VOL. 3.

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1881.

NO. 150

CLERICAL.

WE have received cal garments.

ing department special day school planted in Russia. It attention to this branch would dissipate all plots and assassinations." But did not the eminent of the trade.

Feast of the Assumption. "A NIGHT-PRAYER

Dark! Dark! Dark!
The sun is set, the Day is dead.
Thy Feast has fled;
My eyes are wet, with tears unsked
I bow my head;
Where the star-fringed shadows softly sway,
I bend my knee,
And, like a homestick child, I pray,
Mary! to Thee,

Dark! Dark! Dark!
And, all the Day,—since white-robed Priest
In farthest East,
Indawn's first ray,—began the Feast,—
1—1 the least,—
Tyleast, and last and lowest child
I called on Thee!
Virgin! did'st hear? my words were wild;
Did'st think of me?

Dark! Dark! Dark!
Alas! and no!—the Angels bright
With wings as white
As a dream of snow—in Love and Light
Flashed on thy sight;
They shone, like stars around Thee! Queen!—
I knelt afar—
A Shadow only dims the scene
Where shines a star!

Dark! Dark! Dark!
And all day long,—beyond the sky
Sweet,—pure,—and high
The Angel's song swept sounding by
Triumphantly;—
And when such music filled thy ear
Rose round thy throne,—
How could I hope that you would'st hear
My far, faint mean?

Dark! Dark! Dark!
And all day long,—where altars stand
Or poor or grand
A countless throng—from every land
With lifted hand,
Winged hymns to Thee from sorrow's vale
In glad acclaim,—
How could'st then hear my lone lips wail
Thy sweet, pure Name

Dark! Dark! Dark!
Alas! and no,—Thou did'st not hear
Nor bend thy ear,—
To prayer of wee—as mind so drear;
For hearts more dear
Hid me from hearing and from sight
This bright Feast-day;—
Will hear me, Mother if in its Night
I kneel and pray?

Dark! Dark! Dark!
The sun is set,—the Day is dead
Thy least hath fled;
My eyes are wet with the tears I shed—
I bow my head;—
Angels and Altars hailed Thee Queen
All day;—sh! be
To-uight what thou hast ever been
A mother to me!

Dark! Dark! Dark!
Sceptre in hand, Thou dost hold sway
Fore'er and aye.
In angel-land, but fair Queen! pray!
Lay it away,
Let thy sceptre wave in the realms above
Where angels are;
But, Mother! fold in thine arms of love
Thy child afar!

Dark! Dark! Dark!
Mary! I call! Wilt hear the Prayer
My poor lips dare!
Yea! be to all,—a Queen most fair,
Crown, sceptre bear!
Rut look on me with a mother's eyes
From Heaven's bliss;—
And waft to me from the starry skies
A mother's kiss!

Dark! Dark! Dark!
The sun's is set—the Day is dead:
Her feast has fled;—
Can she forget the sweet blood shed,
The last words said
That evening—"Woman! behold thy son''!
On! Priceless Right!
Of all His children, the last, least one
Is heard to-night.
FATHER RYAN. FATHER RYAN.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

His Eminence Cardinal Howard was present at a recent garden-party of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, from which Cardinal Manning was unavoidably absent. The Princes of the Church thus atoned for the inexcusable rudeness of the temale head of the sham Church, who turned her back upon the Baroness the other day, because she had married without the Queen's consent. Smalley of the Tribune gave full particulars of the insult .- Cincinnati Telegraph.

HARPER'S WEEKLY says that every respectable Irishman in America should wish to see the senders of the dynamite barrels arrested. So they And the Pilot asserts now that the dynamite was not sent by Irishmen. The agents in Boston of the English steamers that carried it know who shipped it. If they won't tell, let the police find it out. If the outrage were a genuine one it would not be let drop so easily. Who is interested in letting it drop? Not Irishmen—that is plain.—Pilot.

CHAUTAUQUA has had a Sundayschool Convention, at which a new production of Protestantism was introduced. Novelties in Protestant ism have palled; the boy revivalist, the girl revivalist, and the Widow Van Cott no longer "draw;" so we have Mr. Frank Beard, the "chalk-

talker." Mr. Beard's habit, it seems, is to "talk" before he "chalks." He says—preparatory to drawing Scriptural characters on the "Gospel blackboard"—"Wherever the social element is disorderly, intolerant and oppressive, we have only to let loose the Sunday-school to remove all disturbances. Imagine a Yankee Sunday school planted in Russia. It would dissipate all plots and assassis.

It is promoters remain unsupported, for no Protestant is to "talk" before he "chalks." He main unsupported, for no Protestant in Germany thinks of helping the glory of His Kingdom?

The Assumption—Mary's Easter, as the Oriental Catholies so beautifully and significantly call it—is orderal having to be passed through; but if it must needs come to that, it world over, than any other of our Lady's holydays. And justly so, for it is the erown of all the rest;—God's finishing touch to His creature mass. a large stock of blackboard"-"Wherever the social We give in our tailor- turbances. Imagine a Yankee Sun- Universe. would dissipate all plots and assassinations." But did not the eminent
stand that Irishmen in Ireland are
thoroughly in earnest. Not only
are the rights of the Assumption is the harvest home.

The world is beginning to understand that Irishmen in Ireland are
thoroughly in earnest. Not only
are the rights of the farmers to be

The world is beginning to understand that Irishmen in Ireland are
thoroughly in earnest. Not only
are the rights of the farmers to be
Sunday, then the place form of Michigan
is dead. Within one hour's ride from
Detroit on the steam cars can be found
thriving villages which know nothing of
the Assumption is the harvest home.

Sunday, then the place form of Michigan
is dead. Within one hour's ride from
thoroughly in earnest. But
the seed-time feast. But
the Assumption is the harvest home.

Sunday, then the place form of Michigan
is dead. Within one hour's ride from
the stand that Irishmen in Ireland are
thoroughly in earnest. Not only
are the rights of the farmers to be Sunday than the pious Guiteau?
Who ever dropped his pennies into
the contribution-box more ostentatiously or said his text more glibly?
We are afraid the "chalk-talker"

> That was a grim joke of the Eng-Dillon, that he should be released on condition of his going to Madeira, or elsewhere, where the climate is fav-orable for pulmonary disease." This sudden anxiety as to the Irish patri-ot's health is altogether too comical. England is making herself the laughing stock of the world. John Dillon now breathes the air of freedom, and will find that it is "the climate most favorable for pulmonary disease." A grand banquet is being organized at London in his honor.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

an exceedingly Sabbatarian and gothe properly regulated Scotsman who in Edinburgh or Glasgow looks happy on a Sunday, and, as for anything in the shape of innocent, heavenly music—oh, horror! Yet that our Scotch friends can be lively, and can, now and then, be disrespectful to their Church is beyond doubt. Some of the members of the Argyle Free Church seem to be all that could be desired in this respect. Scots, who worship according to "Free Church" regulations, were arrested and brought before the magistrates. Can this be looked upon as a High Church, or a Low Church, or a Broad Church proceeding?—London Universe.

THE hypocritical and fanatical Guitteau reads his Bible almost constantly. The warden asked him last Monday if he found anything new in the Bible and he replied, "I find many things that I like to read." He undertook at first to use his time in revising his work called "Truth, a sort of commentary upon the Bible. The greatest part of the only edition of this work ever published was destroyed by fire at the place where they were printed in Boston.. Guitteau's literary labor in jail seems to have been confined to writing a new preface for this work. He then lilies of unearthly beauty, upspringgave up the task of revision. And ing from the spot where but late the vet the Advocate would have it that Bible-reading has had no influence

Catholicity. Last week we men-tioned an utterance of one of the Shadow. Protestant papers of Silesia, in which it was said that "unless there ally reduced to powder by the Cath-Protestant gentlemen of the province has been formed to pro note lay help in Protestant churches. They have issued a manifesto, and invited cooperation. We translate the following from their address, which is published by the Breslau Morgenblatt

We call for help on educated Protestants, especially laymen, who will not allow the Evangelical Church of Silesia to be reduced to powder by Catholicity, and who are ready to betoken the sincerity of their faith by material sacrifices.

THE world is beginning to under-

asserted untit they are redressed, the Immaculate Conception is the but the wrongs of the farm-laborers pearly day-dawn; the Assumption, have of late been firmly and persistently brought to the attention of the British Government. Cardinal Manning's recent address to a delewill have to regenerate the human race by other means than the "Yan- gation of Irish laborers showed that kee Sunday-school."- Freeman's Jourthe consideration of their claims had occupied his mind long before they were presented to him by the labor-That was a grim joke of the English Government to promise "John that Mr. Peter O'Leary has made a report to Mr. Forster, in which he recommends the dissemination of a taste for cottage-gardening, etc., among the peasantry. This sounds very well; but laborers who are not sure of bread can not be expected to pay much attention to rural adornment. The question of gardens may be important when the laborers have cottages. Mr. O'Leary's report, if it be properly reported, is suggestive of the well intentioned efforts of those ladies who send flannel shirts to the Torrid Zone and supply the hungry city-poor with chromos and flowers. It seems to be the fate of Our fellow-subjects "over the all attempts at reform to be hamborder" have the character of being pered by fireside philanthropists, who form their plans at an altitude to-church sort of people. Woe to above the heads of the people to be benefited. Emigration to an Irishman means exile; but unless Mr. Forster goes nearer the root of the grievances of the Irish laborers than he can from Mr. O'Leary's allege i report, emigration will be their only

resort .- Freeman's Journal.

