, are ready enough to pass as Christians, but are, ne rettheless, at bottom Hindoos not only in belief, but in thought and action as well. This is of course a state of things to be very much deplored; but we can see no escape. To educate a people and to spread among them the knowledge of Christianity, is a noble mission, and whatever may be the success or want of success that has marked the efforts of the missionaries, the conscious ness that they had at least striven to do their duty according to their lights cannot fail to afford some consolation amid the many disappointments and failures to which they will have to submit. On the other hand, the success of the Roman Catholic Missionaries among this very same people is in marked contrast to the poor achievements of their Protestant orethren; and when we consider the dis advantages they labor under in point of worldly influence, the success of the Roman Catholics becomes particularly striking.

The moral and religious influence of the priesthood is a real power, while in the case of the Protestant Missionary this influence begins to cease from the moment the convert is admitted into the Christian fold, for one of its effects is to place the church member on a basis of equality; and arrived at this stage the one has naught more to teach and the other naught more to learn."

GOOD NIGHT .- "How tenderly sweetly falls the gentle 'good night' into loving hearts, as members of a family separate and retire for the night. What my riads of hasty words and thoughtless acts, engendered in the hurry and business of the day, are forever blotted out by its be ign influence. Small token, indeed, but is the little courtesies that can so beautifully round off the square corners in the homes of laboring men and women. The simple I thank you, for a favor received, will fill with happiness the heart of the giver. True wealth is not estimated by dollars and cents, but by the gratitude and affection of the heart. If a home be happy, it is of heaven the truest symbol. If a home be happy, whether the owner ssess a patch of ground or a thousand res, they who live there are indeed wealbeyond mathematical calculations Then how much more lovingly are the sa-ble folds of night gathered around the happy home. How much more confid-ingly do its members repose their weary body in the care of divine goodness, smoothing their over-taxed minds to the living realities of beautiful dreamland."

### Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild

Cures summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infanestablish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable no particular care is early British Church of that day was call through the centre asses. It call clic most distinctly. He would not spend time defining what Christianity was, much excited and a little weak, but of Gideon and his famous army of disciplined required while using them. By druggists, ing, canker, piles and all manner of fluxes,

#### A PROTESTANT BISHOP ON THE MONKS OF OLD.

There has been a great gathering of sup porters of the Established Church at Pe terborough in honor of the memory of the founders of the cathedral. Son e thought ful observations were made by Bishop

Magee in the coarse of his sermon on the spirit which had animated monks of old:

They thanked God (he said) for those pious founders who had given them such a gift as that. The duty and responsibility a gift as that. The duty and responsibility it threw upon them was to care for these endowments and bequests as trustees and guardians for the future, and to eath and cherish the spirit in which their fore-fathers raised such places—the spirit of the old monks, whom those who spoke in shallow and weather ligarance of the shallow and wretched ignorance great monastic institutions of Europe and the West, sometimes described as monkish and Papist and the like, and talked of their profligacy and indolence. Those men did not know that the monks of early days were the pioneers of Christianity, civili-zation, and culture. . . brave and self-denying men who went forth in the name of the Master, waging war with babarism and heathenism, examples of learning and thoughtful devotion to higher and better things. It was in that spirit that men first built the minster at Peterborough.

Later on, speaking of the action of Henry VIII., the bishop said that "the hand of the spoiler was laid, alas! upon the building, when a cruel and voluptuous tyrant laid waste the homes of learning and of religion throughout the country.

### AN ANCIENT ENGLISH PRAYER

AGAINST RACK-RENTS. The term rack-rent, and no doubt its application, seem to be entirely of English origin. The term, says the Dublin Free-man's Journal, though common enough here, and well understood, appears to be almost unknown in England almost unknown in England; and yet so far back as the time of Edward VI., who reigned from 1547 to 1553, a prayer was found in the Church Service known as the Primer, and was recited on Sunday against the then prevalent custom. The prayer reads thus: "we heartily pray Thee to send Thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of them that possess the grounds and pastures of the earth, that they, remembering them selves to be Thy tenants, may not rack and stretch out the rents of their houses and stretch out the rents of their houses and lands, nor take unreasonable fines and moneys after the manner of covetous worldlings; but so let them out that the inhabitants thereof may be able to pay the rents and to live and nourish their families and to relieve the poor. Give them grace also to consider that they are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no dwelling place, but seek-ing one to come; that they, remembering the short continuance of this life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and act icin house to have presented by not join house to house, nor couple land to land, to the impoverishment of others out to behave themselves in letting their tenements, lands, and pastures, that after life they may be received into everlasting habitations." After the enactment of the Poor Laws the prayer was eliminated from the Prayer Book, where during several reigns it held a place as a reminder to the great and powerful of the duties they owed to their humble and helpless brethren. Why it was expunged it is needless to

### WOMEN, WIFE AND MOTHER.

Great, indeed, is the task assigned to women, who can elevate its dignity Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern enterprise, but to form those by whom laws are made, armies are led,

empires are governed.

To guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity, the frail, yet spotless creature whose moral no less than physical be ing must be derived from her; to inspire these principles, to inculcate those doc-trines, to animate those sentiments which generations yet unborn and nations yet uncivilized shall learn to bless; to sooth firm-ness into mercy and chasten honor into refinement; to exalt generosity into virtue, and by soothing care to allay the anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passion; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sighing under his toil; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious; for happiness that has passed away; such is vocation.

The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friends, the cross of the rejected Saviour—these are the theatres in which her greatest triumphs have been

Such is her destiny: to visit the forsaken. to attend the neglected; when monarchs abandon, when counselors betray; when justice persecutes, when brethren and disciples flee; to remain unshaken and unchanged; and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, constant and ineffable, which in another world we are taught to believe is a test of virtue.

#### A Case of Confirmed Consumption. FROM MRS. M. M. BALL, of East Stone

ham, Me.

"I feel it my duty to write a few words in favor of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In the early part of last winter I took a severe cold, and shortly afterward a distressing cough was added to it. My friends did everything they could for me, but without avail. The best physicians that could be procured did not relieve me, and my cough continued with me all through the winter with in-creasing severity. I spit blood three or four times a day, and my friends considered my case hopeless, gave me up as a confirmed consumptive I was in this condition when I heard of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I began its use, and before I had taken half a bottle of it my cough and all my other troubles left me, and I was cured. I feel so truly ndebted to this great remedy for what i has done for me that I send you this voluntary testimony, hoping it may be the means of inducing others, who are suffering as I w s, to make use of it It is the best remedy for lung complaints that I ever heard of, and I am constantly recommending it to my friends."

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all

druggists. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores the color Ayer's Hair Vigor restores the color and stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling off, and greatly increases its beauty. It has a delicate and lasting perfume, its ingredients are harmless, and for the toilet it is unequalled. Beautiful Days.

TO K. F. V. C.

The long, the beautiful days are o When life's young blossoms t unfold; And even the clouds that above y Are lined with sliver and fringe Your cherished friends of the sch

ing
Their fond good-bye to the dear of You hear of a melodies softly play.
And golden light on your pathw

The summer morning is rich in g And Heav'n's pure radiance

earth, Bright gleams are seen on the hill-And vales rejoice in their flower So life's sweet morning sheds li

A you,
And oh! 'twill never grow pale
That wreath with which His le
has crowned you
Is type of the crown you'll re
Him.

MR. JAMES REDPAT

An American Journalist on

WM. LIV

DUBLIN July 10th One hundred and eighty per been agrested under the Coer Wherever the local Land Leagu ing too much annoyance to the

ords, the Secretary and Trea

seized and taken out of ha When it is utterly impossible to the pretext of a "reasonable sus they are inciting to riot," they a under the vague generality of "t practices." Gladstone's govern friendly to landlordism as the practices." Gladston friendly to landlordis triendly to landlordism as the a tion of Beaconsfield. Gladston as Beaconsfield, would have a maintain the institution, wishes to modify it, while Be would have tried to keep it with the state of the would have tried to keep it w The Irish peasantry and farmers ferent to the Land Bill. They we it thoroughly. They know that only another Sodom apple to t its effect will be to prolong the of a system of feudal landlord has kent them in westbadness. has kept them in wretchedness centuries. Americans in studyin Land Question will fail to v it, and gravely misinterpret it, gard it from the point of view of or of political science only—if t that landlord and tenant he landlord and tenant in Americ mere contracting parties, equipendent and equally dependent n a fair and open market; but they are hereditary enemies w generations have occupied the master and serf—of persecuting ligionists and martyrs of the C pectively; that all the power Government is still mercilessly on the side of the landlord and Government and landlord are re the people as aliens and usurper a sentimental or historical sense a living daily hatred; that the such thing, in fact, but only in any "contract" between landd landtiller, but that the master holds the toiler at his absolute cause there is no diversity of i Ireland; and that, even if M himself should draft a Land Bil served the principle of landlord and the Government should acc it should receive the Royal would not and could not benefit antry, because the Irish courts antry, because the frish courts sively composed and as long as t British Constitution lasts, they essarily be composed of landl because the judiciary of Irela is the most corrupt and partizar in Eastern Europe. The Eng cals are coming over here and discovering the truths that I taug pleading after a visit here wit

lish audience, for self-governme land, astounded them by tell these well-known facts: STARTLING TRUTHS.
"Mr. Winks asserted the wa land to be just laws for her principles and to be just laws for her principles and the principles are the principles. by chairman of quarter ses packed juries, for the Irish peo confidence in such administration year 1879 there were brought Land Sessions Court claims am £120,000 by 363 tenant-farm ourts awarded them only a pa 500; that is about 10 per cer claims, while in all cases where sued tenants the landlords were 75 per cent. of the gross total claims. The whole official syst land was rotten and corrupt. also furnished an instance of inequalities arising from the connection between England an for while England paid 1 in 14

venue in taxes, poor Ireland was to the extent of 1 in 8. "Equality in matters of reexemplified by the facts that funds of the Protestant chur protected against fraud, no secuever existed for the funds of t Catholics; and, further, by the ship exhibited in filling up p the Irish civil and police set while 76½ per cent. of the were Roman Catholics, 80 per highest offices in these veryings ighest offices in these services

by Protestants.' is not an abstrac Hatreds and sentiments, race an are far more potent factors the propositions and philosophical it is because Gladstone, Bright ter, and the English politician utterly ignore these great elem tional life in Ireland, that thei always have been, and always i always have been, and always i jected as worthless. Forster companions when he is here, and Castle hirelings whose salar on the existence of the presen of society, and he sends to K the most beloved and trusted I exponents of the national senti-then he grows angry because then he grows angry because succeeded as a pacificator of Ire

THE PRISONERS. I have spent two days in visuspects" in Kilmainham Jail ericans know what a Suspect man detained in jail without without accusation, there to re September, 1882, when, on his shall have no redress. Some of eloquent denunciations of the publicans—of a century ago-the literature of what is some English liberty relate to the Ja of the Suspect." The Englis

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it thoroughly. They know that it will be only another Sodom apple to them—that its effect will be to prolong the existence of a system of feudal landlordism which has kept them in wretchedness for three centuries. Americans in studying the Irish Land Question will fail to understand it, and gravely misinterpret it, if they regard it from the point of view of business or of political science only—if they forget that landlord and tenant here, unlike landlord and tenant in America, are not mere contracting parties, equally independent and equally dependent, meeting in a fair and open market; but that here generations have occupied the relation of master and serf-of persecuting State Re-ligionists and martyrs of the Church res-Government and landlord are regarded by the people as aliens and usurpers, -not in a sentimental or historical sense, but with the people as aliens and usurpers, -not in a sentimental or historical sense, but with it should receive the Royal

lish audience, for self-government for Ireland, astounded them by telling them these well-known facts: STARTLING TRUTHS.
"Mr. Winks asserted the wants of Ireland to be just laws for her people, ad-ministered justly, not as now administered by chairman of quarter sessions and packed juries, for the Irish people had no confidence in such administration. In the year 1879 there were brought before the Land Sessions Court claims amounting to £120,000 by 363 tenant-farmers. The courts awarded them only a paltry £12,-500; that is about 10 per cent. of their claims, while in all cases where landlords sued tenants the landlords were awarded 75 per cent. of the gross total of their claims. The whole official system in Ireland was rotten and corrupt. Taxation also furnished an instance of the gross inequalities arising from the legislative connection between England and Ireland, for while England paid 1 in 14 of her re venue in taxes, poor Ireland was mulcted to the extent of 1 in 8.

"Equality in matters of religion was exemplified by the facts that while the funds of the Protestant churches were protected against fraud, no security whatver existed for the funds of the Roman Catholics; and, further, by the partizanship exhibited in filling up positions in the Irish civil and police services; for while 76½ per cent. of the population were Roman Catholics, 80 per cent. of the highest offices in these services were filled by Protestants."

Politics is not an abstract science. Hatreds and sentiments, race and religion are far more potent factors than logical propositions and philosophical theories. It is because Gladstone, Bright, and For-It is because Gradstone, Dright, and total ster, and the English politicians as a class, utterly ignore these great elements of na-tional life in Ireland, that their measures always have been, and always must be rejected as worthless. Forster takes as his companions when he is here, Castle spies and Castle hirelings whose salaries depend on the existence of the present condition of society, and he sends to Kilmainham the most beloved and trusted leaders and exponents of the national sentiment; and then he grows angry because he has not succeeded as a pacificator of Ireland!

THE PRISONERS. I have spent two days in visiting "the suspects" in Kilmainham Jail. Do Americans know what a Suspect is? It is a man detained in jail without trial, and without accusation, there to remain until

Outside it is reported that the officers would willingly do anything in their power to make Mr. Dillon more comfortable: if he would give them the slightest excuse he would be removed to the hostical and the statement of the st pectively; that all the power of the Government is still mercilessly exercised on the side of the landlord and that both haughtiness he declines every overture

a sentimental or historical sense, but with a living daily hatred; that there is no such thing, in fact, but only in theory, as any "contract" between landowner and landtiller, but that the master of the soil holds the toiler at his absolute mercy, because there is no diversity of industry in cause there is no diversity of industry in the living of t cause there is no diversity of industry in Ireland; and that, even if Mr. Parnell himself should draft a Land Bill that preserved the principle of landlordism in it, and the Government should accept it, and assent, it is as potent in the highest English politi-tithe peas cal circles to day as in the lowest Ameri-

> science forces him, hating action, to act! Such a nature in any sane social system would adopt the life of an artistic recluse, seeking to extend the domains of science or philosophy, abhorring the strife of

> political agitation, and despising its crude and rude rewards. In the hospital I saw Mr. Boyton. He has been seriously ill. He has been obliged to submit to a surgical operation. His eyes are weak and inflamed. He looks ten years older than when I saw him last. He had not heard of Secretary Blaine's letter about him, and he did not know that his own father had failed to complete his naturalization papers. He did not seem to care anything about it. He is in excellent spirits. He told me to say to his friends in America they need not worry about him - that he could leave the prison to-morrow if he would agree to abstain from any further part in the agitation. He preferred to remain there than give such a pledge. He is rapidly recovering his health.

