Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1880.

NO. 101

GENTLEMEN.

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

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalied in the city.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1880. SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Sunday, 19—Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin. Double Major.

Monday, 20—(Vigil of St. Mathew). St. Agapetus, Pope and Confessor. Double. Tuesday, 21—St. Mathew, Apostle and Evangelist. Double 2nd Cl.

Wednesday, 22—St. Thomas a Villanov, Bishop and Confessor. Double. Thursday, 23—St. Linus, Pope and Martyr. Double.

Friday, 21—Feast of the Blessed Virgin de Mercede. Double Major.

Saturday, 25—St. Lestachius and Companions, Martyrs. (From 20th inst.) Double.

Forgotten 'Mid the Lilies.

I wander on, scarce knowing how I dare Thus brave the terrors of the lonely night. Ah, me! what stirs before my dazzled sight From yonder turret in the dark blue air I see a shadow as of waving hair!

Art thou then near? Oh, speak and let me know! see Thee, hear Thee not; is this thy hand? And dost Thou by the waving cedars stand? And does the night-breeze on Thy forehead Wilt Thou depart? Oh, answer ere I go! And did He answer? Ask me not to say; I only know He left me, and I He As one forgotten, yet who cannot die; And hear I found myself at break of day, Forgotten 'mid the lilies by the way.

It was a weary thing to be forgot— A tearful, weary, melancholy thing To be here like a bird—wounded wing; Yet there is something, though I know no what.

what, That makes me lie at rest and love my lot. A sad, sweet lot—I need must call it sweet; My cares, like withered buds, I cast aside, And reck but little what next betide The days and years fly past on pinions fleet, Amid these lilies, crushed beneath His feet.

Till then among the lilies let me lie; See I have cast my lidle cares away, Howe'er it be, I am content to stay Until once more the Bridegroom passes by And hither turns His gracious, pitying eye.

Know only this—I suffer yet I rest;
For all my cares and fears are east away,
And more than this, I know not how to say, Forgotten though I be, I own it best, And 'mid the lilies lie in perfect rest.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian.

at St. Matthew's, Sydneham, Lon- fashion into so sacred a place looks don, "for children of the upper as though we cared yet for the world classes." Upon which a newspaper suggested that the words of Christ should be amended so as to read. "Suffer little children of the upper classes to come unto me."-Cincinnati Telegraph.

Know you not, oh Christian parents, that the very best and most lasting inheritance you can bequeathe to your children is a solid Christian education? Houses and lands and stocks in banks may quickly pass from their hands, or may become the cause of their ruin, but a Christian training is something that no adverse fortune can take away, and rarely fails to bring a twofold blessing-on donor and recipient. -Buffalo Union.

THE Evangelical Messenger publishes an account of between thirty and forty Protestants being murdered by Roman Catholics for their faith, at Ahaululso, Mexico, and the Cleve- conquered country occupied by land Catholic Universe offers to pay the Messenger ten dollars a piece for each detailed account containing name, etc., of each individual Protestant so murdered .- Catholic Col-

THE beautiful sequence and mutual dependence of the doctrines of the Kingdom." Church, correspond with the periods | taught to believe that Ireland is in as in the life of her Founder. As He | full an enjoyment of equal civil and ages, and of man, only from the time of His Incarnation, when He manifested Himself visibly to the world, so were the doctrines of the Church existing before all time, because truth is eternal, but only made known to mankind, when Christ appeared upon earth .- Catholic Columbi

love of man for his own sake, is a to a conference of nations, the peovirtue. The sentiment will not be without reward in this life, but the virtue will lead to an eternal reward. -Catholic Columbian.

A LETTER from Rome says that of excellent health, and he is continually giving audience to distinguished City from all parts of Europe. It is stated that the next Consistory is fixed for the 18th or 20th of Septem-Malta in Rome has given rise to a

sassinated. The Catholic priest cynically offered to confess the assassinated per-

it will run the round of the daily newspapers, as an item of news, and will of course be solemnly com-mented on by Protestant weeklies.

LIVING in the world, men and women must conform to a certain what doctrines he has inculcated .- | the Church we are to lay aside our worldliness and prostrate ourselves in the presence of Almighty God. A SERVICE was recently announced To carry, then, the foolishness of and came into the presence of God unconcerned, and desiring only to ap; ear well before men. especially are given to the vanity of dress, even on such a solemn occasion. No only in attending Mass, do they dress, frequently in all the gorgeousness of the brilliant ball-room, to the scandal of those who love the they even approach the tribunal of Penance in the same festive attire, and go to the Communion table to receive the Body and Blood of Him who taught the lessons of simplicity vanity to such occasions, but we must be thoughtful, then, if ever in our lives.—Catholic Columbian.

> What a reflection on English rule in Ireland! After a connection of foreign troops. According to a government reply given the other evening in the House of Commons we are obliged to keep stationed in Ireland 22,000 troops in round numbers, and tentment. When the intelligent foreigner comes to find out, by practical observation, that such is not the case, he is informed that the Irish. man is incapable of knowing when he is well off; that he is naturally discontented and disorderly; and

sentiment. Charity or the love of God above all things and our neigh Why should England? The only bors as ourselves for God's sake, is a answer is, Why ?-London Universe.

Although the Republican Government in France has wisely shown a Loyson, the head of the New Gallifor commemorative fetes and brillithe Pope continues in the enjoyment ant spectacles, it has declined to follow the example of the Empire in endeavoring to win a degrading popularity by being talease to all who, like him, have personages, who flock to the Eternal popularity by being tolerant to indecency. A raid against profligate is legion—from the hard and unfeel-literature, which has been enoring "softer sex." Well did M. Loymously on the increase of late, is announced, and the other day the ber. The arrival of the Bishop of manager of a print called Gil Blas was fined \$100 for publishing matters Malta in Rome has given rise to a number of ridiculous rumours, to the effect that the object of his journal of an indecent character. The exthe effect that the object of his jour- traordinary toleration of undisguised ney was to make arrangements for obscenity in all forms of French its head to the youngest member, but the resumption of the last council in the island over which he has episcopal jurisdiction, but the real purcent of his mission is the foundation. port of his mission is the foundation in Malta of an establishment for the luted the inevitable result must be a mend him to American pocket-books. "A number of Protestants in Salatilan, near Guadalajara, when inaugurating a building for Protestant worship, were stoned by Catholics, incited by a Catholic priest. Some of the Protestants were assassinated. The Catholic priest cynicalls offered to confess the

ample of Belgium, and put an end to to do anything opposed to the faith. So runs a dispatch sent to this country by the Cuba telegraph cable.

Pope by recalling her representative at Montauban, he said: It is a falsehoud on its very face, but at the Vatican. It will be remembered that the Waterbeggers, who now rule supreme in Catholic Bel-tainly know how to protect and defend it. gium, a few weeks ago thought When the true account reaches this proper to recall the Baron D'Anecountry contradicting the lie, it will than from Rome because Leo XIII. not be published, on the ground that sided with the bishops in the conit refers to a matter too long past to be news. Thus our very liberal newspaper press shows its fairness and regard for truth, as respects Catho lies and the Catholic Church.—Philaled lephia Standard.

now pending between Church and State in France—that is to say, in the case of the religious orders that have been or are about to be, suppressed—the Supreme Pontiff by placed himself most ur mistakably on Ax old and respected preacher of world in the manner of eating, drink-Methodism remarked not long ago ing and clothing. But when the and Co. against the Pope. Hitherto He has dissolved the non-teaching that he had been teaching religion for the greater portion of his life, and to save him, could not now tell and to save him, could not now tell comes heroic in a certain sense. In and we are told he is not to return to his post. The recall of this minister is only part and parcel of the plot that the French revolutionists pave laid against the Catholic Church.—London Universe.

touching scene took place recently at the School of the Christian Brothers in Rue des Martyrs. The Brother Director assembled all the pupils in the court-yard and announced that place where the Lord dwelleth, but the re-opening would take place in October. He asked how many of them were going to come back. The usual cries of "I!I!" answered him. "I ought to tell you," he added, "that in October, we shall no longer and humility. It is often thought—"that in October, we shall no longer lessness that gives the appearance of be here. A notification which I have just received informs me that we shall be replaced by lay teachers. We are dismissed. I do not know whither we are going. You can remain here, if you choose. Those who are ready to follow us, it matters not when, will remain near us. The several centuries, after a "legislative others will take their stand against union" of close upon a hundred years, the wall." Only one took up his Ireland remains in the position of a position against the wall. This is only an instance of the popular feeling in regard to the secularization of the Christian Brothers' Schools. The Brothers have proved that the best teaching and discipline are helped by religious training, and that religion adds force and lustre to education since the first of the present month | The truth which lives in the hearts 1000 more marines have been sent of the French people will not die. over to that part of the "United "For the Church for us, for the im-Yet Europe is earefully prisoned Apostle, verbum Dei non est prisoned Apostle, verbum Dei non est alligatum,—the truth, the word of Cod will never be chained "says the United States as a body are the most God will never be chained," says the was born of the Father before all religious rights and liberties as the Bishop of Beauvais. It is in the power rest of the three kingdoms, and that of no tyrant to force us to hold truth her condition is one of supreme con- enchained in the bottom of our hearts.—Brooklyn Review.

MR. F. A. WHITE, "the efficient the monstrum horrendum, informe et treasurer of the fund for the support | ingens.—Northwestern Chronicle. of M. Loyson," sailed for the United States, in company with Dr. Cotterill, THERE can be faith without char- that Englishmen know much better the Bishop of Edinburgh, on Sept. 4. under Piedmontese rule is not only

desire to gratify the national taste can Church, has declared it to be the one essential thing-the belief in the power of subscription, he is with the suffered persecution—and their name son remark at the recent marriage of a fallen priest, that the priest who married must suffer persecution. M. Church is not only admiristered by -Brooklyn Review.

really going to do with the religious orders? M. de Freycinct, the premier, acting under the direct inspiration of Gambetta, the invisable wire-France is about to follow the ex- puller, repudiates the idea of wishing

No one seriously threatens religion, and

That is all very well. The German Emperor also declared at one time, with copious effusions of tears, that he wanted religion to be preserved for the people; and the way he has it preserved is by turning all convents shut up. Where, oh where are the destroyers, if William I. and the side of the oppressed and help-less, and the entire French episcopate religion? However, the French are standing by the Jesuits, and by Premier tells us that he has no idea ceived an indefinite leave of absence, remaining Orders are to be granted a respite. They are to receive

The benefit of the law we are preparing, and which is to determine in a general way the state of all lay and religious

Dissolving, preparing, preserving. According to the Figaro, a very Let us see what sublime sublimate that wonderful alchemist de Freyeinet is getting ready for the Catholic Church.—London Universe.

> It is very important to remember, that no man, no matter how exalted his station, is impeccable. Every man can resist the grace of God. It is not a matter of asionishment that of the thousands of priests who labor in these United States one should occasionally be found to disgrace his high calling, and Judas like, betray his Master. The non-Catholic press eagerly snaps at every scandalous item concerning a Cathopriest, and generally adds a few ints to the truth by way of amplification. We don't object to the truth being published, but we do ob ject to exaggerated headlines. We also object to the ready assent given by the non-Catholic press to every filthy story told by fallen priests about the Catholic clergy. It is a great blessing to the Church that every unworthy priest be known and banished from the sanctuary, but it is an insult to the Catholics of the country to have the immorality of worth telling. Seventy-six years one or two imputed to the whole body of the clergy. It is a wellknown fact, and admitted as such by the vast majority of educated Pretes zealous self-sacrificing, virtuous, exemplary men in the country. We cannot conceive how the average editor alone can cling to the traditions of his New England grandmother and still paint the priest as

gether in a union, not of one faith or one baptism, but of one collection-box. M. Loyson never hesitates to assert that he differs from the Bishop of Ediphyrich in many things, but in theft and of robbery with violence is increasing at an alarming rate. Brigandage also is raising its head throughout the Peninsula, as the fiscal advocate of Ferrara and the chief justice of Lucera have found to their cost. But there is nothing eloquent like figures, and so we translate the following for the edification of our readers from the last Bullettino della Statistica:

In the month of June were committed 176 manslaughters, 137 highway robberies, 53 swindles, and 3300 aggravated thef's. The army also is being attacked by the contagion; in 1879, as many as 3402 crimes were committed in the army which numbers 215,607 men.

Now in Italy the word omicidio is used for wilful murder and man slaughter alike, at least in statistics therefere, let it not be imagined that there were no murders committed. Our experience would rather make us think that of the 176 cases of manslaughter, fully one half were assassinations. But, anyhow, arithmtic What are the French Government | tells us that 176 times 12 are 2112; which show that in Italy, taking last June for a basis, upwards of 2000 persons lose their lives by violence every year.— London Universe.

> Ireland. It has been too carefully Dr. Nevin's evangelical work in nurtured there for centuries and is Rome among the Italians. When it therefore not easy to eradicate, is remembered that Dr. Nevin's ser-There is in Dublin a class called ices are carried on in English, the snobs, whose peculiarity is to appear | truth of the Churchman's statement respectable, and the best way to ac- may be guaged. It is very improbcomplish this, in their opinion, is to able that any Italian accustomed to toady to Castle-hacks and Govern- the magnificent ritual of the Church ment officials. They are shocked when anything Irish is mentioned, church, in order to see him preach. and are ever on the alert to assert their loyalty by some act of toadyism or another. They have so far succeeded in changing the good old Irish names of many of the fine streets and public buildings of the city, and substitut-ing in their places those of Ireland's bitter enemies, and in filling her bitter enemies, and in filling her squares and public places with and confidence of the Government." land's humiliation and degradation.
> A great change, though, has taken
>
> King Humbert's Government is suffiplace within the past few years, and cent to damn anything in the estimaans to grace her halls and streets, to remind the young manhood of Ireland that the young manhood of Ireland that the the young manhood of Ireland that the young manhood of Ireland the young manhood of Ir they have a history and a country worth preserving. As we have said, papal." And this, in view of the fact bigotry and toadvism die hard, and opinion to kill them. This was forcibly exemplified lately in Dublin. The immense traffic on Carlisle Bridge rendered it necessary to enlarge it or to build a new one. The corporation passed an ordinance that it should be rebuilt and enlarged, and the work was entrusted to a fogy board called the Port and Docks Board. These toadies managed to fix slabs into the bridge in the building bearing the name of Carlisle. The corporation took up the matter, and passed resolutions that it be called O'Connell Bridge, and as such it was formally reopened by the lord mayor. The objectionable slabs still remain there. guarded by police, but the people have vowed to smash them in pieces as soon as the sentries are removed. They will keep their threat, too, for there is a spirit in Ireland at present not safe to be trifled with, and which seems determined not only to break objectionable slabs but also objectionable constitutions,—N. Y. Tablet.

WHETHER it be true or not that Lady Burdett Coutts, the richest woman in the world, intends to marry a young man who might be her grandson, how she came to possess her enormous wealth may be ago, an old man named Thomas Coutts, engaged in banking, made | Four times since the Church of Rome was the acquaintance of a bright and handsome Irish girl, Harriet Mellon by name, who was acting at a theatre at Cheltenham. He was married, with a grown up family, but his wife was a hopeless invalid. The acquaintance with Harriet Mellon was wholly free from equivocal attributes. what way she is to perish.—Lord Macauley. After the death of Mrs. Coutts, the banker made Miss Mellon his wife, and at his own death he left her his What poor Italy is coming to knowledge of her character that she body. To be without some a would do full instice to all his heigh. would do full justice to all his heirs, whi ity,—the very devils in hell believe and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul assures us. Philantrophy, or the lity,—the very devils in hell believe and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul assures us. Philantrophy, or the lity,—the very devils in hell believe and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul and tremble, but there can be no charity without faith—as St. Paul and the self the solution of Switzerland," will likewise come upon us. It is consoling to see brethern dwell to— Pontifical States under "that exection of the soil. If some European and emigration—two things almost unknown in the consoling to see brethern dwell to— Pontifical States under "that exection of the soil. If some European and emigration—will likewise come upon us. It is consoling to see brethern dwell to— Pontifical States under "that exection of the deceased husband's daughters, Lady Guilfield and the band's daughters, Lady Guilfield and the Marchioness of Bute. Soon after the solwly plant within ourselves the band's daughters, Lady Guilfield and the band's daughters, Lady Guilfield and the band's daughters, Lady Guilfield and the Marchioness of Bute. Soon after with the Marchioness of Bute. Soon after the band's daughters, Lady Guilfield and the band's daughters, Lady G She immediately settled £10,000 per

in the Coutts family a young girl named Angela Burdett. She was the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who had married the youngest daughter of Coutts, the banker. At the same time that the banker's widow, who had become the Duchess of St. Albans, made the bequests already mentioned, she executed a will leaving all her remaining for-tune, which was chiefly in the business of the great banking house, to this daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. t amounted then to about \$9,000. 000. The Angela Burdett, to whom this great fortune was left, subsequently added Coutts to her name, and she is the Lady Burdett Coutts who has lately been the subject of a great deal of matrimonial gossip. The bright Irish girl who became the wife of Thomas Coutts, and inheritor of his fortune, was not obliged, under her husband's will, to transmit the money to one of his own blood, but her own sense of justice alone led her to do so. Had it not been for Harriet Mellon, no such person as Lady Burdett Coutts might now be known.—Pilot.

The Churchman, with amazing BIGOTRY dies hard, particularly in effrontery talks about the success of "Several hundred Italians," says the Churchman, "attend Dr. Nevin's services, and, consequently it concludes "that the influence of the Pope and the Church which he represents is surely and steadily declining, while our own Church, on the other hand, monuments commemorating Ire- Now, the Churchman ought to know statues of O'Connell, Moore, Davis, tion of the Italian people. The Govthat a re-action is taking place in it takes time and healthy public Italian politics, which expected as it was, has found the Radicals unprepared. "If every service in Dr. Nevin's church has been attended for the last two or three years by so many Italians, who came and go quietly after worshipping, as they were accustomed to do in their own churches, it goes without saying that it would greatly increase their interest and attachment to have these services in their own language. If! But why should the Italians worship in Dr. Nevin's church? What can an Italian, accustomed to the Real Presence, find in Dr. Nevin's four walls to worship. The Protestant service, even of the most Ritualistic type, has no attraction for the Italians, and Dr. Nevin's "success" is founded on an hypothe-tical "if." Dr. Nevin had better be warned by the awful example of Mr. Van Meter, who, after struggling for years with the benighted Italians and having won much "success," is compelled to turn in despair to his beloved Albigenses .-Brooklyn Review.

STABILITY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments, that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. * * ablished in Western Christendom the human intellect risen up against her yoke. Twice she remained completely victorious. Twice she came forth from the conflict bearing the marks of cruel wounds, but the principle of life still strong within her. When we reflect upon the tremendous assaults which she has survived, we find it difficult to conceive in

. ... In order that life may be good and pleasand at his own death he left her his entire fortune, being assured by his it, as the air surrounds and penetrates the

CY, W YORK.

DEMY, S OF THE iness, offer-ils even of eing, water ivegrounds ment of in-f education onal advan-

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valled facili-and English. or both these \$150. to the Lady 166 St. Cath-

LEGE,

U, S.J.,

the Rev. SUMED ON

ayable in ad-.\$70 00. . 75 00. D.D., O.M.I.

WINDSOR, is pleasant y c, opposite De-em of educa-mg the French the rudimen. ish branches-advance) in nd tultion in nm, \$100; Ger-use of Piano, Bed and bed-pate room. \$20 МҮ, Снат-

e of the Ursu-is pleasantly in Railway, 50 lous and com-plied with all the hot water The hot water troduced with extensive, in-thraces, etc., etc., braces every formation, in-plain sewing, I and chenille, ree of charge, in, paid semi-usic, Drawing rges. For fur-ER SUPERIOR.