THE feast of the Assumption, which commemorates the death of ender to the chart pines and assaulted, a general disturbance and assaulted, a general disturbance followed, and the women joined in it Mother of God was assumed body with the men. The result was that almost a dozen of the God-fearing old as the feast. Our Lord, dying on the cross, gave His cherished Mother into the keeping of His bestloved disciple, John, who, "from that hour, took her for His own." Mary abode with John in Jerusalem; and there she died, twelve years after the Ascension. Tradition, "gray-haired but golden mouthed," tells us, that as her last hour drew near, the scattered apostles were mysteriously warned, and hastened to Jerusalem to attend the death-bed of thier Queen. All were there in time for a farewell word and blessing, save only St. Thomas. When at last he came, the Blessed Virgin was already three days in the tomb. He mourned bitterly, and prayed that he might be permitted to look upon her face in death. The others were fain to comfort him and grant his prayer. They epened the sepulchre, and lo! was naught to be seen but

> Virgin's body rested. The modern devotion to our Lady upon Guitteau's life and character. has never surpassed in enthusiasm From his history before and after his dastardly deed, we are warranted in thinking otherwise.—Cincinnati Telesay that she had died; but inclined to the belief that she had been trans-Despite May laws and other vehicles of persecution, the Protestants Christ died, and for His Mother, of Prussia are decidedly afraid of even, He opened no way to Heaven save through the Valley of the

> We have no "dogma of the Assumption;"-Protestant assertion to is a speedy improvement, we shall the contrary, notwithstanding. We find the Evangelical Church graduare not bound to believe that for Mary the resurrection of the just was olics." Since then, a committee of anticipated. But who among us would dream of denying her this glorious prerogative? Her soul was by miracle exempted from the consequences of the primal sin. Why should not her body be equally by miracle exempted from the corruption of the grave, the consequence of sin? Was it fitting that the most

finishing touch to His creature mas-

the instant bright transition from the glorious sunset of her mortal life to the undreamed radiance of her throne at the King's right hand in the City of Light and Life Eternal.

Tea, verify, and a cathedral and celibates are peculiarly Catholic, too.

We have heard before of Ritualistic -Buffalo Union.

would be no necessity for a Land with a sort of reverent romance. League, and, probably, Ireland But just wait until a hundred-thousmost contented part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone has al-lowed 10 per cent. to his tenantry on the Hawarden Estates, this making his fourth reduction. The agents of the Hughenden Manor Estates have returned 20 per cent. of their tenants' rent, making the fifth consecutive half-yearly remission on that estate. These reductions are all the more acceptable and valuable inasmuch as they have been made voluntarily. And this in presperous England, too. When conscientious gentlemen, such as the Premier and the late Lord Beaconsfield, have deemed it fair and proper to so far relieve their tenants of some portion on the Hawarden Estates, this makrelieve their tenants of some portion of their rent in consequence of bad times, how much more necessary must it have been that similar consideration should characterise the conduct of Irish landlords to their tenants? Who ever heard of an Irish landlord, except the few con-nected with the Land League, voluntarily lowering his rents and granting a relief allowance out of them? We hope somebody has. We hope olies to be accused of idelatry; of giving the Blessed Virgin and her entrance there have been a few exceptions. Divine honors to persons and things; of

> field.—London Universe. THE truth is, say what you will, one of the greatest misfortunes of the revolution of the sixteenth century, was the severing of so large a portion of Christendom from the head and centre of unity in the old historical church. Even in a human point of view the august Court of Rome, with the illustrious Pontiff at its head, embracing, as it does, men of the most profound learning and transcendent ability, and who devote their whole lives to the most thorough and careful study of the subject of Christianity in all its phases, might well command the homage and assent of all who "profess and call themselves Christians." The tremendous advantage of such a tribunal as a final Court of Appeal in all great fundamental questions of faith and morals, is too obvious to need any argument. Do you say such a tribunal would curtail free thought and the right of private judgment? But it would not curtail free thought and the right of private judgement any more than acquies-cence in the final decisions of the supreme civil tribunal. Why should we fear evil results from one more than from the other?—Catholic Re-

THE managers of a Connecticut camp-meeting advertise that "a commodious icehouse has been erected on the grounds," What part it plays in the work of salvation they do not announce, so we are free to suppose that it is designed as a cooling off station for those who get excited in their efforts to "get religion. -Baltimore Mirror.

WITHOUT pronouncing on the veracity of the rumors regarding the Holy Father's removal from Rome some of which are too absurd to deserve any attention, we may say that they have been productive of pure body of which the Word was one unforeseen result. The modermade flesh, should become the food of worms? Christ gave His Blessed Leo XIII's abandonment of his pre-Mother a creature's uttermost share sent residence and the Eternal City

talker." Mr. Beard's habit, it seems, hitherto been nil. Its promoters re- lieve that He gave her afterwards a sooner than and in a manner that his himself suddenly reduced to a fare of wild a large stock of goods suitable for cleri- blackboard"—"Wherever the social the very idea of "material sacrifices" as the Oriental Catholics so beauti- will assert themselves without this orderly, intolerant and in the interest of a hazy cause is al- fully and significantly call it—is orderly having to be passed through;

Had Ireland such landlords, there rould be no necessity for a Land league, and, probably, Ireland league, and their "celibate vows."

When Ireland such landlords, there is stickler for candles and genuflections with a sort of reverent romance.

But just wait until a hundred-thons. would be the most loyal and the and-dollar girl comes that way, and then see how the celibate dream vanishes into thin air .- Buffalo Union.

> LET the Agar-Ellis case be read end of the matter was a decision that cannot be got rid of, to the effect that a father has a right to bring dence and carefulness can be combined. If that cannot be got rid of, to the ef-fect that a father has a right to bring up his children in whatsoever faith be pleases, and that an ante-nuptial agreement that the children shall be confidence and carefulness in the case we brought up in the religion of the now quote: mother is worthless .- London Uni-

It is no uncommon occurrence for Cath-

ignorence of those who advance them. They display by their actions an entirely different belief and feeling, when c n-cerned about worldly affairs. They consider fortune are continued to the consider fortune and continued to the consider fortune continued to the consideration of the consideration of the continued to different belief and the consider cerned about worldly affairs. They consider fortune on earth worth working for; they regard honors as rewards for meritorious conduct, yet they expect Almighty God to act differently with them. They need not describe salvation or rewards of any kind, hostow them. They honor men, nay, fairly worship them for worldly heroism or great achievements in arts and sciences, yet they mock the ven-eration of Saints, of holy men and women, who have been greater heroes in overcoming the entire world. Pictures, souvenirs, and other mementoes are revered, but the relics of God's heroes are sneered at and those who venerate them are denounced as superstitious. A good instance of this is found in the President's case. A few by the surgeons, for further study, but they have disappeared and nobody knows where, but one who has been watching carefully at the Presidential bedside, believes most firmly that certain parties took these little fragments of bone as relics of the President, to be carefully preserved. Were these the little particles of bones of some Saint the same individuals would delight in excoriating Catholies for their superstition in preserving them. It is thus our dissenting brethern ever act towards of the president, the same individuals would delight in excoriating Catholies for their superstition in preserving them. It is thus our dissenting brethern ever act towards. supersition in preserving them. It is thus our dissenting brethern ever act towards the Catholic Church. They separate her entirely from the feelings and consciences of men, when, in fact, her destiny is to guide, guard and sanctify them. To experience one feeling towards God and another towards our fellowman is a contradiction. Charity founded on the true faith is other towards our fellowman is a contradic-tion. Charity founded on the true faith is Catholic Columbian.

Lacordaire, Ozanam and the saintly young Henri Perreyve. On the occasion of the election of the late M. Littre, Monseigneur Dupanloup resigned his seat in the Academy, and since that time no French Bishop would consent to occupy a seat among the 'immortals.' Mgr. Perraud is a man of great learning and ability, and deserves any dignity that may be bestowed on him. He is well known to Irish readers as the author of one of the best and most comprehensive works on modern Ireland that has as yet been published. In that work "Ireland Under English Rule"—he thus sums up the condition of the country:
Famine there is perennial. In every other country 'famine' means absolute want of the necessaries of life; but in Ireland it oken the sincerity of their faith by material sacrifices.

The success of this movement has then, more than reasonable to be
The success of this movement has then, more than reasonable to be
The success of this movement has then, more than reasonable to be
The success of this movement has the necessaries of life; but in Ireland it signifies that when the cultivator has sold his corn and cattle to pay rents and taxes, then, should the potato crop fail, he finds

The success of this movement has then reasonable to be
The success of this movement has then reasonable to be
The success of this movement has the necessaries of life; but in Ireland it signifies that when the cultivator has sold his corn and cattle to pay rents and taxes, then, should the potato crop fail, he finds

the services of the church. If the Bishop had a cathedral, and supported celibates in an associate mission, this sad state of affairs would not be chronicled. But we forget. A cathedral and associate mission are Catholic.—Anglo-Catholic (Ritualistic).

Yea, verily; and a cathedral and celibates are peculiarly Catholic, too. We have heard before of Ritualistic "priests" and their "celibate vows." shall not dwell on its nauseous details. We do not know them, and we do not propose to know them. But there are two chapters of it, which we can repeat, and if they do not teach a lesson to fathers and mothers to watch over their sons and daughthey are united in a catholic spirit, there is no danger of evil. It is impossible, however, to think that there was honest

Jennie E. Cramer was the daughter of a German cigar maker at New Haven. She was remarkably beautiful, both in figure and face. She was perhaps the best known girl seen in New Haven streets, and The wint head Thee Queen All day; the Blessed Virgin and her entrance The minister of this church refused to open a meeting which had been appointed, who opened the Mark I being the most ancient of all her testivals. It is fair and bright; the light down; for oh the tender love-light shines not as the tender love-light shines not as the tender love-light shines not as the tender love-light shines for poor, lost child!

The minister of this church refused to open a meeting which had been most ancient of all her testivals. It was already of long and solemn observation of the ireat meeting "with prayer." According to the report of the proceedings, the Mark I lay it down; for oh the ender love-light shines not as the tender love-light shines for poor, lost child!