BRENNAN. Mr. Brennan, the former Secretary of the Land League, is in equally good spirits.

Mr. Kettle and Mr. Brennan were imprisoned because they urged the farmers not to pay any rents at all until their grievances were redressed. This Stalwart policy, it seems, had been fully discussed a rock before in second of the cussed a week before, in a council of the Irish leaders in London, and it came to the resolution that the time was not yet ripe for such a policy—that is to say, to order a general strike. Mr. Brennan and Mr. Kettle dissented and urged the policy in Ireland on the following Sunday. They were immediately arrested. There They were immediately arrested. There is a good deal of feeling, I find, between the two wings of the party—the "Moderate" and the "Advanced," but there is very little likelihood that it will result in any serious controversy. Indeed, throughout Ireland, nearly every active leader of the Advanced (or as we should say Stalwart) wing of the party is in jail, and therefore there is no opportunity for a contest for supremacy. It may enable Irish readers to understand the divergency when I add that the Moderates are often termed the Parliamentary party and the Stalwarts the Kilmainham party.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Brennan may be regarded as the representative men of the Stalwarts among the laymen and Father Sheehey among the clergy. Father Shee-ey is kept in jail for reasons that I shall state in future letters. He is one of the best men I ever met—and yet he, also, is in

the Irish Bastile.

bublic speech at Loughrea, yesterday, that he "landlord system, as developed at a sheriff's sale he had witnessed, was legalized robbery," and his comrade added, that "as an Englishman he would not be afraid to take up a rifle in defence of Irish

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times for Ireland.

The North of England pitmen in their

the times for Ireland.

The North of England pitmen in their first report relate their experience in Galway. I will quote a single illustration of their personal researches. They met a tenant in Galway whose family had lived on a farm for more than a century.

The North of England pitmen in their Logue, and his clergy, who presented to the Archbishop a purse and an address. He replied as follows:

My Lord, Reverend Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Laity: This is a trying scene for me, and when I first read the ad-

it should receive the Royal assent, it would not and could not benefit the peasantry, because the Irish courts are exclusively composed and as long as the present British Constitution lasts, they must necessarily be composed of landlords; and because the judiciary of Ireland to-day is the most corrupt and partizan judiciary in Eastern Europe. The English Radicised, poetic, introspective nature, alisovering the truths that I taught in America. Mr. A. F. Winks, for example, in substant of the sound of the farm of the sound of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the limber of the farm. Instead of congratulating him to walk in the lowest American ward headquarters.

It is the roductio ad absurdum of British that giant."

They put the arms of Saul upon him, but they were too cumbone, and head, and the grandest, happiest and most joyful seene flying visits to the land to see how it was looking. About ten years ago the narrow is all in all my life. I do not care, as your blooking. About ten years ago the narrow is the roduction and as long as the present of the roduction and as long as the present of the roduction and as long as the present of the roduction and as long as the present of the roduction and taking the rent, or paying flying visits to the land to see how it was looking. About ten years ago the narrow is all the roduction and the first of the roduction and the first of the roduction and the mit became necessary to have the name of the son instance of the grandest, happiest and most joyful seene flying visits to the land to see how it was looking

... Had the father put the profits he derived from his farm into his pocket he would have been able to leave it to his son to start him either on the farm or in some other pursuit with capital in his hand. Having, however, put it into the land, he had not only handed it over to land, he had not only handed it over to the landlord, but had actually furnished the latter with an excuse for harassing and improverishing his son.

"This incident" the honest pitmen say, "was neither more thrilling or more marked in its incidents, than the other stories we heard " Such incidents are not the exception, out the rule, in the West of Ireland.

THE CABINS OF CONNEMARA.

The pitmen gave realistic descriptions ot the villages and cabins of Connemara, where the landlords have rushed in with cruelties where even Cromwell recoiled

with pity.

As their report in all likelihood will never reach America, I will quote a few passages from their account of Barna, in

have myself seen many villages in the West of Ireland that are equally wretched.

"Pigs there were none. . . A few wretched poultry and a donkey or two, together with the boats and a scanty supply of lines and nets for fishing, and the spade and tools for delving the soil, apeared to form the sole wealth of the poor creatures. Strange sights we saw in the huts, about a dozen of which we visited in the few hours we were in the

"In one of the smaller, we found an old woman, her daughter, and the two orphan children of a deceased son. All of them were clad in rags, and the atmosphere of the dwelling was most offensive, because the inmates were so poor that they were unable to procure any other kind of fuel than dried horse dung from the neighbor-

"Furniture there appeared to be none in the house beyond the rough plank seat, and one or two articles of earthan ware, which looked as if they did duty as pans in which to boil the water used.

POTATOES AND MEAL. "Their chief food we were told is pota-oes with Indian meal either boiled into a sort of porridge or worked into cakes, and sometimes they are able to obtain a little butternilk. This latter is very rarely obtainable, however, the extreme poverty of the people making it a luxury beyond their reach. I fear their diet more often descends to bould kelp or sea-

though they are neaded hind a high board fence. Enter a cell, hind a high board fence or coops. At the further side stands the prisoner behind a sort of wire fence, breast high; in the middle coop between us stands a silent warden, while beside you stands a second warden, your guide. The middle space is alrow enough to enable the visitor to shake hands with his friend, the Suspect.

Mr. Dilloon proudly denies that his health is precarious; he insisted that he was in better health than when I saw him in Spreember last; but Dr. Kenny, his in Spreember last; but Dr. Kenny, his health is precarious; he insisted that he was in better health than when I saw him in Spreember last; but Dr. Kenny, his in Spreember l

# THE PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.

the silver jubilee of his consecration as Bishop of Raphoe, was entertained by the

tenant in Galway whose family had lived on a farm for more than a century.

"On this farm," they report, "this man had spent the money he had earned by cultivation, in improving the land and tarm buildings which were rendered as good as possible; but not one farthing did the owner of the land lay out upon it—his agent merely meeting his tenant at term day and taking the rent, or paying the land the control of the Laity: This is a trying seen for me, and when I first read the adress of which I received a copy a few days ago, I could not read it the second time, nor could I sit down and take pen and ink and paper and commit words, whole words, to paper to express my feeling on this extraordinary occasion. It would be idle for me to say that this is the visitor that as his land was in good condition, he would have to submit to an ingenerosity I have known not for the first dition, he would have to submit to an increase of 59 per cent. in his rent. In other words he would have to pay an increase of 12s. for every acre tilled, and what his father naid 16s. 6d. per acre for, the my expenses when I would be in the Eternal City, and the sum subscribed was law.

Eternal City, and the sum subscribed was more than enough to defray my expenses going and coming and my long stay in Rome. Now, I am glad in one sense the presentation has taken the form it has done to-day. I think a Bag of GOLD THE MOST USEFUL THING a man in my position could have, I remember once dining at a parish priest's house, and he was greatly esteemed indeed where he had been curate for many years. The parishioners made a presentation to him, and it was in the shape of a silver claret jug. Dining with him one evening, we were anxious to see the claret jug. He very kindly produced it, and then evidently it was not of much use. The outside was tarnished, and in the inside was a large number of cobwebs, and in the corner of one of the webs was sitting a cool calculating, cruel, venomous insect, called one of the webs was sitting a co —I don't know what you call it here, but with us it is called a spider—and the spider had its net spread, and all round were the wings and limbs, and carcases of dead in-sects—flies and butterflies, creatures made by God to enjoy the beams of the sun, and which many a day enjoyed the freedom and air which God provided. Now, if I were to get a claret jug on this occasion the fate of it would probably be the same as that I have depicted. I have a presentation before me, and what is it? Something like a cow that can be utilised. It is like a cow which will have a calf every year, and I promise the priests of Raphoe, and the Bishop of Raphoe, and the lay gentle-men of Raphoe, that the cream of that cow and the young calf will come every year to the place where the old cow was born (applause.) I don't intend to use a single shilling of the precious contents of that

THANK GOD I HAVE PLENTY, and more than enough for my purpose (applause), and I assure those gentlemen present who have presented this gift, that everything belonging to it and its results, all its fruit, will return to the diocese from

Beautiful Days.

The formal positive formal po

THE PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.

A Reply to the Bishop and Clergy of Raphoe.

Archbishop M'Gettigan, of Armagh, on the silvan inhibition of God. God uses this instrument and that same light can be some light as a feathers, others as unwielding as an anvil. The artisan has call for everyone of these, and so it i in the Church of God. God uses this instrument and that same light came heavy some and that, some light, some heavy, some polished and bright, and some dark, and I poissed and oright, and some dark, and I am sure I am one of the insignificant dark ones that God has used for His purpose. It is God who does the work, and it matters not to Him what instrument He employs. When He wished to liberate His people he took a little boy out of the bull-rushes for the purpose, and that little boy (Moses) went to Pharaoh, and, stamping his foot, demanded the emancipation of that people, and he got it. You remember the story of David. He came as a peasant with food for his brothers serving in the It army of Saul, and he saw a great giant So itis God uses insignificant instruments to accomplish the greatest ends (applause).

Now, I can't account for my separation from Raphoe except on this ground, and, indeed, it is an ugly story to tell. I hate divorces—I hate to see a man divorced from his wife. They are not natural. They are not in accordance with Divine law. I looked on myself with contempt when I got divorced from the diocese of Raphoe, and I think some priests may have looked on me with contempt also (no, no). However, as we read and are (no, no). However, as we read and are taught by theologians, that in somewhere there are signal confessionas extraordinaria, there are so many signs of repent-ance about me that I think they have given me absolution. Well, to be praised

by those who themselves are praised is said to be indeed the greatest praise; to be honored by those who are themselwould not care for the praises." Now I would not care for the praises, I would not like to have the praises of the whole reminds me of the story of the Scotch woman when the minister came to preach to her kirk. Everyone was delighted with what he said and praised it. "Never mind," said the old woman, "let him repeat the truth and every blackguard in the parish will be about his head in a week" (laughter). I do esteem the praise of those who are themselves praised. I have such an assemblage as that before me. Now take all Ireland—I would say take the Church of God—and you will not find in the whole Church of God better priests, more loyal to their work. world. I don't care much about it. It reminds me of the story of the Scotch

better priests, more loyal to their work, more zealous, than the priests of the dio-cese of Raphoe. Thank God they are not rich and their people are not rich— THEY CAN GO TO HEAVEN WITHOUT BAGS OF MONEY.

In fact, the presence of it would make it rather hard work. Our Savior says it is hard for the rich man to enter into

heaven. I say there is not in the Church of God a more zealous body of men than the clergyman of the diocese of Raphoe. I go further, and take the head of the diocesc. He succeeded a great man, a virtuous and holv prelate, Dr. M'Devitt, a prelate whom I loved in my heart, a prelate which it has come (applause). And how will I dispose of it! I will tell you. I would like to have a succession of the noble priests I now have before me. They will not always remain. They will soon will not always remain. They will soon will not always remain. will not always remain. They will soon disappear: others will fill their places, occupy the pulpits they now occupy, address the congregations they now address; and what I intended to do is this—to of St. John, the ardor of St. Paul, the September, 1882, when, on his release, he shall have no redress. Some of the most eloquent denunciations of the French Republicans—of a century ago—that adorn the literature of what is sometimes called the surface of the Suspect." The English Coercion of the Suspect." The English Coercion of the Suspect. The secure of the spect of the suspect of the spect of the spec

With all their intellectual frivolity and with all their intellectual trivolity and passion for speculative money-getting, the American people have a profound reverence for religion. They have fittle sympathy for the atheism of Europe. When Ingersoll was stumping the country for the Devil and the Republican party crowly flocked to hear him. His Sunday crowds flocked to hear him. His Sunday preaching drew thousands in every city wherever he flourished his antichristian banner, and the stormy applause which greeted his envenomed utterances was calculated to deceive the superficial observer into the belief that our people were ripe for the scythe of infidelity. Men and women, the cultivated and the intellect-ual, flocked to hear him. His speeches were spread broadcast over the land, and publishers of books and newspapers found it profitable to spend small fortunes in presenting them to the public. The worst feature of Hell's campaign was the indif-ferance with which all attempts of the clergy to answer the bold infidel were treated. People looked upon such at-tempts as special pleading, and dismissed the labored arswers from their minds as flimsy statements of men already judged and condemned. We acknowledge the

outlook was anything but assuring.

A great change has come upon the face of things within the last fortnight. The managers of an enterprising Eastern per-iodical asked Ingersoll to categorize his impeachment of Christianity. He did so, and received his pay. The result was a long, rambling and wild conjeries of objections, which, stripped of the jewels of wit and the gewgaws of sarcasm appeared like a bedizzened beauty shorn of her artificial adornment. No sooner had Ingersoll's batteries been uncovered than Jerry Black was called upon to answer in behalf of the beleaguered doctrines. The result was a long and steady and scorching fire from the flying artillery of Black's legal and forensic lore, and the blatant scoffer will belch his blasphemies no longer. Jerry the wants of human nature. He placed Ingersoll on the defensive from the beginning. He demanded for Christianity a common-law trial; the whole American people listened to the evidence and the re sult has been an enthusiastic Seldom was a paper written that was so eagerly sought after. The people accepted the reply as a personal vindication and love for parents and reverence for old age were mixed up in the joy they felt in seeing the great dragon dethroned. Ingersoll has met his Waterloo. When the preachers attacked him, he went on increasing his articles. ing his audiences. He will never recover from the terrific onslaught of the great

Pennsylvania lawyer.

It was not infidelity, but chivalry, that made the American people tolerate Bob Ingersoll. Any layman who attacks the preachers is sure to have the sympathy of the American public. He challenges such

### Restored From a Decline.

North Greece, N.Y., April 25, 1880. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dea Sir—I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your "Golden Medical Dis-covery" and "Favorite Prescription" have lone for my daughter. It is now five weeks since she began their use. She is more fleshy, has more color in her face, no headache, and is in other ways greatly improved. Yours truly, Mrs. Marcella Myers.

### Honored and Blest.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of disease that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—Democrat.

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Annual subscription. ADVERTISING RATES.

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### All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely.

Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1881.

THE LAND BILL.

The Land Bill has passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority and nas even found its way, still lively, to the committee of the Lords. The venerable Peers of the Upper Chamber are now busy at work and preparing and carrying amendments to the main features of the measure. That which they were afraid to kill, they seek in the most cowardly manner to mangle. We very much doubt, however, whether the government will accept any amendment interfering with the essential principles of the bill. If Mr. Gladstone be sincere in his profession of determination to settle effectually the Irish land question, he will not permit an utterly irresponsible body to eviscerate his proposed scheme of land reform. He must make up his mind for a vigorous fight with the landed interest if he really desire to carry his land bill safely through. If he but insist on carrying through Parliament a sound measure of land reform the aristocracy must yield. A few days will at all events decide the fate of the land bill of 1881.