EGE, SAND-embrace the urses. Terms nses). Canada r full particu-connor, Presi-

been brought to see her for the first time.

mured; "and when he goes to church he sees my tomb. Does he ever see me in

his dreams? I have sometimes dreamt of

him very distinct!y, and have awoke just

taken. D'Auban had doubted a long

time; he had mistrusted his own in-

tense longing to revisit his own country,

and had felt afraid for his wife of a return

to Europe; but an accidental circumstance

which occurred at that time, but which he

as if watching its inmates. The circumstance determined him to leave the colony. A purchaser was found for the United

with her son; but these were silently in-

It was more than childish grief that

Mina fixed her eyes on the coasts of America, as the "Ville de Paris" heaved her auchor, and the wind from the shore

wafted the perfume of the orange flower

from the gardens of the Freuch colonists Her mother sighed as she saw the

which filled her eyes, and sorrowfully asked herself if her daughter was destined

to be always, like herself, a wanderer on

the face of the earth.

"A year, mamma, is not that what you

said?" whispered Mina, trying to smile. "A year, and then we shall return to St.

Madame d'Auban stroked her cheek

without answering. She wished to keep from her the knowledge of the sale of St. Agathe, till the sight of other coun-

tries and the awakening of other interests

then we can go back; and what joy there will be in the Mission when we arrive

garlands and with songs, as they used to

do when dear Father Maret and the hun

ters returned from the forests. We shall be so happy!"

She was hoping against hope, poor

She was hoping against hope, poor

She was hoping against hope, poo-child. There was in her mind a suspicio

of the tru'h, and she spoke in this wa in order to be reassured. When she say

her mother did not answer, she slipped

Like a slight young tree, that throws weight of rain from its drooping bough

The cloud on her soul that lay, Had melted in glittering drops away.

She had conquered her grief and gladene

his heart with one of her radient smile The spirit which had made her, from

baby, a ruler among her companions, had been, during the last two years, trained

trials of her school-life had taught her to

TO BE CONTINUED.

HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too

much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you

HOW TO GET WELL.

and turned in another direction.

rule herself.

will want to know

But when she raised her head again,

ad diminished the vividness of her recol-

"Papa will be quite well in a year, and

Pray for Fair France. BY SARA T. SMITH.

Across the blue, far-stretching wave, The ocean's wide expanse, You lie in smiling beace to-day, Olovely land of France!

The sun upon your vine-clad hills, And on your lofty walls; The sun upon your valleys green, Where stream to streamlet calls;

The sun upon your busy marts, Where nations come and go; The sun upon your thousand no Where Love's sweet blossoms

With idle jest and lightest laugh, With wine and song and dance, You pass the happy hours away, O lovely land of France!

But look!—no signs of envy breathe The lands of colder skies! You may keep your purple vineyards, Where summer slowly dies; You may keep your jests and laughter, And tread the merry dance.

And tread the merry dance, You have had your hours of woe and dread And damning sins, poor France! The nation's pride, the nation's heart, Your Paris, grand and fair.

Has blood upon its evil stone A curse upon its air. An awful Presence comes and goes Beside its pacing feet; An echo, like the laugh of Death, Rings down its haunted street.

Oh, bravely on its balmly breeze, Your flags of triumph swell; But where their shadows float below, Its martyred Bishop fell;

Martyred amid the faithful priests
Of Him who died to save,
And heaven's high arch was rent for them,
Above its crimsoned pave.

Oh, black before God's awful Eye Was graved your fiendish rage,

Ah, no! E'en yet, his hand is stayed ; A blessing bars the way, The Cross of Passion faintly signed By dying hands that day.

Still rises radiant, o'er the land, And, though its light of love, A just but patient God looks down In pity from above.

In pity still Our Lady waits,

At every chosen shrine, With healing touch, that gently draws To life and strength divine. And oh, in tenderest pity still Our Lord unveils His Heart, And pleads for France against herself; She must not die apart!

Pray for her: pray by day and night! She lies in evil trance; O hearts the Heart of Jesus loves! Pray for His land of France.—Ave Maria. Linwood, Pa., August 20, 1880.

TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE.

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

CHAPTER IV-

In the cruel fire of sorrow
Cast thy heart, do not faint or wail,
Let thy hand be firm and steady,
Do not let thy spirits quail.
But wait till the time is over,
And take thy heart again;
For as gold is tried by fire,
So a heart must be tried by pain.
Adelaide Proctor.

A thousand thoughts of all things dear, Like shadows o'er me sweep; I leave my sunny childhood here; O! therefore, let me weep. Mrs. Hemans.

About three months after the events related in the last chapter, a number of girls of various ages were playing amongst orange trees of the garden of the Ursuline Convent, with all the vivacity belonging to youth and the French character. They had just observed a holiday in honor of the news which had reached New Orleans, of the final suppression of the Natches insurrection by a body of French troops, and their patriot exultation was at its height. About three months after the events their patriot exultation was at its height. A handsome, clever-looking girl of fifteen jumped upon a bench, under a banana tree, and began to harangue the crowd tree, and began to harangue the crowd which gathered round her. Emilie de Beauregard was a great favorite in the school, and before she opened her mouth the girls clapped their hands, and then

criep out "Silence!"

"Mesdemoiselles!" she began, "let your French hearts rejoice! Your countrymen have gained a glorious victory! The royal flag, the white lilies of France, floats over the ruins of the city of the Sun." A round of applause saluted this exordium. The orator, warmed by success, went on. "The frustrated enemy bites the dust. They dared to kill Frenchmen; but now vengence has overtaken them, and the rivers run with their

"That was in our historical lesson this morning," whispered Julie d'Artaban to

Mind. Hold your tongue, answered the governor's daughter "It is

y fine."

The houses of those monsters are a prey to the flames—not a corn-field or an orange garden remains in the plains where French blood has been spilt. These Indians are all as cruel as wild beasts, but now they are hunted down without mercy. Their princes, the Children of the Sun, as they call themselves, are all slain or sold away as slaves. Not one of their dark will ever be seen again in the land of their birth.

This was too much for one of the audi-There was a sudden rush to the Mina d'Auban, with flashing eyes and crimson cheeks, had seized and over-turned it, and the orator had fallen full length or the grass. This assault naturally enough made Mdlle. de Beauregard very angry, and her friends and admirers more so. Cries of "You naughty (this was Mina's nickname in school), re

sounded on every side.

"Fi donc! Mademoiselle," exclaimed d'Artaban; and Rose Perrier, who had high ideas of administrative justice, ran to call Sister Gertrude, the mistress of

the class.

The placid-looking nun found Mina the midst of her excited and indignant companions, who all bore witness to the outrage she had committed.
"She pushed Emilie down because s

French have won a great victory."
"It is impossible to play with Mademoiselle d'Auban," said another. "She flies into a passion if we say we like our own country people better than Indians and

negroes."
"She said all the Indians are monsters,"

and indignation; and her conscience also reproached her for her violence. She could not bring herself to forgive her cound not bring heisen to light heise companions, or to feel at peace with them. This conflict had been going on ever since she had been at school. The separation from her parents had been a hard trial. They had thought that the companionship ot French children would divert her mind from painful thoughts, and overcome her determined predilection for the Indians. But they had not calculated on the effect But they had not calculated on the effect produced upon her by the unmitigated abhorrence her playmates expressed for the people she so dearly loved. Their hatred made no distinction between the treacherous Natches and the good Illinois Christians; and a rankling sense of injus-tice kept up her irritation. It was, per-haps, as natural that these girls, most of whom had lost friends and relations in the whom hat lost friends and relations in dissurrection, should feel an untipathy for the Indians, as that Mina, with all her recollections of St. Agathe, and her gratitude and affection for Ontara and for Pearl Feather, should resent its expres-

But the result was, that instead of diminishing her overweening partiality for the land of her birth and its native inhabitants, her residence at school had hitherto only served to increase it. She also sadly missed the freedom of her tor breaches of discipline. The confinement of the class-room was trying to her; and she committed faults of a peculiar nature, such as taking off her stockings in order to cross barefooted the little stream which ran through the garden, and climbing up trees to get a glimpse of the sea, the sight of which reminded her of the

green waving fields of her home.
When Sister Gertrude entered the school-room she found her at first silent and sad, but by degrees her gentle manner and soothing words drew from the over-burthened heart of the poor child the made allowance for the provocation, and showed sympathy in the trial she was enduring. It was not only in school that Mina's sensitive nature was wounded by the absence of such sympathy; her father and mother had suffered so terribly during days of her captivity, and of his absence, that they involuntarily shrunk from everything which reminded them of They would have male every effort andevery sacrifice in their power for the sake of the young Indian who had pro-tected their child, and prayed daily for the bodily exertions and mental anxiety, had greatly affected Colonel d'Auban's spirits, and Mina could not pour forth her thoughts in his prese ce with the same freedom she had been used to do. Nohad been discovered as to Ontara's Every inquiry had been made by d'Auban regarding the royal family of the Natches. He ascertained what had become of all its members except the two either perished or taken refuge amongst some of the more distant tribes. A re-ward was promised for their capture, as it was deemed dangerous to allow any of the s of the great Sun to remain at But, at his friends' earnest enliberty. treaty, the governor gave orders, that if Ontara was arrested, he should be treated with kindness and instantly brought to

New Orleans.

It was a great consolation to Mina to relate all her story to Sister Gertrude on the day when matters had arrived at a crisis between her and her compan-

"You see, dear sister," she said, "I am an Indian girl, though my skin is white. I was born in the Illinois; and I only wish I was brown, and had black eyes and hair

like my own people."
"But, my dear, that is not right. You are a creole, not an India. Your parents are French, and you ought to be glad that

you are like them."
"And so I should be, sister, if the white girls loved the Indians: but they hate them, and I then want them to hate me

But what a shocking word that is for Christians to use! I do not think your companions really hate these poor people. I am sure I hope not, for we are going to receive here to-morrow six little native orphan girls whose parents were killed in the insurrection. They were to have been sold as slaves, but our good mother begged them of the Company; and we are going to bring them up as Christians. This evening, after night prayers. I shall say a few words to our children, and tell them that for the love of Christ they should welcome and cherish these little outcasts. But Mina, my child, you should also re-member that Anna Mirepoix's father, and Jeanne Castel's brother, and Virginia d'Aumont's uncle, have all died by the hand of the red men; and when they say things which make you angry, ask your-self what you would have felt if your was telling us the good news that the

said Mina, sobbing; "and I think she is a monster herself to say so. Some of them are very good—letter than white people."

"She said all the Indians are monsters," or phans were coming to a sheltering roof, said Mina, sobbing; "and I think she is a monster herself to say so. Some of them school life. The nuns had rightly judged that the best way to soften their pupils."

"And the little brown an emperor, a czar, that young boy whose face she longed to see. She fancied the shouts of the people when he was proclaimed—the cries of 'Long live Peter the

There was a general burst of laughter, which increased her exasperation, and she passionately exclaimed, "I hate white people!"

"Come with me, my child," said Sister Gertrude; "you do not know what you are saying. You must not remain with your companions if you cannot control your temper. Go and sit in the school-room alone for an hour, and I will speak to you afterwards."

Poor Mina's heart was bursting with grief and indignation; and her conscience also reproached her for her violence. She could not bring herself to forgive her with the savages, who bebeen brought to see her for the first time.

Her name x s on the frame, Charlotte of
Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, born in 1696.

Had they engraved on it the day of her
death? "He sees my picture,' she murhow to talk to the little savages, who be came quite the fashion in the school. As to Mina, she was a mother to them all; as he was going to speak to me. Oh, my the tiny creatures clung to her with an instinctive affection. During her lessons they would sit silent and motionless at they would sit shent and motomess at her feet, with the patience which even in childhood belongs to their race, and fol-lowed her about the garden in the hours of recreation like a pack of little dogs. Every sweetmeat given to her was made over to them, and the only presents she valued were clothes or toys for her infant charges. Her health and spirits rapidly improved under this change of circumstances. She

grew very fast, and was not very strong; but her colour returned, and bright smiles were again seen on her lovely face. There are persons whose destiny it seems to have no lasting abode on earth; scattered workers, may be, or busy idlers, scattered workers, may be, or busy fallers, who, during the whole course of their lives, pass from one place to another, as if the wanderer's doom had been pronounced upon them. The place of their birth knows them no more. The homes of their childhood, the haunts of their youth, they never revisit. Every local attachment they form is blighted in the bud. The curtain drops on each successive seeme of their pilgrimage, and finis is stamped on almost every page of their existence. Some call this a strange fatality; the hand of God's Providence training particular souls to detachment and self-sacrifice. 'Le Chretien est-il d'aucun lieu?" Emilie de Guerin, who was a genius, and perhaps a saint, too, without knowing it.
Thoughts such as these, though scarcely

put into shape, but vaguely floating through the mind, crossed madame d'Au ban, as she sat one evening planning with her husband the future course of their lives. It was almost determined between them that they should go to France. Many a sleepless night, many an hour which occurred at that time, but which he kept from her knowledge, hastened to his acquiesence. He had never mentioned to her the orders which had bean sent out from Europe, for the apprehension of persons suspected of the robbery of her own jewels. The reports which had been circulated regarding M. de Chambelle and herself had apparently died away since his death and her marriage, but he had never felt perfectly easy on the subject. burthened heart of the poor child the expression of her feelings; she understood them, and while blaming her violence, she made allowance for the provocation, and showed sympathy in the trial she was enduring. It was not only in school that alone hold out a prospect of recovery. The physicians at New Orleans had pronounced that, within a few months, he would have to undergo an operation, and she could not endure the thoughts of trusting to the unskilful colonial surgeons. It seemed but too probable that he would not henceforth be equal to the labours and fatigue of a planter's exis-tence; and the climate of Louisiana was tested their child, and prayed daily for the brave man who had died to save her. But the mention of their names recailed such terrible scenes that they instinctively recoiled from it. Mina perceived this without quite understanding it. She had without quite understanding it. She had the quick tact to feel that though she was never told not to speak of them, the subject was evidently not a welcome one; and nobcdy could have quessed how much the child suffered from this tacit prohibition. Agathe! They had much increased in value during the last ten years, and their sale would realize a sum sufficient to insure them a small income. It was an effort and a sacrifice. St. Agathe was connected with the only happy period of the child suffered from this tacit prohibition. at rest. No fears, no misgivings, had dis-turbed her sunny hours, or marred her journey to Russia and a secret interview nightly rest in its green shades and amidst its simple inhabitants. Since her arrival at New Orleans, sudden tremots band knew how much she built upon had sometimes seized her at the sight of persons whose faces she fancied were familiar to her. Or, if a stranger's eyes followed her in the streets-and this often happened, for her beauty was more striking than it had been even in youth; her movements were so full of grace, and her figure so majestic, for it was difficult for unnoticed-she hurried on with a beating heart, or hastily drew down her veil. Old heart-aches had returnedoughts of the past were oftner in her nd. She heard the news of her sister's death in a casual manner, and could not tell even Mina of her grief. Her residence in the French town was a foretaste of what would henceforward be her lot if St. Agathe was sold. It was deliberately closng the gates of her earthly paradise; but hen she knew that what had been for ten years a paradise could be so no longer. Neither her husband nor herself could ever forget what they had gone through. There are associations which can never be cancelled. The people, the language, even the natural beauties of America, could not be to them what they once were. No; it was not a sacrifice she was making-on second thoughts she became onscious of this; but it was setting a seal

a doom which was already past recall. The news from Europe was also prey-ing on her mind. Two years had elapsed nee notice of the Czar Peter's death had iched the colony; and now intelligence had just arrived of the Empress Catherne's decease. D'Auban had heard this ne night at the governor's house, and had hastened nome to tell his wife.

"He has been proclaimed emperor, and Mentzchikoff has taken charge of his erson and of the reins of the govern-

She anxiously asked, "And what of

Ah! I now understand why Catherine left him the crown, rather than to Anna Ivanovna. My poor child! in the hands of such men as Mentzchikoff and hands of such men as Mentzchikoff and the Narishkins, what will become of

"Was nothing more said ?"

"No, that was all,"
Madame d'Auban's lip quivered; and, gathering up her work, she hastened to a terrace which commanded a view of the sea—she felt a wish to be alone, to com-mune with herself on the news she had father had been murdered and your mother burned to death in the city of the just heard; even her husband's presence Natches,"

Mina threw herself into Sister Gertrade's arms, and shed tears of repentance for her fault, and of joy that the little brown all kinds of new thoughts. He was now

Second!" They seemed to ring in her ears as the waves broke gently on the shore; and then she wondered if he ever thought of his mother; if he ever noticed her picture; and wether that picture was A PROTESTANT'S ESTIMATE OF THE MASS. In a recently published dissertation on "The Creeds in their relationship with Christ," by the German Protestant, Lechhanging in the same place as it used to do, above the couch where she was sitting on the day when the babe of a year old had

ler, occurs the following passage regarding the Mass. Contrasting, as it does, with the old muttering of Protestantism against the old muttering of Protestantism against the majesty of Catholic ritual, and its blasphemies against the Mass as, forsooth, an act of idolatry, this view forms one of the many proofs that the Culturkampf has done service to the persecuted faith by making it better known and appreciated by honest minds. Of its highest act of worship, Herr Lechler says, that it is "admirable, grandly impressive, profound, tender and full of unction."

boy emperor, m. young czar, my crowned child, would not you, perhaps, give half your empire to have a mother, on whose 'In a spiritual manner, it successively represents to the eyes and ears of the faithful the essential parts of the work of Redemption: it unites the touching plaint of the 'Kvrie eleison' with the most sweet your empire to have a mother, on whose bosom you might lay your fair young head, in whose arms you might find refuge from bad men and secret foes? And why should we not meet again? Why of the 'Avrie eleison' with the most sweet and attractive of canticles, the 'Gloria in excelsis;' it brings out of the harmonious concurrence of the 'Epistle' and 'Gospel' the clear sound of the 'Credo;' at the 'Offertory' it offers humbly to God the should there be an impassable gulf between us, now that the czar is dead and the em press also, and that my son, my own son, reigns in their stead?" As these thoughts 'Offertory' it offers humbly to God the prayers of the congregation and the congreg tion itself; in the 'Preface' it carries away the heart to contemplate the Incarnation of God in Christ, and the reconciliation of the human race by the Cross of the Son of God. Before the majesty of the God and saviour invisibly present under the right of the production of the god and saviour invisibly present under passed through her mind, an ardent desire her; not that she formed any plan of re-taining her position; not that she did not shudder at the thoughs of disclosing her existence, and at the dangers and misery to her husband and herself with the return to Europe took possession of step might involve in that old world, which, like M. de Talleyrand, thought the visible sign, the people reverently bow the knee, self-anninilated in profound silence, at the words, 'This is My Body mistakes worse than crimes, and mesalti-ances more degrading than sin. She would have died sooner than conceal her This is My Blood; 'This is My Body

This is My Blood; 'While the bells of
Aaron announce to the faithful that the
priest of God has entered into the Holy of
Holies. He invites them to follow him
the consumes with hunger and

The was no cowardice in what Mr. Dillon had
done at Kildare, and it was neither manly
nor creditable to make such an accusation
when he was not present to defend himself.
Mr. Dillon hastened to London, however, marriage; but secretly, perhaps, she might venture to approach her son. If the Countess de Konigsmark was still alive t was two years now since she had heard from her-some communication might be ife to the world ; returns thanks at the made to the young emperor, which would re-establish her, not near his throne, indeed, but as a living mother in his 'Benediction' for the salutary coming of the Lord, and at the 'Ite missa est, retires, looking towards the death of those that die in Him. One might say that the Catholic Church has employed in the Mass all that one could imagine of magnificent on earth. The blaze of lights, the glint of She spoke to her husband of their vague thoughts and hopes, of the twofold reasons she now had to argue their return to France, and their decision was at last

> and has reaped therewith the gratitude of Of course the children of God's Church do not care for the approval or disapproval of Protestants. except so far as it indicates in Protestants a recognition of truth, which may be a step in the right direction for their own good. Protestants may learn something from the above quotation. -- Catholic Progress

whatever is highest and best, whatever the

BETTER THOUGHTS.

To destroy the idea of immortality of

never feit perfectly easy on the subject, and about this time he met in the streets Reinheart, the very man who had been most active in spreading them. The next day he saw him hovering near his house, ne soul is to add depth to death. It is right to be contented with what we ave, never with what we are. Concessions, and St. Agathe was sold. They agreed to transmit to Paris the sum He that pryeth into every cloud may be ricken with a thunderbolt. thus realized, and to proceed to France by the next vessel which should sail from New Orleans. Their intention was to spend there the time necessary for the treatment of his malady, and, when his

Every man makes his own reputation;

After grace, that which gives most efficacy to pious words is the holiness of him who utters them.—Mme. Swetchine.