The minister of this church refused to open a meeting which had been most ancient of all her testivals. It was already of long and solemn observation of the ireat meeting "with prayer." According to the report of the proceedings, the Morton of the same appointed, who opened the meeting "with prayer." According to the report of the proceedings, the followed, and the women joined in it most ancient of all her testivals. It was already of long and solemn observation of the ireat meeting "with prayer." According to the report of the proceedings, the prettiest and been a few exceptions. All we can say is that we know Ire have have streets, and then the have been a few exceptions. All we can say is that we know Ire have can say is that we know ions, male and female, and with them she went on excursions and walked in the

At daybreak on Saturday morning, Asa Curtiss, a grizzled old fisherman at Savin Rock, six miles below New Haven, on the Sound shore, discovered the body of a woman lying in one of the numerous channels with which the beach is seamed. The tide was coming in, and the body lay face downward in about a foot of water. found in the President's case. A few pieces of the fractured rib were laid aside by the surgeons, for further study, but they have disappeared and nobody knows where, but one who has been watching carefully at the Presidential bedside, believes the state of the fractured rib were laid aside by the surgeons, for further study, but they have disappeared and nobody knows where, but one who has been watching carefully at the Presidential bedside, believes the state of the one, and finds its highest expression in adoration of the Triune God, and love and respect for our neighbor for God's sake. but little crumpled, on the back of her head. The body plainly had been but a It is stated in some of the French papers, that the next candidate for a seat in the Morgue near by. Drs. Painter and Shep-French Academy will be Monseigneur and made an examination. The face was Perraud, Bishop of Autum, the friend of discolored. A bruise on the forehead looked as though it might have been made by the sand. Her left ear and her lips were slightly cut, and her mouth bore a pale stain of blood. There were bore a paie stain of blood. There were slight bruises on her right shoulder, also. In her pocket was a blue purse, trimmed with beads, and containing fourteen cents. As she lay in the morgue there was seaweed and sand tangled and sprinkled in her hair. A string of glass beads that she had worn about her head was broken and her hair was also sprinkled with the bits of these.
It will be very well if Chapter III., and

count, paying e, one can get and never pay when ordering also has facilitate or public personal and advantages it ent are more as D. Egan, cy, 33 Barelay

ned on the north Talbot street, at thos. Thompson, e-1st Sept. next. BUTLER, cting Manager Big Pay. Light

onstant employ apital Required at. duebec '7.1 ANTED.

My crucifix, my crucifix! what lessons does it teach What sermons full of wisdom and of patience What sermons full of wisdom and of patience does it preach?
It teaches me how valueless in all that earth How fleeting are its passing joys, how vain its idle dreams.

When heart-tired and when weary, as I rest me at its feet, No earthly balm such solace gives, no balsam half so sweet, hair so sweet,
As when in summer heats we seek a shade
from sun and glare,
My spirit feels refreshed beneath its cooling
branches there.

When life seems rough and thorny, and no sunbeam gilds the way.

It sheds upon its rugged track a cheering, bright ning ray.

It knows my heart's best secrets, and my every wish and slgh—
I whispert to tall my cares and griefs when none are high.

And may my latest dying glance upon that image rest;
In life it has been all to me, and oh! in death ding all I prize on earth in loving, While fast embrace. __" Moimeme," in Cork Examiner.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE INTERVIEWED ON THE LAND QUESTION.

A correspondent, writing from Dublin, July 16, gives the following interview which he had with Archbishop Croke on

the Land Question:—
In the course of his conversation with In the course of his conversation with me Dr. Croke expressed himself frankly as regards the situation in Ireland, and I have made note of some of his more im-portant and interesting utterances, which e here given:-

dent -Do you think, my Correspondent —Do you turn, will Lord, that the Gladstone Land Bill will Lord, that the Gladstone in treland? settle the agrarian question in 1reland?
Archbishop Croke—There is not the least

likelihood that it will. Rents under the new measure will, I fear, be ever so much too high, and the landlords, in many instances, cannot afford to lower them, while in other cases they will not consent to do

Correspondent-Is not the L nd Commission to settle disputes a good idea?
Archbishop Croke—The Commission
will at best be a very moderate affair and
no striking effect will be produced by it

measure materially for the worse without a struggle. Should he, however, suffer them to have their way, then the useless character of the Land Bill will be placed

beyond a doubt.

Correspondent—What would be the feeling in the country if the bill was thrown out or seriously mutilated by the

Archbishop roke-There are many, I think, who would like to see the bill thrown out by the Lords, or seriously injured by them. I know several among the best thinkers in the popular ranks, who believe that the people alone can settle the land question, and that it will never Le satisfactorily settled by Br.tish legislators. Let the people, they say, now stand to their guns, keep united, determinedly object to pay excessive rents, avoid land grabbers, refuse to bid for or take a farm from which a man has been evicted for non-payment of a rack-rent, and continue the agreation for a year or two longer, and then landlords will have to come and ask terms from the tenants, who can thus settle the land question on an equit ble and "let live" basis Speak ing more generally, however, I am decidedly of opinion that the great bulk of our farming, and, indeed, shop-keeping classes, would be glad to see the present Land Bill substantially passed into law, especially if fair provision be made in it for and tenants in arrears, and still more if the commissioners appointed by the Government under the act be such

as to inspire confidence.

Correspondent—Do you think the resentful feeling of the populace would lead them into committing acts of vio-

Archbishop Croke—I think there may be desultory acts of violence here and there in connection with exictions or pro-cess serving and the like, but I am posit-ively certain that no attempt at insurrec-tion or even serious disturbance is to be anticipated in the event of the rejection

or mutulation of the measure.

Correspondent—Do you think that the influence of the clergy could possibly prevent violence in the eneral outburst of indignation? op Croke.-In the event just

spoken of the indignation of the people would undoubtedly be v-ry great and general, and just so. I do not think the clergy would, as a rule, abor hard, if

Archbishop Croke—Legislation is sorely needed for the laborers, but it is my opinion that a measure brought forward My spirit feels refreshed beneath the spirit feels and seems to feel the should be a distinct and independent one, should be a distinct and independent one, and not simply an appendix or supplement of the Land Bill now before the House of Commons. Indeed, I apprehend that serious troubles and complications will yet arise out of the labor question in Ireland. I amount that a measure opinion that a It tells me of a love as strong and stronger e'en than death, which yielded every life-drop up, and gave its latest breath, And would have given a thousand lives to gain my wayward heart; It tells me this, and never fails sweet comfort to impart.

fort to impart.

It opens wide its loving Jarms, as though it would invite.
Then why should e'er its sombre shade my timid soul affright?
Illusive and unreal is the balm we find else where.
But truest peace and joy are found within its shelter there.

My Crucifix, my crucifix! how wondrous is its power.
To heal the bruised and wounded heart in sorrow's darkest hour!
To lighten hours of anguish and encourage to sustair.
Each pain that presses sharply, when all human aid is vain.

When life seems rough and thorny, and no sunbeam gilds the way.
It sheds upon its rugged track a cheering, brightlying ray. Correspondent-What would you pro-

I whisper to it all my cares and griefs when none are high.

Oft, when I press it to my lips, and on its image gaze, And see the proof of tenderness each loving wound displays.
Stilled is my resiless heart, e'en when most tempted to rebel.
Sweet lessons of my crucifix! Oh! may I learn thee well.

the country may be said to be fairly progressive in almost ever sense of the world. That is to say, the people are better fed, better clad, better lodged, more intelligent, better educated, and I believe more practically and reasonably religious than they have ever been before. But they are mo e d'scontented, and if you asked me why I should say the reason was puetty In life it has been all to me, and oh! in death how blest
Shall be my last expiring sigh white gazing on its face.
While holding all I prize on earth in loving.
But now they feel their needs and know

their rights, and are determined accordingly to assert them.

Correspondent—What would be the probable effect on legislation and on the House of Commons if the Land Bili were thrown out?

op Croke,-Mr. Gladstone him-Archbishop Croke.—Mr. Gladstone him-self has stated, if I do not mistake, that if the present bill were thrown out, a more searching and comprehensive measure would certainly be introduced instead. This is plain, because if the ten-ant-farmers and their friends are not satisfied with this measure, and English pol-iticians really desire to satisfy them, they must bid higher for the good wishes of the Irish people and offer them a better bill.

Correspondent-Would the next Parlia-

ment contain more Parnellites?

Archbishop Croke—I think the next Parliament, so far as the Irish tepresenta-tion may be concerned, wo ld be much the same as at present. Mr. Parnell's party would not, I think, be greatly increased, if at all. County Cork would, I believe, go for the league, and "swop" its present numbers for Paruellites. County Tipper-ary would certainly get rid of Mr. P. J. Smyth. The same thing might occur in one or two other places, but these may

merit such a distinction—and wisely so. The general-in-chief should always keep out of the line of fire.

Correspondent—Supposing the Land Bill passed, would the Land League be likely to be held together for the purpose of agitating for other objects—possibly Home Rule?

Archbi hop Croke-Bill or no bill. I am Archbi-hop Croke—Bill or no bill, I am thoroughly convinced that the Land Lea gue will be kept up in some shape or form, and that the question of self-gov-ernment will never be lost sight of by Irisl

patriots. Correspondent-Are you of opinion that ireland will ultimately secure independent self government?
Archbishop Croke—I am decidedly of opinion that it will soon become absolutely

opinion that it wittsoon become absolutely necessary to grant some share, and even a considerable share, of independent govern-ment to Ireland. The British Parliament cannot deal satisfactory with Irish affairs or many reasons, but notably for three:-First-Because it doesn't

Second-Because it cannot view them ispassio ately.

Thir -- Because it has not sufficient time

at its disposal to devote to the consider-ation of them.

I may add that the Irish popular party n the British House of Commons can, and belie e will, heighten their difficulties rom day to day and ultimately render hem i sarmountable.

Correspondent—Are you of opinion that independent self-rule for Ireland would weaken her bonds with England, Archbishop Croke—There can be no doubt that the bonds would be strengthen ened. A prople discontented and dissatisfied with those who rule over them have a natural tendency to secession, and that tendency will be in proportion to the discontent, and in so far you strengthen the un-

Correspondent-In conceding self-government to Ireland would you consider the lederal form of government the best? Archbishop Croke—I think such a government as that of the United States is of all the hers the simplest and most satisfactory. Hence if all British dependences sond be formed into a confederation, freland being a part of it, and holding to the other confederated bodies and to the Imperior Parliament the same relationship that California, for instance, holds to the general, and justless. I do not think that cantornia, for instance, noise to the the derivative and some Land Leaguer must be marched other leads and to the supreme legislation at all, to allay it, but I feel assured that it would not show itself in serious or system would not show itself in serious or system to the done in this reason for the same of the standard property and the done in this reason for the same of the sa

feeling will die out in our time or at any

done no good to the Government, but just stood aboft and shouted and laughed as done good to the popular cause in at the women. I understood afterwards that the landlord compromised with these Ireland. It has made martyrs. It has fixed the determination of the people to free themselves from rack-rents and it has intensified the hereditary hatred of Saxon rule.