### SECRETARY FORSTER.

The rumor of Secretary Forster's but surely laying the foundations of early resignation is again revived. a great African Empire. The continuing and tunnening, i. e. - the total again revived. The Irish Secretary has proved a struction of the railway from Algiers complete failure in his attempted to Timbuctoo will unite the French management of Irish affairs. The possessions in the Mediterranean reason is easily seen. He came to with those on the western coast of office without any knowledge of the Africa. The government of France Irish people, their wants, aspirations does well to enter on the work of and characteristics. His sole en- civilization in North Africa. There deavor has been to rule Ireland from deavor has been to rule Ireland from is in store for that historic region a the English imperial stand point. great future, and no European nation ado negotiating with one of the most Well, he has most egregiously failed, as every Irish executive officer must fail who will not rule Ireland according to the views of the Irish people. The Irish chief secretaryship has been the tomb of many a promising politician. It Mr. Forster leave office in time he may escape the early Algiers and Tunis already in hand, doom that has blighted so many of his predecessors, but he can never again acquire the high public reputation be held before his acceptance of the Irish Secretaryship.

### WHAT WILL HE DO?

Already our American neighbors are discussing the course of action likely to be pursued in the coming fall elections by ex-Senator Conkling. The very fact of their keeping his name before the public proves that his influence has not yet entirely left him. The ballot-fight at Albany terminated, it is true, in his complete dis comfiture, but the result might have been far different had not Guiteau made his murderous attempt on the President. Conkling retired from the battle under a cloud, but it is well known that the darkest night often precedes the brightest day, and the once powerful leader, who in sorrow and bitterness, so lately abandoned the field at Albany, may again come to the field of battle with renewed strength. We will not venture to say anything of the remote future, but of the coming fall campaign we do say that the prospects for the republicans of New York State are far from bright. We do not know whether the ex-senator will take in it any part. He may, like Achilles of old, remain in his tent till all men see that without his aid the republicans of his own state must take to their ships.

#### THE CENSUS RETURNS.

An unrevised but we presume approximately correct statement of the census recently taken has been published. From the figures now before the public, we may say, that while the increase in population reported since the last decennial census is not so large as might have been expected, it is at all events, considering severe commercial depression from which our country for years suffered, quite satisfactory.

The Province of Ontario shows a very decided increase, while Quebec more than holds its own. The eastern provinces have more than any portion of Canada suffered from the commercial depression of the past few years, but make a favorable exhibit in the census returns. While, as might naturally be expected, the north

We are not yet in possession of the authority: figures of the religious census, but are happy to state that those districts wherein the Catholic population is largest show a very gratifying increase. In Ontario the following are the figures for census districts with large Catholic populations:

	1871	1881
Prescott	17,647	22,86
Russell	18,344	25,08
Ottawa City	21,545	27,41
Renfrew, S. R	14,935	21,04
Renfrew, N. R	14,833	21,12
Kent	26,836	36,83
Essex	32,697	46,98
In Quebec the Prote	stant min	ority ha

evidently hardly held its own. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Catholic districts have increased their population to a very satisfactory extent, as the fol-

	lowing ngures testily:		
	New Brunswick	1871	188
l	Victoria	11,641	15,5
1	Kent	19,101	22,6
1	Westmoreland	29,355	37,7
	Northumberland	20,116	25,1
	Gloucester	18,810	21,6
	Nova Scotia		
	Inveniers	22,415	25,6
	Cape Breton	26,454	31,
	Halifax City	29,685	36,1
	Antigonish	16,572	18,0
	In Prince Edward's	Island the	relati

popular strength of Catholicity and Protestantism has not likely been altered within the last decade, In Manitoba, however, the increase has principally been on the side of the Protestant population, so also in the north west territories. In British Columbia the Catholic white population has been always small-but the aboriginal population almost entirely Catholic. On the whole, we are inclined to think that when the exact figures of our religious population are published, it will be found that Catholicity in Canada has lost nothing since 1871.

### THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

is in store for that historic region a is in such a position to advance its progress as France. It is not to be wondered at that certain of the other nations of Europe, notably England and Italy, look with jealousy on the aggrandizement of France in Africa with displeasure. With and Tripoli and Morocco sure to follow, and the railway through Sahara completed, France will be in possession of an empire at least as valuable as that of British India. Hinc illae lachrymae. The jealousy of Italy came from a cowardly fear that from Tunis France may one day fall on the Sicilian possessions. But neither the envy of Britain, nor the subterfuge of Italy can prevent the growth of French dominion and the consolidation of French power in

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP. On July 25th, in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Chicago, Right Rev. Dr. McMullin was consecrated Bishop of the new diocese of Davenport. Archbishop Feehan was celebrant on the occasion, assisted by Bishops Spalding, of Peoria, and Baltes, of Alton. The sermon was preached by Dr. McGlyn, of New York. Right Rev. Dr. McMullin has been on several occasions administrator of the diocese of Chicago, and is beloved by priests and people. We have no doubt that under his able guidance Catholicity will receive a new impetus in the district of which he has been appointed chief

#### THE LABOR QUESTION.

The abolition of slavery in the United States placed the labor question on a new basis. In fifty years from this time, the negro population of the union will be found supplying of the union will be found supplying lent to an import duty of \$30 per head lent to an import duty of \$ a great portion of the demand for heavy labor in the American republic. The white population will always, of course, give its quota of labor to the general requirements of the public at large, and we have to the public at large, and we have to the public at large always held that one of the direct results of the recent fratricidal struggle in the United States would west territories, Manitoba, and British happiness of the race. We are fully and consequently does not flow to our shows a marvellous growth of happiness of the race. We are fully and consequently does not flow to our shores. Germany has thrown a military

soils and generous ores and neglected op-portunities of the towns and states through which they campaigned. She drove back with insult the self-respecting, intelligent, discharged soldier looking for a new home, and got instead, by a kind of retributive judgment—the carpet bagger. To-day she is troubled about the negro's political wealth greater than ever was her cotton or sugar or tobacco. At this moment the negro is the black sceptre through which the South can rule the land, if there are in the South white brains strong enough or white hands skilful enough to hold up the sceptre. Just at present, the one thing which holds back this country in its wonderful career of development and prosperity and retards its progress is the want of labor. There are brains enough, and force enough, and nerve enough in the North and West to carry out all the thousand enterprises which constitutes the "boom" of this day, and to plan out and achieve a thousand more, but the grand movement halts for want of clabor. The supply has given out—the demand has exhausted it. In following out the line of our systematic researches into the re sources and social conditions of the South, we have come on facts that astonished ourselves and will doubtless be a revelation to most of our readers.

tion to most of our readers.

The South to-day controls the labor field of this land, and the power which enables her to hold that commanding position is the despised negro. Under the crucial strain of the last two years our anticeters and contractors and companies everywhere have been trying every possible expedient to find and hold the labor that they must have. They have tried the men of every race, creed and color, and with remark-able unanimity their judgment is settling The French government is steadly and desirable and economical for the rough work of railway construction, mining and tunnelling, i. e.—the foundaof inquiries we find that large bodies of negroes from the South have been taken up to Pennsylvania and New York by ntractors, worked there for months and their plantation returned Seven hundred negroes from around Staunton, Virginia, are now working in one company's mines in Minnesota. A vigorous and prosperous railways there for a contract on which he expects to take out and work two thousand negroes from the far South. The engineer in charge of one of the largest engineering enterprises in Boston writes us, "The negroes have saved us." They carried these negroes up from Virginia, bringing them right across Castle Garden, and the immigrant ports Garden, and of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Bo Several Irish contractors have told us they prefer the negro as a laborer to their own countrymen as they are to be had now. A contractor who worked them largely in Canada says they stand the rigorous win ter there better than the average imported

labor from Europe.

While the negro may not have the physical stamina of some of the hardier races, he has moral qualifications as a laborer which bring the results of his labor up to their level. He is patient, steady, faithful if well treated, and trust-He does not waste his force in strikes or sprees, and his saints' days do not seriously encroach on the volume of the calendar. The hardy field negro of Georgia and Mississippi, too, is something very different from the housed and enervated negro of the North. Now, this being the quality of this labor, see for a moment the quantity, and how securely the South holds the market for its supply against the world. All the public improvements of our country for this century—our canals—our railways, our huge piles of masonry—have been achieved by Irish labor. But in our Southern States there is a black Ireland, greater in its wealth of sinew and muscle than the Green Isle. The population of Ireland, by the census of 1881 (all classes, nobility, gentry and traders, included), is but 5,159,489, and diminishing. The black population of the United States (almost exclusively a labor class,) by the census of 1880 was 6,577,-497, and increasing. Here is a new Ireland at our very doors—with no sea to cross between it and the boon of workand with apparently indefinite possibili-ties of development. During the decade of 1860-1880, the ratio of increase of the colored population of the United States was 34.78 per cent., a percentage greater than that of the white race with all its

artificial increment by immigration.

on every European laborer. Further, the labor field of the world,—or that portion of it rather on which we can draw—is much more limited and restricted than is commonly supposed.

Ireland, reduced with the living genera-

this generous supply of labor, the South is still further favored in being able, by causes outside of herself, to securely hold

the market for some time to come against the world. The cost of the ocean passage

is no Russian emigration as yet, the excel-lent but small Mennonite stream being really German, and having now ceased The North Italian has admirable physica tend to the utilization of the negro population in most parts of the union for the labor constantly required of mankind to secure and promote the harminess of the race. We are fully borne out by an eminent American authority:

The South is always last to find out her own real wealth and slow to use it when others show it to her. She spurned for generations our protective tariff, and had to learn by the hard lesson of war what a nation without mechanics or manufacturers amount to. She dishonored white labor at home and sent her cotton up North to be manufactured, that she might buy it back with a Northern profit on it. When the war was over she rejected the fructifying stream of Northern immigration, the pick of the nation's picked men, who, as citizen soldiers had looked with astonished eyes on the rich soils and generous ores and neglected opportunities of the towns and states through cordon around her entire frontier to pen of cotton. And just in this fact lies the danger that the leadership of the South will not rise to the new situation. The negro is the stone which the builders have always persistently rejected in the South. They might have been made him the corner-stone of a sure political supremacy. They can now make him the foundation cial supremacy and advancement. they? The South at this moment, Will they? The South at this moment, favored of God, has all the material elements of future and near impending em-pire in greater abundance and wealth

> untold ores and mines, coals, vast unde-veloped regions, ready means of transpor-Can she fuse them? The flux is brains.

than any section of this land or of any

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

She has raw materials, fertile

Dubtless many people are impressed with the belief that the in fernal machines recently discovered in England, and shipped there from an American port, were manufactured and handled by some of the extremists amongst the Fenians in America. We expressed the belief, ant of Ireland until the close of the however, that they were the product of English agents in America. This discovery would do more to injure the Irish cause than anything else tive of any good and doubtless the that could be devised, hence the people would heartily wish to see reasonableness of the supposition some other business established that the British government or its paid agents are the real originators of the infernal machine business. be a benefit to Great Britain, and a No Irishman who loved his country bright era for Ireland.

Now they asked no advantage of any one in the race. American people now know that the English press and government lie systematically about Ireland. The Irish people are not assassins, and do not intend to destroy innocent people. We are not Nihilists, neither do we desire their doctrines to be that of this League or of our

ment would not injure the League but re

IRISH EMIGRATION.

With all due respect for the opin-

ons of a "disinterested" Press, it

must be said that the Land Bill is

by no means a matter of perfection.

The attempt made by some well-

meaning journals to defend the emi-

gration clause by pointing to the

prosperous condition attained by

weak and illogical. Everybody will

admit that Canada, for instance, is a

very good country in which to live,

but that is not a sufficient reason

why Irishmen should be robbed of

coil on its inventor.

And having this excellent quality and | their rights in their own country.

Now they asked no advantage of any one

his wrongs. At a late meeting of the Rochester Land League the following reference was made to this matter:vitation from Dr. Casey, made a few appropriate remarks on the same subject. He thought that the sending of the infernal machines from an American port to England was the work of English emissaries, purchased with money supplied by the English government. Such an act, cowardly and treacherous though it be, was in keeping with the course pursued by England in the past. No one who was familiar with her policy, would be astonished at this last act. Her press and speakers had done everything in their power to belie the Irish people and give them a bad name among other nations. When the Irish came to America they found themselves obliged to combat a prejudice excited against them by English influences. But the Irish fought their own battles and came out ahead.

people in their dealing with England. Physical force was not what the Land League proposed to employ. The land League's purpose is peaceable, and this last shallow device of the English govern-Bishop of Kerry.

News from England announces the death of Rev. Father Moore, formerly Roman Catholic chaplain to the forces in Halifax garrison.

An Italian pilgrimage to the Eternal City is to take place soon, and the Unita Cattolica warmly exhorts the Catholics of the Peninsula to emulate the zeal shown

Marshal Manteuffel, during the siege of Metz, lodged at the house of the parish priest of St. Barbe. The distinguished soldier, in memory of that period, has sent two thousand marks to the pastor in Irishmen in the colonies is both aid of a fund for the repair of his church

prepared to confront the dangers of the

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

LATE advices by cable inform us that John Dillon, M. P., has been released from imprisonment in Kil-

A VERY remarkable circumstance in connection with the infernal machine business is the fact that they are always discovered just before they can accomplish any harm. This is strange, very strange! What smart fellows those English agents and detectives must be. Like the spiritualists, they are very clever making discoveries of their own

THE scene in connection with the explusion of Bradlaugh from the British House of Commons shews that there is a dangerous element in London. English journalists must now feel that it is time to leave off advising foreign nations how to treat similar cases, and devise a scheme for repressing at home an evil spirit which in the opinion of many has its being from constitutional mismanagement, long continued.

WHEN the Spanish Primate spoke so earnestly on the restoration of Papal independence, the rirtuosos held up their hands in horror, and principles of meum et tuum. applaud Christian Europe for sustaining the power of the infidel Turk, but when people talk of restoring to the Pope rights more just and lawful than are at present possessed by any European sovereign, they frown most severely.

The local examinations for women in connection with the Toronto University have a very fine appearance. Yet, they breed a conceit of intellect natural sphere—the business of the open early in September. gonometrial ratios is by no means as valuable as that of domestic day. Some have gone to the States and others to the house in Montreal. possess the utility of the "ethics of

THE English House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on the 3rd. The Irish members obstructed the vote for the expenses of the household of the Lord-Lieutensitting. The Lord Lieutenant and his household could very well be dispensed with altogether in Ireland. The concern has never been produc-

on the castle premises. A Parliament in College Green and Dublin Castle voted out of existence, would

Quite recently an impious drayman, employed by one of the factorwagon in the suburbs, came to a wayside Cross. The sight of the image of our Divine Lord excited his fury and impiety to such an extent that he gave it a blow with his whip, crying out: "Take that, you dog." Persons who witnessed this horrible profanation arrested the blasphemer and delivered him over to the police. Questioned by the policemen in regard to his conduct, he could not utter a word. In presence of the police-judge it was equally impossible for him to speak. Thinking it might be a ruse to avoid punishment every means were employed to induce him to speak: threats, promises, and coaxing, but in vain. At the present writing the wretch is in prison for his blasphemy and horrible sacrilege, and he can make himself heard only by a cry that resembles the barking of a dog. The physicians, who were called in to examine his vocal organs, found them in a normal condition.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

A despatch from Dublin, July 23, reports the death of Rt. Rev. Daniel McCarthy,

Rome, Aug. 4.—The Pope to-day held a secret consistory, at which twenty-two cardinals were present. The Pope referred to the recent disturbance here.

by Germans, Spaniards, and Slavs.