The true Catholic is rarely indifferent to the little virtues: therefore it is not hard for a Catholic to be a grutleman.

All sis what we should be disappointed if he took another course.

It is plain that Mr. Forster gained nothing by his encounter with Mr. Dillon. It would be better for him had he not pro-Catholic to be a gentleman.

Intelligence will enable us to cope with the problem of life, to endure its misforthe problem of life, to endure its misfor-tunes with fortitude, and to bear its sucsses with moderation and wisdom.

ourage with which the young confront the uncertainties of the future, and the faith that leads them to look forward to happi-A true Catholic is tested by nothing more

than his manifestation of faith, seen in h onduct towards his fellows. The man who s a saint in church, but a rascal outside canot be a Catholic. The Publican went away ustified rather than the Pharisee. - Catholi lumbian.

What is a good life worth if it be crowned by a good death? Yet a good life is the nearest approach in our power to a good death. There have been comparatiely few good deaths which have not come t the end of good lives; and those few, so all the believing world says, have been conrived by Mary.—Faber.

Mention has been made somewhere of a little girl who said: "I must now go with my father on Sundays to the Protestant church; but when I grow up I shall become a Catholic, for I want to belong to that church which makes me honor the Blessed Virgin, and pray for the soul of my own mother who is dead." away and sat down alone in another part o: the vessel. Her father went to look for ber; she threw herself into his arms, hid her face in her breast, and wept—

It is not what we earn, but what we save that makes us rich. It is not what we eat but what we digest, that makes us strong. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned. It is not what we intend but what we do, that makes is useful. It is not a few faint wishes, but life-long struggle, that makes us valiant.

We recently read in one of our exchanges short story recounting how a father took half a dozen sound, rosy-cheeked apples, without a speck or sign of decay about them, and, after showing them to his children, placed them on a plate with another apple which was partially rotten at the core. After which was partially rotten at the core. After leaving them thus for some time, he again exhibited them to his children, when all the apples—those that had been sound as well as the unsound one—were found to be rotten. Here is a practial lesson that comes home to parents who exercise no care or restraint over their children as regards the friendships they form and the companions with whom they associate. Their children may be dutiful, obedient, innocent, pure and devout; but if they are allowed to into contact with the vicious and impure, with those who are disobedient and in-Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column. devout, they will soon catch the taint of evil from them and become like them.

MR. DILLON AND MR. FORSTER.

For an Englishman, Mr. Gladstone's Secretary for Ireland probably has as little anti-Irish prejudice as could be expected. But being an Englishman, he cannot look at any Irish question but with imperial eyes. His place in English politics is that of a progressive Library and there is His place in English politics is that of a progressive Liberal, and there is no reason to doubt his honesty in advocating Liberal principles for England and Englishmen. But when dealing with matters across the Channel, he looks from a different standpoint. Like all Englishmen who meddle with Irish affairs, he keeps the interest of England first in view. His Liberalism is then one-sided, and the choice between it and the Conservatism, so-called, of the opposition party, is very little indeed: opposition party, is very little indeed;—that is, for Irishmen, there is very little

choice between the two.

Mr. Forster's recent encounter with Mr.

Dillon, in the House of Commons, again i'lustr tes the hopelessness of expecting fairness toward Ireland from an English statesman. On a previous occa-ion, the Irish Secretary had reflected severely on Mr. Dillon for words used at a land meet-ing at Kildare. Mr. Dillon was not pre-sent when Mr. Forster ass iled him. Under the circumstances, it did not demand much courage on the Secretary's part to stigmacourage on the Secretary's part to stigma-tize as "cowardice" the conduct of an ab-sent member. Had Mr. Di'lon been in his place in his House, Mr. Forster might have found less offensive language suffi-cient for his purpose. The language he used was at least unbecoming, and the charge implied in it was false. There was no cowardice in what Mr. Dillon had to meet the charge, and the manner in which he did meet it showed him to be a good representative of his country. He did not attempt to shirk any responsibility. The language ascribed to him was, he said, substantially the same that he had used. It was the language demanded by the sit-uation of affairs in Ireland, and he had no apology to make for it. He had advised gold, the splendour of colour, all that choices and resounds from the fulness of and he had said that if 300,000 men were enrolled in the Leagues, the landlords would no longer levy rent, and the people human voice can do, chanting, and cymbals, and harps—with all these she has embellished the solemnity of the Sacrifice, would not fear to go out of doors, nor be prevented from carrying arms. He saw no reason to regret having said this, and instead of retracting it, he would repeat it again and again, at such meetings as he

might have an opportunity to address.

The English reporters say Mr. Dillon's speech was "extraordinarily violent," and that his languarge was "almost unprece-dented in the history of the House." It is gratifying to find an Irish member using "unprecedented" language there. It is unprecedented language there. It is refreshing to find such a member disregarding mouldy precedents and expressing maniy sentiments without fear of consequences. Mr. Forster taunted Mr. Dillon with having taken advantage of his privilege as a member to make use of "seditions atterances." But the automated tious utterances." But the utterances had been made, and their effect could not be suppressed. It will be felt in Ireland, not only at the meetings which Nr. Dillon intends to address but at all others of the same kind. The sedition uttered by him Every man makes his own reputation; the world only puts on the stamp.

Truth crushed to earth, however much battered and soiled, is far perferable to a clear, neat lie.

It is never lawful to meet a slander with a slander. If one has spoken ill of you, speak well of him or say nothing.

After grace, that which gives most efficace to pious words is the holiness of him who

voked the encounter by an attack that was uncalled for and unworthy. As we have said, he probably shows as good feeling towards Ireland as need be expected from any Englishman; but it does not go as far A more glorious victory cannot be gained in jury begins on his part, for the kindness to begin on ours.

Youth is beautiful in the eyes of old age, and it looks with admiration upon the courage with which the young confront the course of the young confront the course of the young confront the find it without a vigorous search, and the use of energetic means .- Pilot.

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The Road to Slumberland.

What is the road to -lumberland,
And where does the baby go?
The road lies straight through mother's arm
When the sun is sinking low,
He goes by the drowsy "land of Nod,"
To music of "lullaby."
When all wee lambs are safe in the fold,
Under the evening sky.

A soft little night-gown clean and white, A face washed sweet and fair; A face washed sweet and fadr;
A mother brushing the tangle out
From the silken, golden hair;
Two little tired sathry feet,
From the shee and the stocking free;
Two little pains together clasped
At the mother's patient knee.

Some baby words that are drowsily lisped In the tender Shepherd's ear, And a kiss that only a mother can place On the brow of her baby dear; A little round head which nestles at last Close to the mother's breast, And then the lullaby, soft and low, Singing the song of rest.

And close and closer the blue-veined lids
Are hiding the babyeyes,
As over the road to Slimberland
The dear little traveler hies;
For this is the way, through mother's arms,
All dear little bables yo
To the beautiful city of Slumberland
When the sun is sink ng low.
—Baltinore Catholic Mirror.

LADY DAY AT KNOCK.

THE CROWDS OF PILCRIMS AT KNOCK ON

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman

thus describes the wonderful scenes at Knock on August 15th: Knock on August 14th:

On the 21st of August in last year were behind the first of the appearances which have made Knock amous. The first anniversary, falling vithin the octave of the great Catholic fetival of Lady Day in Harvest, was ceebrated to-day at the Church of the Apparitions. Twenty thousand pilgrins, a modest estimate, assembled for the celebration. Interest was intensified by a prevailing impression in the popular namifestation of our Blessed Lady's favor towards Knock. Although the expectation was not inany visible manthe expectation was not inany visible man-ner realized to-day's celebration will rank among the most extraordinary impulses of religiou fervor in our time or in any other tim. It is hard to realize into what a farment the event threw vast districts of the West. No sooner had we crossed the Shannon at Athlone yesterday than we were in the middle of it. The rush of special trains had completely dis-located the ordinary humdrum traffic, and dring the weary three-quarters of an hor for which we were kept standing, and hunting, and tacking on carriages and fooling around, there was ample leisue to observe how strange a scene we had allen upon. It crystalized the whole religious and political life of the West at a

THERE WERE PILGRIMS, BEADS IN HAND, recting their rosaries even in the train; thre were five companies of soldiers hurry-in, to Connaught as to a theatre of war; there were orators of the Land League setting out for Sunday's land demonstra-tin; there were emigrants wailing their way to America, and harvest men in their flunnel jackets departing for England; and here and there an English tourist blasheming the Irish railways and wondering what it was all about. One rarely sees on what it was an about. One rately sees on a single platform so vivid and many-sided a picture of the times. But the religious influence was distinctly the uppermost. It was for the pilgrims that carriages were

added to carriages. It was their special trains that were before us and behind us. Look where you would they confronted you—people of all ranks, in first-class as HALF WITH GLADNESS, HALF WITH SOLEMN
AWE.
We were little more than an hour late at

Ballyhaunis. As Ballyhaunis is a little further from Knock than Claremorris by road, though it shortens the journey by rail, the chance of finding accommodation there seemed superior, and I disembarked there. So, unfortunately, did half the trainful; so had hundreds of the pilgrims from Lancashire, Dublin, Cork, Cavan and Wexford, disembarked before us. There was not a bed—hardly a share of a bed—to be had in the little town for love or money. Seven hundred and fifty pilgrims from the Manchester neighborhood, under the direction of Fathers O'Callaghan and Barry, arrived last Monday. Two special trains from Dublin, bringing pilgrims from Leinster and Ulster, landed 700 and 230 passengers respectively on Friday. Two other special trains from Galway and Cork were due shortly after our arrival, to be followed tobed-to be had in the little town for love shortly after our arrival, to be followed to-day by special trains from Mullingar, Ballina and Westport. All this, irre-spective of the thousands of poor peasants who have been tramping to Knock all the week on foot from the most remote parts of the province. Imagine

AN ARMY OF INVASON of this extent descending for food and shelter upon an humble village of half-a dozen cabins where the very police barrack is thatched—for such is, or rather was, the village of Knock. Is it wonderful that evey hotel and house of entertainment in Claremorris and Ballyhaunis, every cabin that could muster a bed, every out-house, even, that would hold a mat-tress, should have been eageraly pounced upon? I have not the slightest doubt, that after every inch of the accommodation had been gobbled up, there were still several hundred pilgrims who had no canopy except the stars over their slumbers last night. Of course, the occasion was an last night. Of course, the occasion was an altogether exceptional one, not alone is the accommodation, as a general rule, wonderfully abundant, but, still more, wonderfully cheap. For the credit of humanity it is really worth mentioning that innkeepers and car owners resisted the temptations (and they were many) of today's rush to Knock to charge more rush to Knock to charge more to-day's than the usual tariff of 2s, a night for a bed or a shilling for a seat on a car to Knock. More than a hundred vehicles of all sorts were waiting outside the railway station at Ballyhaunis on our arrival. There were long cars, and jaunting cars, and one or two closed cars for invalids, and a number of common country carts.

They all managed to get filled. I was assured that a shilling a head was paid in the last resort for a jolt in the common carts, and that a still larger fare was prof-As we made our way along the dinding white roads

TO THE CHURCH OF THE APPARITIONS, we fell in with procession after procession of laden vehicles, while bere and there parties of pilgrims were seated eating their humble meal by the roadside. Others toiled along barefooted and dropping with heat through a simoon of burning dust— a mournful procession of the blind, the crippled, the deformed, with their faces set wistfully towards the distant square tower of the little church of their hopes and dreams. When I last stood on the dreary plateau of Knock it was in the terrible fall of last year, when the shadow of famine and death lay heavy upon the dismal moors and upon the hearts of the people. Surel an angel might well have touched the seene since to transform it into the smiling thing it appeared to me in the rich haze of last evening's sunset. Its bare undulations were lighted with harvest colors and exhaled harvest perfumes. The crops looked healthy and abundant, the very farmhouses seemed to have put on a new and happier face, as indeed they have put on a new and happier face, as indeed they have done, for the trade of and dreams. When I last stood on the indeed they have done, for the trade of lodging pilgrims has become so good a one that nearly every little country cabin has got whitened up and papered and furnished with its iron bedstead and its matresses, even to the out-offices. But once more the religious aspect of the place was the over-ruling and ever-present element in

the change.

THE ONLY THING UNALTERED THE ONLY THING UNALTERED THE ONLY THING UNALTERED THE ONLY THE O is Archdeacon Kavanagh's own modest little thatched cottage and his own gentle little thatched cottage and his own gentle piety, which is the same in the noon of his church's fame as it was in the days of its obscurity. The scattered cabins of the village have been linked together by a street of timber sheds, arranged into shops, with a large turf fire burning in a stone enclosure in front of them. Here there are long dinner-tables spread, good rough country cookery, and you can have meat, milk, mild refreshments, pastry, fruit, floury potatoes, and all the luxuries of a little peasant town. Passing through this little peasant town. Passing through this busy bazzar, and noting the groups spread in picnic fashion over all the adjoining fields, we entered the chapel yard shortly after the Angelus bell was ringing. THE WONDERFUL SPECTACLE

of living, passionate faith which it presented at once absorbed all other thoughts.
The most hardened unbeliever would take The most hardened unbeliever would take off his hat and involuntarily sink upon his knees in presence of such a sight. Several thousand people were at that moment collected in or around the church. Immediately facing us was the sanctuary wall or gable, on which the apparitions are said to have been manifested. It was boarded half-way up to prevent the too eager pilgrims from tearing away the whole of the cement, or perhaps the whole of the wall, but so enormous has been the de-mand for the cement that the whole face of the gable has been stripped all but a square foot or so of the apex. Rows of disused crutches, sticks, trusses, armcases and bandages are fastened up along the whole width of the timber boarding, having been left there in testimony miraculous cures. Almost every day adds something to the list of these sacred trophies. A little temporary altar was erected in the open air about the spot assigned to the apparition of the Blessed Virgin. In front of the altar, in front of the humble mission cross class by in the the humble mission cross close by, in the church, at the doors, and in fact on every foot of ground around it, people were pro-strated on their knees praying aloud. Some one in a group of half a dozen would

well as third-class carriages; people in perfect health as well as people afflicted with every disease and deformity of our poor nature; pilgrims from north and south, from Ireland and England; alike in nothing else save the intense, heartfelt, settled faith which seemed to fill them, HALF WITH GLADNESS, HALF WITH SOLEMN with a tender cruthfulness which no words can convey. Others were hammering here and there at the walls for a fragment of the precious plaster, or even for a morsel of the church's earthen flooring. Within the church itself the rosary rose in a solemn, measured swell, with all the fervor of overflowing hearts. At times the intensity of the prayer somehow almost took one's breath away with a feeling of indefinable suspense and expec-In one corner of the churchyard a

group listened eagerly to
THE DELIGHTED NARRATIVE OF A BOY
who had suffered for years from a paralysis
of the tendons of one leg, and who had
that day for the first time stretched the injured leg with perfect freedom. I he tell of several similar occurrences within the past few days, but I was not able to get any particulars that would warrant me in expressing or forming any opinion on the subject. It is certain that numbers of people profess to have themselves witnessed miraculous cures and visions. This is not the place to say any more than that the faith therein seems to be in itself little short of miraculous. Darkness was beginning to fall as I was leaving, and the appearance of the sacred encampment, with its line of watchfires burning like an army's, the groups of dark figures circling around the church, whose bold bell-tower was still distinctly defined against the paling sunset sky, the fresh streams of pilgrims that were now still coming up, regardless of the night, with their carpet bags slung over their shoulders or their matresses carried in carts, was such as no-body seeing it once was likely to forget. The Galway excursion train had come up in the meantime choke full of homeless strangers, and as I was I aving by rail for Castlerea, where I was obliged to take refuge for the night, the scuthern special from Athlone was stuck in the dark at the from Athlone was stuck in the dark at the points outside the Ballyhaunis station, two wheels of the engine having slipped off the track. The little mischief was, however, speedily put to rights, the pilgrims reached their destination, and doubtless they in some manner contrived to obtain shelter for the night, with the labor of Him who feeds the rayers and who help of Him who feeds the ravens, and who sweetened the sleep even of the many who closed their eyes, if they closed them

at all, under the open stars.

THE GOLDEN SUMMER WEATHER which blessed the pilgrims yesterday smiled upon them once more this morning. The whole country side literally rose out and swarmed to Knock. In the course of a ten mile drive from Castlebar to Ballyhaunis I hardly met a dozen persons. The population had been away since day-break. The only sign of life was the special train from Mullingar flying past, with its passengers half thrust through the windows panting for air. At Ballyhaunis I overtook the rear of the advancing host.

flannels, and beggars with their sores and whines. At the village crossroads, where car circulation ceased, double lines of cars radiated in every direction for half a mile. That there were twenty thousand persons on the ground I have not the smallest doubt. Had they all sought to cram

beads in hand, made the external rounds of the church. Others fell prostrate before a simple painted statue of the Blessed Virgin placed on the little altar outside the gable of the visions. The most ex-traordinary statements were current respecting this statue. Two gentlemen of coolness and intelligence assured me they had distinctly seen

THE EYES OF THE STATUE MOVE FROM SIDE

Another had the statue actually in his arms dusting it when he noticed the same phenomenon. These reports brought thousands to the feet of the little altar, where they poured out rosaries and litanies aloud with the most extraordinary fervor, all the time keeping their eyes fixed with passionate intensity on the face of the statue. The suggested explanation that the very fixedness of their gaze weakened their sight and rendered it susceptible of allusion may or may not be held to throw some light on the phenomenon. In the strained and excited condition of some of the poor people who flock here for cure, doubtless some explainable circumstances have got mixed up with the more remarkable class of testimony as to the original apparitions. For instance, while the church was crowded, after durk last night, flashes of unearthly light filled the church. For the moment the people were thrown almost into a panic of awe and excitement. It came to be seen, nowever, that the appearances were flashes of summer lightning such as were seen over the whole district at the same hour. A young woman also came into the vestry to-day to say that our Divine Saviour had appeared to her. On the other hand, a gentleman from Cork, who was himself cured of an internal disease, told me solemnly that while praying in the church vesterday he saw

LUMINOUS WHITE STAR EMANATE FROM shoot across to the side altars, and back snoot across to the side altars, and back again into the tabernacle. I was informed also of a lame boy who came yesterday for the first time, and has to-day hung up his crutch, and walked by the aid of a stick, and of a dreadful case of evil in the jaw all but cured in a few days. It may be judged to what a pitch of fervor the re-

Rev. Father O'Kane, P. P., Downpatrick; Rev. Michael Leonard, P. P., Kiltemagh; Ven. Archdeacon Kinane, P. P., Fethard (Tip.); Rev. Fathers O'Callaghan and Barry of Manchester; Rev. Father Crumble-holme, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. Father O'Neill, Passionist; Rev. Father Mulvahy, Bacup; Rev. Father Gleeson, C. M. Philsborough; Rev. J. M. Gilsenan, Sand hurst (Australia). After Mass a discourse was delivered in the open air by Father O'Callaghan, of Manchester, who stood in O'Callaghan, of Manchester, who stood in his surplice and stole facing the sanctuary gable. He spoke in eloquent and passionate language. His voice was heard distinctly to the verge of the crowd, who stood or knelt bareheaded listening. His text was a passage from the First Book of Canticles—"Who is she that cometh up from the desert flowing with delights, leaning on her beloved;" and applying it to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into heaven, devoted his discourse prindevoted his discourse prininto heaven. cipally to the glorious event. He referred to the awe and reverence with which he appeared to-day under the shadow of a place sanctified by the visions and presence of the Mother of God, enlightened by the very visions that had strengthened

faith of thousands within the last twelve months in this holy place.
HE APPEALED TO THEM AS CHILDREN OF MARY by special prerogative, since in response to her summons they had come here in

thousands to-day, to proclaim with one voice her glorious Assumption. He con-

cluded with an eloquent appeal to them to imitate the virtues which had merited for Mary a throne in the highest heavens. Every allusion to the presence of the Blessed Virgin was marked by an articul-ate burst of devotion through the crowd, all of whom spontaneously sank to their knees, with loud prayers and beating their breasts, towards the close of the discourse. Shortly afterwards a vast procession of the Children of Mary, comprising several hundred girls, dressed in pure white, with sashes of blue and wreaths of flowers over their veils, passed three times around the church, singing children's hymns to the Blessed Virgin. In their ranks were borne the silken banners presented by pilgrims from Manchester, Limerick, Cork, pilgrims from Manchester, Limerick, Cork, Drogheda, Ballyinrobe, and other places. The children filed into the church for Benediction, which was given amidst another seene of almost incredible ferver. The closing ceremony was the solemn presentation of a heavily gilt and jewelled remonstrance and chalice, of beautiful workmanship, which were handed over on behalf of a few Catholic gentlemen of Cork by a deputation congentlemen of Cork by a deputation con-sisting of Messrs. P. F. Barry, James Hurley, George J. O'Donnell, Thomas Brindley, James O'Connell, Peter J. King-