THE "ENGLISH IN IRELAND."

"ENCORE, CAPTAIN BELL."

Dublin, July 19.

The English delegation from the Democratic Federation more than confirm, in their public speeches, the pre-Raphaelite reports of the Northumberland and Durham miners; but as some of them seem, to the unregenerated eye, to be protesting too much love for the Irish for the amount of service they are rendering them, and to be fonder of popularity than of hard work, I shall pass them by with one remark only—that it illustrates the hypocrisy and cowardize of Gladstone's dealings with Ireland that he has arrested one priest only out of hundreds who have spoken as boldly, and even more boldly, than Father Sheehy, while he has imprisoned every earnest advocate of peasant proprietorship who has given him the slightest pretext; that he has not dared to slightest pretext; that he has not dared to seize a Bishop or Archbishop, although two Archbishops and several Bishops have spoken as "seditionsle" (which, in Ireland, under an English "Liberal" administration, means as truthfully) is the incarcerated "stalwarts," and, furthermore, that not one of the "suspects" now in juli, in any part of Ireland, has ever uttered such treasonable oninious and denounced the treasonable opinions and denounced the Administration in such unguarded words as these roving Englishmer, now and recently in this country. Gladstone and Bright are afraid of English constituencies, for they know that the arrest of represen-tative Englishmen, even of the working classes, would tear off their "liberal" ma-ks before the eyes of the Euglish people, and reveal the fact that a "Laberal" in office does not differ from a Tory excepting in his brogue. So these Euglishmen defy Quaker Forster's buckshot policy with incompany

with impunity.

I saw, in Sackville street, the other day a Westerner or a Southerner, and so I a farm hear Clonakity for several genermade his acquaintance, and found that both guesses were correct,—that he was Captain Bell, of Dixon, Ill., who had been a sharp-hooter in our army, while his feel were feel little farm, he had to pay a feel were feel were feel to the little farm, he had to pay a Captain Bell, of Dixon, Iil., who had been a sharp-shooter in our army, while his father had been a Brigadier General in he Southern army. He is a man of education and intelligence, and I learned that, like myself, he had been both a journalist and lecturer at home. He has been in Ireland two months, travelling about all the land two months, travelling cars, in the land to sell his little farm stock to pay this cars. He had a grown sister and two Correspondent—Do you think the Lords will tamper seriously with the Land Bill?

Archbishop Croke—I think the House of Lords will certainly attempt to mutisate the Land Bill and really do s; but I am at the same time of opinion that Mr. Gladstone will not allow them to alter the measure materially for the worse without. might have some wrongs, their English rulers were probably in no way respon-sible for them. But, like the rest of us,

the scales had fallen from his eyes.
"What do you think of Irish landlord ism," I a-ked, "and English rule in Ireland now?"
"I think injustice," he replied "is a very mild name for it—the whole thing is based on crime. I could not believe that any people would endure such wrongs patiently. Talk about the clamor, the liscontent, the impetuosity of the Iri h discontent, the impetuosity of the Iri h!
D-n it, no people on earth could be
more submissive under such atrocious tyranny. These people, the real peasantry,
are on the verge of starvetion. None of
them ever pretend to taste meat, or use
their own butter or eggs, or any other
marketable produce that they raise.
Their tood is sour milk and potatoes.
Their huts are worse than the huts of the
Hottentots, and their clothes—well, they
are just a little better than those of our
first parents; yet these poor creatures are first parents; yet these poor creatures are vilified, both at home and a road, because

they dare even to complain."
"How about the lawlessness in Ireland? What countries have you seen most of it

"Well," replied Captain Bell, "I've beer pretty well through the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Waterford, Limerick, Clare, Tip perary, Galway, and Roscommon, and I only saw one act of violence on the part of the people—I only saw the finale of it, so to speak—and to off-et it I saw what I certainly regarded as a deliberate effort on the part of the Government troops to incite an insurrection; and such provocation would have been sure to iead to the annihilation of the troops in any part of America. There is no reign of t-roor in Ireland. Nowhere is life and property held more sacred. I felt as safe among these wild mountains of Western Ireland is on my own farm near Dixon. Ill. Every reported crime or outrage whether true or bogus, and whatever its cau-e, is not only grossly exaggerated but a tri uted to political disaffection. If a ca cless boy shies a pebble at a window, treason must be lurking about! If an d be formed into a confederation, a poincema, the district must be proceing a part of it, and holding to canned! If a drunken brawler gets into old woman drops a stone from a window on a row with a neighbor, in a personal difficuity, the country is overrun with croops, and some Land Leaguer must be marched

unlikely events the present garrisons in Ireland are quite able to cope with it?

Archbishop Croke—No "rising" is anticipated, nor would any sane man contemplate such a thing under existing circumstances, or, indeed, under any set of circumstances that we of this generation may assume to be worth practical consideration. We need not, therefore, speculate on the military aspect of the case.

Correspondent—Is not some legislation needed for the laborers?

Archbishop Croke—Legislation is sorely and the providence of the case.

Correspondent—Is not some legislation is feeling of dislike for England will discout in our time or at any the down from the fields to the road, and heard shouts from the direction of the village; and then I saw a man running, or rather pacing—as near a run as he could get, he seemed tired out, and he was stark naked with the exception of one soc on his left foot! He was covered with blood and dirt. As he passed me he was panting and looked frightened to death—his look of terror teminded me of pictures of the dethroned fiends in Milton. He passed in silence. I went on to the village and found that he was a proton. He passed in silence. I went on the village and found that he was a profeeling will die out in our time or at any future time unless England alters her attitude altogether as regards this country and treats it as she treats each and every one of her other flourishing dependencies.

Correspondent—What has been the effect of the Coercion Act?

Archbishop Croke—The Coercion Act women. The men took no part; they have dead to the Covernment to the country and suddenly the exasperated women attacked him, literally tore his clothes from him, literally tore his c

tenants."
"What about the troops?"

"A Land League meeting was advertised to be held at Millstreet, a town of 7,000 inhabitants, about thirty or forty miles from Cork. There had been no outrages in that district, and there was no pretence that there was any danger of an outbreak. Yet the British Government, under Mr Forster's advice, arbitrarny promotes meeting two days before, or 'proclaimed' it, as they call suppressing free speech in Ireland. The country people, of course, did not hear of the proclamation, and 20,000 or more came in. The streets were Forster's advice, arbitrarily prohibited the 20,000 or more came in. The streets were packed. The leaders did not intend to hold the meeting, and both the people, and the military, and police officers so understood it. Yet, without asking the people to disperse, or without asking the leaders to tell them to go home quietly, a company of fifty-two dragoons armed with sabres, carbines, and revolvers, supported on both sides by companies of regular in-fantry, came from within the walled enclosure of the barracks, rode and marched into the centre of the crowd, in the mos insolent fashion, and formed in line of battle in the thickest part of the dens throng. It seemed to me to be deliberately intended to provoke the people. But the people understood it, and not a massacre. But the seewling faces of the people revealed their thoughts clearly enough?

enough."
"Did you hear of any landlord out-

rages?"
"I consider all the evictions as landlord outrages. In every county I have tra-velled in I have heard tales of the cruelty and oppression of landlords which seem so incredible, that I would not have believed if I had heard them in America, and that I would not have believed even here, if it

described as a martyr in England and who has written a book in defence of the laudhimself unconsciously conspicuous by wearing a soft felt hat—the sacred emblem of our nationality abroad. I could not decide from his looks whether he was a Westerner or a Southerner, and so I made his acquaintance, and found that both guesses were correct.—that he was the sacred to live at all. I will give been allowed to live at all. I will give been allowed to live at all. I will give a Westerner or a Southerner, and so I made his acquaintance, and found that both guesses were correct.—that he was son how much it cost to support these children. The tenant said £10 a year. As soon as the children died Bence Jones raised the rent of the little farm £10 per annum, as he claimed that by their death

the profits of the tenant would be in-"That's a sample," continued the Captain, it is the deliberate policy of the Irish landlords to allow the tenant just enough to keep soul and body together—but to keep him too poor to educate his children, too page to organize, too page children, too poor to organize, too poor

to fight, and too poor to run away!"
"Bence Jones' rents were all very high?" "Yes, very high. Mr. Hurley, who told me this story, said that it took all the products of his tarm and a portion of the "Why do the peasants pay such rents?"

"They have nowhere else in God's world to go if they are turned out. Eviction means death or starvation. en like Hurley keep their farms even when they have a business, because their ances-tors have always lived on them, and they hope by and by to own them, I suppose."
"Lord Lansdowne, in Kerry, is another Irish landlord, like Bence Jones, who has posed as a good landlord. Did you see

any of his tenants?"
"I travelled extensively in Kerry, said
Captain Bell, "and I saw a good many of
his tenants. While some of them spoke
of him as a good landlord I saw a great
many cases of hardship and even cruelty."
"What did they mean by Landowne "What did they mean by Lansdowne

being a good landlord?"
"I find in Ireland, everywhere, that if the landlord simply allows them to live and doesn't evict them, the tenants talk of him as a good landlord. I have gone through the estates of these men who are called 'good landlords' and I have fully under up my mind that there is no such called good induorus and I have luly made up my mind that there is no such thing as a good landlord in Ireland. I found Lansdowne's rents to be very high -out of all proportion to the productive capacity of the land. The intelligent people I met in Kerry charge him not only with giving nothing to the relief of his tenants during the famine, but with making money out of the Government

I omit Capiain Bell's statement of Lansdowne's methods of turning Govern-ment advances intended for the tenantry to his own personal advantage, a. I ex-plained and exposed them in an elaborate series of letters published last Summer in the New York "Tribune." These letters tematic violence to the law

Correspondent—There has tately been a good deal of wild talk about "rangs" and mind, postnessly impossible. The colonies will war." Do you think in case of such "eivil war." Do you think in case of such "eivil war," and the supposition is, to my mind, postnessly impossible. The colonies will before long become independent or "laws at Blarney Village, near Blarney and dayo, and neither Lansdowne nor his see the castle, and I was quite near the will be done in this respect for "I was at Blarney Village, near Blarney and dayo, and neither Lansdowne nor his see the castle, and I was quite near the village when I saw laboring men running worthy of a Tombs lawyer, undertook to

her back; but now, she said, bursting into tears, I have to leave it, as they raised the

At the time McGuire was committed to

JAMES REDPATH

ENGLISH PRISONERS.