The Osservatore Romano says the Pope declared that the disturbance proved that the Vicar of Christ enjoyed neither liberty nor safety in Rome. He was, however,

St. Augustine lived for forty years, and where he died. They have bought also considerable land adjoining, and have er-ected for the ancient town of Hippo muchneeded educational and charitable ments. The charity of other dioceses, and of pious people in France, have materially aided in this most desirable acquisition for the church in Algeria.

#### QUEBEC LETTER.

I hasten to correct a typographical error which occurred in my last. The amount of the deficit amongst the officers of La Banque Nationale is three thousand five hundred (3,500,00) not thirty five thousand as printed. The amount is supposed to have been taken from the Bank counter, and the officials involved are being obliged to make it up between them, so that the institution will not be a loser.

The rather unexpected death at about

two o'clock on Thursday morning of a wholesouled GENEROUS IRISHMEN

Mr. William Quinn, who for over a quarter of a century has occupied the highly important position of Supervisor of Cullers of lumber, has caused a widespread feeling of heartfelt regret; not alone amongst his own people but the citizens generally, and it will be largely partici-pated in by the lumber men whose busipated in by the lumber men whose business has brought them to Quebec from the Western portion of the country. Mr. Quinn was 75 years of age, a native of Newtown Linnavachy; he continued in the full and unimpaired enjoyment of his mental faculties to the last moment. The death of his promising son—a youth of some sixteen years by his second mar-riage—which I mentioned about a year held up their hands in horror, and talked loudly of "unwarrantable interference. These people forget the terference. These people forget the remarkably vigorous lifetime. He attended at his office on Wednesday for a few hours and on his way thither completed the requirements of the jubilee by making the necessary visits to the pre-scribed churches. He was a generous friend to the cause of Faith or Fatherland.

He leaves a widow and two children.

His funeral will take place to morrow afternoon. May Almighty God have mercy upon his soul!

The annual election took place at the

URSULINE MONASTERY
last week, when Rev. Mother St. Catherine was re-elected Superioress; Rev. Mother St. George, depository, and Rev. Mother St. Mary was elected Assistant-superioress. that militates against woman's The new Monastery at Lake St. John will Quite a number of the

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have passed through a week of intense heat; the thermometer keeping steadily up in the 90's. As I write, however, a strong easterly gale with rain has set in causing a corresponding fall in the temperature. The French men of-war are still here

and the band of the flagship has twice again this week treated the citizens to their "sweet sounds" on Dufferin Terrace.
It is understood that the Attorney General is arranging with the Minister of Justice with a view of putting a stop to the steamboat abuses to which I alluded last week. A woman entered the Dufferin Terrace

Elevator on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of decending to the Lower town; on the way down our city population was increased by one-she having been delivered of a fine child. An unfortunate insane man of the name

of Lannon committed suicide by hanging on Thursday at Stoneham, some twenty miles north of this city. BRANNAGH. miles north of this city.

Wно is right in the following dispute ies of Munich, while driving his I contend if a person walks into church after the first gospel is read that he does not fulfill the command of hearing mass. A young lady friend of mine is positive that by putting in an appearance at the offertory the individual is not too RUSH.

The essential portion of the sa gins with the consecration and ends with the absolution. The Mass begins with the nomine Patris, at the foot of the and ends with the Deo Gratias after the last gospel. Catholics are obliged to hear Mass. Theologians agree that it is a mortal sin to omit any notable portion of the Mass. Some say it is a mortal sin to omit the beginning as far as the epistle included. All agree that to omit all up to the offertory, and all after the communion would be a mortal sin. If a person is present during the part of the Mass beginning with the consecration, he will satisfy the precept by hearing another Mass up to the consecration. A person who acts according to the young lady's theology would be obliged, under pain of mortal sin, to hear another Mass as far as the offertory. This is not our opinion, but the positive law of the Church as exby theologians, - Western

"Calvin and Luther were the Christian names of Assassin Guiteau's forefathers for the last two hundred years, since their French Huguenot progenitors settled in good old Puritan, anti-Democratic Massa chusettes, in the year 1685. These are singular names—Calvin and Luther—for foreign Catholics to wear, are they not? And yet some Protestant ministers have told us in Sunday sermons from their pulpits that Assassin Guiteau is a French foreigner and a Catholie! They do this to shield from obloquy their political party and its adherents. But they should be ashamed to do this at the expense of truth and honor.—Zanesville Signal.

It is very seldom that a non-Catholic,

or a secular paper, is generous enough to defend Catholics from aspersions of this sort.—Cincinnati Telegraph

THE Catholic Mirror raps some Catholics very severely when it asks: If the Holy Family of Nazareth-Jesus, Mary and Joseph—were living in Baltimore would they be admitted into the social circles of the pewholders in Catholic churches?" Mirror makes the question too gen-The Catholics of Algeria are now in possession of the site of the house wherein aristocracy in certain regions, but

we are sure that structed are not of may ape after the but, after all, they small portion of the any Catholic Chur.

## LOCAL

Miss Lizzie Gallena school at Sault aux after an absence of six paid a visit to the The Mr. Geo. W. Russel by General Manager I W. R., to the positi Through Freight cars

The tenders have be over the river on Oxfo to be commenced at or cost about \$11,000. On the 7th instant, lost one of its oldest Patrick, relict of the in the 100th year of ha family of six child

three daughters. A CARD OF THANK Joseph beg to acknow thanks, the receipt of kindly donated to the employees of the G Company.

Lightning struck Mr. Wm. Payne in Sunday afternoon, as cicles were badly dan promptly put out by Payne will doubtless value of lightning strongly recommend terview with the m Company of this city,

MOUNT

We trust our spublic generally with the garden party grounds of the Maylum, on the 15th ceeds will be devoted of the orphans. Thusileers will be preing. All may rest afort will be made in the stage of most agreeable and poyment. The object ends itself to the p PIC-NIC AT I

# The annual pic-nehurch in Windham

lette in the grove ad ture, on the 3rd i smiling faces and ger from all parts of the to enjoy the pleasure place being the june ern and Port Dove availed themselves and return of trains a distance. The la grounds were well fi occupied by a num other gentlemen int of the pic-nic, amor Rev. J. Carlin, Wo Dillon and McKeon. Esq., Ingersoll, Jno. W. Walsh, M. P. P. Simcoe, Dr. Joy and sonburg, &c. We w number of Protesta of whem honor this their presence. Aftished it was annous cane would be voted gentleman and a ver and locket to the m eandidates were nor and six for the latte Freeman, M. P. P., on the chain then was finally won by Wingham with a sw voting on the two a The entire

### THE LATE M

On the 17th of t Mrs. Patrick, wife Patrick, one of the London Township tained the patriard years. She leaves daughters, all lead known and resp township. The so rick, J. P.; Mr. Tho Patrick, all well-to est daughter is M second daughter The youngest is Mrs. Patrick was haritable nature will miss her kindly ities. She was a sense, possessing in mirable traits of from which she ca a fond link which l ween the old and hardy pioneer tim ing prosperity wh her family through ing work of the deeply sympathise loss they have su that will be deep he absence of one clung so many fone -we trust the will be sure to me nal home beyond

#### KINGSV The Rev. Fath

signing his position stone Cross, Essex

This section of and is being great ing himself Father priest. He is of F July he placed hi tion of the Orange that he will make here, and then go

r forty years, and have bought also sing, and have er-wn of Hippo much-charitable establishharitable establish-other dioceses, and e, have materially ble acquisition for

### ETTER.

ypographical error ast. The amount the officers of La aree thousand five hirty five thousand at is supposed to the Bank counter, red are being ob

ween them, so that be a loser. ed death at about Thursday morn-

RISHMEN who for over a has occupied the on of Supervisor of caused a widespread be largely partici-r men whose busi-n to Quebec from f the country. Mr. of age, a native of he continued in ; he continued in red enjoyment of the last moment. ising son—a youth by his second maroned about a year eavily on him, and ess succeeded to a lifetime. He at-

Wednesday for a way thither com-ts of the jubilee by visits to the pree was a generous Faith or Fatherland. and two children. e place to-morrow mighty God have took place at the ONASTERY Mother St. Catherine

oress; Rev. Mother y, and Rev. Mother ssistant-superioress. ssistant-superioress. Lake St. John will nail steamer on Sun-ne to the States and Montreal.

NEOUS. rough a week of inrmometer keeping s. As I write, howgale with rain has esponding fall in the

f-war are still here flagship has twic ated the citizens to on Dufferin Terrace. that the Attorney with the Minister of f putting a stop to to which I alluded

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Mirror raps some everely when it asks: mily of Nazareth-Joseph—were living uld they be admitted circles of the pew-olic churches?" The he question too genay be a pew-holder's certain regions, but

we are sure that Catholics well in- THE ENGLISH WORKMEN IN IREstructed are not of that class. Some may ape after the Pharisees of old, but, after all, they are but a very small portion of the congregation in any Catholic Church .- Catholic Col

#### LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Lizzie Gallena has returned from school at Sault aux Recollet Convent, after an absence of six months. She also paid a visit to the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Geo. W. Russell has been appointed by General Manager Broughton, of the G. W. R., to the position of Inspector of Through Freight cars at this station.

The tenders have been let for the bridge over the river on Oxford street, and work is to be commenced at once. The bridge will cost about \$11,000. On the 7th instant, London Township

lost one of its oldest settlers, Mrs. Rachel Patrick, relict of the late Thomas Patrick, in the 100th year of her age. She leaves a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. A CARD OF THANKS-The Sisters of St.

Joseph beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of twenty-five dollars, kindly donated to their Asylum by the employees of the G. W. R. Car Works Company.

Lightning struck the stone house of Mr. Wm. Payne in London South on Sunday afternoon, and several of his bycicles were badly damaged. The fire was promptly put out by the neighbors. Mr. Payne will doubtless now recognise the value of lightning rods, and we would strongly recommend him to have an interview with the manager of the Globe Company of this city, Mr. Hewitt.

#### MOUNT HOPE.

We trust our subscribers and the public generally will liberally patronize the garden party to be held on the grounds of the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, on the 15th instant. The pro-Asyum, on the 1sta meant. The proceeds will be devoted to the maintenance of the orphans. The band of the 7th Fusileers will be present during the evening. All may rest assured that every effort will be made to make the affair a most agreeable and pleasant evening's en-joyment. The object is one that com-mends itself to the public generally.

#### PIC-NIC AT LA SALLETTE.

The annual pic-nic in aid of the new church in Windham took place at La Sallette in the grove adjoining the new structure, on the 3rd inst. Not only were united for a group of the state of the second of ture, on the 3rd inst. Not only were smiling faces and generous hearts gathered from all parts of the surrounding country to enjoy the pleasures of the day, but, this place being the junction of Canada Southern and Port Dover Rys—large numbers availed themselves of the timely arrival and return of trains to come from places at a distance. The large and commodious grounds were well fitted to afford convenence and comfort to all. The stand was occupied by a number of speakers and other gentlemen interested in the success of the pic-nic, among those present were Rev. J. Carlin, Woodstock, Rev. Father Mev. J. Carlin, Woodstock, Rev. Father Dillon and McKeon, La Sallette, J. Brady Esq., Ingersoll, Jno. B. Freeman M. P.P., W. Walsh, M. P. P. and W. Wallace, Esq., Simcoe, Dr. Joy and J. Murray, Esq., Til-sonburg, &c., We were pleased to notice a number of Protestant gentlemen, many number of Protestant gentlemen, many of whem honor this annual gathering with their presence. After the speakers had finished it was announced that a handsome cane would be voted to the most popular gentleman and a very beautiful gold chain and locket to the most popular lady. Two candidates were noninated for the forcer. eandidates were nominated for the former and six for the latter. After a close contest the cane was awarded to Mr. J. B. Freeman, M. P. P., Simcoe. The voting on the chain then began and the victory was finally won by Miss Mary Gibbons of Wingham with a sweeping majority. The voting on the two articles exceeded \$100. each. The entire proceeds of the day amounted to over \$800.

#### ... THE LATE MRS. PATRICK.

On the 17th of this month passed away Mrs. Patrick, wife of the late Thomas Patrick, one of the oldest residents of London Township. Deceased had attained the patriarchal age of one hundred years. She leaves three sons and three daughters, all leading men and women, known and respected throughout the township. The sons are, Mr. Wm. Patrick, J. P.; Mr. Thos. Patrick and Mr. Geo. Patrick, all well-to-do farmers. The old-Patrick, all well-to-do tarmers. The oldest daughter is Mrs. H. McKay. The second daughter is Mrs. Thos. Abbott. The youngest is Mrs Anthony Hughes. Mrs. Patrick was always noted for her haritable nature, and the old neighbors will miss her kindly and neighborly qualsense, possessing in a high degree those admirable traits of the old Irish stock from which she came. Thus passes away a fond link which kept the connection between the old and the new—between the hardy pioneer times and the age of smil-ing prosperity which has dawned upon ing prosperity which has dawned upon her family through the noble and persever-ing work of the long ago. While we deeply sympathise with her family in the loss they have sustained—in the grief that will be deep and lasting caused by the absence of one around whose presence clung so many fond and endearing memories—we trust they will be consoled by the reflection that a long life well spent will be sure to meet its reward in the eternal home beyond the skies.

### KINGSVILLE ITEMS.

The Rev. Father Ouellette intends re signing his position of P. P., at Maid-stone Cross, Essex Co., on account of ill-

This section of the country has been and is being greatly excited by one call-ing himself Father Vincent de Longe, ex-priest. He is of French origin and is very scurrilous in his lectures. On the 12th of July he placed himself under the protect On the 12th of tion of the Orange society. It is thought that he will make all the money he can here, and then go to some other portion

THE NUN OF KENMARE : LORD LANSDOWNE.

A Striking Contrast.