Thence to Knock there extended one long tangle of vehicles of all sorts and fashions, men sweltering along in their shirt sleeves through the suffocating dust and heat and gl re; country girls trudging along under their parasols and white neckerchiefs, peasant women in their scarlet and white horizon. Within a few minutes lightning the peasant women and the same and thunder storm blackened the western horizion. Within a few minutes lightning flashed and thunder pealed, and, as if rent asunder, the clouds poured down rain in torrents. I never before in Ireland saw so terrific a battle of the elements. The lightning leaped blindingly across the very right and left in long rattling volleys almost over their heads with a roar like that of a battle. Only for the universality of the visitation it would not have taken a very superstitious person to accept it all as a portent—an awful and majestic one. During the three hours or more the thunderstorm was sweeping on eastwards, and then as suddenly was gene. I trem ble to think how the thousands of almost shelterless people fared during these few terrible hours, though from my experience of their beside scale and faith periences of their heroic zeal and faith am inclined to think that they took the thunderstorm of the evening as thankfully as they took the sunshine and joy of the

> AN AFFECTING DEATH On the 5th of July, while the children of On the 5th of July, while the children of the outside world were shooting their fire-crackers, and leaping and screaming with joy at the noise which they made, says the Catholic Telegraph, one of their little com-panions lay dying. And because her death was so beautiful, and so full of example was so beautiful, and so full of example and precept, we would fain give them some of the details of the last hours of Mary R. Mathers. "Mamma, shall I die," asked the faint voice of the child. "I'm afraid you will, my darling," replied her mother, striving to overcome the sobs which almost choked her utterance. "Then, mamma, send for the priest." While waiting for the priest to come, she spent the time in prayer, in begging her parents, her teachin prayer, in begging her parents, her teacher and companions to forgive her any faults which she might have committed. Then turning to her Protestant relatives, this child of some three three protestant relatives, this child of scarce twelve summers begged and pleaded for their conversion to the one true Faith. And surely the pleading of this child will not have been in vair. When the priest came and heard her confession, he said: "Now, I'm going to give you your First Communion, and when you close your eyesin this world you will open them in heaven." When she received the Sacred Host her whole face became illuminated, and the orrow-stricken parents and near friends looked on with awe and wonder. Surely, is the room in which this child died for-ever sanctified, and her death-bed a scene never to be forgotten.

THE FRENCH JESUITS AND THE LOCKSMITH.

A singular lawsuit has been commenced in France. At Toulouse, on the night when the Jesuits were to be expelled, the door of their retreat was found barred and locked. The police did all they could, but their efforts were unavailing. It was easy to find a locksmith, but it was not easy to get be judged to what a pitch of fervor the reports of these wonders raised the piety of the people. There were moments as at the Elevation of the Host, when in the almost cestacy of the congregation one felt himself with awe and humility on the very threshold of the supernatural. The officiating clergy of the High Mass were Rev. ames Leahy P. P., Sandford (Dublin), celebrant; Rev. Henry P. Kelly, deacon; Rev. Edward Woods, Blackburn, sub deacon; and Rev. Father Keaveny, C. C., Knock, master of ceremonies. Among other clergymen present were—Ven. Archdeacon Kavanagh, P. P., Knock, Rev. Father O'Kane, P. P., Downpatrick; Rev. Michael Leonard, P. P., Kiltemagh;

THE CARTHUSIAN MONKS. Victor Hugo once wrote of them: "They renounce the world, home, sensuality, pleas-ures, vanity, pride and all self-interest. They are dressed in coarse cloth. They possess no property. On entering the order, he who was rich becomes poor, and what he has he gives to all. He who was noble, lord or gentleman, becomes the equal of him who was a peasant. The same cell of him who was a peasant. The same cell serves for all; the same bread, the same straw serves for all; the same bread, the same straw to sleep on, the same coarse dress, the same ash heap to die on. He may have been a prince, but he is not distinguishable from the others. No more titles; even family names disappear. They are cut off from their earthly families and united in a spiritual family. They succor the poor, care forthe sick and elect those whom they obey; for the sick and elect those whom they obey; they call each other: 'My brother.' There is, perhaps, no more sublime work than that in which these souls are engaged, and we add, there is, undoubtedly, no more useful work. There must be some to pray for those who never pray."

AN HONEST AMERICAN OPINION OF IRELAND'S CONDITION.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. Disturbances are reported in Ireland, and the peasantry displaying a bitter spirit, have possessed themselves in some localities of arms of precision, and evidently mean mis-chief. This is not a pleasant prospect. What other could have been expected, howwhat other count have seen expected, how-ever? Here are a set of poor, wretched in-habitants, liable to periodical seasons of starvation in cases of short crops, borne down and oppressed by an agricultural system which places the tiller of the soil completely in the hands of non-resident landlords; and what can they do when they perceive that any measure of relief is killed by the aristocratic branch of the English Parliament? It is idle to talk to des-Parliament? It is little to talk to desperate men thus pushed to the wall of the folly of their course, and how it will entail still greater disaster upon them. Men might as well die by the bullet as by the slow processes of starvation. For the violence in Ireland which may occur, and the consequent bloodshed, that party is re-sponsible which obstinately opposed all projects to render the condition of the Irish enantry more tolerable than it now is.

THE GREAT TRIUMPH of the 19th century is the great medical climax Burdock Blood Bitters, cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, nervous and general debility, and is the purest and best tenic in the world.

TRY BURDOCK Blood Bitters, the great system renovator, blood and liver syrup, acts on the bowels, liver and kidneys, and is a superb tonic.

CATHOLICITY IN CHICAGO.

There are several handsome Catholic Churches in Chicago, 33 in all, one of them, St. Columbkill's, though only a suburban church, is much finer than any we saw in Ontario, St. Michael's of Toronto and St. Patrick's of Hamilton excepted. It is a handsome new stone structure, capable of seating 1500. The interior of the building is not yet complete the alters and ing is not yet complete, the altars and organ being temporary, but the carving and wood-work is very artistic and em-blematic. The prevailing tints are gold and chocolate colors, silver and pale blue; already the building has cost \$120,000. The Stations of the Cross are the second finest in the United States; they are after the Munich style- raised figures on a gold ground-work—while the sanctuary railing s extremly pretty, silver hosts upheld ver golden chalices and golden grapes, nd corn-ears stand out in bold relief from the darker wood, while all the implements the darker wood, while all the implements of the passion and underneath them all the serpent creeping are distinctly cut out in artistic combinations, speaking forcibly to the heart of Adam's fall and Christ's Redemption. Just a few steps from this Church is one of the oldest houses of the Daughters of St. Vicent de Red of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, of the Daughters of St. Vincont de Paul. The Lady Superioress took us over the premises and gave us some very interesting accounts of their order and rule of life. They do no manual labor, but employ for that purpose secular servants. As well as teaching, they visit the sick. They have over seven school-rooms, with an attendance of 300 children, all girls, in the select school and 100 poor children in the free school. Besides this they have an hospital with 100 patients and another educational establishment in another part of the city.

His own pure mother, join her voice with ours.

Let us then during this Novena approach the throne of the Son accompanied by that Mother, and we may be perfectly satisfied that at the call of our united voices, "God shall arise, and Ilis enemies, and ours, shall be scattered, and all those who hate Him, and His servents, will fly from before His face."—Ps. Ivvii.

Believe me, your faithful servant, †Edward, Archbishop of Dublin, &c.

P. S.—As the present is a most critical of the city.

HOLY PURITY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN APPEALS TO CHILDREN OF MARY

The Most Rev. Edward Me 'abe. Arch-The Most Rev. Edward Me' and, Archibishop of Dublin, published the following circular on the novena, preparatory to the Feast of Assumption: It seems to us, Feast of Assumption: It seems to us, very rev. father, that the time has come very rev. father, that the time has come when we should raise our voices and speak with all the authority God has given us. We may not be listened to by some; but we must not forget the terrible denunciations of God against the cowardly pastors who witnessed their people's sins without reproof. He declares that the blood of His people will call for vengeance against such pastors, but adds that if the pastor cry out, although it may be in vain. cry out, although it may be in vain, whilst he cannot stop the people in their career of sin, he will yet save his own soul. It is needless to remind you, very reverend fathers, that the virtue dearest to the heart of Mary was the
PRICELESS VIRTUE OF HOLY MODESTY AND

ANGELIC PURITY.
Her words to the Archangel, and her rapid journey across the mountains of Judea, place this fact beyond all question. The Church knows no more sacred treasure confided to her guardianship than this sweet lily of paradise. She has treasured up the teaching of the Apostle, who could apply you more supplying agreed to his up the teaching of the Apostle, who could employ no more emphatic appeal to his disciple than to conjure him "by the most disciple than to conjure him "by the most desty of Christ." She re-echoes this teaching of the Doctor of the Gentiles: "Let your modesty be known to all men, for the Lord is near." She remembers how earnest He was in enforcing this same lesson when He calls upon women to cover their heads in the church with the veil, for the sake of the angels in whose presence they stood. This being se, we need not be surprised at the jealousy with which she guards this priceless treasure, and the horror in which she holds the assailants by whom it may be threatened.

"2. Let parents send their children, when of fit age, exclusively to Catholic san op places for their children, who have to learn, before everything else, to save their souls, and should be sedulously prepared, by living amidst Catholic teachers and companions, and by an exclusively to Catholic teachers are provided to the control of the contr whom it may be threatened.

whom it may be threatened.

Two formidable enemies to this holy
modesty, so dear to God and His Church,
have unfortunately made a strong lodgment in the midst of us; one confronts us in our public walks, the other arrests our attention on the book-stalls of our cities and towns. Holy Job tells us that "he made a compact with his eyes that he would not even think on a virgin," and most certainly, if the fashions of his time most certainly, if the fashions of institute were in any way the precursors of the costumes of to-day, the resolution of the old saint was not the suggestion of mere counsel, but the dictate of stern necessity. These costumes too frequently seem to claim as their designers,
NOT THE VIRGIN QUEEN OF HEAVEN BUT

THE FILTHY GODDESS OF PAGANISM. In many cases they are most offensive to Christian modesty, and the Searcher of souls must be made sorrowful every hour at the havoc their bearers are causing to immortal souls. But then we may be immortal souls. But then we may be told that the world sanctions such things. Our only answer can be—"Woe to the world because of scandals." Has the Church no power to confront this evil? Our cloisters shelter thousands of holy women whose whole lives are a loud protest against those of their si-ters in the world; but, thanks to God, we have even in the very heart of society a band of holy souls, who, though living in the world, are not "of the world," and who have pledged themselves, by an act of solern consecration, to take the Holy Mother of God in an especial, solemn manner as their mother and model. We refer to the association scattered over the land and found in every rank of society,
"THE CHILDREN OE MARY."

We are sure, very reverend fathers, that the members of this holy association will at your invitation gather themselves around you, and act under your leadership as so many little armies, to fight the battle of modesty and of God, by the strongest of all arms, the power of good example. But we must not shut our eyes to another source of demoralization which is working fearful mischief in the rising generation of this country. We allude to the torrent of filthy literature which is spreading it-self over the land, and which, if allowed to flow on, may sweep away the landmarks of faith as well as morals. In large numbers of these period icals the most groveling sensuality may find its congenial food, and even from the less revolting sources, our poor unsuspecting youths are daily drinking in deadly poison which will sooner or later destroy the supernatural life of their immortal souls, and prepare them, in due course, to be a curse to themselves, their (amilies and society, pure gum arabic.

We grieve to be obliged to say that re-A correspondent sends us the following interesting items relating to the progress of our holy faith in Chicago:—

There are several handsome Catholic Churches in Chicago, 33 in all, one of them, St. Columbkill's, though only a suburban church, is much finer than any we saw in Ontario, St. Michael's of Toronto and St. Patrick's of Hamilton excepted. It is a handsome new stone structure, canable

DENIED THEIR FAITH, AND ARE
WORSE THAN INFIDELS."

Tell them that they are bound, at the
peril of their souls, to watch at the portals of their homes to see that the accursed demon of immoral or irreligious reading pass not into their dwellings, and tell them that He who redeemed the souls committhat He who redeemed the souls commit-ted to their care will call them to a terrible account for sins which their vigilance could have prevented, but did not. Look-ing then at all the evils that threaten us in our public thoroughfares, our theatres, our social gatherings, and our poisoned literature, will we not go, with great earnestness but profound humility, to the Throne of Grace to ask for help in our troubles?

And He who promised to be in our midst when two or three are assembled in His name, will most assuredly incline His ear to our supplications if Mary, His own pure mother, join her voice with ours

Archbishop of Publin, &c.
P. S.—As the present is a most critical
time for the harvest, ask your good and
faithful people to redouble their prayers to
implore God's blessing on the fruits of the

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

earth.

The question of Catholic education is an important one the world over. The same elements that are at work in this country to alienate the rising generation from the influence of religious training, are apparent in Australia, where the Bishops have entered into the contest with Bishops have entered into the contest with their accustomed Apostolic zeal. They issued recently a joint pastoral letter, wherein they set forth the duty of Catholic parents to their children, and warned Catholics generally against the encroachments of the state upon their rights, in the following terse language:

"1. Let all parents love their children's souls as the apple of their eye. Let them

souls as the apple of their eye. Let them bear in mind their grave responsibility in the sight of God with regard to the Catholic education of their children. Let parents, from their children's earliest years, ents, from their children's earliest years, teach them to pray; and, until they are fit for school, exercise them in Catholic practices, and fill them with Catholic thoughts, and foster within them Catholic instincts, and, by example as well as word, systematically mold them to picty, faith, purity, love and reverence. Let all parents look upon carelessness or neglect in these duties as a matter for confession, and as a cause for grave spiritual alarm.

they cannot, without serious danger, place their children in proximate danger of perversion. Let them bear in mind that to do so is to set at defiance the teachings of the Catholic Church; and that, unless there be exceptional reasons, and the danger be remote, of which things the Church is the judge, no confessor can absolve such parents as are willing to expose their chil-dren's souls to the blighting influence of

"4. Fourthly, let those who are so unhappy as to be sending their children at the present moment to public schools withdraw them as soon as possible. Let them examine their children's religious them examine their children's religious instincts and moral condition, and, if, as is to be expected, they find faith and morals weakened, and the germs of law-lessness apparent, then let them, with great anxiety, do all they can to redeem the time, and remedy the evil. Let them especially prepare such children for the Sacraments, teach them to hear Mass depositly to say their morning and night Sacraments, teach them to hear mass devoutly, to say their morning and night prayers punctually, to make our Lord their model, to pray to our blessed Lady, to love the Holy See, and to be obedient, docile and reverential to all who are placed over them.
"5. Fifthly, let the clergy make such

instructions as these the frequent subject of their sermons and their private exhort-ations, and let them not weary till godless and non-Catholic schools have been cleared of Catholic children, and until all the Catholic children in the district are receiv-

ing a sound Catholic education.

"6. Sixthly, let Bishops, priests and people do all that lies in them, if necessary at personal sacrifice, to render their present schools as efficient in every way as possible, so as to be equal in secular instruction to non-Catholic schools, whilst they surpass them in the genuine tion of the will, the conscience and the senses.

eenses,
"7. Seventhly, and lastly, whilst
strengthening what they have, let Catholics unite as one man, and insist, by means of legitimate yet persevering and earnest pressure in the right direction, upon their equal rights with their fellow taxpayers."

—Catholic Columbian.

In the manufacture of tobacco from the leaf, sugar or molasses and gum of some kind are used. In the manufacture of the "Myrtle Navy" brand the sugar used is the finest white loaf, known in the trade as granulated. This is a sugar in which there is seldom any adulteration, but to guard against the possibility of it, all sugar used in the factory is submitted to careful tests of its purity. The gum used is the

ADVERTISING RATES.

o an inch.
ract advertisements for three, six or
months, special terms. All advertiseshould be handed in not later than TO CORRESPONDENTS. matter intended for publication must the name of the writer attached, and reach the office not later than Tuesday

ch 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 is shown and principles; that it will remain, what it is shown and principles; that it will remain, what it is shown and principles; that it will remain, what is spendent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am agament the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and latty of the diocese.

Believe me.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1880.

prosy, sometimes lively, always

AN ANGLICAN SYNOD. Anglican Synods are sometimes

ridiculous. The Provincial Synod, which was opened in Montreal on the 8th inst., offers no exception to this rule. Its proceedings were marked by a mock solemnity and laughable disregard for truth brought into full prominence by the sincerity of unsophisticated brethren, bo h lay and clerical. The perusal of the col umns of bootless and canting discourses reported in the daily press, may prove a relief to readers wearied of the staleness of Fall Show prize lists setting forth the respective merits of poultry, porkers and oxen, but cannot, in the end, fail to bring into contempt the chief actors in the socalled synod. The synod began its proceedings with a solemnity that must have been devised to awe the feeble representation in attendance of the attenuated remnant of the "Church by law established" in Canada. There was a "procession," we are told, formed on the morning of the 8th at Synod Hall. The procession consisted of lay and clerical delegates preceding the bishops, whose "chaplains" bore the episcopal staffs. We are also told that, as the procession entered the cathedral, broad and liberal spirit, and the long assaults on religion and emphatic the "Old Hundred" was sung as standing inequalities and injustices advocacy of socialistic doctrines declerical delegates separated on either session has ended, but the Irish ten- "Left" throughout the session of the to reach the chancel. A "litany" tion than at its opening. The session favor of religion, any protestation teachings to place the Catholic still exist. The Liberal adminis-Church in a false position. In the tration introduced a measure for very beginning of this episcopal dia- relief for the Irish tenantry so nartribe we find interjected a vehement assault on the doctrine of purgatory | prehensiveness that very little if which the worthy prelate from away down by the sea declares contrary to Scripture and to the teachings of sire on the part of the government the Fathers. He favors us with but to remove, at least gradually, the one text of Scripture, to which he tyranny from which landholders in gives his own version, and with not Ireland suffer. It constitutes a praceven one citation from the Fathers to tical admission of landlord misrule. bishop were to lay down arguments rejected by the Upper Chamber. and draw inferences after this fashion, The rejection of the small measure of the craft of Rome and its priesthood? of certain very hazy conceptions con- United Kingdom. Sir C. Dilke, the pure gold must include both, measure of a truly liberal character one unfortunate stroke, bedaubs it gressive legislation England has

alloy, it may be now intermingled, but yet the purest to be found on earth."

He informs us that whatever the defects and infirmities of the leaders of the Reformation in England "their purpose and their anxious desire was to sweep away all the accretions of later ages and to restore the building Government in the session of 1879. to its primitive state, as far as that state could be certainly ascertained.' The Nova Scotian prelate is literally peace of the country in danger. But correct in ascribing to the leaders of the so-called Reformers a purpose fest duty in abandoning its Irish and anxiety to wipe away all the Franchise Bill. Barren of practical accretions of later ages, esrecially in the matter of church property, which they audaciously made over to themselves, otherwise their success independence assumed and mainwas not complete.