Seven Years a British Convict-Vivid and Horrible Experiences of John McGuire on Spyke Island. Prison life in the United States has few

terrors for old criminals, and many of them return to incarceration with the utmost unconcern. But in the countries ot Europe, and especially the British isles, the feelings with which offenders go to prison are entirely different. No matter how steeped in crime or hardened by a vicious life an individud may be, enters a British prison with horror, well aware of the fate that awaits him. His destiny is a living death. Not only is escape impossible, but the rigorous, not to say brutal treatment which he receives is sufficient to make the vilest wretch trem-ble and wish himself dead-be ond the power of his fellowman to inflict such awful punishment. In this country we know nothing of the terrible treatment ruin and poverty that lie scattered over the whole country."

"Well, take Bence Jones, who has been whole the terribuse treatment of prisoners which malefactors in Eugland receive. Here we lean rather to the side of humanity, justice tempered with the side of humanity justice tempered with the side of humanity, justice tempered with the side of humanity justice tempered with the side of side of humanity, justice tempered with mercy, but there the poor degraded wretch knows nothing of that leniency wretch knows nothing of that leniency which should always accompany true justice. The wan, wild features of a foreign prisoner, the dogged, hunted look, the bleached hair and sunken eyes too bitterly tell the tale of sufferings through which he has passed. 'Tis true that in old England's prisons there are different grades of punishment according to the grades of punishment, according to the degree of crime and behavior of the con-vict, but the cruel manner in which some of the British offenders are treated would not be tolerated for a moment in this country. There is at present in this city a man named Joseph McGuire, who served seven years in confinement in Eng-

> gray. He is a large, powerfully-built fellow, and physically would be a tough cus-tomer to handle. McGuire was in the English army stationed in Ireland in 1859. He deserted at the City of Kilkenny, and was soon recaptured at Liverpool, just as he was about to start on a vessel for America. He was at this time but seventeen years old, and, on account of his youth he was sentenced to one nundred and sixty-eight days' confinement in Arborn Hill Prison, in Dublin. Here he had his first little taste of English prison life. The first seven days of his incarceration he was without a bed, during which time he was in solitary confinement. It was a common occurrence for prisoners to be terribly flogged every morning. After his libera-In gged every morning. After his regiment, toon McGuire was seent with his regiment, Battery B., Second B igade, Royal Horse Artillery, to Gibraltar, where he remained four months. From the e he was transferred to Halifax, Nova Scota. There McGuire, n t profitting by his former exdesert and escape to the United States but, as before, he but, as before, he was caught as he wa about to embark. He, with his compan ions, were locked up, and after several weeks, were tried by military court Martial, presided over by Genera Doyle, and all were sentenced to confinement for from seven to fifteen years penal servitude.

SPYKE ISLAND,
The most notoriously horrible of English prisons. McGuire received ten years as his dose for desertion. The men were first transferred to Mount Joy Prison, where they passed confinement on probation for from two to twelve months. McGuire became acquainted with and other prominent Fenian prisoners

Rossa was very un opular among the convicts. He treated them with the utmost contempt and offered every indig-nity in his power. Treachery was added to insult, and one single incident serves to low that the detestation of the prisoners at Mt. Joy was not undeserved. It was against the rules of the prison to ask for tobacco. One poor devil who couldn't resist the temptation to secure a bit of the weed, went to the cell in which Rossa was weet, went to the cell in which Rossa was confined, and begged him for a chew of tobacco. Not only did the celebrated Fenian leader refuse the request, but informed one of the guards. He, being a kind-hearted fellow, did not punish the tra sgressor of the severe rule. The contemptible conduct of Rossa came to the care of the Ross Father (Paulon of the cars of the Rev. Father Chaplam of the prison, and he went at once to Rossa and simply inquired: "Are you one of those who would rescue our country?" Rossa re-

and impeach the statements of my first letter, the which relate to his infamous father and ning, grandfather, by pretending that I wrote them about himself.

as he them about himself. which relate to his infamous father and grandfather, by pretending that I wrote them about himself.

"I remember," continued Captain Bell, "when in the mountain districts between Bantry and Kenmare, I was denouncing the wrongs of the peasantry that I had seen. The two young English gentlemen on the car with me were defe ding the lardlords. They denied, with the usual arrogance of Englishmen, that such wrongs existed. I pointed to a miserable hovel on the mountain side as a specimen of the wretchedness of the people. The Englishmen said, of course there was no rent paid for that. I challenged them to group with me. We stopped the car and descended. The cabin was so lew that we had to steep to get in: the door was not over four and a half feet high: there were a few chickens and ducks in the dark cabin—for it had no window: it was wretched, beyond my power to describe. I asked the woman if she paid any rent. She said, indeed, she did; that she had enriched her little plot of ground by carsying manure from the mountain side on her back; but now, she said, bursting into tears, I have to leave it, as they raised the

tears, I have to leave it, as they raised the rent and I cannot pay it. She said she was one of Lord Lansdowne's tenants. The Englishmen went back in silence, greatly moved, and made no further defence of Irish landlords."

Lord Lansdowne has recently given notice of his intention to seek to defeat even Gladstone's petty scheme to give a few crumbs of justice to the peasantry of Ireland!

James Redeath Queenstown Harbor, but only one man has ever escaped the clutches of the vigilant officials stationed there. It was Maurice Luby, the principal Warden's man. Luby managed to get away from Camden Fort and reached the United States in safety. He took with him from his place of imprisonment a suit of clothes, a gold watch and chain, and sixty sovereigns belonging to the Warden. The conscientious fellow subsequently re-turned the watch and chain. Luby entered the Union army, and fell dead, pierced by the rebel builets at the battle of Gettysburg.

Some very noted prisoners were in prison with McGuire, among them

connor, the ferian
who for once attempting to escape was
given fifty lashes. He served thirteen years of a sentence for life. A man named Brady, who is now working in the mines of Pennsylvania, carried a fourteen pound ball and chain on the right arm and leg for eight years. The rules on Spyke Island were inhumanly severe. McGuire carried a ball and chain for six months. But there is one redeeming feature about the English system of prisons, a prisoner is a lowed a reduction of the time of servitude for good behavior. onel Groften's system gives a five year man, if he conducts himself properly, but three years and nine months, a seven year sentence is satisfied with five years; ten years, with seven years; and a four-teen-year sentence is within the discretion of the Directors what reduction shall be made. But to

there is absolutely no mercy, He must drag out a miserable existence, with nothing to look forward to but death, which ing to look forward to but death, which is gladly welcomed. The poor unfortunates are worked in the quarries and required to drag wagons loaded with stone, like so many mules or horses. The fare is very simple, consisting for the most part, twelve ounces of bread, and three times a week eight onness of meat. McGuire dwelt at some length upon Two very interesting Men

in the prison at Spyke Island, Dr. Ker-win, incarcetated for the fiendish mur-ler of his wite, and a man named Vanderson, confined for personating a Government officer. Dr. Kerwin was a very ment officer. Dr. Kerwin was a very cultured gentleman and scholar, and did many favors for his fellow cenvicts, who believed him guilty. Kerwin was on Spyke Islaud from 1852 until 1879, when he was liberated. Vanderson came to the United States, and murdered a farmer near Watertown, New York, for which he died upon the gallows some two or three years ago. Vanderson was executed under another name. He was a man of considerable talent, and was the author of the celebrated tramp-ballad commences:
"I'm a broken down man,
Without credit or cash—

"I'm a broken down man,
Without credit or cash—
My clothes are all tattered and torn.
Not a friend nave I got
In this wide dreary world—
I oft wish I never was born."

Joseph McGuire served seven years of
his ten years' sentence. Just before he
left his blace of captivity, the convict
burying ground was changed to another
portion of the Island, and many of the
bodies were removed, a skeletor was dug
up on which the awful ball and chain
were fairly riveted. The prisoners who were fairly riveted. The prisoners who were standing around looked gloomily upon the so emn sight. At last one po fellow, whose manhood was crushed the severe treatment of the prison life, sadly remarked: "Once a convict, a convict forever!"—Cinti. Enquirer.

A FEW brief moments,-a surfeit of pleasures—a yawning grave—a last fare-well—eternity. O, God, and then? The truths that we least wish to hear are those which it is most to our advantage to know.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs as appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in. - Boston Globe.

A General Defeated.

A Mrs. J. G. Robertson writes: "I was uffering from general debility, want of appetite, constipation, etc., so that life was a ourden; after using Burdock Blood Bitters I felt better than for years. I cannot praise your Bitters too much. The Old Reliable.

The remedy that has stood the test of time is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Strawberry. Almost infailible to cure dysentery, cholera morbus, and all manner of fluxes, cholic cramps, cholera infantum, and every form of summer complaints.

Returne neturned to the home of a Yet I miss the bright fa For the hands that lon friendship Have open'id death's wit Like the stars that shine When clouds have shut So the memory of friends Shall brighten my life it

Returned to the home of a But in vain do I look to That bent with the snow a Have yielded their true Cold, cold, as the breath With the stars keeping grave, , friends, that I lov's ep, friends, neath a b Returned to the home of a God bless every sod of the Every tree, every stream Are dearer the farther I For though faces have a changing And the taper of life barr I heed not the present a I dream in the arms of the

Returned to the home of the rustic old cot on the g
Ah, would that the torch me
Would shed its last ray on
The blossoming tree by
The dear ones I cherish in
God bless the sweet word
God bless the dear home

Belleville, Aug. 1st, 1881. THE RIOTOUS FUNER

A Description of the S by the Rev. Dr. Be of New Yor

Florence, July 13th .might not unaptly be chapter to my "Life account of the translatio from their temporary re Peter's to the simple to accordance with the Por mentary direction, in Basilica of San Lorenzo, of Rome. The translati night, the funeral corteg great central door of St. clock struck 12. From the declaration

ing in full Senate by Depretis, we know tha been demanded of the I in the name of Cardinals La Valletta, and Mertel, the deceased Pontiff. T cussed at length in the ters, and permission wa argent request of Minis place at dead of night a sible privacy.