\*The following Report, which is taken from the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, will speak for itself. This paper, which is en-tirely English, represents the great mining and manufacturing interests of the north of England. It is indeed no little encour-agement to find these English gentlemen who sign this Report have been delegated by some hundred thousands of English working men to enquire and see for themselves what is the true state of Ire-land. They have returned home, having traversed the whole West and South of Ireland. They are gentlemen of more than ordinary intelligence and judgment, and they are general at the parimees of the and they are amazed at the patience of the people in suffering, and at the sufferings

they endure KILLARNEY, July 7th, 1881. There are few in Ireland as well acquainted with the causes of the present condition of this country as Sister Mary Francis Clare, the world-famed Nun of Kenmare. Her life has been devoted to the study of the history of the nation, to the examination of the idiosyncracies, the customs, and the aspirations of the people, and her writings on these subjects have a recognized importance which puts them beyond the reach of our humble encomium. We would, therefore have guilty of an unpardonable breach of had we passed through Ken had we passed through Kenmare without calling on the lady whose charity and genius have made the name of this hamlet a household word among all civil-

THE NUN OF KENMARE. the Irish melodies—"I saw from the beach"—sung by the children, when a door opened on our left, a lady entered, and we were introduced to the Nun of Kenmare. She was attired in the sembre habit of her order. Incessant work and constant anxiety have broken her health, and she walked with difficulty. She was very unwell when we called, but she had read of our arrival in Ireland, knew our mission, and had been expecting that we would call upon her. Therefore, she had made a sacrifice in order to see us. It is, perhaps, needless to say that our inter-view with her, which extended considerably over an hour, was in the highest de-gree enjoyable, interesting, and instruct-ive. We found that although immured in a convent among the mountains, far removed from the bustle and high pressure of great cities, she was quite abreast of the times. Very little of what is commonly accounted womanly was to be detected in her speech or manner. She took a broad, sympathetic, and masculine grasp a broad, sympathetic, and masculine grasp of social and political topics. In conver-sation, her language was rich, fluent, and lucid; her tone and expression were de-cided, and her opinions bore upon them the stamp of a powerful and penetrative mind. There was nothing in the least degree harsh, or even austere, in her man-per, or appearance. Her countenance pression of her face was animated and changeful. Accordingly, as the subject of conversation was cheerful, serious, or sad, every shade of emotion shone in her eyes or flitted over her countenance. eyes or flitted over her countenance. Our talk with her bore mostly upon the present aspect of affairs in Ireland. We the people, and very earnest and warm in defending them against the charges persons repeat.

been, and is mainly instrumental in fur-thering it. The proceeds of all her writings are devoted to the charitable work which the sisters have in hand. At the are devoted to the charitable work present time, however, the convent is in the midst of a crisis, proceeding from an incident not unfamiliar in the history of Irish landlordism. The late parish priest of Kenmare, the Rev. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, was a man whose life was a succesframine of charitable acts. During the great famine of 1847, he, in company with the then rector, the Rev. Mr. Gowing, went over to England and collected money which saved many hundreds of the people of Kenmare and the adjacent districts from death by starvation. The people in the town and all over the neighborhood are very poor, and this good priest devoted himself entirely to the relief of their distress. Before his death he had £4,000 collected with this object, and in order to ensure for the children of the surrounding population some food, as well as a good moral and secular education, he invested that sum, so that the interest coming to the nuns of Kenmare might enable them to sustain the school, clothe enable them to sustain the school, clothe and educate the children, and also give them some food every day. He lent the money to Lord Fermoy, an Irish landlord, thinking it better to have five per cent. from him than three and a half from the Government, and believing at the same time that the investment was a safe one, seeing that the land was the security. But it appears that Lord Fermoy had more regard for his pleasure than his duties. He spent this money in gam-bling and other kinds of dissipation, and when he died his estate was heavily en-cumbered. It is now in Chancery, and the good sisters of Kenmare have no hope that they will ever get a farthing of the money which was left for their poor child-ren. All the sisters ever got from Lord Fermoy was one half year's interest, and for the past six years they have been carrying out the will of Archdeacon O'Sulli-

van by their own efforts. EDUCATING POOR GIRLS.

The education given by the sisters is of a very useful and complete kind, and no one is exclued from its advantages. There are about 400 children at the school. They come from all parts of the district, and many of them travel as far as seven miles to school. The population is mainly Catholics. They are accustomed to come to the school, and they share equally in every privilege that is given. No attempt is made to proselytise, and during religious instruction the Protestant children are seperated from the others and kept at their separated from the other separat

America.

America.

GOOD SISTERS AND GOOD WORKS.

All the sisters have been able to give the children in the way of food has been a tin of Indian meal porridge in the morning and a bit of bread later in the day. Too often does it happen that this is the only food the child tastes during the entire day. As we have said above the governt. day. As we have said above, the convent is in the midst of a crisis, because the sis-ters are afraid that they will be unable any longer to supply this food. On Tuesday morning, for the first time, they were not able to give the children their por-ridge. These good ladies are greatly dis-tressed about it, not only on account of the affection they have formed for the was an incentive to the little ones to come to school. Should this attraction be re-moved, not only will the children in a great many cases have to suffer hunger. and secular teaching that is so necessary for their welfare in life. With the view of being assitted to carry on the work they have been doing in the past, they are now making an appeal to the charity of all people. We join our voices to theirs, and ask our countrymen to co-operate with the sisters in a labour as heroic and grand We were standing in one of the schoolrooms of the Convent listening to the
tender and melancholy strains of one of

ask our countrymen to co-operate with
the sisters in a labour as heroic and grand
the strain of one of as any within the power of man to pernot be got at all.

POINT LACE AND PATCHWORK. We were shown through the schools, and saw the children at their work. A more intelligent and good-looking congregation of little boys and girls we have not seen. We can readily believe that in the words of the kindly Reverend Mother of the Convent, they are "brilliant children." In one room we found a number of girls busy working the Irish point lace, which is so rare and costly, and the skill and artistic feeling displayed in this work by these girls is marvellous. The girls in lower grades make most of the clothes which are given away to the children.

Astonishing ingenuity and economy are shown in this work. Little patches, which most people would throw away as useless, are here sewed neatly together, and made into warm and pretty petticoats, skirts, jackets' or trousers. Some English cloth manufacturer recently sent over a large quantity of sample patches, and they have been made up into substantial and very good-looking garments indeed.

LANDLORD OBSTRUCTION The action of Lord Lansdowne upon a recent matter affords a luminous example of how the material progress of Ireland is blocked by those anti-Irish landlords. An effort has been made by Sir George ner or appearance. Her countenance might be taken as a type of benignity, wedded to dignity and force. The exproject, and he opposed it with all his might in the House of Lords. It would seem that he does not want his property opened up to the world in a way a railway would open it up. Inquisitive persons might get there without much inconvenient and venience, and they might have the imfound her thoroughly in sympathy with pertinence to inquire about the condition of Lord Lansdowne's tenantry—a course of procedure which might materially inwhich their enemies invent and ignorant persons repeat.

Jure Lord Landowne's social prestige. It is only on such an assumption that Lord is only on such as a such as CHARITABLE FUNDS SPENT IN DISSIPATION.

Lansdowne's opposition to the railway can be accounted for, because the line would Lord Lansdowne's residence, were put up great and philanthropic work here. Undoubtedly Sister Mary Francis Clare has the land more valuable, while it would (JOHN BR make the town of Kenmare, which is on his property also, more prosperous. The railway projected by Sir George Colthust would have run through the butter-producing country, and by that fact gave promise of success. Lord Lansdowne ad-yocated a railway between Kenmare and Headford, because he knew it would not be proceeded with. It is to causes such as this that all the distress and discontent in Ireland is attributable.

There was fearful distress in and about Kenmare during 1879, and Sister Mary Francis Clare and the other nuns did all they possibly could to alleviate it. While they were thus making the most bitter sacrifices to save the people from starva-tion, Lord Lausdowne, and his agent, Mr. Trench, were doing all they could to counteract their influence, and stop charitably-disposed persons from giving subscriptions. It would seem that it suited Lord Lans-downe's purpose to deny that anybody on his estate was suffering any hardship whater, and that whoever was so positioned was through thriftlessness or laziness. Distress is chronic here, and last week a deputation of labourers came to Sister Mary Francis Clare at the Convent, seeking for employment. They represented about fifty families, and having got little or no work or food for some weeks, they were in a state of desperation. There were then some public works in the neighbourhood to be done, for which a Government loan had been obtained, and there had been some delay in opening them. The Sister at once telegraphed to the gentle-man who had charge of these works, telling him that if they were not opened in twenty-four hours, she would have the matter brought before Parliament. She got a reply to the effect that they would be opened in twenty-four hours. In the meantime, she set the men on to work at little jobs at ls. 6d. a day, but at the same time she did not know how she would get the money to pay them. "Go to work," she said to them, "and God will provide your wages." The next morning she received a letter from the Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Ripon, enclosing a cheque for £10. During the period over which the ing the period over which the distress continued in Ireland, the Nun of Kenmare distributed in various parts of the country £15,000, which had been sent to her from all parts of the real.

secular studies. When the girls grow up the sisters find situations for them. Many of these daughters of poor peasants have become governesses or companions in high and wealthy families. There is a greater demand for girls brought up here than can be supplied. Only a few weeks ago a French lady wrote for three servants from the school. After the girls leave here they invariably remember the sisters gratefully, and never fail, when able, to send them contributions to help the continuance of the good work. A large numtion. Every available opportunity has from 50 to 75 per cent, above the valua-tion. Every available opportunity has been taken to increase the rents. Deaths ber cf young women have gone from the school to America, and they have either and marriages, changes of life, or variations of tenancy, have been snatched as misery, his education, his social relations, his material progress have been in them-selves of no concern to the landlord to whom God has committed the destinies of hundreds of people. They have been to him but as dumb cattle out of whom

pelf was to be got.
HOW TRADESMEN SUBSIST As an instance of the sort of existance the people of Kenmare live, we may say that even the better-to-do shopkeepers yery rarely eat flesh meat. They have had a desperate struggle to exist at all, and this will be evident when we state that one merchant alone has debts to the extent of £12,000. The labourers get from 8s. to 9s. per week for working for the Board Guardians, and there is no other employment for them. In the country the farmers are so poor that they cannot affent to ray labourers. In the cannot afford to pay labourers. In the time of the grandfather of the present Lord Landsdowne, the farm labourers used to have £10 to £12 a-year, with house and partial board. The town of Kennare has about 1,200 inhabitants. It affords a contrast to Castletown in respect to house property. Here owners of house property have 99 years' leases, but in Castletown, under Lord Bantry, leases can

not be got at all.

An estate belonging to Trinity College
Dublin, the wealthiest college in the three
kingdoms, is situated not far from here.
Education does not seem to have taught
the college dons anything in the shape of mercy or justice, for there is not a on that estate who is not rack-rented up to the highest point of human endurance. NO HOVELS NEAR THE MANSION.

Driving along the road from Castletown to Kenmare we at one spot were surprised to pass suddenly from the view of miserable broken-down hovels to pretty, well-built, slated and white-washed houses. We could not understand this, and were still more astonished to find that this was the estate of Lord Landsdowne. We expected to find in these dwellings a greater degree of comfort than we had witnessed elseof comfort than we had witnessed else-where. Upon going into them, however, we were disappointed to find the people just as miserable and poverty stricken as any we have seen. They, like the rest of the tenants of the estate, were rack-rented and ground down. We also found out the secret of the good-looking houses. We were informed that one of the Lans-downs had horveyd money at 21 perdownes had borrowed money at 3½ per cent. interest, and had built these dwel-lings with it. The tenants have now to pay from £3 to £5 per annum rent them, and this represents from 5 to 8 per them, and this represents from 5 to 8 per cent. interest on the cost of these houses. Yet, withal, we were glad to meet with these improved dwellings, and we think that, inhabited by people better circumstanced than those who occupy them now, they might be tidy and comfortable within, and thus be both in exterior and interior an ornament to the estate. These improved houses were not, we are sorry to say, typical of all the residences on the estate. Looking out across the country we saw very few of them, but very many of the same miserable character as those we had

JOHN BRYSON, W. H. PATTERSON Signed. JAMES BIRKETT.

#### THE LORDS AND THE LAND BILL.

There was a numerous attendance There was a numerous attendance in the House of Lords on Monday for the second reading of the Land Bill. All the leaders were present except Granville, who is indisposed. Carlingford (Liberal) moved the second reading in a long speech.

Salisbury severely criticized the Land Bill, and said according to the Bill the landlord could not even select a site for cottages. He

could not even select a site for cottages. He became a sort of mortgagee of his own estate with uncertain security; a sort of head agent for the Land Commission, which are bias hostile to the landlords interests. Salisbury agrees to the Bill under the cir-Saisbury agrees to the Bill under the cir-cumstances, but will stand by the amend-ment for the insertion of a clear definition of the fair rent, for the exemption of estates managed on the English system and tenancies of over £100 yearly from the system and

tenancies of over £100 yearly from the operatiou of the Bill, and for the maintenance of inviolibility leases.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Liberal) said he regarded the Bill as an attempt to quell agrarian aggression by the indiscriminate concession of proprietory rights.

The Marquis of Waterford (Conservative) said the Bill was one of confiscation without compensation. The whole history of the Bill showed that it was really an answer to the Land League agitation. He bored

to the Land League agitation. He hoped the House would very materially amend Lord Lytton said the Bill was a revolu-

end in the dissolution of the connection be tween England and Ireland or civil war. Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, defended the Bill. The Duke of Argyle moved the adjourn-ment of the debate, and the House ad-

tionary concession to threats of rebellion, and a step onward in the course that must

The Duke of Argyll, in his speech on the Land Bill. in the House of Lords, on Tues-day, said there was a feeling of bitterness and humiliation, which was not confined to

and humiliation, which was not confined to that House, in being obliged to accept a Bill in which there was so many strong fundamental objections. "Universal power," he said, "is given to three men of valuing rents all over Ireland, which was eminently ridiculous, and given the right of absolute sale te everybody was eminently unjust." He particularly attacked the provision enabling the Land Court to interfere in leases, The effect of the Bill would be to retain the poor class of tenants in holdings, and would only perpetuate difficulties in Ireland. No people could prosper who, Ireland. No people could prosper who, like many Irish tenants, had been pleading

given to agitation.

Denman (Liberal) announced that he

Denman (Liberal) announced that he would move the rejection of the Bill on going into committee, which was fixed for Thursday next.

Earl Kimberley having replied to Cairns, the second reading of the Bill was adopted without a division, and Kimberley expressed satisfaction at the general tone of the debate, showing the unanimous opinion that legislation is necessary.

The Little Sisters of the Poor date the beginning of their organization in 1840, where a good priest in St. Servan, a little town in Brittany, France, was moved to compassionate the hardships of the aged poor in that small scaport. The town is one on the coast of the Atlantic, the people of the state of one on the coast of the Atlantic, the peo-ple follow the sea and to the ravages of the elements are ascribed the large num-ber of the aged poor, as we learn from a little historical sketch, from whose pages we condense the facts herewith given

Many of the aged poor in St. Servan nad no other means of subsistence than by begging, and the generous heart of the priest was touched by the misery which he could not relieve. A young girl of the parish, and belonging to the working class, wishing to become a nun, vas encouraged to persevere in her devotion by the priest. who soon introduced to her a companion. After Mass on Sunday these hard-working girls used to meet, join in devotions and devise means for helping the distressed old people of the town. Their attention was at first given to the care of an old blind woman, whom they tenderly looked out for. In their charitable labors they were joined by two older persons, one of whom had some means, which she placed at the disposal of the little circle, now the nucleus of what was destined to be a wonderful movement which was to wield a great and lasting influence for good.