Bishop Binney regretfully, no doubt, affirms the existence of two "great" parties in the Church, and while himself a very pronounced highchurchman, seeks, but in vain, to the statute books. The national establish a community of belief between these "great" parties. He asserts the efficacy of baptism and the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist-doctrines vigorously denied by one of the "great" parties to which he pointed out at great length the virtues of a comprehensive charity. He concluded a very incoherent discourse by urging all to an active and energetic faith. Thus passed the first day of the synod. Our readers may well judge how the remaining days were spent. A disjointed organization and an enfeebled system of teaching have placed the Anglican body at a great disadvantage in respect of other Protestant sects. Under the influence of outside aggressiveness and internal disorder. it must soon cease in America to occupy any prominent position in the religious world.

PROROGATION. The British Parliament has been at last prorogued. By the Irish people the session just terminated will be long remembered as a session of promises broken and pledges unredeemed, but it will also live in their memory as a session wherein the Irish representatives displayed more of genuine courage and outspoken | tion for France. The attention of the independence that at any time since Chambers has been occupied with the Union. The government, at the row in scope and limited in comany good could be expected from its operation. It showed a certain denunciamento against "Romanism," tility to Ireland animating the to the constituents of which there of the session, compelled to admit selves," he proceeds, "to be sure legislation. We feel free to declare so looking to Him that He is in very | dealt itself so severe a blow as it has truth the rock on which we are in rejecting the Compensation Bill. to satisfy ourselves that we have the ter selfishness, and its unworthiness to true system of doctrine and discip- make laws for the country. In its line based upon this foundation, for whole history we do not know of one must denote the most perfect state that did not meet with a spirit of innust denote the most period state that did not meet the nust denote the most period state that did not meet the nust denote the most period state that did not meet the lord and the distance owe us various any kind or degree of education, as a nutral state of the lords. To its coward, sums of money for the Record. We moral safeguard. Intelligence and education, as a number of the lords of the lords. the gold." This is a very pretty ice alone, in the face of popular in. cannot afford to send a collector to picture, indeed, but the bishop, with dignation, is due whatever of pro-

pure a moment before, "with some culminating act of stupid folly in regard of the famine-stricken people of Ireland will do much to shake its very foundations and bring its worthlessness to a close.

The attitude of the government towards Ireland, while not as satisfactory as it should be, was not as hostile as that of the Beaconsfield No coercion act was proposed, though fanatical landlords declared the the government neglected its maniresults as the session has proved in regard to Ireland, we make no doubt crop out. He seems powerless to keep it whatever that from the position of tained by the Irish representatives throughout the session of 1880, that that of 1881 will not pass away without some practical measure of reform for Ireland being placed on party requires unity, organization and subordination. With these qualifications the party must achieve success. One year of thorough, complete and effective organization amongst the Irish members, of popular opinion, were to Ireland, what we trust the year 1881 will prove to ute the cause to feelings which ill-become be, a year of redemption and regen- the conductors of a leading newspaper. eration.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

The French Premier, M. de Freycinct, has fallen into bad grace with the ever growing radical element in the Republican ranks. He has not, to their mind, enforced the decrees against unauthorized religious ocieties with the vigor and promptitude required. The banishment of the Jesuits is to him the brightest feather in his cap, but he will not be permitted to wear it long in peace. The radicals, while pleased with the banishment of the Jesuits and the closing of their schools, will not rest satisfied with anything less than the complete destruction of religion in France. M. de Freycinct, weakminded as he has already proved himself, cannot go so far, and must, therefore, soon step down and out. His administration has achieved nothing in the way of useful legislalong and angry discussions on specuopening of the session, led the people lative questions of government and of Ireland to believe that the land administration to the detriment of question would be dealt with in a the true interests of people. Savage processional, and that the lay and of the Irish franchise removed. The lighted the various groups of the Their 'education' has simply fitted them side of the aisle to allow the bishops antry are to-day in no better posi- Chambers. Any declaration in position, and to go to the theatre or to reach the chancel. A "litany" tion than at its opening. The session favor of religion, any protestation view of the requirements of their position was then recited, and the bishop of is over, and for thousands of Irish-against revolutionary and irreligious is that they are to do just so much work was then recited, and the bishop of is over, and for thousands of 1715 against revolutionary and the prolonged and doctrines met with prolonged and if it can be so called, was one tirade the exercise of the franchise, the repeated expressions of disapproval the aforesaid enjoyments, and that they of distortions of Holy Writ and perlent his authority to the repression of free speech by a far-fetched exercise of his powers. For the socialist and athiest there was a licentious freedom of utterance-but for the Catholic-for the supporter of law, order and authority, there was no freedom. We have followed, with pain and humiliation, many of the discussions in the French Chambers. them are of that human order which is The representatives of the people in a country like France, blessed with prove his assertion. If a Catholic and was, therefore, contemptuously natural wealth and a progressive and industrious population unsurpassed in the world, have a particuhow the church organs would be rate relief to Ireland, embodied in the lar duty to perform, and that duty is justifies the means and the expenditure by the complex statement of the large which it is attained. But as to the large compensation for Disturbance Bill, the building up of popular institu-Having eased himself by this pro- shows the deep-seated spirit of hos- tions on the basis of authority and religion. Their country has, for one the bishop then delivered himself lords spiritual and temporal of the hundred years, sought after a stable government founded on some other cerning "building up on Christ," as himself a minister, was, at the close basis, and failed to find it. Its repeated failures in this respect has the public school boy may be more glib may be, he admits, "differences of that the Lords' Chamber had proved brought upon France disaster and opinion." "We have only for our- a clog on useful and progressive humiliation of the bitterest character. Is it not time that this should that we are so resting upon Him, that the Upper Chamber never yet end-that insecurity should disappear and revolution terminate? The De Freycinct Cabinet might have addressed itself to this task. It preferred the continuance of revolution, and is, therefore, doomed to an tohonor his father and his mother. building. And then we are bound By this rejection it proves its own ut- addressed itself to this task. It tion, and is, therefore, doomed to an early and unhonored death.

these localities, and our friends would greatly oblige by remitting the amounts by post. We would feel one unfortunate stroke, bedaubs it gressive legislation Eagland has amounts by post. We would feel unmercifully. "With some alloy," enjoyed for the last two hundred deeply in lebted if they would accede he continues speaking of the gold so years. We feel, how ver, that its to this request without delay.

FATHER STAFFORD'S LETTER.

Last week we gave place to a letter written by Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, touching upon the habit prevailing among a certain class of gentlemen of giving vent to their inordinate bigotry before the Ontario Teachers' Convention The gentleman who so recently distin guished himself is Prof. Macvicar, principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. We were not at all astonished to find Prof. Macvicar, the bosom friend of the notorious Chiniquy, and perhaps the most thorough-going anti-Catholic bigot in the Eastern province, making use of such language. We would naturally look for little else from such a quarter. On every occasion his narrow-mindedness and intolerance in check. But we are very much astonished, indeed, and we solemnly enter our protest against the custom of permitting such a class of persons to address the teachers of Ontario at their conventions. Father Stafford's letter will no doubt be productive of much good. It has been extensively copied by the press. The attack of the professor appeared in the Toronto papers, and Father Stafford's letter found place in the Mail. The Globe, we understand, refused it insertion, although the remarks of Prof. Macvicar appeared therein a short time before. We cannot see any good reason why such a course should be taken by the Globe managers and most people will be inclined to attrib-

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A bitter pronouncement against the Public School system lately appeared in the New York Times from a Protestant gentleman, Mr. Richard Grant White. Education without religion-secular training devoid of moral culture-is every day bearing fruit which makes men shudder for the future of the country. What Mr. White says regarding the Public Schools in the United States will apply to Canada with almost equal

"Go into any household, the mistress of which has had twenty years' experience of her position, and ask if in any employment she may have to offer, whether requiring skill and intelligence or mere faithful obedience to orders, she would prefer a public school pupil to one who, although a 'greenhorn,' has been well brought up in a respectable, but humble, family, and you will be astonished, if you have not been so astonished before, at the quickness and the earnestness of the de-cision against the product of the public The young women who, after a few years of education at the public expense, seek situations, are (with very rare and notable exceptions) entirely unfit for their positions, and not only so, but in-capable of being fitted for them by constant instruction given in the kindest manner. They are ignorant, slovenly, headstrong, self-conceited, disrespectful, and heedless, altogether unamenable to the discipline of a well-ordered household. to read dime novels and cheap newspapers, to covet dress altogether unsuited to their excursions with a 'young man.' Of notions of duty learn it thoroughly, of docility, of that respectful bearing which begets respect, they are as innocent as Hottentots or Yaos. As to their morals, they are gener hoos. As to their morals, they are gener-ally in every respect somewhat inferior to young women who have had no public school education, and who can hardly read and cannot write. No housekeeper of experience desires to take a public school pupil into her service in any capacity. Nor are the boys who come from our public schools much more admirable

ucts of the system. A small number of compelled to it by a resistless inward force: some, of course many more, reserved, and almost timid dispositions, and these profit in a certain degree by their education, although it is doubtful whether the benefit resulting to themselves or to society majority of the boys who come from our public schools, ask those who employ them. Ask the master mechanics whose memory goes back to a time when apprentices came only with the instruction and the training received at home or in a much in error, is sure to be that, although tongue, and know superficially about geography and history, of which his predecessor was ignorant, he is generally predecessor was ignorant, he is generally inferior in all that makes a good apprentice,a good workman, a thrifty, substantial respectable man. He is less respectful less docile, less in earnest about his work.

"Nor do the records of crime justify the general assumption that public schools are a conservative moral force in society. And indeed he must be a heedless observer cation may teach caution, but they do not inspire principle; and not unfrequently natural gifts of mind and acquired know-ledge are made merely the effective engines

our public schools. I have not accumulated any statistics upon this subject, but, judging from my observation, I venture to say that the proportion is very large, so large that if it were authentically ascertained the publication of it would produce a profound and painful sensation."

THE RETREAT.

The retreat conducted by Rev. Fr. Burke, C. S. S. R., for the priests of the diocese closed on Saturday morning. All expressed themselves of our city dailies, noted for wrestdelighted both with the exercises and with the manner in which the cause of May on general principles. good sisters of Mount Hope entertained their guests during the week. On Sunday last, at the High Mass, Rev. Father Burke preached a most eloquent and forcible sermon, taking for his text "Thou shalt love the Lord with thy whole heart, with thy whole mind, with thy whole soul." The sermon was a rich treat, and was heartily enjoyed by the St. Peter's congregation. We hope we may often have the pleasure of hearing the Rev. Father again.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is rumored that Mgr. Scandilla, an Italian Bishop, has been appointed by the Pope Apostolic Delegate to Canada, in the room of the late Dr.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Figure says that there is no exaggeration in the assertion that "brigandage and assassination are of almost daily occurrence, and that the only reason why the newspapers in Italy do not, as a rule, mention these things is that, because of their frequency, they have ceased to interest the general public." Is this regenerated Italy?

FANATICISM is rapidly increasing

in Turkey. Last week the Imaum of a mosque, in the presence of the Sultan, denounced him as an unworthy successor of the Khalifs, and upbraided him for listening to those who wish to make Christians and who wish to make Christians and Mussulmans equal. He told him that Christians must be protected of reform." The commission is to continuous to continuous the commission is to continuous to continuous the commission is to continuous the commission to continuous the cont that Christians must be protected and cherished as children are by parents, but must be kept in subje ion, not treated as equals. This Imaum" exhibits in his utterances about as much cheek as an Irish landlord.

THE Toronto City Council have voted the sum of \$300 for the purpose of entertaining the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows who meet in that city this week. People carrying on the legitimate business of the corporation, will most assuredly look upon this transaction as a very unwarrantable proceeding. Sovereign Grand Lodges and all other Grand Lodges should pay their own expenses wherever they chose to go, and it is simply an outrage to vote Toronto or any other city for the purpose of dining and wining every society which sees fit to transact its business therein.

It is a curious coincidence that the Liberal party almost monopolises the political energy of the Catholic peers. Lords Ripon, Emly and O'Hagan are all old stagers in public and official life. But with the single exception of Lord Bury, the Tory peers are negative and neutral in their course of action. The Duke of Norfolk votes occasionally, but does not speak, and the same may be said of Lord Bute, whose powers as a speaker are so considerable that his party may well regret that it cannot utilize them; Lord Denbigh is warmly attached to Conservative principles, and votes steadily, but Petre does not speak, nor do we remember to have ever seen his name We are inclined on a division list. to think that Lord Braye will do both his creed and his country a ser-

Under the influence of the splendid harvest Ireland is becoming quieter. The Irish are largely disposed to confide in Messrs. Gladstone and Foster. The efforts of the agitators are fruitless. lrish undoubtedly expect substantial legislation next year. The present calm is delusive unless this hope is fulfilled. The Government mean to settle the land ques-tion, and should the House of Lords expected.

since. The man who has charge of the London end of the wire must have been greatly disturbed in mind

evidently means to convey is the fact that the Irish have very grievous wrongs to be redressed, but they must keep very quiet and ask relief in a manner wholly in accordance with the Uriah Heep method of proceeding in such cases.

MAY Fisk and her blondes have come and gone. Fifty dollars and costs was the fine imposed on each of the managers of the show. One ling with philosophy, defends the and makes sarcastic allusions to our energelic Chief of Police because of his disarranging somewhat the programme of the troupe. This whole business is a disgrace to our civilization. It is sickening to witness the degree of favor with which this shameless batch of women are received in our community. Our bill boards are covered with pictures which would bring the word "shame' from a Hottentet. Our press advertise the nasty thing, and a portion of it rises up in its defence. A public hall is cramnel to the doors by men who wish to be recognized as a pright and honorable citizens, but who hesitate not at times o exhibit a lamentable amount of meral baseness. We are a very enterprising people-a very intelligent people-but it must be admitted, and we say it with sorrow, that too many of our citizens are men who sneer at morality, and worship but their base passions

The Official Paper, of the third week of August, published a royal decree naming a commission charged to study "the rea commission charged to study "the re-form of pious works" and indertakings in Rome, signed by King Fumbert and Signor Depretis. Upon the suggestion of the Secretary of State, the king decrees as follows: "To institute a ommission charged with executing an inquist, moral, economical and administrative, we all the economical and administrative, in all the pious works of the kingdom, and to study and propose a new plan of general re-organization which would answer to the spirit of the times, and the new socal state and condition of things. The commission will propose to the Minister of the literior mination of provincial committees charged to execute under its direction, and throughout its proceedings, all the investigations necessary for the accomplishment of the mandate. The Government autori ties would provide all necessary informatute itself in the way it deems the expedient for the purpose, naming a presi-dent at its head, and other secondary dignitaries as his coadjutors and advisers.

robberies that have been perpetrated the Italian Government since it laid its sacreligious hands on the natrimony of the church, and no doubt it will not be the last. The enemies of God and His Church are allowed for a time to continue in their persecutions, but in the case of the Italian Government, as in the case of all persecu-tors of our holy religion, history will re-peat itself, and the time may not be far

This is in keeping with other legalised

It is most extratordinary what a power has humbug over the minds of some of our Protestant friends. A few months since our cotemporaries who grasp at every little item which is calculated to weaken Catholic away the money of the taxpayers of faith, held up to the world with immeasurable delight the glorious prospects of the Independent Catholic Church of New York. Then came a season of internal commotion among the brethren of the new sect. Their "bishop" and "clergy" and people entered into a kind of roughand-tumble fight over the collections. The words "scoundrel" and "fraud" were hurled from one to the other in such an energetic manner, that the Protestant people who gave the movement any countenance became ashamed of their company. The New York Christian Advocate has taken np the "movement" again in its columns, and tells us rejoicingly that there is yet enconraging signs. The "Independents" had a "meeting" recently in the "church," and were "preached to" by ex-priests, so we are informed. We have no ne, too, is a silent partisan; Lord guarantee that these men are any better than their predecessors, who were some months since ejected from the household of the new faith for "malfeasance in office," or something of that sort, and also on its bing disvice if he inspires with new political covered that they never had been life a Catholic party in the House of priests. An advertisement in the daily papers will bring forward, at any time, a host of men who are willing to be styled "ex-priests" for "so much a week and found." The Christian Advocate winds up its hopeful article with the customary postscript: "Those ex-priests would remind Christian people that there are no funds for carrying on this work, paying rent of church, etc., but the voluntary contributions of nterfere a warm constitutional contest is the public." After the miserable exhibition these men who are en-The foregoing appeared in the gaged in the "work" made of themtelegraphic summary a few days selves some time since, most people would expect to hear no more of appeals to the public.

Archbishop Gibbons, says an exchange, natural gifts of mind and acquired know-ledge are made merely the effective engines and promoters of crime. It would be interesting to know what proportion of our native criminals have been papils of

HAMILTON LETTER

ECCLESIASTICAL.

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88. it must A grand promenade concert in aid of the funds of St. Patrick's Church will be held in the Drill Shed on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst. The music will be altogether instrumental, and will be supplied by the band of the Thirteenth Battalion, whose

band of the Thirteenth Battalion, whose reputation as a musical organization is of the highest order. The worthiness of the object as well as the excellence of the musical treat in store, should have the effect of attracting a full house.

His Lordship the Bishop has started on a tour of the diocese. On Sunday next he will administer confirmation in Elora, and after that he will visit the other parts of the diocese in the following order:—Carlsruhe, Thursday, 23d; Chepstow, Sunday, 26th; and Berlin, Sunday, Oct. 3d.

An altar society has been for some time established in St. Mary's parish, the funds derived from which being devoted to church purposes. The monthly fee for each member is exceedingly small, and as the object is a very laudable one we hope to see the membership largely increased.

SCHOLASTIC.

The Sisters of St. Joseph opened their night school for girls and young women in the convent rooms, Park street, on Monday evening last. This is an enterprise begun last season, and the degree of success with which it was then attended proved it to be a much-felt desideratum,

proved it to be a much-felt desideratum, and warranted its resumption the present and warranted its resumption the present year. Night schools for young men have always enjoyed a widespread existence, but similar institutions for young women have been and still are very rare. It was an act of great thoughtfulness then on the part of the sisters to have brought such an institution into existence, and it is to be hoped that their philanthropic spirit will be duly appreciated. The charges are merely nominal—ranging from 25c. to \$1.00 per month, according to branches to \$1.00 per month, according to branches taken up by the student. Every useful sub-ject is taught, and being taught under the unexceptionable auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph, affords an opportunity never before presented in this city for the education of young women during their leisure

The St. Vincent de Paul Society of this city will continue their night schools this season as usual. They will open about the first of October, one in each of the parishes, St. Mary's and St Patricks. These schools are intended for the benefit of young men and boys whose occupations prevent them from attending the regular day schools, and are an excellent means for acquiring a secular as well as religious education. As far as we understand they are entirely free of charge, and therefore advantages are placed within the reach of

The Separate Schools of the city re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, with the average opening attendance. Since then the numbers have been steadily in-

TO THE BENEVOLENT. The Sisters of St. Joseph have begun their annual collections in aid of the Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions under their charge. The expense for the maintenance and education of the helpless little ones, and the support of the feeble old persons under their care is something very great, and it is to be hoped that their very great, and it is to be hoped that their charitable appeals will everywhere meet with a liberal response. In assisting such charities as this, the duty of the lay portion of the community is comparatively easy. The good sisters devote their lives for the good of those not able to help themselves. They take upon themselves the fatigue of trayelling from door to door the fatigue of travelling from door to door soliciting alms for this good pur-pose; and they endure unmurmuringly the humiliations and rebuffs frequently attendant on so thankless a task. When ladies—and ladies, too, of culture and refinement—make such acrifices in the cause of charity, it is surely not too much to expect that people enjoy-ing the comforts of the world would contribute more or less to the support of the same good object. It is our duty to assist the needy. The Sister of Charity unhesitatingly takes upon herself all the anxiety and labor of feeding and teaching anxiety and tabor of feeding and teaching the helpless ones entrusted to her care, and the least we can do is to place at her disposal the means of enabling her to do so. Let all then give, and give generously, according to their means, for the object is noble one, and capable of commending itself to every benevolent mind.