And here it was that t

mitted a mistake. The recognizes the soverei Pope, and professes to liberty and respect due in life and in death. W

lation of the remains place at midnight or Government should ha taken the precaution garrison of Rome and hrough which the co with the military-as done for any royal pe Rome. It would have policy to surround the had reigned in Rome for with imposing demonstrations, which must have impossible. That, on tutmost endeavors of the ities, once the time funeral ceremony had not have prevented the ing widely known, and Catholic population of ing itself openly, must Government, therefore between the granting p translation and the nigh July, was perfectly intention of Catholics the procession, and to of their once sovereign all due homage as they to street to their final i as the Prime Minister his discourse before the the Prefect of Rome ar applied to the Government cure the public peace ion, the Minister of lation, the his Chief Secretary turn their demands and rep could the Government the avowed intention tisans to raise a disturb openly calls on Rome t within her walls the P the Hannibal, the foe all his adherents, ar Italian city to do lik della Democrazia, the ultraradicals, expresses of the recent distur

official leaders by saying have still more hear disturbance if the rem had been thrown over Angelo into the Tiber was a most m 12th of July, 1881, in front of St. Peter's doors of the great chu no one being admitted of the Pontifical charged with superintering the proceedings to the Basilica itself, had been specially services which took pl you will doubtless obt hasten to relate who and in the streets of

Soon after sunset, intolerable heat of the began to stream to through all the broa streets leading to the of the removal of Trastevere also seem entire population—st with nurslings in the clinging to their silently telling their their way along, and men, who were wont among the enthu THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

e pale of society mercy of our cap-ng possible to im-rible situation in The eyes of a ev seemed to be hed us like dogs. lowed to strike us. r terrible punish

was committed to re seven hundred i, comprising the s, murderers and inately together— and simply written I the villian whose a blood being com-same cell. Spyke iles distant from out only one man there. It was to get away from cached the United ook with him from nt a suit of clothes. n, and sixty sover-ne Warden. The subsequently refell dead, pierced at the battle of

prisoners were in mong them FENIAN

ing to escape was Ie served thirteen for life. A man ow working in the a, carried a four-chain on the right years. The rules inhumanly severe. and chain for six one redeeming fea system of prisons, reduction of the oud behavior. Col gives a five year self properly, but months, a seven d with five years; ears; and a four-ithin the discretion reduction shall be

FOR LIFE, mercy, He must o but death, which The poor unfortun e quarries and re-loaded with stone, r horses. The fare sting for the most of bread, and three ounces of meat. e length upon RESTING MEN

e Island, Dr. Ker-the fiendish murman named Vand rsonating a Govern-erwin was a very id scholar, and did ellow convicts, who Kerwin was on 52 until 1879, when anderson came to murdered a farmer some two or three son was executed He was a man of and was the autho ramp-ballad which

wn man,
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ce. Just before he changed to another , and many of the a skeletor was dug ful ball and chain d looked gloomily . At last one po of the prison life, Enquirer.

nents,-a surfeit of g grave—a last fare-od, and then? re least wish to hear most to our advan-

e Hub. tonic offered to the as much real intrinsic itters. Just at this en the stomach needs ood needs purifying, remedy is Hop Bit-revention is worth a wait until you are ease that may take over in. - Boston Globe.

Defeated. tson writes : "I was tson writes: "I was il debility, want of i, etc., so that life using Burdock Blood hau for years. I canrs too much.

as stood the test of Extract of Wild orbus, and all manner ps, cholera infantum, mmer complaints.

Reliable.

Returned to the home of my childhood,
Fond scene of my youthful days,
Where Heaven stopped down in its kindness
To gladden to life with its rays.
Yes, this is no path where I've vandered
With the same tof eve on my mee?
Fond memory linger a moment,
And view this bright garden of grace.

Returned to the home of my childhood,
Yet I miss the bright faces of yore?
For the hands that long clasp'd mine in
Have open'd death's wintry door.
Like the stars that shine on in cold darkness
When clouds have shut out every gleam,
So the memory of friends that I lov'd once
Shall brighten my life like a dream Returned to the home of my childhood, But in vain do I look for each form That bent with the snow fakes of winter, Have yielded their trunks to the storm Cold, cold, as the breath of the night wind With the stars keeping watch o'er each

Sleep, friends, that I lov'd in my childhood Sleep, friends, neath a bright flowery wave

Returned to the home of my childhood God bless every sod of that home? Every tree, every stream, every hilltop, Are dearer the farther I room, For though faces have changed and are changing changing
And the taper of life burns fast,
I heed not the present and future,
I dream in the arms of the past.

Returned to the home of my child hood, the rustic old cot on the green?

Ah, would that the torch that now lights

would shed its last ray on that scene.
The blossoming tree by the window,
The dear ones I cherish in truth?
God bless the sweet words dulce domain?
God bless the dear home of my youth? T. O'HAGAN.

Belleville, Aug. 1st. 1881.

THE RIOTOUS FUNERAL OF PIUS IX.

A Description of the Scenes in Rome, by the Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly of New York.

Florence, July 13th.—I send you what might not unaptly be called the last chapter to my "Life of Pius IX," an account of the translation of his remains from their temporary resting place in St. Peter's to the simple tomb prepared, in accordance with the Pontiff's own testamentary direction, in the venerable Basilica of San Lorenzo, outside the walls of Rome. The translation took place last night, the funeral cortege issuing from the great central door of St. Peter's just as the clock struck 12.

From the declaration given this morn-

ing in full Senate by Prime Minister Depretis, we know that permission had been demanded of the Roman authorities to the name of Cardinals Simeoni, Monaco, La Valletta, and Mertel, the executors of the deceased Pontiff. The affair was discussed at length in the council of Ministers, and permission was granted at the urgent request of Minister Zanardelli, on condition that the translation should take

place at dead of night and with all pos-sible privacy.

And here it was that the Ministers committed a mistake. The law of Guarantees recognizes the sovereign rank of the Pope, and professes to secure him the liberty and respect due to a sovereign both in life and in death. Whether the transin life and in death. Whether the translation of the remains of Pius IX. took place at midnight or at noonday, the Government should have spontaneously taken the precaution to turn out the garrison of Rome and line the streets garrison of Rome and line the streets through which the cortege was to pass with the military—as would have been done for any royal personage dying in Rome. It would have been a stroke of policy to surround the burial of one who had reigned in Rome for thirty-one years with imposing demonstrations of military force, which must have rendered disorder impossible. That, on the other hand, the impossible. That, on the other hand, the utmost endeavors of the religious authoratmost endeavors of the religious authorities, once the time and hour for the funeral ceremony had been fixed, could not have prevented the fact from becoming widely known, and the feeling of the Catholic population of Rome from showing itself openly, must be admitted. The Government, therefore, in the interval between the graviting permission for the between the granting permission for the translation and the night of the 12th of July, was perfectly well aware of the intention of Catholics to join quietly in the procession, and to show the remains of their once sovereign and spiritual father all due homage as they passed from street to street to their final resting place. And, as the Prime Minister acknowledged in his discourse before the Senate, although the Prefect of Rome and his subordinates applied to the Government for means to ure the public peace during the trans-ion, the Minister of the Interior and his Chief Secretary turned a deaf car to their demands and representations. Nor could the Government plead ignorance of the avowed intention of their own parthe avowed intention of their own par-tisans to raise a disturbance. The Riforma openly calls on Rome to drive forth from within her walls the Pope, whom it calls the Hannibal, the foe of the nation, and all his adherents, and it urges every Italian city to do likewise. The Lega della Democrazia, the mouthpiece of the nitranadicals, expresses the real sentiments of the recent disturbers and of their

had been thrown over the bridge of Saint Angelo into the Tiber." lt was a most magnificent spectacle which was beheld toward midnight of the 12th of July, 1881, in the great square in front of St. Peter's. From 6 o'clock the doors of the great church had been closed, no one being admitted but the members of the Pontifical court, the officials charged with superintending and registering the proceedings, the clergy attached to the Basilica itself, and such persons as had been specially invited. Of the had been specially invited. Of the services which took place in the interior you will doubtless obtain a description. I hasten to relate what occurred outside and in the streets of Rome.

official leaders by saying that "it would have still more heartly applauded the disturbance if the remains of the old fool

Soon after sunset, and in spite of the intolerable heat of the weather, the people began to stream toward the Vatican through all the broad avenues and bystreets leading to the Piazza. The con-tadini from the Campagna had got tidings streets leading to the Plazza. The contadini from the Campagna had got tidings of the removal of the body, and the Trastevere also seemed to pour forth its entire population—stalwart men, mothers with nurslings in their arms and children clinging to their dresses, old women silently telling their beads as they wended their way along, and feeble, decrepit old men, who were wont to shout "Evviva!"

You could see hundreds of them seated or You could see hundreds of them seated or kneeling on the steps of St. Peter's, or beneath Bernini's vast arcades, all through the long hours of that calm, sultry, moon-lit night, listening to the sounds of psalmody from within the Basilica, or gazing wistfully toward those windows in the Vatican Palace which shone with such brilliancy. There were the rooms where Pius IX. breathed his last, and there, too, were the rooms where Leo XIII. kept the vigil of the dead with his immediate atten-

There was no other illumination beside the gas jets in the colonnades and the lanterns of the hundreds of carriages which extended down both sides of the vast space, and the street lamps of the avenues leading from the river bank toward the great dome of Michael Angelo. But over the mighty dome itself, over the lofty portice and the far-extending colonnades, over the tens of thousands of human beings standing or seated or kneel-ing in the great square, the full moon of July shed its soft radiance.

As midnight drew near, and the chants from within the closed doors rose louder in the still six and the moon heard?

in the still air, and the moon herself in the still air, and the moon herself ascended step by step toward the zenith, the silence outside among the vast multitude became more solemn, while the two great fountains shot up their columns of water, like columns of shining silver in the moonbeams. One after the other the confraternities and guilds from all the the confraternities and guilds from all the parishes of Rome began to pour into the square with lighted torches and processional crosses, reciting in subdued tones litanies and prayers, as they advanced by the left-hand colonnade and took up the position allotted to them.