And although they met with opposition and with insult, for they went out begging to supply the wants of the aged people whom they had in time taken under their with zeal, and in the course of a few years others enrolled themselves among the little band of brave women. From the town of St. Servan the Sisters-now be come an established community—extended their labors to other parts of France, even Paris itself, until, as the little history of he movement shows, it "has become on of the most imposing and most powerful manifestations of charity in our time." In 1876 the order numbered 2400 Little Sisters in Europe; fed and cared for 20,000 poor old people, and had more than 150 houses in France, Alsace, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Algeria, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF'S APPROBATION. By a decree dated July 6th, 1854, the Sovereign Pontiff approved the congrega-tion of the Little Sisters of the Poor, founded by Father La Pailleur, now Superior General of this little family, which has been from the legioning under his direction." The Little Sisters live under the rules of St. Augustine, with constitutions adapted to their mode of

A charitable work which was doing so much for the poor in the old world could not fail of attracting attention in the new, and as early as 1856 an effort was made to have some of these faithful and self-sacrificing ladies to come to this country, but political events prevented Archbishop Hughes from carrying out the project brought to his attention by Catholics of New York. The Archbishop of New Orleans a few years later wished to intro-duce them into his arch-diocese, but the work was so great in Europe that the opening of the establishments in this country had to be deferred.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.
In May, 1868, the Rev. Ernest M. Lolievre, a priest attached to the congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor, sailed from Cork, to prepare the way and make the necessary arrangements for the introduction of the Little Sisters into the United States. He was most cordially welcomed, and on the 28th of August, 1868, seven Little Sisters, who had been selected to form the first colony, left home and friends, burning with generous zeal for the welfare of the poor old people of America. They arrived on September 13th, 1868, and occupied a home prepared for them in Brooklyn. A few weeks later a second colony arrived to establish a home in Cincinnati, and in December of the same year a third colony arrived in New Orleans. Everywhere the Sisters met with a cordial reception, and every year since then they have been increasing in number and extending the field of their beneficent labors. They are now estab-lished in the principal cities of the country. The home in Boston was established in 1870. It has 214 old people, whose wants are supplied by fourteen Little

HOW THE WORK IS CARRIED ON. The work is carried on in this country precisely as it is in Europe. Every day two Sisters go forth and call at the various two sisters go formand can at me various whotels, restaurants and private houses where they are allowed to apply, collecting cold victuals, etc., all of which is turned to good use for the benefit of their aged inmates. Other Sisters go from door to door soliciting alms for the old people door soliciting alms for the old people, receiving with the same thankfulness the penny of the poor and the dollar of the rich; the rebuffs and insults of some ignorant person and the generous offering of the cheerful giver. In the performance of their arduous task they are sustained by two considerations—the certainty that poverty as an excuse for fraud.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll

a large number of persons can be supported

(Liberal), in an hour's speech, attacked the Land Bill to which, however, he said the Government appears to be driven, as the Lords are, by circumstances. He compared the Government to a jelly fish, and advised them to tell the Irish that they will hence forth support the decision of the Courts, and that poverty is no excuse for wrong. The Duke of Mariborough (Conservative) also spoke, condemning the Bill.

In the House of Lords, Selborne (Lord High Chancellor) said the Land Bill was fenced in with such sefeguards as would prevent any undue interference with the rights of property. The Bill would strengthen the moral power of the Government for the enforcement of the law.

Cains (Conservative) said the fact that the land was suffering by the present disturbed state of affairs, was due to the Government's abnegation of its primary function, and the encouragement it had given to agitation.

Demma (Liberal) announced that be.

Lattle Sisters, whose lives are devoted to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the old people in their care.

No CREED DISTINCTIONS.

In their homes are found persons of all nationalities, languages, cree-ds and occupations; thus is shown the truly Catholic or universal character of this institution of charity. No distinction is made as to country, color or persuasion. While the would move the rejection of the Bill on going into committee, which was fixed for Thursday next.

Earl Kimberley having replied to Cairns, the second reading of the Bill was adopted without a division, and Kimberley expressed satisfaction at the general tone of the debate, showing the unanimous opinion that legislation is necessary.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Historical Sketch of the Order.

#### THE ASSUMPTION OF OUR LADY.

By Father Faber

This is the feast of the beautiful mystery—the first function of the church triumphant in heaven, the end for which God created the world coming into view. Let us see in what light this festival puts the character of God before us.

1. Humility. The Assumption is God's coming to crown His own creation.

1. Humility is the proper virtue of a creature.

ture. 2. It was so of the angels (who rebelled It was so of the angels (who rebelled not) and saved them.
 It is so of the church, and is marked in all her worship.
 The want of humility in the world

is just the evidence of its having faller from God. II. God cannot be humble yet there is a characteristic of the Divine operations answering to that virtue; we cannot name it; but it is shewn. 1. In

the unostentatiousness of creation.

2. In the renewal and conservation of creation.

3. In His omnipresence.

4. In the delay of judgment, and in silence

under outrage.

5. In His quiet, hidden way of imparting graze. III. God came to practice humility by the Jucarnation. 1. In His choice of poverty and suffering, 2. In what followed from the Incarnation—the obedience of the Omnipotent, the poverty of the Lord of all things, the hiddenness of the Omnipresent, the toil of the creator. 3. In the Blessed Sacrament daily. 4, the humiliations of His dear Spouse the Church.

the Church.

IV. Mary the humblest of creatures.

1. With the Angel.

2. With St. Elizabeth.

3. With St. Joseph.

4. Her Purification and obedience to other laws.

5. The silence of the Evangelists.

Thus the assumption was a consistent manifestation of the creator's character, a revelation of His taste, a merciful disclosure of His genius.

O, let us fall in love with humility, let

us keep ourselves low, and nestle in the thought of our own unworthiness; let us wonder that God would bear with us at all, and so learn sweet manners to bear with the waywardness of others, and this day from the depths of fallen earth, let us look at this grand action of our Creator, and worshipping His ways, use our Mother's words unto Him; Magnificat anima mea Dominum, et exultavit spiritus anima mea Dominum, et evultavit spiritus meus in Deo Salutari meo; and why? Quia respevit humilitatem ancillæ suæ. Deposuit potentes de sole, et evultavit humilies: He cast Lucifer from his throne, and set Mary nigh nato. Himself

Lucifer from his throne, and set Mary nigh unto Himself. World-wearied, sin-stained, earth-bound, what have we to do with the great glory of the assumption t Yet it has lessons for all, besides the wonder, and the beauty and the joy of our mother's glory, and the vision of a mighty work of God. 1, How great nature can be with grace. 2. Mary has not outstepped or outstripped her nature. It would be hard to put a limit to what nature can be. 3. Yet we are always fancying we have got to our

How little (nature) without grace 1. For what is Mary's nature in itself?
2. What has she from nature independent of grace?
3. Her nature is only visible in the fires of grace, as the three children, were in the furnace.

III. The abundance of grace. 1. See

what she had in number and in kind. 2. Yet she has not nearly exhausted the possibilities of grace. 3. Nay, what abundance have we not had ourselves?

IV. Correspondence to grace is of itself the whole work. 1. Mary's correspondence is the nearest interpretation of the mystery of her greatness 2. What correspondence is in detail, and how it mysterically graces. 2. Oh. the controlled mystery of the second of the seco multiplies grace. 3. Oh, the room our graces leave us and our rose of Mary is the manifestation of s leave us and our lost opportunities. dom of grace, and the type of God's way with all our souls, singular yet not singu-lar, admirable yet imitable also, standing alone yet in the midst of us, moved up to God as this sinless mother, yet removed from us no further than a mother from her

Mary is on her throne, clothed with the sun, twelve stars a ound her head, sigh sun, twelve stars around her head, sighs of earth coming up to her, and the joys of earth as well. Baptised children, saints, angels, the Sacred Humanity, the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity, are all drinking joy and jubilee out of that our fountain, that dearest of all God's dear glories, the Immaculate heart of Mary. We too have, we trust, a place kept there in what part of all that boundless realm of grandeur and ecstasy, we cannot know, but it is very beautiful, strangely suited to us, and full of unimaginable delights. Though it is a land of immense distances, every one is near to God, every one is near to Mary. Let us think to-day of that dear unseen home, and let us hold on in virtue; let us pray hard; let us love hotly, let us sorrow holily; let us delight in God, and so, dearest children of Mary, shall our lives become one long and beautiful procession of the Immaculate Conception.

TO BE CONTINUED.

son, and never against it.

SELF-indulgence is the lowest species of heathenism.

uncertain guide.

not forget to be prepared for the worst.

God commands man to forgive, but requires society to punish.—De Bonald.

us out of this uncertain twilight into eternal life?—Longfellow.

God's infinite mercy and love is shown

There is no man who would not be mortified if he knew what his friends thought The heart that dictates acts of kindness

can alone appreciate the gratification they

The mere lapse of years is not life. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence.

Never repeat what you hear to the detriment of a neighbor. Act in the matter just as you would have others act towards you under similar circumstances.

The work which God has given me to do is to amend whatever is amiss in my natural disposition, that is what He would have me do; correct my faults, sanctify my

thoughts and desires, become more patient, more meek and lowly of heart. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, a Protestant minister says that the revision of the New Testament "will end forever the idolatry of a book which has been a dead

Do not make a parade of being acquainted with distinguished or wealthy people, of having been to college, or of having visited foreign lands. All this is no evidence for the control of t dence of any real genuine worth on your

The Baltimore correspondent of the Katholisces Volksblatt: hinks that the comet has produced one effect worthy of being recorded. "It has made the American, who is so intent on earthly affairs, look up to heaven."

If you would be exempt from uneasiness, do nothing which you know or sus-pect is wrong; and if you wish to enjoy pect is wrong; and it you wish to enjoy
the purest pleasure, always do everything
iu your power which you know is right.
When Benjamin Franklin was an editor
he was in the habit of writing to the young ladies who sent in poetry, saying in honeyed language that owing to the crowded state of his columns, etc., but he would endeavor to circulate their productions in manuscrot And then he tied the poems to the tail of his kite for "bobs."

WHILST infidels claim for mankind a WHILST infidels claim for menkind a greater liberty than that accorded them by Christianity, they are themselves the first to place limits to that liberty. If others do not believe as they do, they class them as fools, and speak of them accordingly. Their teaching and practice are greatly at variance.

THE world is not as bad as it is painted. There is abundance of happiness to be found, and the only thing necessary to setound, and the only thing necessary to se-cure it is to seek for it in the proper way and proper place. If we run after a gilded bauble, we need not complain that it bursts in the hand when touched.

Truth telling is at bottom nothing but the fulfilment of an implied contract be-tween man and man, which lies at the root of all social organization. The same thing may be said of honesty, which is only truth in action. How simple it all how few hold themselves to it to the letter!

What greater thing is there for two human souls than to feel that they are joined for life— to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories, at the moment of

the last parting?

You will not be sorry for hearing before judging; for thinking before speaking; for holding an angry tongue; for stopping the ear to a tale-bearer; for disbelieving most tian novel.

ear to a tale-bearer; for disbelieving most of ill-reports; for being kind to the distressed; for being patient towards everybody; for doing good to all men; for asking pardon for all wrongs; for speaking evil of no one; for being courteous to all.

The dignity and honor of life is not so much in the office one fills as in the character he possesses. A royal diadem may crown the head of a fool;—the world may flatter him and pay the exterior marks of respect, but at heart it estimates him at his respect, but at heart it estimates him at his worth. The show of regard is not the proof

respect, but at heart it estimates him at his worth. The show of regard is not the proof of its reality.

When the courtiers of Francis I. of France expressed suprise that he should grieve so much on the death of the painter Leonardo da Vinci, he reproved them in the following words: "You are wrong to wonder at the honor I pay to this great painter; I can make a great many such lords as you every day, but God only can make such a man as I now have lost."

Verdi composed "a Stabat Mater" when he was but thirteen vears old. In 1838 he made application for admittance into the Milan Conservatory, and offered as credentials all of his earlier compositions; but he was told very abruptly that he had not the slighest tallent for music. He was almost crushed by this disappointment. He still perserved and received instructons through a musician at the Scale Theatre. Verdi was always of a retiring nature, and even to this day he is timid and modest as when a boy.

If you wish to triumph over an enemy relieve his wants; take him by the hand and assist him on his way. The flame of charity will be lighted up in his heart by your kindness, and he will shed tears of sorrow and repentance for having been unjust to one so generous and so kind. His punishment will be greater than if you inflicted injury, or pursued him with the rigors of offended justice.

Lamartine tells a story that exquisitely illustrates a mother's love. In some spring freshet ariver wildly washed its shores and rent away a bough whereon a bird had built a cottage for her summer home.

Down the white and whirlines stream drift.

illustrates a mother's love. In some spring freshet a river wildly washed its shores and rent away a bough whereon a bird had built a cottage for her summer home. Down the white and whirling stream drifted the green branch, its wicker cup of unledged song, and fluttering beside it as it went, the mother-bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she went, her

The busiest people—Scandal-mongers.
The art of conversation is the art of hearing as well as being heard.
He who makes an idol of his interests makes a mattyr of his integrity.
A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to trees and flowers.
He is wise who never acts without reason, and never against it.

Ties of agony and fear piercing the pauses in the storm. How like the love of on old-fashioned mother, who followed the dove she had plucked from her heart all over the world! Swept away by passion that child might be, it mattered not; though the was bearing away with him the fragment of the shattered roof-tree, yet that mother was with him, a Ruth through all his life, and a Rachel at his death.
To-day, to-morrow, every day to

on, and never against it.

SELF-indulgence is the lowest species of the leathenism.

Human wisdom, at its best, is but an incertain guide.

Human wisdom, at its best, is but an incertain guide.

To-day, to-morrow, every day to thousands the end of the world is close at hand. And why should we fear it? We walk bere, as it were, in the crypts of life, at times from the great cathedral above to the summer season.

The Alembic of the Body.—The stomach is the alembic of the human systematic properties. SIMPLICITY of manners is the true refinement of nature.

The nostrums of the physician cannot heal the disorders of the soul.