LOCAL ITEMS. The preparations for the Fair still go on The preparations for the Fair still go on with unsubdued vigor. All necessary committees have been struck, including Decoration, Finance, Procession and Conveyance Committees, and all are working with promptness and energy. The ladies too seem filled with the spirit of the occasion and are enthusiastically laboring wherever they can be of service. Among the attractive features not formerly spoken of will be a regetta, preparations for which are going forward on a grand scale. In a word, Hamilton is thoroughly roused to the importance of making the fortkeoming Provincial Exhibition a complete success,

Provincial Exhibition a complete success, and the indications are that it will be so.

The new cotton factory promises to be at work very soon. The management are rapidly putting up their machinery as fast as it arrives, and are otherwise hard at work preparing for a start. Six large improved carding machines are not the least among apparatus of this manufac-

The Great Western Railway Company have determined to do their own casting, and for that purpose are preparing to build a foundry on their premises in this city. The building will be 180 feet long by 80 feet broad and will be fitted up with by 80 feet broad and will be inted up the the requisites to do all the casting the company may require all over the line. This will give employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers.

In the return base-ball match, typos of Hamilton and those of Toronto, recently played in the latter city, the boys from Hamilton were triumphant. This makes it a game apiece and will render it neces-

decision. It is evident that they have come to a dead lock, each being steadfast in maintaining the claims of his own candidate. It may be that they will be forced at last to adopt the improved American system of settling such difficulties, and bring out the ever winning "dark horse."

The cabmen of the city are complaining because "foreigners" are permitted to come here on great public occasions like that of the Provincial Exhibition and compete for the cab traffic for a trifling

compete for the cab traffic for a trifling license fee with men who are citizens and ratepayers. If the cab-owners of the city car supply all demands in their line of business, then their complaint is a very just one and should receive due attention from the authorities.

from the authorities.

That was not a bad idea on the part of a little joker at school the other day, who on hearing in his spelli g class that "hen-nery" was a place for hens defined "gal-" to be a place for "gals."
CLANCAHILL.

QUEBEC LETTER.

Whatever the cause, whether owing to the innate good sense of the laboring class themselves, or the prevalance of good counsel among them, or the larger amount of employment given to all during the ship-ping season, so far, possibly owing to all these influences combined, the utmost order has prevailed, so much so that at the Basilica, on Sunday last, it was announced that that

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP, Feeling satisfied with the salutary effect of his Pastoral letter on the "Labor Question" in May last, had been pleased to dispense with the reading of it from the City pulpits on the first Sunday in September and the first Sunday in October, as heretofore directed.

The ceremonies on that day were very

imposing; the festival was one peculiar to the Basilica, that of

THE HOLY RELICS, and it was celebrated coram pontifice. A very eloquent and argumentive sermon on the honor due to the relics of the Saints was preached by Revd. Mr. Belanger. The Sanctuary and Choir were well filled with clergymen, ecclesiastics and seminarians, who have just returned after vacation, and the musical portion of the service was given by a large number of seminarians in the organ loft under the direction of Rev. Mr. Frazer. The organist, Mr. Gag-non, played a couple of brilliant pieces at the offertory and at the conclusion of the Mass. As usual, a number of tourists oc-cupied seats in the sacred edifice.

RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL DIEU. Two young ladies made their vows and eccived the white veil and habit of the Order of Hospitallieres on Thursday morning of last week in this admirable institution. The newly received religiouses are Miss Louise Huard, daughter of Mr. F. Huard, for the last thirty-six years gardener of the institution, who took, in religion, the name of Sister St. Frances Xavier, and Miss Claudia Leveque, who took the name of Sister St. Clare. The Hotel Dieu was established in Quebec in 1639, simultaneously with the Ursuline Monastery, and was largely endowed by the three of the gamesters by Governor Robitaille. The Governor-General was amongst the spectators and all were heavitable.

GET'S ASYLUM
will commence to-morrow. A good return will commence to-morrow. A good is, as usual, expected in favor of this pop-lar institution, which, by the way, was is, as usual, expected in favor of this popular institution, which, by the way, was founded in 1856, by Revd. B. McGauran, then Rector of St. Patrick's.

On Saturday a press despatch appeared

in the local papers stating that Governor Robinson, after having promised the To-ronto Exhibition Association that if the Association would invite Governor Robitaille of this Province, he would tender him the hospitality of Government House, had "gone back" on his promise. This looked very bad; but on Monday, the *Chronicle* of this city, after reproducing the item in question, came out with the following cor-

"With regard to the above we may state, on the highest authority, that there is not one word of truth in the whole paragraph. Not only did Lieut.-Governor Robinson send an invitation to Lieut.-Governor Robitalle, but Mrs. Robinson also specially invited Madame Robitalle to be her guest on the occasion. The utmost good feeling prevails among both the Lieutenant-Governors of the sister

If the fates do not ordain it otherwise, the Ancient Capital is in a fair way to be in possession, within the next two years, of a NEW HOTEL, the Provincial Government having ceded

the necessary grounds, and, to the general srtisfaction of the public, surveyors were found at work on Tuesday afternoon, on and around the site of Laval Normal School, near Dufferin Terrace, measuring and marking off the land required by the American architect, who was lately here, in the interrests of the capitalists projecting the new hotel, who are understood to be also principally Americans. It is said that Hon. Mr. Premier Chapleau realizes the importance to Quebec of this undertaking and is desirous that no action on the part of the Government should interfere to delay the carrying out of this laudable pro-ject. Consequently he gave orders that the land should be at once surveyed and the portion required for the purposes of the new hotel staked off. The terrace is in no way to be interfered with. It is said the new hotel will be second to none

sary to have the championship game at some future day.

Mr. T. G. Bell, formerly on the staff of the Spectator, has assumed the proprietorship of the Dundas Standard. If Mr. Bell spends the same ability and energy that he did while on the Spec., he will certainly make the Standard a live paper.

We are still without a chief of police. The commission have frequently met and as often adjourned without coming to a

and Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands. The visit is said to be in connection with some disputed points between the two governments.

Amongst the arrivals of the week were TWENTY-SEVEN IRISH SERVANT GIRLS, who arrived here by the Allan steamer "Moravian" from the South Dublin Union. Their destination is said to be the "Ambitious City."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

Just after leaving the Finley Market wharf, at midnight on Monday, the Levis ferry steamboat ran against a boat in which Mr. Hamel, of Cape Rouge, was approaching the boat landing below the ferry wharf. The gentleman was rowing with his back towards the steamer, and had no knowledge of her approach till his frail craft ran against her and fast drifting towards the paddle wheel of the steamer. He naturally cried out for help, and immediately afterwards found himself going down with the wreck of the boat, and he was only rescued by the vigilance of the Water Police boat, under Deputy Chief Mullins, who, hearing the cries of some one drowning, put out to the rescue and Water Police boat, under Deputy Chief Mullins, who, hearing the cries of some one drowning, put out to the rescue and saved him at the last gasp, when off the Queen's wharf, with the assistance of Pat-rick Ryan and Richard Roche. Such acts of heroism should certainly not be allowed to pass unrewarded; the Dominion gov-ernment should feel called upon to act in the premises.

MR. FRECHETTE,

A French paper in this city having stated that certain citizens of Quebec would offer to Mr. Frechette a dinner on would oner to Mr. Frechette a diffiner on his return to this city, Le Canadien expresses its surprise in the following terms:— "What! Here is a man who writes to the Patrie letters eulogizing the French gov-ernment, eulogizing Gambetta, and euloernment, eulogizing Gambetta, and eulogizing the require which persecuted so odiously the Church! And yet Catholics are found capable of taking part in a festival in honor of this writer! * * * We shall placard in capital letters for thirty days, the names of those who assist at the Frechette dinner, and who will thus be rendered in the property of the control of

be rendered jointly responsible for the opinions of this radical." A VERY INTERESTING LECTURE A VERY INTERESTING LECTURE on torpedoes was delivered on board the flag-ship "Northampton" on Monday by the commander, Captain Fisher, in presence of a large number of officers of the Militia, and of A battery, and also a number of civilians. The lecture was a very comprehensive one, and a number of practical illustrations of the theories advanced were given.

were given.

MISCELLANEOUS. The week has been somewhat a gay one. A cricket match between a Quebec team and the officers of the fleet came off established in Quebec in 1639, simultaneously with the Ursuline Monastery, and was largely endowed by the then Duchesse D'Aiquillon, who up to her death always took a lively interest in her Canadian proteges, albeit that she never set foot in the country. want of time, the match was declared "a draw." On Wednesday afternoon the Admiral invited quite a number of the F. F's on board the flag-ship when the "light fantastic" was indulged in to the sweet strains of the ship's splendid band. A grand complimentary ball to the Admiral and offices of the fleet is being given as I Harbor Commissioners.

Harbor Commissioners.

The annual exhibition of the Quebec Horticultural Society was held in the skating rink, on Wednesday and yesterday. The display was very fine, but the other festivities of the week interfered with the attendance.

The American schooner "Atalaya" was seized and searched in the early part of the Summer, on suspicion of having con-traband of war on board for the Cuban insurgents. Judgment was given by the Vice Admiralty Court discharging the vescouncil in England was lodged by Hon.

Mr. Adgers, representing the Minister of
Justice; this latter has been withdrawn, and proceedings for liquidation of damages were allowed by the Court. There will be a "sweet little bill" to be met by the Do-

minion exchequer.

The great lever of a nation's prosperity, "Education," seems to be having quite a "boon" in this Province of late; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction announces that the first of the meetings of the Catholic Educational Congress of Teachers, which are to be held at Montreal on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of the current month, will take place on the 21st at 7 p. m, in the Salle du Cabinet de Lecture Paroissiale (opposite the Seminary of St. Sulpice) Teachers who desire to attend those meetwho desire to attend those meet-Teachers who desire to attend those meetings will be entertained, free of expense, at Jacques Cartier Normal School, Sherbrooke street, and (in the case of lady-teachers) at the House of the Ladies of the Congrega-

tion, St. John the Baptist street.

The Finance Committee of the Corporation have returned the application of the Board of Police, informing them that there is no authority for the payment of the \$1,500 salary demanded by the Board

the \$1,500 salary demanded by the Board for its members.

Happening to be present at the funeral of a Protestant lady friend during the week, I could not help being struck with the almost Catholic language used—unintentionally of course—by the clergyman who conducted the funeral service, in the Congregational church. In impressing upon those present the necessity of being always prepared for death, he said that "departed friends were ever anxiously on the alert for the appearance of those whom they had left here below, and that on the indication being given of a spirit leaving this verild, all rished forward in the hope of meeting a dear friend." Of course the reverend gentleman would hoot the idea of the Blessed Virgin or any of the Saints know-Blessed Virgin or any of the Saints know-ing anything of what passes here below, or that they have the slightest idea of our wants; and therein lies the inconsistency

of such people.

The authorities were badly sold one day this week. It seems that the man who

nection with the artistic portion of the was robbed in Madeleine street some nights nection with the artistic portion of the venture.

Amongst the visitors of the past few days, we have had

TWO MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNHon. Messrs. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, and Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands. The visit is said to be in connection with some disputed points between the two governments.

was robbed in Madeleine street some nights ago, left at the Police Station a small statchel. The detectives could not resist the temptation to pry into its contents, and finding therein a number of bright-looking chains and watches, and knowing rope, at once communicated what they had discovered to the Customs authorities, who siezed the whole as contraband goods, governments.

TORONTO.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP.

To the Rev. Clercy,—Rev. Sir.—You will please say to your good people that His Eminence Cardinal Manning is most grateful for the generous and charitable response in favor of his orphans. I counted on the charity of our people and promised that homes for fifty children could easily be obtained. Applications for more than that number have been received by our Vicar General. I have written to His Eminence to send fifty here at once. A matron will accompany them to Toronto. When the children arrive I will cause notice to be given of the fact.

Yours in Christ,

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

Archbishop of Toronto.

THE KINGSTON DIOCESE.

To the Editor of the Record.

DEAR SIR,-I feel that every wellwisher of Kingston Diocese owes you a debt of gratitude for your excellent editorial of last week, in which you gave your reasons for refusing insertion in your colthen, and set fire to the woodwork of the umns to those articles in the Toronto Globe, Mail, and Irish Canadian, touching the rumored appointment of the Revd. Dr. Cleary to the vacant See of Kingston. I say rumored appointment, because we have not had, as yet, any official notification either of the Revd. Doctor's nomination to, or acceptance of the vacant Bishopric.
It is devoutly to be hoped that all parties interested will take to heart and profit by your kindly suggestions on the subject, and cease from those unseemly recriminateges, albeit that she never set 100t in the country.

The annual retreat of the Vicars of the diocese, who were unable to attend the services of the first retreat, commenced on Tuesday last at the Archbishop's Palace, and will terminate on next Tuesday.

THE NATIVITY OF THE B. V. M. was observed with great pomp at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, in this city yesterday. Solemn High Mass was celebrated at eight o'clock, and a sermon was preached, followed by solemn benediction to the sweet of the sinp's splendid band. A grand complimentary ball to the Admiral and principal officers of the fleet is being given, as I write, by a number of leading citizens at the Music Hall. The Governor-General entertained the Admiral and principal officers and a number of citizens, civil and military, at dinner on Tuesday evening. The Admiral and suite visited and inspected the New Harbor works here, and the new graving dock at Levis, and were new graving dock at Levis new fine transition to the sweet until twhich evoked the major out may soon come amongst us as our Bishop. If he does, I venture to predict that by none of his future ecclesiastical subjects will he be more cordially welcomed, than by those of them who still have the moral courage to profess their belief in the doc-trine which any Catholic will hardly controvert, that "well-ordered charity begins Yours truly, Moderation. Sept. 13th, 1880.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

We are pleased to see that Messrs. Benziger Bros., the celebrated Catholic publishers of New York, have appointed Mr. James De Cantillon, of Seaforth, their agent for the above work, as also the Life of the Blessed Virgin. It is translated and adapted from the original of Rev. L. C. Businger, by Rev. Richard Brennan, L. L. D., pastor of St. Rose's Church, New York. The book is the most attractive one of its kind ever issued in this country Apart from its great merit as a devotion work, which is sufficiently attested by the fact that it is approved by the highest eccleciastical dignitaries of the land, being headed by His Eminence Cardinal Mc los key, Archbishop of New York, it is superbly got up, being beautified by nearly 600 choice engracings, 6 exquisite chromo lithographs, etc., etc.

LOCAL NEWS.

The London Steam Supply and Manufacturing Company have received their certificates of incorporation. The capital is \$80,000. Mr. I. Waterman is President. Crawford & Co., of the Globe Agricultural Works of this city, have sold no less than one hundred and twenty-three reapers in the county of Perth during this

season. While Mr. Ethel Willson, grocer, of Dundas street, was playfully wrestling with a friend at Springbank Wednesday night, he fell and fractured one of his legs

between the ankle and knee. Mr. H. D. Long, of the firm of Edward Adams & Co., has purchased the house on the corner of Queen's Avenue and Well-ington streets, in which he has lived for some time past. The price is stated to have been \$5,500.

Mr Chester Glass, of this city, arrived on Tuesday at San Francisco, Cal., from Yokohama, Japan, and will reach London in the early part of October. Mr. Glass has been travelling since May, 1879, and has visited the three continents of the Yokohama, Japan, and will reach London in the early part of October. Mr. Glass has been travelling since May, 1879, and has visited the three continents of the eastern world. We are sure his numerous friends will give him a hearty welcome on his return home.

In the belting connected with the mil. When found a few minutes after he was twisted around the main shaft and the belting around him. He was cut down, twisted around him. He was cut down, after the was twisted around him. He was cut down, belting around him. He was cut down, the strength of the properties of St. Joseph, Missouri, is named to be broken in several places. He lived only half an hour,

FEARFUL BUSH FIRE.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—The reports coming into the city from Upton of bush fires, shows that the devestation is far greater than was at first supposed. The fires around Upton have devastated about 48 square miles, destroying over \$100,000 worth of property, making homeless several hundred people. This morning several of the missing turned up, some of them very badly burned, but there were three who could not escape, and who were found onposite their farm on the St. three who could not escape, and who were found opposite their farm on the St. Helene Road. Their names are Pierre Currier, 81 years old, Joseph Currier, 28 years old; and a grandson of Pierre, Telesphore Currier, a lad 17 years old. The wounded and burned are:—Xavier Major, burned in the head, shoulders, arms, and feet so badly that he cannot recover; Dr. Gauthier burned in the left hand, arm, and Gauthier burned in the left hand, arm, and face; Louis Cliche, both hands, arms, and right side of the face badly burned. The unfortunate Curriers, it seems, endeavored to save their property, and when they found this impossible tried to escape, but found retreat impossible. The body of the old man was discovered face down-

the old man was discovered face down-wards in a ditch near his house, and the action of the fire upon his body had drawn the back up until he formed a bow with his feet and head touching the ground. It is impossible to say to what extent the devestation has gone in directions. They say here in Upton that altogether some 75 families have been burned out. As these are all French-Canadian families, the number of houseless people may be set As these are all French-Canadian families, the number of houseless people may be set down as between 300 and 400. The fire burned everything, and left hardly a trace of any of the barns or buildings.

Montreal, Sept. 9.—A special correspondent from Upton gives the particulars of a thrilling adventure:—On the way back we came to a bridge where occurred the most thrilling adventure of the fire

the most thrilling adventure of the fire. It appears that Edward Roi was escaping with his family and two other women. with his family and two other women. The lad was driving and the flames were close upon them, when all at once the horse gave a sudden jerk and threw the women off, along with Roi and the feather bed upon which they had been reclining. The horse could not be stopped, even if the driver had tried to stop him, and death terrule, and fearful street. and death, terrible and fearful, stared them in the face. But Roi had his wits about him, and they stood him in good stead, for, picking up the feather mattress, he called upon the women to follow him, and all three entered at one end of the them, and set fire to the woodwork of the bridge. Happily for them it burned very slowly, and when the fire eat into their refuge Roi would stuff the opening with some mud. The fire attacked the feather bed, but feathers will singe, and will not burn. Thus they remained, the man fighting the fire and the women praying. They were there for five hours, and stifling and warm the atmosphere became during and warm the atmosphere became during their enforced stay. At length they heard approaching wheels, and ventured out. They had to walk over burning wood, but they thanked God, and in a few moments rejoined their friends and relatives, who had given them up for lost. The fire had assumed proportions that no one had imagined previously. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth ranges of Acton had been burned badly, the two latter losing arms house except these loing every house except three.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

London, Sept. 8.—A terrible explosion occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, at Seaham pit, Durham county, on the North Sea, about 5 miles south of Sunderland. 250 men were in the pit and from that time up to 11 o'clock all efforts to

reach them were unsuccessful.

London, Sept. 9.—The exploration of the Seaham mine was continued throughout the night. Sixty-six men have been rescued alive. The number of men in the pit is yet uncertain, but 250 lamps were given out on Tuesday night. No hope is entertained for those still in the mines. Three fires were discovered in the mines during the night and extinguished. Every effort is now making to clear shaft number one, and to get cargoes at work. Speculations upon the cause of the ex-plosion are various. The generally ac-cepted theory is that one of the men undertook, in mere wantonness, to explode the gas in a fissure, and so set off the whole body of fire damp.

THE EVICTIONS.

Dublin, September 8. - Some little time Dublin, September 8.— Some little time ago a tenant was evicted from a farm at Croughwell, a post town, about fourteen miles from Galway, and it was reported that the landlord intended to put another tenant in possession. This morning a grave was found to have been dug on the farm by unknown hands, near which a notice was found posted, to the effect that the man who became a tenant of the farm would be placed therein. This significant fashion of putting the case has caused confashion of putting the case has caused considerable speculation and amusement in the neighborhood. A party from Krockagar have reinstated Archdeacon Bland's evicted tenant at Tera-

hans, near Killarney.

One of the best grocery houses in Ontario is that of Ferguson & Co., in Cronyn's new block, Dundas street. By

upright dealing—always giving custom-ers the very best value for their money this firm has succeeded in building up a trade second to none in London. Energy and straightforwardness are always rewarded and in this case we have another illustra-tion of the truth of this maxim. Give the new store a call.