Just as the great clock of St. Peter's track it the process of the problems.

struck 12, the eyes of the multitude were drawn toward the dome, which, together with the entire side of the Basilica to the left of the spectator, seemed all aglow with the most brilliant red light. This came from the Church of Santa Maria. near at hand, which had been suddenly illuminated with Bengal fires, throwing an unearthly brilliancy on the gigantic structure. An involuntary cry of admiration burst from the beholders. Then were thrown open the doors of the Basilica, and the casket containing the remains of his Holiness was borne out on the shoulders of the canons of the Basilica and placed in

a hearse drawn by four horses.

Only four coaches, bearing the prelates and officials bound by rule to be present on such accasions, were at first to accompany the hearse to San Lorenzo. This had been stipulated by the Government. But nothing short of the peremptory in-terference of the public authorities could have prevented the nobles and wealthy Catholics of Rome from taking part in the procession. There were hundreds of coaches waiting in the square to fall in line behind the four from the Vatican.

Most magnificent was the spectacle offered by the Piazza and the city beyond it as the hearse proceeded down the square it as the nearse proceeded down the square escorted by the scanty guard of carabineers sent by the municipality. Behind the hearse came the long line of priests and confraternities, all bearing torches or lighted tapers. There must have been at least two thousand of them: and as each sodality chanted in subdued tones its own psalms and litanies, their lights wavered and flashed more dimly, and the notes of their psalmody became blended with the loud prayers of the crowd near at hand as the procession crossed the Piazza Rusticucci and entered the Borgo. Stand-ing on the steps of St. Peter's where still lingered many of the old men and women who had been young with Pius IX. and had grown old with him, one could see that at the approach of the cortege people in square and street illuminated their

But any one who had cared during the day of the 12th, and during the 11th as well, to loiter in some of the most frequented cafes of Rome, or to stand near the corners and shady walks, where the students of the present Roman University congregate, would have felt sure that yonder line of torches and carriages will never reach peacefully the distant gate of San Lorenzo. Even now as the funeral hearse, with its escort of police and carabineers, approaches the bridge of St. Angelo, there is a formidable gathering of young men, bent on turning into dis-order this imposing demonstration. The hundreds of disturbers mix them-

The hundreds of disturbers mix themselves up all of a sudden with the confraternities amid the shouts of "Viva Pitalia!" They were in front of the Castle St. Angelo, on which the banner of Savoy had replaced the peaceful standard of the Popes. The officers of the garrison were calmly looking down on the scene of violence which they at a single word from their superiors would have prevented.

Meanwhile the confraternities struggled to maintain their ranks and to continue the chanting of their litanies. But to every invocation the crowd only answered by jeers or by repeated shouts of "Viv l'Italia!" "Viva il Re!" "Viva l'Esercito! 'Viva Garibaldi!" "A "Down with the Priests!" "Abasso i preti!"

From that moment the disturbance acquired ever-increasing proportions. It was in vain that the feeble guard of policemen and carabineers endeavored to drive away the disturbers from the line of procession. The confraternities of women were broken up, and the members, extinguishing their tapers, or casting them aside in their terror, endeavore to escape from their pursuers. Many of these women, on leaving the line of the procession, and not a few old or timid priests, who imputed their avanuable had to say the imitated their example, had to run the gauntlet among the crowd till they found refuge at home. So, as the procession advanced beyond the Tiber toward the heart of the city, all the anti-clericals in Rome hastened toward the sound of disorder, and the Government seemed to give up Rome to anarchy.

They had begun to illuminate the houses on both sides of the streets as the cortege proceeded. Nor did citizens cease doing so till the hearse was in Via Nazionale. The bodies of men forming the various sodalities maintained their array, continued their praying and chanting, and kept their sorely tried temper. In the square of the Gesu, however, the most courageous of the laymen began to defend themselves. The carriages in the procession were stopped, and the line of march was interrupted at several points. The interference of the police only seemed men, who were wont to shout "Evvivai" to add to the confusion. Forward went among the enthusiastic crowds who greeted, thirty-five years ago, Pius IX. the protection of its armed escort, while the manufacture of steel pens, Esterbrook's are of superior excellence. For sale by all stationers.

the rioters ran ahead to seize upon some vantage ground for another attack. The body of the procession, now straggling and disjointed, followed as best it might

body of the procession, now straggling and disjointed, followed as best it might through the pelting storm. It was too unequal a contest for the clerical portion of them, nevertheless. They could not repel violence by violence, and they threw down their torches, put away all badges of their profession, and tried to escape through the side streets.

On entering the Via Nazionale, the procession did not find a single house illuminated. By this time the mob seemed to have obtained complete mastery. They formed a compact body, and hemmed the hearse and its escorts all round, silenning psalms and litany, and singing the hymn

psalms and litany, and singing the hymn of Garibaldi. The music of this hymn, like the strains of the "Marsellaise," intoxicates the crowd. A combined attack, with every available missile, was made on the small body of men whom no violence had been made to drive away from the neighborhood of the hearse. These were at length forced to defend themselves at length lorged to defend themselves with their only weapon; they thrust their burning torches into the faces of their foes, and then the yells of rage and pain only served to bring down the police and the military on both the guilty and the innocent.

authorities, alarmed by what had occurred near the Gesu and in the neighboring Piazza di Venezia, had ordered out a few companies of infantry. These lined the it. But their presence seemed rather to the presence seemed rather to encourage the assailants than otherwise, for they still attacked the procession shouting, "Viva il Re! Viva ! Escerito!" The troops also lined the streets at Piazza dei Termini, where the scenes of violence were renewed, and again the police and military instead of preventing disorder, only interfered when it was at its height.

only interfered when it was at its height.

It was then past 2 o'clock in the morning. Another half hour brought them to the neighborhood of San Lorenzo. Thither, however, the assailants had flocked in greater numbers than ever, determined, no doubt, to possess themselves of the funeral car of Pius IX. The military blew their trumpets to warn the assailants to disperse, but these would not be balked in their purpose. The confraternities, on their side, were encouraged to maintain their position stoutly by the view of the venerable Basilica, restored and embel-lished by Pius IX., all resplendent with light, and with its portals wide open to

receive his coffin. provoked by this last assault on a funeral provoked by this last assault on a funeral cortege, exclaimed, "Hurnah for the Pope-King!" "Viva il Papa-Re!" The Government journals say this cry was taken up by the others. At any rate, certain it is that at this moment the riot assumed alarming proportions. The military and police put forth unwonted energy, and the worst that happened was a shower of stones and a volley of curses launched against the funeral car. against the funeral car.

And so Pius IX. in death was borne, at

And so Flus IA. In death was borne, at 3 o'clock in the morning of July 13th, into the ancient portals of the Basilica, where he had so often come in life to watch the progress of the restoration and the freecoes which he caused to be executed along the nave. History must put it on record that a Roman mob stoned his mouldering body more than three year after death as it was borne to its fina resting place.

There was one man waiting during the long agony of these hours within the sanctuary of San Lorenzo for the arrival of the venerable remains. That was John Simeoni, the trusted Secretary of State of Pius IX. It was pitiful to see him, as the distant tumult came across the city to the solitudes around San Lorenzo, lift his pale face and tearful eyes upward in silent prayer. What a relief to him and to his companions when the casket borne safe into the sanctuary!

Leave we the weary pilgrims to pray near the remains they had followed and guarded while the office for the dead is chanted and the first requiem sung for the repose of Pius IX.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

WORTH \$200.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 5th, 1880. DAY KIDNEY PAD Co.: Gentlemen-We are having a very large demand for Day's Kidney Pads. They are giving the best of satisfaction. One of our customers has often told us that he would not take \$200 for the one he has if he could not get tor the one he has it he could not get another. Many others are expressing themselves in the strongest terms of praise, saying it is the first and only remedy that has ever given them relief or perfect ease. REED, BEACH & SMITH, Druggists.

Catarrh, Asthma and Cough.

FROM C. W. THOMAS, of Battleboro', Vt. "For ten or twelve years past I have seen troubled much of the time with Catarrh, which has kept up a continual irritation of the threat and lungs, attended with a severe cough. During this time I have tried many of the popular remedies of the day without the least benefit. The of the day without the least benefit. The past winter I commenced the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the beneficial effects of which have been very great, as after having used three bottles I find myself entirely cured of my disease. The Balsam has also been used in a severe case of asthma and cough which came within my observation, which yielded at once to the remedy. I recommend its use to the afflicted generally."

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

What's in a Name! The virtue of most of the patent medines with which the market is flooded

lies in the name, but the virtues of Bur-dock Blood Bitters lie in the fact that they

cleanse the blood of impurities, and cure dyspepsia, biliousness and indisgestion. Price \$1, trial bottle 10 cents. Have you Tried It? If so you can testify to its marvellous owers of healing and recommend it to our friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, choice, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not ward it.

not used it. Improvements are constantly being made in the manufacture of steel pens,

HISTORY OF ST. PATRICE'S PUR. GATORY, LOUGH DERG.

The litigation about the title to the Station Island of Lough Derg, amicably settled at the recent assizes, had its insmediate and ostensible origin in the erection on the island, by the Lord Bishop of Clogher, the most Rev. Dr. Donnelly spice for the better accommodation hospice for the better accommodation of the pilgrims. The hospice projects out a little way into the water upon the rock forming the island. Sir John Leslie com-plained of this, but the bishop asserted his right to do it, and proceeded with the erection of the hospice. It was com-menced about a year ago, and is now nearly finished. Sir John Leslie, by his proceedings, laid claim to the whole of the island, and the bishop was naturally the island, and the bishop was naturally alarmed that the right accruing from Elizabethan confiscations, and enforced at the point of the bayonet two hundred years ago, but which in the meantime had years ago, but which in the meantime had been acted on, should be seriously put forward in the latter part of the 19th century. Accordingly the bishop was forced, however unwillingly, to defend, on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland, their right to

the ancient shrine.