In making the best of everything, do to the source of the soul of the source of the soul of the source of the sou

> in its beauty by the means He takes to lead souls to Him. He does not ask their homage because He is terrible, but seeks it through His lovable manifestations. The fury of the storm, the sublime phenomena of nature, force us to contemplate their Ruler's power, but the beauty of the land-scape and the harmony of the universe should draw us nearer to Him.—Catholic

#### A BRILLIANT SCHOOL RECORD.

Few Common Schools can boast of a re-Few Common Schools can boast of a record equal to that of School Section No. 7, in the township of Sandwich East, in the county of Essex. It is situated in the midst of an Irish Catholic community, and is for the most part attended by children of that nationality and persuasion. The people of the section take a great interest in educational matters, as may be seen from the number who are present in the from the number who are present in the school on examination days, and from the strenuous efforts they make to send their which are frequently ineffective as well as uppleasant; nor is it a chean and valueless children to school regularly. The section is an old one, and of course its school has

tion, the trustees of the section at once advertised for a teacher. Many applica-tions were received, and amongst the rest one Mr. Malcolm Morrison, of Parkhill, in the county of Middlessex. This one, as it contained the best testimonials from former employers, was gladly accepted; and Mr. Morrison was accordingly summoned pepsia, liver complaint, biliousness, conto take charge of his new school. Dur-ing the few years which elapsed since Mr. Morrison took charge of the school, no less than fourteen of his pupils succeeded in passing the examination for teachers' certificates—two for second class and the remainder for third, One of those (a Miss Sullivan, who is now teaching the R. C. S. S., Woodslee,) who passed the 2nd class examination, had, the year previous, succeeded in obtaining a silver medal, awarded by the school inspector of North Essex, to the candidate who ob- gency. tained the highest number of marks at third class teachers' examination. Mr. Morrisons' pupils have in addition to the above, never failed in carrying off

salary for each subsequent year; and that, on the day of his examination, previous to closing his school for the summer holidays, he was made the recipient of a handsome present, accompanied by a very nice address from his pupils. Mr. Morrison is a Roman Catholic, who came originally from the Highlands of Scotland.

The Summer season now reaches its climax, and is prolific in developing bowel complaints. Over indulgence in fruit, immoderate drinking of iced waters and ALCIBIADES.

### CHEAP BOOKS.

We keep the following popular books in stock. They will be sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price Alba's Dream and other stories....
Crucifix of Baden and other stories...
Fleurange, by Madam Craven.

Flaminia and other stories. Perico, the Sad, and other stories ...

A history of the Protestant Reforma-tion in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett..... Fabiola, or the church of the Cata-

THE ALEMBIC OF THE BODY.—The stomach is the alembic of the human system. In it those wondrous chemical changes take place which result in the transmutation of food into blood. When it is vigorous the necessary processes of digestion and assimilation go on uninterrupted, and the system is suitably nourished. When it is feeble or disordered, they are obstructed, and being in consequence ill supplied with blood of a vitalizing quality, the physical organism becomes weak and feeble, the nerves suffer, the liver and bowels are semi-paralyzed, and appetite and sleep fail. These disastrous consequences may, however, be prevented or remedied with a supreme stomachic and aperient, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and DYSPEPTIC CURE, a medicine of rare purity and efficacy which reforms a disf rdered and repairs a weakened state ounpleasant; nor is it a cheap and valueless children to school regularly. The section is an old one, and of course its school has been in charge of many different teachers during the period of its existence.

The school having become vacant in 1875 by the teacher who had been employed for that year tendering his resignation, the trustees of the section at once and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bears fac-simile of their signature. Sold by all

medicine dealers. Burdock Blood Bitters

tipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, neadache, nervousness, female weakness Are You Going to Travel?

Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fow-ler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emer-

#### A Fool once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ail-ments that no doctor could tell what was first prize at the township competitive | the matter or cure her, and I used up a first prize at the township competitive examinations.

In view of the above facts then, we must not be surprised to learn that, at the end of each year, Mr. Morrison's trustees are ready to show their high appreciation of his services by an increase of salary for each subsequent year; and that, on the day of his examination, previous to closing his school for the suppose hold, which—Free Press.

complaints. Over indulgence in fruit, immoderate drinking of iced waters and Summer beverages, in a few hours produce fatal ravages among children and adults. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most reliable remedy for all forms of Summer complaints. Safe, pleasant and prompt in its effects. All dealers keep it.

### Meetings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish
Benevolent ociety will be held on Friday
evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Carling's
Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to
be present. B. CRONYN, President. be present. B. Croxyn, President.

ATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Brauch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday 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, Rec.-See.

### Professional.

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

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT-

#### TORNEY, Solicitor, etc. Office-No. 83 Dundas street, London. Miscellancous.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K. FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Cor-MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—COR-NER Front and Simcoe streets, Toronto. Fitted up with all modern improvements. In close proximity to railways. Every conveni-ence and comfort guaranteed at reasonable charges. M. A. TROTTER & SON, 1990y Proprietors.

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For this Month's wearner, pressly for STODDART'S REVIEW.

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UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence 251 King Street.

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UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK

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gston,Ottawa, Montreal,
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Toronto
St. Mary's and Stratford
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15 .. 1 15 15 The Grove Belten, Thorndale (daily), Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tues. Cherry Grove, Sandard Fridays).

and Fridays).

Stage Routes—Between Aylm'r.
Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss
ley, Derchest'r Station (daily 6 00 1 15 . Byron (Monday, Wednesday

Byron (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)

Crumilia and Evelyn (Tues day and Friday)

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R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.

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LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, leighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale

and retail.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. DR. W. J. McGuigan, Graduate, legio of Physicians and Surgeon. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street.

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### King Street, Opposite Revere House, CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you

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

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

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

Manufactured only by

W. D. McLAREN,

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PERFECTED PROTECTION.

# THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD CO.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO

SPECIAL OFFER!

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

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

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

DOMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMILTON CANADA

 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL
 \$1,000,000 00

 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
 461,000 00

 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT
 50,000 00

 120,504 68

 LOSSES PAID. SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS December 31st, 1880..... ..... 427.957 42

F. R. DESPARD, Manager. THE GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY. Manufacturers of all kind of Copper Lightning Conductors, Sole Proprietors of the Non-Conducting Glass Balls.

J. HARVEY, President.

494 KING STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

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

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

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

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

# HANRATTY

At 45 cts. per Yard, worth 621 cts.

### BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK

75 cts. per Yard, worth \$1.00

Dress Goods in Endless Variety.

MILLINERY A SPECIALTY AT

HANRATTY'S

DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT. Opposite Ferguson's Grocery Store,

J. B. HICKS, TAILOR AND DRAPER, REMOVED TO 208 DUNDAS STREET

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

LOCAL NOTICES

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGNEY hairs of age being brough yow to the grave is now, we think, becoming rarer every year of Cingalese Hair Restorer bec general. By its use the scant age once more resume their fo and the hair become thick and as ever; with its aid we can no change of years, resting assure Grey Hair at any rate will com Sold at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists.

For the best photos made in to FDY Bros., 280 Dundas st and examine our stock of f paspartonts, the latest styles ortment in the city. Children

Sugar, Sugar, Sugar, and S Gem Jars for the Preserving A exander Wilson's. Labatts Ale: & Potter, Fine sherry Wines, Gniness, Dublin Stou ander Wilsons, 323 Richmond, S herry NEW BOOT AND SHOES STO THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have of a new boot and shoe store in St They intend to carry as large any store in Ontario. This wil to get what they want, as eve style and variety will be kept of large quantities, a new featu Thomas. Prices will be very le the present competition. Give t

Choice Florida oranges, Spananas, Cape Cod Cran bananas, Cape C Mountjoy, City Hall. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKen moved to A. J. Webster' old st is the Sewing Machine repair p tachment emporium of the cit facilities for reparing and che than ever. Raymond's celebrate

Mothers! Mothers!! Mot Are you disturbed at night and our rest by a sick child suffering with the excruciating pain of cut WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRU

cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the St
"Brown's Household Panar's
equal for relieving pain, both is
external. It cures Pain in the
and Bowels, Sore Throat, RI
Toothache, Lumbago and any kir
or Ache. 'It will most surely q
blood and Heal, as its acting pow
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being acknowledged as the gree
lever, and of double the streng
other Elixir or Liniment in the we
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CONDUCTED BY THE LADIE SACRED HEART, LONDON

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Locality unrivalled for healthing peculiar advantages to pup delicate constitutions. Air bracure and food wholesome. Extens afford every facility for the enjoy vigorating exercise. System of thorough and practical. Educatic tages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charginelists, but the strength of the stre and ensuring self-possession. Sition is paid to promote physical lectual development, habits of neconomy, with refinement of man TERMS to suit the difficulty of without impairing the select char Lustitution.

Institution.

For further particulars apply to or, or any Priest of the Diocese. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
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troit, and combines in its systetion, great facilities for acquiring uon, great facilities for acquiring language, with thoroughness in ti tal as well as the higher English Terms (payable per session in a Canadian currency: Board and French and English, per annum man free of charge; Music and use the state of the state

JESULINE ACADEMY URSULINE ACADEM
HAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Laddes. This institution is situated on the Great Western miles from Detroit. This spaciou modious building has been supplied the modern improvements. The system of heating has been introsuccess. The grounds are exteluding groves, gardens, orchard The system of education embroranch of polite and useful infor cluding the French language. Plancy work, embroidery in gold at wax-flowers, etc., are taught free Board and Tultion per annum, annually in advance, \$100. Musland Painting, form extra charge ther particulars address, MOTHER 41-19.

ASSUMPTION COLLECTOR WICH, ONT.—The Studies et Classical and Commercial Cours (including all ordinary expense money, \$150 per annum. For flars apply to REV. DENIS O'CON den!

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Have a large list of Farms, Wil-City Property of every descript Also about 35,000 acres of Land and North West Territory. Parties wanting to sell or pur-call on us. Wm. M. MOORE & Bank Bullding, London.

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

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

Sugar, Sugar, Sugar, and Self-Sealing Gem Jars for the Preserving Season at A exander Wilson's. Labatts & Carlings Ales & Porter, Fine sherry & Port Wines, Gniness, Dublin Stout at Alex-ander Wilsons, 323 Richmond, St., London.

New Boot AND SHOES STORE IN St. Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions ananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.A. bananas, Cape Co Mountjoy, City Hall.

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

Mathers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Monitor Pencils (Sliding Lend-New) AUTOMATIC COPYING PENCILS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, BULLDING BLOCKS, KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, KINDERGARTEN BLOCKS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

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

Post and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

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NDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.

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Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

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

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

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

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

ST MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,
ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, y
located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French
language, with thoroughness in the radimen.
tal as well as the higher English branchesTerms (payable per session in advance) in
Canadian currency: Board and tuition in
French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano,
\$40; Drawing and painting, \$515; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20.
For further particulars address:—MOTHER
SUPERIOR.

WASULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
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Board and Tuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
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A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$159 per annum. For full particu-iars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Presi-

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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 9.2 W. H. ROBINSON.

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\$20 WATCH FRRE and \$3 a day to Agents.
50 Finest Mixed Carde, 10c. No 2 alike.
Address—London Or al Co., London, Ont W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.,
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and
City Property of every description for sale.
Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba
and North West Territory.
Parties wanting to sell or purchase should
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E. J. RODDY Has just opened out a Flour, Feed and Seed Store, in the above place. He will keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of Flour, Feed and Seeds, which will be sold on the most

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

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

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Baths have been fitted up with all raimprovements. The Plunge Bath is W. G. STRATHDEE, Manager.



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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or nstitution.

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

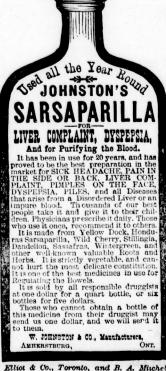
otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality
and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and. by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and

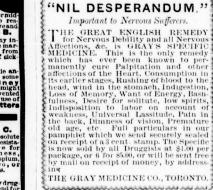
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unsurpassed in its excellence.



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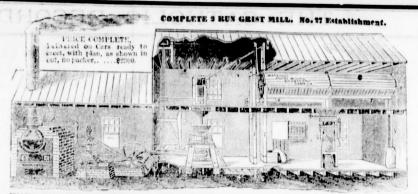
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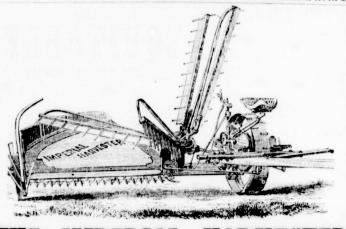
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Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods, at the Lowest Prices, and hopes to meet all his old customers and many new ones. Repairing in all its branches. W. D. McGLOGH LON, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller. 25 New styles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 Fun Cards, 15 cents; 12 Princess Louise, guilt langersoil, Ont.



WAYERGUS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD, CANADA, W. H. OLIVE, Gen'l Agent, St. John, N.B.



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

Farmers, be not deceived by any statements made by agents anxious to sell you reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only per-

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

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

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

Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not fulfill every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we will return your order. This is the way we do business. In dealing with us you run no risk whatever. You want value for your money, and we want your the following the following the properties of the It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray,

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

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## of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.



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

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W. D. McGLOGHLON, Jeweller, etc., has re-

Office:—Medical Hall. 115 Dundas st. 2 Doors West of Horner & Somerville's City Grocery.

HEAPEST OOKS in the WORLD Full descripting of the house o

I am off for My Holidays, as Soon as I go to

### SCARROW'S A TRUNK & VALISE!

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

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ESTABLISHED 1856. Memorial Windows and all SCANDRETT & CO. descriptions of Church and Domestic Glass in the best styles of Art

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Will now accept deposits and pay interest at the rate of 5 and 51 per cent.

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OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,
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An immense stock of Goods

always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and

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FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.,

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A large assortment of

New Prints, Muslins, Sattins, and Fancy Dress Goods.

New Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Ties,

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New Shirts, Collars, Ties,

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THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED
from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St.,
in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going,
which has lately been fitted up expressly for
the purpose of a Medical Institute for the
treatment of Nervous & Chronic Diseases
by the various Natural Remedial Agents,
viz :—Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish
Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hyglene.
Specialties in the following:—Diseases
of the Chest, Catarrh, Deafness, Paralysis,
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Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism,
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the various Deformities of the Body, together
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treated with uniform success, by the natural
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STAMMERING INSTITUTE LONDON, - - - ONT.

TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with ery bad impediment in speech, and was aduced to go to the London Institute for reatment, and in a very short time was per-

Parsons' Pargative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood is the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from I to 12 week

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand, we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 65 per cent., according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

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

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Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

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All will be sold chean.

Applications for Loans to be made to EDW E. HARGREAVES Street, London.

#### AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital, - - \$1,000,000. Subscribed, - \$600 000. Paid Up, - - \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000. Total Assets, \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowe rates of interest. Mortgages and Municip Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879.

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LARGE ASSORTMENT.

GOOD VALUE.

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W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

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

ER.

REET oths, &c. xcels me, while me an early call

#### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, August 5th.—The Home rulers in conjunction with many advanced Liberals, are determined to oppose Salis-bury's amendments to the Land Bill.

bury's amendments to the Land Bill.

London, Aug. 5th.—In consequence of the action of the House of Lords on the Land Bill, Parnell has issued a strong appeal to the Home Rulers to be present on Tuesday, when the bill is expected to return to the House of Commons.

Hickie, who was convicted for threatening to kill Forster, has been sentenced to fifteen months at hard labor.

In the House of Commons on Monday,

In the House of Commons on Monday, Parnell was "named" for offensive lan-guage and disregarding the authority of guage and disregarding the authority of the chair in persisting, despite the Speak-er's ruling, in raising the question of the Irish political prisoners, and declaring that the authority of the House of Commons was always on the side of power. Gladstone moved his suspension for the

remainder of the sitting.
Parnell interrupted Gladstone, saying he would not go through the farce of waiting the vote, as the Speaker interfered with freedom of discussion. He then quitted

freedom of discussion. He then quitted the House. The motion for his suspension carried by 132 to 14.