Wm. Harper, aged 18 years, son of John Harper, manager of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s drug and spice mills, Montreal, while working on the third flat of the building yesterday morning, was caught in the belting connected with the mill. When found a few minutes after he was

SILVER JUBILEE OF FATHER CASEY.

CELEBRATION IN PALMYRA, NEW YORK

The consecration of the altar of St. Anne's church and the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Casey, which took place at Palmyra, on Wednesday last, were worthing celebrated. Rt. Rev. Bishop M'Quaid officiated at the consecration, and on the same occasion administered the sacrament of confirmation to ninety children of the same occasion administered the sacrament of confirmation to ninety children of the parish. The Bishop congratulated the pastor and people on their possession of a church and pastoral residence free from debt, and on the many other visible results of their united zeal for the welfare of religion. He spoke in just and special praise of the good accomplished by Father Casey during the twenty-five years of his labor in the mission.

labor in the mission.

The ladies of St. Aun's made a veritable The ladies of St. Ann's made a veritable silver jubilee of the occasion by presenting a set of silver to their pastor, and friends from Rochester also signaling it with many valuable gifts. There were present: Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, Rochester; Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Mahoney, Toronto, Canada; Rev. Michael O'Brien, Lowell, Mass; Rev. James O'Connor, St. Bridget's, Rochester; Rev. M. M. Meagher, Immaculate Conception Rochester; Rev. Father McDonnell, Cathedral, Rochester; Rev. D. English, Canandaigua; Rev. Father Seymour, Auburn; Rev. P. Lee, Clifton Springs; Rev. Father Murphy, Livonia; Rev. Father Donelly, Mount phy, Livonia; Rev. Father Donelly, Mount Morris; Rev. Father McGowan, Clyde; Rev. Father Hickey, Lyons; Rev. Father Hughes, East Bloomfield; Rev. Father Hendrick, Avon.—Rochester Times.

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

The new Prussian July law for super-seding part of Falk's May Laws is alto-gether a permissive act. It authorizes the government to deal a little more leniently with the Catholic clergy, but it does not compel them to do so. Thus it happens that up to the present nothing whatever has been done yet, and the persecution of Catholic priests who do their duty regardless of government favor continues unabat-ed. Any priest who administers the Sacraments to a dying man outside his own parish is still as much liable to fine and imprisonment as if no May law had been imprisonment as if no May law had been passed. But one slight improvement is to be noted. The Prussian Government intends to restore Mgr. Namazanowski, Bishop of Agatopli, i. p. i., to his effice of "army bishop." This is the style by which the prelate in question had been appointed in 1869 chaplain-in-chief for the Catholics of the Prussian army. In 1873, when he remained on the side of the Pope in the conflict that had broken out, he was superseded by the government and his salm the conflict that had broken out, he was superseded by the government and his salary stopped. He has made no advances, but yet the government feel that it is necessary to come to terms with him. So they will have to come with all the other persecuted bishops by-and-by.—Catholic Mirror.

BUYING SOULS.

The Protestant missionaries in the East Indies can make no converts to their heresy unless they buy them. We clip the following from an interesting article in the Indo-European Correspondence of Cal-

cutta:
In one of our Catholic villages the chief TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

one hundred and thirty lives lost.

Loudon, Sept. 8.—A terrible explosion

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

or headman of about fifty-nine families having applied for relief, the minister insisted on his apostatizing, and the poor man, pressed by want, complied. After the worst of the famine had passed over he loudly proclaimed that he had been made a Protestant in spite of himself. He was sued for the money he had received and was put into court. I transcribe his answer before the judge: "Your worship, I was born a Catholic, I am a Catholic, and I wish to die a Catholic. The Protestant ministers wanted me to become a Protestant; it was during the famine in January, 1878; I was suffering, and every one in my village was cruelly suffering from hunger I went to the Committee of Relief, and I was told: You are a Gatholic, and you shall not get relief.' I went a second time, and was refused in the same way. The and was refused in the same way. The third time I went I was promised 100 rupees if I turned Protestant. Forced by want, I consented, but it was in spite of myself. They thought the village would follow my example, but they were mis-taken. I had to go to the Protestant Church, and for that I got eighty rupees, but it was all against my will. What bus-iness have I to become a Protestant? That money was the price of my faith and my soul." The judge, of course, discharged the defendant, to the great dismay and anger of the native padri, who vainly threatened us with appeal on appeal.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 9 .-- A London correspondent says that the controversies be-tween England and France, respecting iween England and France, respecting French encroachmements on the west coast of Africa, had been complicated by some high-handed proceedings of the French commandant on the Mellicon-Occaviver. These vexatious acts are probably intended to worry England into ceding the Gambia to France, an object which every French Government for many years past has steadfastly nursued. past has stead fastly pursued.

APPOINTMENTS,

A Cable dispatch from Rome, special to the New York Freeman's Journal, announces the following disposals by the Holy Father, on the recommendations of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fale:

1. The Rt. Rev. P. A. Feehan, now Bishop of Nashville, is promoted to be the first Archbishop of Chicago. Chicago having been raised to the dignity of a Metropolitan See, with Alton and Peoria as its Suffragan Sees.

II. The Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, formerly Bishop of Chicago, having been permanently disabled to officiate, by an afflictive disease, is retired on a pension of

flictive disease, is retired on a pension of

nore of apan exchange, tore in New boy as he is "Rock of ages, cleft for me," thoughtlessly the maiden sung,
Fell the words unconsciously from the girlish, gleeful tongue;
Sang as little children sing, sang as sing the birds of June.
Fell the words like light leaves down on the current of the time; current of the tune:
"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee."

Let me hide myself in Thee "—Felt her soul no need to hide. no need to hide,

Sweet the song as song could be, and she had no thought beside—

All the words unheedingly fell from lips untouched by care,

Dreaming not that they might be on some other lips a prayer:

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee."

DUBLIN.

On August 14th, William Murphy, 18 years of age, a dairy boy, residing at No. 18 Chapter place, Kevin street, was years of age, a dairy boy, residing at No. 18 Chapter place, Kevin street, was drowned while bathing in an unused quarry of Kimmage road. Mr. Joseph Lougheed, aged 30 years, chief sexton in Christ Church, and residing in 14 South Richmond street, met his death through drowning while bathing at the Pigeon House Fort. Mr. Samuel J. Rutherford, and I severs Strand read Sandymount. aged 18 years, Strand road, Sandymount, was accidently drowned while competing in a diving match at Blackrock.

A natural result of hard times in Ireland is a decrease in the number of marriages. In 1979 the number was 23,313; or 3,596 below the average of the twelve preceding years, and 149 less than the total for Scotland, where the population is below that of Ireland by 1,702,298.

MEATH.

Five armed men entered the house of a landlord named Laurence C'Reilly, of Ballinlough Little, and threatened him with death if he evicted a tenant against whom he had issued a decree. Then, after firing several shots, they went away. Mr. O'Reilly thinks he would be able to

WICKLOW.

On August 16th Mr. William Brown, pawn-broker, of Little Bray, took seriously ill after getting out of bed, and died in a short time. Dr. H. Raverty, who was called in to his aid, stated that death was

eternal repose took place on August 18th, after which the remains were interred in the church at Piercestown.

WESTMEATH.

On Aug. 17th, a party of men attacked he house of Mr. Laurence, Tristera, near urence, Tristera, near Ballinacargy. Eight shots were fired through the windows, and stones were also thrown against the front door. Laurence had recently had a dispute about a farm, and had received a threatening letter. Police protection has been applied for by Laurence, who states that a large number of the policy is the west. of men had been in the yard.

CORK.

On August 28th, a sub-constable named Connell, stationed near Dunmanway, accidentally shot himself in the arm while cleaning his rifle, in which he had one of the buckshot cartridges lately served out. The charge entered his arm below the shoulder, which was frightfully shattered. The injured limb had to be amputated.
On August 18th, the sheriff, assisted by

On August 18th, the sherift, assisted by 30 policemen, proceeded to take possession of a farm near Dunmanway, Cork, the tenant having been evicted for non-payment of rent. The farmhouse was barricaded and occupied by the tenant and several men armed with pikes. The sheriff broke in the doors under a heavy fire of stones and het water, and the police fire of stones and hot water, and the police dashed in with fixed bayonets, over-powered and captured the garrison, who were brought to Dunmanway, charged with forcibly resisting a legal process. There was great excitement.

On August 16th, Mr. Robert Cambridge, sheriff's officer, and his assistants, went to the lands of the Island, about a mile from Clonakilty, the property of Miss Mary Hungerford, the Island, and evicted a farmer named McCarthy, for non-pay ment of rent. The poor man has a delicat wife and six young children. He held fourteen acres of poor bare land, at 33s. an acre. There was but one year's rent due 25th of March last. Proceedings were in the Superior Courts, and a writ of habere obtained. It is stated that McCarthy got possession of this farm in May, 1879, and the rent charged from the March previous, and for which he was not evicted; also half a year's rent was offered, and to pay the remaining half year after the harvest, and which would not be accepted. On August 16th, Captain Warren, of Cork, proceeded to Lisgoold, with the sheriff's bailiffs, for the purpose of executing a decree for rent. About a fortnight before the bailiff's men proceeded to the land of two tenants of Captain Warren,

women and children assembled near the farm, and he was rather unfavorable re-ceived. The mob gathered around his car and become noisy and clamorous. An car and become noisy and clamorous. An anicable arrangement was arrived at after some time, by which Captain Warren agreed to postpone the execution on the tenant agreeing to fulfil certain conditions as to the payment of his rent. The people, however, did not appear to be satisfied with the terms imposed, and used menacing language, whereupon Capt.

Warren fearing personal violence, drew his revolver. He was thereupon struck with a stone on the side of the face by some person who had concealed himself behind a hedge. The mob then closed upon Captain Warren, struck him and caught him by the hair, giving him very rough treatement. The bailiffs, apprehensive of violence, disappeared. It was with much difficulty the landlord finally got away without sustaining much serious

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages cleft for me." Twas a woman sang them now.
Pleadingly and prayerfully, every word her heart did know.
Rose the song as storm tossed bird beats with weary wings the air;
Every note with sorrow stirred, every syllable a prayer.

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, '' Lips grown aged sang the hymn.
Trustingly and tenderly; voice grows weak and eyes grow dim.

Sang as only one can sing who behold the promised rest.

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, '' Lips grown aged sang the hymn.
Trustingly and tenderly; voice grows weak and eyes grow dim.

Sang as only they can sing who behold the promised rest.

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee."

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"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee."

"Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Never more from billows' roll, wilt thou need the more from billows' roll, wilt thou need the support from billows' roll, wilt thou need the soft gray hair—beneath the soft gray hair—beneath the soft gray hair—beneath the soft gray hair—sain in pleading prayer, still, aye still, the words would be, "Let me hide myself in Thee."

They and support them through the winter. If the landlords should come to shoot them down, they should defend themselves to the last. Another meeting was held at Castle-

LIMERICK.

wellan.

On August 14th, a Limerick lady, named McMahon, was reading a book in the Amphitheatre—a natural curosity in shape like the autidorium of a modern theatre, hallowed by the sea out of the cliffs, at Kilkee. She was about to return, when her foot became tangled in her dress, and she was precipitated into the abyss below, where she was discovered frightfully bruised and torn. It is stated that all her limbs are fractured, and little hopes are entertained of her recovery.

CLARE.

A farmer named O'Brien having taken possession of a farm at Kilkishen, County Clare, from which another tenant had evicted, a number of men and women beat him and his sons severely, trampled down the meadow, and to prevent seeds being sown strewed the earth with large stones. A farmer, at Cragatorlough, was threatened on Aug. 18th, by men with blackened faces, with instant death unless he gave up some land. On Sunday, Aug. 15th, a largely attended meeting was held at Sixmilebridge for the

C.C., presided. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the association were unanimously agreed to.

Major-General John Singleton, formerly

faithful came from all parts to take part in the religious ceremonies at the church, and so vast was their number, that thousands must have been able to see the edifice only from a distance. Two trains of over thirty carriages each, drew by two engines to each line of cars, left Limerick for New-

TIPPERARY. On August 17th, while R. J. Borris,

Esq., of Mount Temple, Roscrea, was practising with an air-gun the piece burst and inflicted such injuries that he died in few minutes. Mr. Borris was only about 18 years of age.

ANTRIM.

John Charles O'Donnell, the senior resident magistrate, died at his residence, Alexander Villa, Crumlin road, Belfast, on

A fire broke out on Aug. 17th, in the extensive grain stores of Messrs.I. and C. Gardner, Cork lane, Belfast. The building, which was three stories in height, and extended from Cork lane to Frederick street, was totally destroyed, and several horses were burnt alive.

ARMAGH.

On Aug. 17th, a well-to-do farmer named Jeremiah Morris, who cultivated a farm near Newtownhamilton, was inspecting some of his cattle in one of his fields, when a bull rushed at him, knocked him down, and gored him in such a manner that he only lived for a short time after the animal had been driven away. The coroner of the district held an inquest on the remains of the deceased, and the jury, on hearing the doctor's evidence, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

TYRONE.

A desperate encounter, resulting in one death, occurred on the road leading from Castlederg to Strabane, county Tyrone, on Aug. 14th. A party of men in the cattle business, with others, were returning from the fair in Castlederg, when two of them got in a dispute, a car-driver named Patrick Gallagher and a butcher lad named John Hughes. Each attacked the other with a hatchet, but they were held back by their respective friends, and no serious injury was done at that time. Shortly afterwards the car-driver, Gallagher, struck Hughes with a whip, and death, occurred on the road leading from Shortly afterwards the car-driver, Gallagher, struck Hughes with a whip, and Hughes hurled his fleshing knife at him. The weapon struck Gallagher on the neck, cutting the jugular vein, and he died in many control of the structure of the structure. for the purpose of seizing the cattle or making a distraint for rent. It was found that the cattle had been driven off the farm, and the bailiffs were afraid to remain in charge of the crops. On Captain n. provocation.

GALWAY.

On Aug. 20th, an exciting scene took place at Cappanole, a few miles from Loughrea, at an attempted eviction. When it became known that an eviction would take place, the greatest excitement prevailed, and preparations for resistance were made in all quarters. The excite-ment was intensified when the following address appeared on the dead walls of the town and country:-" The wolf! the wolf town and country:—"The wolf! the wolf!
the wolf! Threatened eviction. Fellowcountrymen—a heartless eviction will
take place on Friday, at Cappanole. This
is John Molloy, herd, and the tyrant is
Oliver Dolphin, of Turee. The fimsy
pretext is the death from natural causes
of a cow of the landlord. The real reason
of this eviction is the honest manful of this eviction is the honest, manful hatred of oppression and injustice which is known to bless Molloy's nature. For his sympathy with the suffering of his fellow-men he will be thrown upon the roadside if you do not assemble in your thousands, and protest against this act of tyranny Molloy is now the victim of Yours it may be to morrow to suffer the same burning wrong. Assemble, then, in your thousads, and drive away the ravening wolf. God save Ireland!" At one o'clock some hundreds of people assembled at the scene, armed with spades, forks, scythes, and others implement. There was a very large force of police present, under sub-Inspector Ball, of Athenry. Mr. Dolphin, the landlord, was present, and it was feared that a collision would be controlled to the control of the collision would be controlled to the control and it was feared that a collision would take place between the police and the people, the latter shouting. "We'll die before we will let Molloy be evicted. For some time the shouting and yelling consome time the shouting and yelling continued. Mr. Dolphin, seeing he could not carry out his designs, after a brief consultation with the police abandoned the eviction. The police shortly afterwards returned to Athenry. Later in the evening a meeting took place in front of Molloy's, house. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and some of them denounced the Chief Secretary's attack on Mr. Dillon.

On Aug. 16th there was a demonstration in the square of Tuam, and a prominent motto on the banners was "hold the harwest." Mr. Hanley, chairman, in opening the proceedings, said there was but three classes in Ireland—"Landlords, paupers, and peelers." Mr. D. D. Walsh, Tuam, proposed a resolution condemning the rejection of the Disturbance Bill, and Mr. Louden seconded it. Mr. Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, told the audience that if they give the harvest in rent this year, they need not expect the people of America or Australia to keep them from starving. "The cry now from end to end of Ireland must be—'Hold the harvest." In reply to an invitation to attend this meeting, Mr. Finegan erved that "Parliament can do but

little. On Aug. 17th the greatest excitement prevailed at Loughrea, owing to the announcement that a quantity of land from which a tenant had been lately evicted in the vicinity of the town by Mr Francis McDonagh, of Portumna, would be sold. Lest any injury might be done, a number purpose of establishing a branch of the Irish Land League. The Rev. Mr. Ryan, C.C., presided. Resolutions in accordance the vigilance of the police, at an early hour threatning notices of a very violent nature were posted up. The documents bore rough sketches of cossins and reshort time. Dr. H. Raverty, who was called in to his aid, stated that death was caused by apoplexy.

WEXFORD.

Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, P. P., Piercestown, county Wexford, died on August 14th, and the demise of this venerated and beloved ecclesiastic has cast the deepest gloom through the diocese of Ferns. The Office and High Mass for his eternal repose took place on August 18th, farmers and shopkeepers put in an appearsale, as all present refused to bid for the lands owing to the violen' threats. Later on in the evening a large meeting, consisting of some local agitators, was held. Several resolutions condemnatory market, and oid not suffice to convey all the visitors, for many went on various vehicles by road.

of landlordism, and expressive of the agitators' delight at the great victory achieved in connection with Mr. Mc-Donagh's land, was passed.

MAYO.

On August 17th as some little boys were amusing themselves along the quay at Newport, Mayo, one of them named Barrett accidentally fell into the water. A young man named Daniel McFadian, without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, plunged into the tide, and grasped the little fellow brought him to the surface and landed him safely. This is not the first time McFadian has been instrumental in saving life.

SLIGO.

Rev. John Finn, P. P., of Ballymote, in a recent interview with him, spoke in helpless strains of the present position and future prospects of his district, and bore testimony to the potato blight, which he regretted was an accomplished fact on every hand.

LEITRIM.

On August 15th several persons from Mohill and its vicinity were in Lough Rynn Lake, close to the Dromod Post Office, when a young man about 18 year of age took a cramp and sank. Although there were five or six persons in the water at the time they did not attempt to save A young lad named John Walshe, son of the post-master, who is a pensioner from the N. R., and Coastguard service, was on the road near by, and when he had heard what had happened he stripped off his clothing and succeeded in bringing the young man to the surface, when with the assistance of others, he was brought ashore, where he recovered.

HAVE COURAGE.-You may suffer from scrofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your lungs diseased, your kidneys deranged, your joints dis-torted with rheumatism, you may be almost a walking skeleton, yet despair not, Burdock Blood Bitters has cured othersit may cure you.

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REM T. BEAT GRE

FRIDAY, S

SUMM IM CLEA

BEST GOOD

r. BEA DUNI "Pray, sir," s

answer could be what we sit he do," said the four dollars ea the middle for Sir Joseph distiller, and o the House of somewhat em the Ministry, ridiculing it "Pooh!" said means very v not bringing w leaves at home "Can you cu vou will follo certainly, doct do anything to

'Steal a horse orison for five no whisky, an vour eves wor but he did no A well-kno in a case when as to the men The witness u aged lady, h friend falling told her some she did not examining, tr look, but she At last, gett asked, "Well, ook at you a for instance? replied, "Wel At a politic

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Whenever a stand this ma

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REMEMBER T. BEATTIE & CO.'S GREAT SALE.

SUMMER GOODS MUST BE

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HUMOROUS.

"Pray, sir," said the judge angrily to a blunt old Quaker, from whom no direct answer could be obtained," do you know what we sit here for?" "Yes, verrily, I do," said the Quaker, "three of you for four dollars each a day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year."

Sir Joseph Mawbey, who had been a distiller, and one of the popular party in the House of Commons, having made a somewhat embarassed speech in favor of the Ministry, one of the members was ridiculing it before Charles Townshend. ridiculing it before Charles Townshend.
"Pooh!" said the latter, "poor Sir Joseph
means very well. He only mistakes in
not bringing with him what he cautiously
leaves at home—a still head.

leaves at home—a still head.

"Can you cure my eyes?" said a man to Dr. Brown. "Yes," said the doctor, "if you will follow my prescription." "Oh, certainly, doctor," said the patient; "I will do anything to have my eyes cured. What is your remedy, doctor?" "You must steal a horse, "said the doctor, very soberly, "Steal a horse, doctor!" said the patient, in amazement. "How will that cure my eyes?" "You'll be sent to the State prison for five years, where you could get now whisky, and during your incarceration your eyes would get well," said the doctor. The patient looked somewhat incredulous but he did not adopt the doctor's remedy. but he did not adopt the doctor's remedy.

A well-known barrister being concerned in a case where the question involved was as to the mental condition of the testatrix. The witness under examination, herself an The witness under examination, herself an aged lady, had testified to finding her friend falling childish, and that when she told her something she looked as though she did not understand. Counsel, cross-examining, tried to get her to describe this look, but she did not succeed in doing so. At last, getting a little impatient, he asked, "Well, how did she look? Did she look at you as Lan looking at you now. look at you as I am looking at you now, for instance? The witness very demurely replied, "Well, yes—kind of vacant-like!"

At a political meeting the speakers and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called for Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on the stand this man bawled out:

"Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry. After several interruptions of this kind After several interruptions of this kind in each speech, a young man ascended the platform, and was soon airing his elo-quence in magnificent style, when the same man as before was heard bawling at the

top of his voice:
"Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for

Mr. Henry to make a speech!"

The chairman arose and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now

speaking."
"Is that Mr. Henry? said the disturber of the meeting. "That can't be Mr. Henry. Why, that's the little fellow that told me

A Defence in Four Sections.

"Well, old man,?" queried his Honor, as Samuel Spooner walked out. "I demand to be allowed to plead my own case," samuel Spooner Walked out. "I demand to be allowed to plead my own case," replied the prisoner, who was a little old man, nearly sixty years old, and chuck full of snarls and twists. "Well, go ahead. The charge is drunkness. Is your client guilty or not guilty." Judge, how on earth could I have been drunk? Inst take the case on its own was the same of the same ways. on earth could I have been drunk? Just take the case on its own merits, and tell me what could have induced me to imbibe spiritious liquors?" "I don't know what the inducement was, but the officer says he found you at midnight in the ditch, your head a great deal higher than your head, and your snors sounding like the whistle of a propeller." "Judge I brand that statement as the most outrageous falsehood of the present decade!" shouted the old man. No epoch in the history of the world, since Noah left the ark, has furnished a greater libel on an innocent furnished a greater libel on an innocent man. I will at once sue him for \$10,000 damages." "But what were you doing in man. I will at once sue him for \$10,000 damages." "But what were you doing in the ditch?" "What was I doing? Judge, take this case on its merits. For convenience sake we will divide it into four sections. In the first section au old man, beloved by many and trusted by all, comes to town to buy his wife four dozen clothes wips and a patent mon handle. In section to town to buy his wife four dozen clothes pins and a patent mop handle. In section two we see him paying cash for his goods and indulging in a glass of lemonade to cheer up his weary spirits. In section three he starts for home, is seized with dizziness, and drops by the way side. In section four a fiend in human shape comes prowling along, sees the helpless old man in the ditch, and with a malignity worthy of Satan himself he drags the aged yet. or wing along, sees the helpies of a had in the ditch, and with a malignity worthy of Satan himself, he drags the aged veteran to a bastille, and there charges him with the crime of drunkeness. The world must stand appalled at such brutality. Not even in the days of Nero did——" "Are you most done?" interrupten his honor. "No, sir. The merits of this case demand a speech at least half an hour long." "Then you can make the rest of it on the outside of the building. Please go out." "I demand to be heard." "Yes, I know, but I—I haven, time. The court finds that you were divided into four dizzy sections, are guilty on each one, and you are discharged." "Judge, let us consider the merits of this case." But the judge wouldn't, and the officer carried the old man to the door and dropped him off the

man to the door and dropped him off the

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New the Farmer Western lebrated ever Cel the at Let

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ind Fridays)
e Routes—Between Aylm'r,
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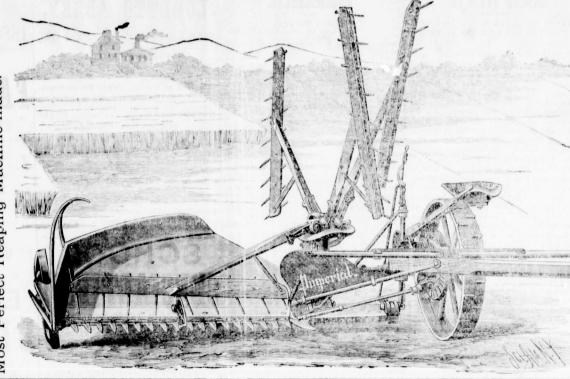
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(Monday, Wednesday) 6 00 115 ...

Reaping Perfect Most



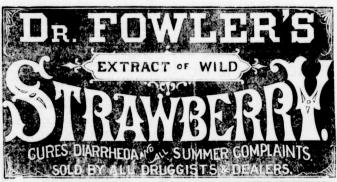


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Twelve leading Insurance Companie ense this Fire-Proof Champion Engine sold in three years. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD CANADA. Come and Investigate—We test an Engine every day.

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The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Farm In ura nee Company in Canada.

THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)
HEAD OFFICE.
Motsons Buildings, London, Ontario.
Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,

and constantly being added to, CROWELL WILSON, President.
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The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,682 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,082 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stock-holders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

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dian, or American, [vide Government Returns].

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

4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the insurance business.

surance business.
For insurance apply to any of the agents, or address,
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WAREROOMS,
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Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion – among them being: American
Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish
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Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Church, Stratford, 25 stops, 2 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St.
James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals;
Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals;
St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 40 stops, 3 manuals
wetropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals;
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LONDON EAST PLUMBING & SHEET METAL WORKS

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O'CALLAGHAN'S.

CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS ALWAYS
IN STOCK
The Star House is now the popular Family
Grocery of the City. Goods delivered on
the shoreest notice. T. E. O'CALLAGHAN. BLACK, JAPAN AND YOUNG HYSON

TEAS, VERY FINEST QUALITIES.

PURE JAVA COFFEE

Wilson & Cruickshanks', 353 RICHMOND STREET,

Opposite the old stand.

J. W. HARDY, CORNER KING & RIDOUT STREETS,

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Is now prepared to intribsh his numerous customers with FRESH GOODS at prices as low as any in the city.

OFFICE, OPPOSITE RICHMOND ST.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of results branch is to enable persons of the city.

A Large Stock of Hams and Bacon.

WILLOW & WOODEN WARE ALWAYS ON HAND. J. W. HARDY, Corner King and Ridout Streets

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ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS

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Will leave her dock, foot of Dundas street every day (Sundays excepted) at the following hours: 10:30 | 2:00 | 4:00 | 8:00 P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. F.M. FARES:—Adults, return trip, 15c.; children under 12, return trip, 10c.; tickets good fo 10 return trips, \$1. Season tickets for safe.

A reduction made to organizations apprivate paties. Will call at any place on the river.

river.

A splendid Piano on board, an
Master Willie Barron, Pianist, is engage
or the season. Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by Miss Cunningham, 153 Mill street, London, Ont., lately of Youghal Town, County Cork, Ireland—where Irish Point Lace derived its origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill street, or at Miss Jefferey's ladies' furnishing store, Dundas st.

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Public Accountant, Mercantile Agent in Mat-ters of Insolvency and Arbitrator. ters of Insolvency and Arbitrator.

Having acted for several years in the above capacity in the late "Gore Bank," Mr. Barnard has resumed the above branch of his profession in connection with his other business.

HOWES & KINGSTON,
PRACTICAL SANITARY AND WATERWORKS PLUMBERS,
Steam and Gasfitters, Bellhangers, Tin and
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ANDERSON'S BLOCK, DUNDAS STREET.
All work done personally attended to,

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Patronage respectfully solicited.
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SAVINGS

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Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres.

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Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rate of interest, and on most favoral is terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks o Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without compulsion or expense. Applications for Loans to be made to

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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.

oney loaned on Real Estate at lowest of interest. Mortgages and Municipal chentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for pans and save time and expense. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. 58-1y NORWICH UNION

FIRE INS. SOCIETY OF NORWICH, ENGLAND.

S. PATTESON, ESQ. President. C. E. BIGNOLD, ESQ., Secretary.

Established 1797. Capital \$5,500,000 \$100,000 Deposited with Canadian Government "The original stock is worth the fabulous remium of Seventeen Hundred per cent."— nsurance Monitor.

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SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.

The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent.

Dedosits of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent, per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made.

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ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE. Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils.

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REID'S HARDWARE HARVEST TOOLS!

BUILDING HARDWARE CALL AND SEE US

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CHEAP Lawn Mowers GARDEN TOOLS,

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

And the Monday, Wedness day and Friday ... 780 ... 215 ... For Ginzar Burtun, —The latest hours for dispatching letter see, for Great Britain are—Mondays at 730 a.m., per Canarl packet, via New York: Thesdays at 730 a.m., per Lunarl packet, via New York: Thesdays at 730 a.m., per Lunarl packet, via New York: Thesdays at 730 a.m., per Lunarl or White Star Line, via NewYork: Fridays at 17.00 a.m., per Lunarl or White Star Line, via NewYork: Fridays at 17.00 a.m., per Lunarl or West Control of the Per of the Star Line, via NewYork: Fridays at 17.00 a.m., per 1 a.m., in —1 a.m. in —1 a.m. in —1 b. m. in JOHN COOPER PHOTOGRAPHER In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements.

E Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately erected.

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDUFF, HAIR-FALLING.

Has been settled in tive by Chas. M. V byn, late of H.M. R who has accompli-ronto and Hami the last three y CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBYN, 144 King street west, Toronto

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BAKING POWDER

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

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

Manufactured only by

M. D. McLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal.

Retailed everywhere.

73.1y BAKING POWDER





A NEW IRELAND.

ESTO PERPETUA-THE TRIUMPHS OF IRISHMEN.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P., in a lecture lately delivered in London on "The Irish in America," said:

In some sense, indeed, America might be called "the second home of the Irish race." Just now, as they knew, there was another great wave of emigration from Ireland to America. He was in Ireland to love in the love in million of dollars. No barbaric conqueror in the history of Asia or of Europe, reland not long since, and painful and melancholy were the scenes he then witnessed at Queenstown and on the railway between Queenstown and Cork. The trains were daily crowded with young men and young women—the bone and sinew of the land—all streaming from their own country to find a home beyond the Atlantic. Though knowing that in America they would acquire an independence and a happy home, he nevertheless could not witness without deep regret this renewed stream of migration from the old country, for he knew from personal experience that the Irishmen in America, howseever for he knew from personal experience that the Irishmen in America, howsoever prosperious he may become, whatever the honors he may win, still looks back with fond regret to the old home of his boyhood, and that for his own country is still received the undving love of his received. still reserved the undying love of his heart. But though he would like to see, as, doubtless, would his hearers, the Irish race firmly rooted in their own Irish soil, he thought it well that, as Irishmen and he thought it well that, as Irishmen and Irishwomen must emigrate to America, they should consider what kind of prospect awaits them, and what kind of home they are likely to build for themselves on the great American continent. It had been his fate to see his countrymen in almost every part of the great Western results. pect awaits taem, and what kind of home they are likely to build for themselves on the great American continent. It had been his fate to see his countrymen in almost every part of the great Western republic, from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the narrow straits of New York to the Golden Gate of San Francisco. He found them in New York.

Thicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, in the promise to be submissive and obedient to the grand master of the order. . . At all times that it may be necessary I will cross the seas to go to battle. I will contribute succor against infidel kings and princes; I will not turn my back on three foes; and, even if I am alone, I will fight them if they are infidels."

If the 75,000 knights (they call them Sir Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, in the grand master of the order. . . At all times that it may be necessary I will cross the seas to go to battle. I will contribute succor against infidel kings and princes; I will not turn my back on three foes; and, even if I am alone, I will fight them if they are infidels." Mexico, and New York to the Golden Gate of San Francisco. He found them in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans. Knights, as if the title of a knight were not sir), of the United States chose, they all you and drive the infidel out of Roughly or and drive the infidel out of R that was Salt Lake City, the chosen home of the Mormons. The Irish in America are to be found in almost every grade of life, and if true to themselves they prove that they can win the highest honors and MOST TEMPTING EMOLUMENTS.

But it is not only on the social and politi-cal affairs of New York that the Irish have made their mark; they have built in the most splendid and costly quarter of New York the most magnificent white marble cathedral that was to be seen in the world, and which will redound to the credit of the and which will redound to the credit of the Catholic and Irish population as long as the city holds together. As it stands in its glory of white marble, he questioned if anything to rival it in imposing grandeur was to be seen even in the old cities of Pisa and Milan. And this he would say while on this theme, he believed that his countrymen in the large cities, notwithstanding the terrible dangers which environed them, had faithfully perserved the traditions they carried from the old land, and loyally clung to that purity of life and that fidelty to faith which there distinguished them, no less than to their patguished them, no less than to their pat-riotic principles and their love of country. Cold must be the soul of the Irishman visiting New York whose heart is not kindled into a glow of gratefulness for the country he stands in and of new love for the country he has left when he gazes on the splendid monument which com-memorates the career and services of

the Irish refugee, and brother to Robert Emmet, who proved by the sacrifice of his life his devotion to the cause of his country. The lecturer traced the triumphs of Irishmen in the different distinguished professions, dealing lastly with the services of Irishmen in the army. It was a melancholy sight that was presented to then during the late civil war, when Irishmer were found pitted in mortal combat against Irishmen. On the memorable day of Fredericksburg, when the soliders of poor Thomas Francis Meagher, true to their cause and their banner, with green sprigs in their caps to symbolize the shamrock, rushed up the heights they were met by Irishmen as equally devoted to their cause and their banner, with whom they had, also to enter into moral encounter. had, alas! to enter into mortal encounter His observations convinced him that the Irishmen had but one enemy—himself and if he chose he could win the most and if he chose he could win the most honorable and lucrative positions which it was in the power of his adopted country to bestow. There was an admirable book written by his friend, Mr. A. M. Sullivan. When he took up Mr. Sullivan's "New Ireland" he confessed it was with a sort of fear and trembling that we would paint a "new Ireland" beyond the Atlantic, and that he had no hope of a permanent and prosperous settlement of the Irish race on Irish soil. But he was added to say that Irish soil. But he was glad to say that Mr. Sullivan looked forward, as he did, to a prosperous race of Irish men and women settled in the land of their fathers. But, looking at the great Western Republic, and remembering what the Irish race owed it, they were fain to address it in the in which Grattan apostrophized reedom: Esto perpetua! Be thou that the children when Grattan apostrophized that Irish freedom: Esto perpetua! Be thou perpetual! Be thou always a home and a shelter for those who would otherwise be homeless! Be that great American Republications of the children when the children was a short of the children when the children was a short of lie, pursuing in stately majesty its path of expansion and development, always the pattern and the model of the young and rising nations of Europe!

In the village called Saint Patrice, in the province of Touraine (Western France) there is a shrub, a hawthorn which is covered which flowers every year in the heart of winter. Tradition relates that the holy patron of Ireland, crossing in his boat the river Loire, swelled by the rain, used his staff as an oar, and, reaching the shore, planted it on the beach. The next day, though it was winter, the staff of the saint had taken root and was loaded with blossoms. The miracle took place every year since that time, and does so even in our days. Every winter Mr. Dupont had on his mantel-piece a twig with blossom of this white-thorn which he showed with admira-

the Catholic Church.

MODERN TEMPLARS.

COMMON SENSE REMARKS BY A PRESBY-

[From the Chicago Interior.] [From the Chicago Interior.]
The citizens of Chicago have expended, at a moderate estimate, \$150,000 for the entertainment of the order of Knights Templar. The subscriptions to the general fund were intended to aggregate that sum, not including the expenditures for decoration and display made by individuals. The total cost of the fete to the visitors and the city will be in excess of a million of dollars. No barbaric conqueror in the history of Asia or of Europe, re-

"Yes, sir, God willing."
And he took for his initiatory oath:

"I swear to consecrate my discourse, my arms, my faculties, and my life to the defense of the sacred mysteries of the faith, and to that of the unity of God. I also promise to be submissive and obedient to London Stock Mar

But there was one spot where there was not a single Irishman to be found, and could go and drive the infidel out of Roumelia, Armenia and Palestine—not omit-ting Peoria, the citadel of Ingersoll Pasha -and return, having heroically won the arches, and festoons, and banners, and canarches, and festoons, and banners, and cannon, and the glory of rockets, and of sulphurous volcances, which now welcome them to Chicago as conquerors; and the badges of honor and of nobility which they wear upon their breasts—now meaningless. This sky-rocket glory ought to symbolize the genuine article. What is the meaning of these mottoed banners? "Magna est veritas et prevalabit" they say. What special truth do the banners refer to, which is mighty and will prevail. "In hoc which is mighty and will prevail. "In hoc signo vinces" is printed above the red crosses. Conquer what? To what battle are they marching, under what sacred sign? Dominus Dominus under what sacred sign? Dominus Dominus under what is a good motto for those who in terrible emergency rely only upon God—but what is it intended to mean while floating above these spangled cavalcades? "Rex Regum" is not exactly true of this leading with the same of the same true of this locality' but it will do as a general ethical principle. The crimson cross glows on ten thousand banners in all parts of the city, and on the corselets of tens of thousands of armed men, who parade the streets. Do the templars make a speciality of teaching the mediatorial death of the Redeemer, or do two-thirds of them reject that mighty truth? Is all this the external form of a great conclave of Christian heroes, the splendid ark of the covenant of God—or is it a zitanic drum, all surface and spangle and sound?

BUSINESS ITEMS

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

New Boot AND SHOES STORE IN St.

THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. 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.

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale

dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

If you have a cold, get a bottle of Hark ness' Bronchial Syrup. If you want pure drugs, chemicals, perfumery, dye stuffs, patent medicines, and every thing kept in a first class drug store, go to Harkness a first class drug store, go to Harkness, corner of Dundas and Wellington streets. FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-

moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocoek Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

The Ailsa Craig Salve.

Newmarket, Sept. 1st, 1880. Rev'd and Dear Sir—I think it my duty to let you know we received the

Two weeks from the day we got it my husband's leg was quite heiled. We have spent a great deal of money in various remedies, all of which have proved a failure. My hu-band got ease as soon as he began to use your wonderful Ailsa Craig Salve. I have a small lot of the salve on Very truly yours,
Mrs. James Nollar

The Pope has assented to the proposal that a portion of the French Jesuits should form a society for the propagation of the form a society for the propagation of the faith in Continental Africa.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Sept. 13, 1880. Wheat, Winter Spring "Corn Oats Peas Barley Rye Buckwheat Beans FLO

PRODUCE.

Geese, each
furkeys, each
Dried Apples ₱ ₺...
Onions, ₱ bh!
Hay, ₱ on
Straw, ₱ ioad
Live Hogs, ₱ cwt.
Dressed Hogs
Chickens, ₱ pair
Ducks. Ducks.... Turnips ♥ bush. Carrots.....

6 40 to 6 60 3 50 to 4 60 0 51 to 0 06 0 25 to 0 28 SKINS AND HIDES.

London Stock Market.

1 by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10, mond st.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP

Groceries, Liquors and Provisions

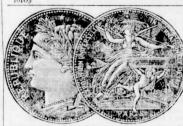
to be found in Ontario. Kennedy's Original Oswego Biscuits always

on hand.

Everything in the store is Fresh and of the best quality.

Prices cut to suit the prevailing com-

FERGUSON & CO.



DENTON

JOHN M. DENTON. 372 Richmond st., London, Ont



50 & 60 CTS TEAHOUSE SIGN, BIG CHINAMAN 211 Dundas st.

W. COUSINS. O'MARA BROS.

PORK PACKERS PROVISION DEALERS. DUNDAS ST., WEST.

OFFICE-Market Lane, opposite new Bank, A choice selection of Bacon, Hams, and

HOPE THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All

o those using them. Send for descriptive circular.

ess JOHN GARMORE & CO.,

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