Parnell's exact words in the House of Commons were, "I call the public to witness that you, Mr. Speaker, have refused us freedom of discussion."

Gladstone said he never before heard such words used in the House.

It is stated Parnell's action in the Com-

It is stated Parnell's action in the Commons to-night was due to the strong expressions of dissatisfaction from Dilke and pressions of dissatisfaction from Difke and others, who considered that efforts should have been made to secure their release when the Land Bill left the House of Commons. The Home Rulers decided to ask the Government for the right to debate the subject of Ivide areast. debate the subject of Irish arrests, and in the event of refusal, to bring it forward

on going into Supply or on the Appropri-ation Bill. It is stated that the Home Rulers in Pariament intend to offer considerable opposi-tion to the estimates. At a meeting on Monday they decided to watch closely the Monday they decided to watch closely the amendments to the Land Bill in the Lords, and if necessary the whole party to be summoned to procure the rejection of any injurious changes. The Government contemplate asking the House for urgency for small.

At a meeting of the Darlington (Durham county) branch Land League Monday a letter from Miss Parnell was read, calling attention to the danger in which Ireland is placed by the ferocious state of feeling in England towards Ireland; by the large powers in the hands of the Executive and the complete immunity from legal check or punishment enjoyed by agents of the Government when they choose to

break the law. After Parnell quitted the House of Commons on Monday the majority of his fol-lowers consulted with him. It was decided that the English and Scotch, as well as the Irish votes in Supply shall be questioned, on the ground that they affect Irishmen resident in Great Britain.

The House on Friday night passed, by

Il to 12, a motion giving precedence to Government business over all other business until the close of the session. The principal business will be that of Supply. Gladstone intimated that the Irish members will be able to raise the question of arrests under the Coercion Act in the dis-cussion on the Appropriation Bill for Irish

Parnell was not satisfied with this post-

when Parnell was suspended.

London, Aug. 2nd.—There is a strong feeling among a number of Liberal members of Parliament in favor of an amnesty to the Irish prisoners on passing the Land Bill. Parnell's action on Monday checked this feeling, but it is likely to find formal expression before the House rises.

London, Aug. 4th.—A young Irishman named Patrick Hicke has been found guilty of threatening to kill Ferster unless he releases the Irish prisoners and resigns the Secretaryship. Counsel said that Forster desired the lightest sentence consistent with justice to be passed upon the prisoner.

Mr. Gladstone intimated that the question of revising the procedure in the House would probably take precedence at the

ceived such a request.

The Government is prepared for the instant despatch of a brigade of troops beyond Quettah in the event of complications in the Rhajak and Pischin Passes.

London, Aug. 3—An immense crowdoutside the Palace yard to day cheered Bradlaugh on his attempting to enter the House of Commons. Bradlaugh was quietly removed from the lobby and conveyed by the police into the yard. Bradlaugh remained some time in the Palace yard with his arms folded, three policemen in front of him barring the way to the House.

in front of him barring the way to the House.

While Lawson (Radical) was speaking against the illegal conduct of the House, Bradlaugh, who had evaded the police, endeavored to force an entrance, but was seized by messengers and dragged from the doors, when he was taken in charge by six policemen, still resisting strenuously, his coat being torn in the struggle.

The Times declares that the Commons has chosen a false position, and it is the position will be assured him.

The Times declares that the Commons has chosen a false position, and it is the duty of the Government to plainly and frankly declare whether it will introduce a Parliamentary Bill as early as possible next session. In the event of its doing so Bradlaugh will, it is understood, refrain in the meanwhile from endeavoring to sit | the elections.

so Bradlaugh will, it is understood, reirain in the meanwhile from endeavoring to sit in the House.

London, Ang. 5th.—Bradlaugh to-day presented the information, upon which he demanded a summons against the police for assault. The magistrate said Bradlaugh appeared to have invited the assault and refused the summons. Bradlaugh intends to proceed further by mandamus.

London, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Harcourt read a despatch from Minister Lowell stating that he wired Blaine on the 29th of July an account of the conversation with Lord Tenterden respecting the infernal machines at Liverpool. He received a reply from Blaine stating that the National, State and

municipal authorities are seriously endeavoring to discover the authors of the plot, in which he has reason to believe very few were engaged, and no pains will be spared in the discovering and exposing of them.

John Bright is a reseriously endeavoring to discover the authors of the cause seems singularly uncertain.

United States.

On Friday Nathan Orlando Greenfield was executed for the murder of his wife at Ornell Owner the murder of his wi

of them.

John Bright in a speech at a banquet last evening, said he had been advocating changes in the Irish land system for thirty years. He had studied the subject and felt as strongly upon it as he ever had on any political question. He believed the Land Bill was as great and noble a measure as it was possible for a Parliament to pass. He did not doubt that whatever was the passing passion of the Irish people, the time would speedily come when they would recognize the endeavor of the Government to do them right and justice. Bright ignored the amendments of the House of Lords, and spoke of the Bill

as almost ready to receive royal assent.

London, Aug. 7th.—It is stated that the amendments by the House of Lords to the Land Bill formed the principle subject of yesterday's Cabinet Council. With one or two minor exceptions it was determined to offer them uncompromising resistance. It was also decided to bring in the Parliamentary Oaths Bill early next session.

Russia. There are rumors of extensive frauds in the Russian naval department, with which the name of the Grand Duke Constantine is associated. Another statement made in connection with his dismissal is that he was engaged more or less directly in the Nihilist conspiracy which ended in the assassination of Alexander II.

The Czar and family left Moscow secretly on Sunday night for Nijni Novgo-It is reported that the Commission for

revising the extraordinary measures against the Nihilists introduced since 1878 recommends a revision of measures.

mends a revision of measures.

It is asserted in St. Petersburg that a plot for the assassination of the Czar has been discovered and frustrated by the police. A lady of high family was chosen as the assassin. Her accomplices have been arrested but she escaped.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—The trial of revolutionists belonging to the Black Division will commence before a special court on the 28th of September.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—Last night a

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—Last night a letter threatening the Czar with death was

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—Gen. Baranon Chief of Police, has been apprised by the Nilhilists that he has been doomed to

Copenhagen, August 5.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the National Gazette says:—The Russian Court, on the discovery of an extensive conspiracy to assassinate the Imperial family during the night at Peterhof Palace on the 27th July, stopped a boat which had succeeded in passing the guard ships and arrested the occupants. It was subsequently discovered that 60 persons, some of them of high rank, were involved in the plot. involved in the plot.

The French troops are said to be dying of typhus fever by hundreds at Saida.

The Porte is preparing a relation. The Porte is preparing a note pointing to the dangers to which the Turkish provinces are exposed, and to the necessity of taking immediate steps for guaranteeing order. The Porte, while declaring that it will not shrink from fufilling its duty. ponement of the question, hence the seene when Parnell was suspended.

The protests against any wrong interpretation that France may give to the measures and June, 1881.

deemed necessary.
Sheik Mahmoud, whose father was a manufacturer in Algiers at the time of the conquest, was arrested at Constantinople, and upon him was discovered docu-ments showing the existence of a vast Moslem conspiracy against the French in Africa.

London, Aug. 3.—England and Italy have resolved to send two more ironclads to Tunis to protect their respective

### Afghanistan.

A detachment of Ayoob Khan's troops took possession of Caadahar on the 27th, thout opposition. Nineteen Aazaras and others were mur-

would probably take precedence at the next session of Parliament.

Great Britain.

Dilke said that England had received no communication from the Khedive of Egypt asking for armed protection because he feared a military revolt, and the Government was not aware that France had received such a required such a request.

Nineteen Aazaras and others were murdered in the street riots by Afghans before Ayoob Khan's arrival at Candahar states that the country is quiet. The report that seventy-mine Hagaras and others were murdered by Afghans before Ayoob Khan's arrival at Candahar is untrue.

Rome, August 7th.—Over 3,000 people to-day attended a meeting to make a de-monstration in favor of the abrogation of monstration in layor of the abrogation of the Papal Guarantees Law. The chair man, Petreni, was the person who was condemned to a term of penal servitude under the Pontifical Government. After several speeches a resolution was proposed, declaring the abrogation of the law indispensable. The police were present and refused to allow the resolution to be put, when some disturbance ensued, but the meeting finally dispersed quietly.

A committee has been formed under the direction of Gambetta for the purpose of furthering the Republican cause during

at Orwell, Oswego County, in 1875.

An old soldier was fined and compelled to pay costs at Brownsville, Ohio, for to pay costs at Brownsvine, Child, to slapping a man who expressed a wish that Garfield would die. A newspaper in Cin-cinnati opened a one cent subscription to pay the fine and costs, which amounted to \$32, and in a few hours 8,000 persons to \$32, and in had subscribed.

Canadian.

Garden Island, Ont, Aug. 3—This afternoon Luther Donnelly, son of Captain
John Donnelly, of this place, accidentally
fell over the rocks into the river. His
mother, although she could not swim,
plunged in after the little fellow and
succeeded in getting hold of him and
kept his head over the water until help
came, when the two were hauled out.
The boy is none the worse, but the lady
is ouite prostrated.

The boy is none the worse, but the lady is quite prostrated.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Hon. John O'Connor has had a somewhat serious relapse of his illness, from venturing out too soon, but his physicians say the progress of the disease is checked.

Whew.—Although it is yet summer and uncomfortably hot, a visit to the warehouse of Boyd, Watson & Co., situated at 102 Dundas street, and 101 Carling street, will convince even the most sceptical that they at least look forward to our having the usual guantity of winter. They are working late at nights to get the selections made from samples in the hands of their made from samples in the hands of their travellers, and from stock in their ware-house sent forward. Tons of Scotch fingering, German worsted, fleecy, Saxony, Berlin, Shetland, Ice, &c., wool, piles of flannels, shirts and drawers and the like namels, shirts and drawers and the like are being handled by them. Their fancy knitted wollen department is one of the most complete in the Domin-ion. While their display of gentlemen's rich and rare made scarfs and of ladies' seautifully shaded silk and lace scarfs and silk handkerchiefs is simply immense. Their handkerchief assortment is most complete, and their sales are consequently large—of one particular style of handker-chief they have since the new year sold one hundred dozen a month. On their one hundred dozen a month. On their found on the table in the Imperial bed-chamber, which was supposed to be thoroughly guarded and to which access can be had only by the most thoroughly trusted of the Czar's attendants. The officer on guard and four servants have been arrested.

#### DRESS TRIMMINGS.

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

## CITY WATERWORKS.

and June, 1881.

i	EXPENDITURE.	
1	APRIL-Labor pay rolls, ser-	
1	vices, &c	
1	Do., do., grounds and	
1	dam 117 30	
١	Do., do., basin 90 15	
1	Wages 240 00	
1	Engineer's expenses to	
4	Pautucket, &c 73 50	
	Free Press Printing	
	Co.'s account for 1880 10 50	
١	Do., 1881 51 86	
	Canadian Steam Users'	
	Association 20 00	
	R. Mawhinney 12 50	
	David Glass 10 00	
	J. Cameron & Co 11 75	
	S. Skuse 9 00	
	M. D. Dawson 3 00	
	W. Mirriam 1 87	
	J. I. Anderson 2 00	
	Telegraph 59	
	Plumbing 50	
	Interest	
		1,04
t	May Labor pay roll, services 326 02	
	Do do basin	
	B. Crowe 100 00	
	W. R. Meredith 86 86	
ř.	Hunt Bros	
t	Sissons & Sons 52 09	
	R. Sherry 40 00	
	G. W. R. freight 20 06	
	G. W. R. freight 20 06 E. A. Taylor 15 88	
	Wages 25 00	
е	O. Baynes 11 00	
	Wonnacott & Coppin-	
f	ger 5 00	
	Plummer, & Sons 8 00	
	Interest 183 52	
S		1,4
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ľ	JUNE - Labor pay roll, services,	
	etc	
-	Do., do basin 635 18	3
	Works 560 0	

Wages	569	00		
Lead pipe	908	72		
Stevens Turner & Burns	570	84		
Interest				
E. E. Hargreaves	75	19		
J Bennett		00		
Wonnacott & Coppin		100		
		17		
ger				
Insurance				
A McCormick				
W. L. Carrie		16		
Labor, etc		40		
		-	3,572	39
			\$6,071	91
DEPOSITIVE OF			40,011	01
RECEIPTS.				
PRIL-Water rates and rent			\$3,673	15
Service extension			136	30
AY-Water rates			149	75
Service extension			38	
Service extension			1000	

# Having examined and compared the books und vouchers we hereby certify that the above statement is correct. ROBT. WADDELL. Additors.

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WM. SMITH.

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Deputy of the Minister
of Marine and Fisheries.
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Ottawa, 3rd August, 1881. THE GREAT CONVENIENCE

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SPEAKING of the present co of Irish landlords, a conter says that "country seats an doned, gardens are running t and the owners of whilom able mansions are living i lodgings at cheap watering A little adversity sometime excellent moral effect.—Pilo

THE Rev. Mr. Van Met went to Rome some years ag vert the Pope and the pe Italy to some sort of ism turned to New York to res management of the Howard Why he has abandoned his the Eternal City we cannot the latest advices that we ha there do not announce that I ness has become a Methodist more Mirror.

PEOPLE are inclined to lo religion as cheap, and earth as expensive. If they can Heaven on a free pass the like to go, but not other man will work most slavishl to get money enough to go to cus, and when Sunday co might exert himself to sper minutes in church, and the nickel on the collection plat

olic Columbian. THE smart English detec shipped the dummy dynami to England has not yet b covered. The Boston agen English steamships, of cou fess entire ignorance of the though we have heard a Boston mcrchant and extens per say that even he, who s sands of dollars worth o yearly, could not get a sing or case on board a Cunard without "red tape sufficientify a dozen men."—Pilot.

THE Rev. Dr. W. Thomas odist preacher of Chicago, tried next month for her body of clergymen of the d tion to which he belongs. the Bible is the only rule and every one is to exercis vate judgment in making teachings, and there is no interpreter of it, how is going to convict the accus ter of unorthodoxy, and say that its verdict will be a he not as able as they are the meaning of passages Writ, and, if not, of what u is his right of private jud. Baltimore Mirror.

The Anglo-Catholic-a journal in Detroit-sadly We have never yet been in where so many churchmen ha church. Within a stone's the house there are Roman Cat came to Detroit devout mem Church of England. Why delsewhere?

Why did they go elsewhethe same reason that News ing, Faber, Wilberforce and others who were the pri Church of England, went For the same reason t Bishop Ives, Huntington Preston, Kent Stone, and other Protestant Episcop the United States went out They went elsewhere-to t Catholic and Apostolic they wanted the substance shadow-the grain, not th Buffalo Union.

WE are told of Locke th of the Anglican divines of "Why do you pressupon m trine of the Divinity of Chi say you find it in the S That is your private jud say that I do not find it the is my private judgment (perhaps better than) you sufficient merely to recal that the Bible is the mo