For this the bishop had been obliged to For this the bishop had been obliged to undergo all the disagreeabilities of a harassing litigation, and find the money to prepare for the trial. This involved not alone feeing lawyers, but the investigation and copying of ancient records, and the employment of scientific men to enlighten the jury on the question at issue. It was a surprise agreeable to find, as the hour of trial approached, that the bishop and Sir John Leslie had found means to terminate to their mutual satisfaction and Sir John Leslie had found means to terminate to their mutual satisfaction what must have been—had it gone on—a very unpleasant contest. The terms of settlement are that Sir John gives a lease forever of that portion of the hospice which projects into the water, and, according to his contention, has encroached upon the bed of the lough, which he claims as his property. He withdraws all pretensions to the Station Island itself, and by this formal act the bishop's posnd by this formal act the bishop's pos-

session of it is quieted forever.

The island in Lough Derg known as Station Island, and also by the name of St. Patrick's Purgatory, consists of a bar-ren rock, over three roods in extent. The lough itself is a lonely sheet of water in southwestern Donegal, of a superficial area of 2,200 acres, and about six miles in There are in all 46 islands in the Lough. According to tradition, Station Island was the place to which St. Patrick retired for meditation and prayer. St. Dabheve, one of St. Patrick's contempor-aries, and a Welshman, established a religious community on the adjacent island and now known as Saints' Island. St Patrick's Purgatory was throughout the middle ages one of the most remarkable shrines in Christendom. It was here that O'Rorke, Prince of Breffney, was neaking his devotion when his absence gave opportunity for the tragic incident that forms the subject of Moore's melody, "The valley lay smiling before me." We have Calderon's "Purgatorio de San have Calderon's "Purgatorio de San Patricio," in which he sings here—

"With tootsteps strong and bosom brave, Looking for that mysterious cave Where the pitying Heaven will show How my salvation I may gain By bearing in this life the purgatorial pain.

The library of the British Museum has The library of the British Museum has two metrical versions of the pilgrimage of the Knight Owen to Lough Derg. Notabilities from remote parts of Europe mixed with the people of the country in performing the pilgrimage. But, like so many other places of the same sort in Ireland, unhappy davs were in store for it. The monastery on Saints' Island, the shrine on Station Island, with the neighboring lands, the endowment of pious generations, were confiscated in the general generations, were confiscated in the general generations, were connected in the general plundering that took place. In 1632 Sir William Stewart, by order of the Lord Justice (Boyle), expelled the abbot and forty monks from Saints' Island, and destroyed the buildings thereon, and the stone upon which tradition had it that St.

Patrick knelt, and other relies, were
thrown into the lake, and security was
taken by recognizance from the said
James Magrath, the owner of the island, that he would not permit friars or nuns to enter thereon.

In 1661, Dr. John Leslie, a Scotchman, In 1661, Dr. John Leslie, a Scotchman, was appointed by Charles II. Bishop of Clogher. He had previously been Bishop of the Isles, but, the episcopal office not being a profitable or popular one in Scotland, he contrived to get translated to Clogher, and founded the family now represented by the present plaintiff Sir Clogner, and founded the family now represented by the present plaintiff, Sir John Leslie. Second Queen Anne, chapter 6, reciting that the superstitions of Popery are greatly increased by the pretended sanctity of places, especially of a place called St. Patrick's Purgatory, in the County Donegal, to which pilgrimages are made by vast numbers at certain seasons, enacts that all such meetings are made by vast numbers at certain seasons, enacts that all such meetings shall be deemed riots and unlawful assemblies, and punishable as such; and all offenders are subjected, in default of payment of pecuniary penalties, to be publicly whipped; and persons erecting booths or cabins for the sale of victuals are also subject to penalties; and all magistrates were required to demolish all crosses, pictures, and inscriptions that were anywhere publicly set up, and were the occasion of Popish superstitions.

From the expulsion of the Augustinians down to about the year 1782, the spiritual

down to about the year 1782, the spiritual wants of the pilgrims were ministered to by the Franciscan friars. About 1782, in consequence of the penal laws, the num-ber of Franciscans in Ireland had become so reduced that they were no longer able to supply the pilgrimage with the priest, and the then Catholic Bishop of Clogher appointed the Rev.—Murray, P. P., Errigle-Trough, Prior. Since then the pilgrimage has been

Since then the pilgrimage has been under the care of priests of the diocese of Clogher, specially deputed by the Catholic Bishop of Clogher, who has uniformly intrusted it to a "prior" and assistant priest; and, notwithstanding every effort made by Government, the clergy and people kept almost continuous possession, and the present proceedings were the first serious effort for at least 100 years made to disturb them.

serious effort for at least 100 years made to disturb them.

The small island in a lonely lough, situate amid bleak, but impressive, mountain scenery, is exactly suitable to be the shrine of an earnest and faithful people. There is nothing to disturb the pious object of the pilgrims, who go there to relieve their consciences by fasting and prayer; and right well does it illustrate,

by its past history and present condition, A CRY FOR HELP FROM IRELAND. by its past history and present condition, the undying faith of the Irish people. The faith that Patrick planted in this country, the same that he professed and practised in Lough Derg, is as active and living to day as it was in his own time, Confiscation and coercion, fire and sword, have been employed in vain. Every year sees the whole of the Irish race represented by thousands of nilerium from every part. sees the whole of the In-harace represented by thousands of pilgrims from every part of the country, joined by the representa-tives of our people from those far off lands to which persecution drove them, or adventure impelled them, all making public profession of the faith that Patrick taught our forefathers.

public profession of the faith that Patrick taught our forefathers.

Right well must the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly rejoice that he should, in his own person, have reversed "confiscation." He has, in a simple, but effective, manner, vindicated the rights of the people. He is to be congratulated on his peaceful triumph; and his name as Bishop of Clogher will be larg remembered in con-Clogher will be long remembered in nection with his formal recovery o Patrick's Purgatory.

WHAT CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN ASIA ARE DOING FOR CIVILI-ZATION.

In every part of the world Missionaries are the pioneers of civilization. It is to them we are indebted for what we know of the interior of China, Corea, Japan. It

of the interior of China, Corea, Japan. It has been the missionaries who made known to Europeans the customs and languages of the East and who have facilitated their studies.

It was only in December last that an excellent and complete Dictionary of the Corean Language was published in Yokohama by the Missionaries of the Seminaire de Paris, who are in charge of the arrivance. de Paris, who are in charge of the arduous duties attending the Mission which has been so successful in Corea; and in May last a so successful in Corea; and in May last a Corean grammar, with a course of Graduated Exercises, was published in Yokohama by the indefatigable Missionaries who distinguish themselves not only by their zeal in effecting conversions between in effecting conversions but also in Literature and in the Sciences. The book which we now notice is a Complete Grammar, the Corean languages affording more material for a Grammar than the Chinese, by possessing an alphabet composed of eleven vowels and fourteen consonants, making a total of 25 letters. The vowels are placed either below or above on the side of the consonants. The substantive has nine cases, formed by adding one or two syllables to the radicals. The verb has four moods, the indicative, the imperative, the infinitive and the participial. The tenses are the following: present imperfect, perfect, past perfect, future, conditional, past future, and past conditional. The tenses are formed in different ways according to the radicals of the verbs.

The second part of the grammar is devoted to the syntax of the language and at the end they give the parsing of a fable from Esop. The Grammar concludes with an appendix comprising the calendar of the Coreans, their mode of division of the time in years, seasons and fortnights, their cycles, weights, measures, compass, with two tables, one giving the Corean genealogy, and the other a genealogical table of the name of the parent, and kin-dred. The last part of the appendix consists of the graduated exercises; which occupy the space of one hundred pages, and, which, without doubt, will be of the

guage was not known in Corea before the year 1122 B. c., when Koui-ja was made king of Corea by Ty-yee-mu-wang. The Coreans were then in a savage state and Koui-ja civilized them and gave them proper laws. The Chinese literature since that time has always been held in great esteem by the Coreans, and the Chinese became the official language in which are written the Annals of the Kingdom of Corea and all the scientific books. official proclamation are written in both languages, Chinese and Corean. Even in their intercourse the literate use the Chinese character, and in all the Government schools Chinese is taught, so that it is uncommon to find a Corean who cannot read Chinese. But as for the colloquial, very few speak Chinese; and so we may say that in Corea two languages are necessary to be learnt, the Chinese to write and the Corean to speak. The law class and the women generally do not know the Chinese characters, and use the Corear even to write. All the books of the Catholic religion are written in the Corean language and understood by every one. Whether the Corean before the time of Koui-ja had a literature it is difficult to say. What we know is that only one say. Corean has been printed at Peking, a medical work called Tong-ui-po-kam.— Hong Kong Catholic Register.

Waman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is more importance that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionthan that she should have all the fashion-able dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense. fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way." -New Haven Palladium.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purpose of a purgative, for Constipation, Indiges-tion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family Cholera Infantum.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordinary diarrhea to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer complaints.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, female complaints, nervous and general debility, and builds up the entire system when broken down by disease.

Convent of our Lady of Mercy, Bally-shannon, Co. Donegal,
July 25th, 1881.

Messrs. Editors:—You will confer a great
favor on us if you will kindly give the enclosed appeal a gratuitous insertion in your
influential iournal.

Being situated in one of the most impoverished districts of Ireland, we have great difficulties to contend with, and you will do a great act of charity if you kindly not not be to contend may He who comply with my request, and may He who forgets not the cup of water given in His name reward you a hundred fold, prays yours sincerely in Christ,

SISTER M. IONATION M'CARTHY.

Will you kindly recommend the appeal to your readers?

THE APPEAL.

will you kindly recommend the appeal to your readers?

We, the Sisters of Mercy of St. Catherine's Convent, Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland, appeal most earnestly to the Irish in America, in sid of the building fund of our new Convent of Mercy here.

Brought here in 1867 by the most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, now Primate of all Ireland, we have been, for the past fourteen years, struggling in a house which has proved altogether unsuited to our wants, and which, by reasons of its unhealthy character, has cost us great loss of time.

Out of a small community of ten, six of our number died within a period of five months, all these deaths being in every instance the result of the damp, unhealthy house we still occupy.

But though it has pleased God to try ourselves sorely, yet we have not been left without warm sympathy and generous support. One gentleman in Wexford, a perfect stranger to this county of Donegal as well as to every member of our community, hearing of our sufferings, sent us a munificent donation of £500 as a start for a new convent building fund, and this munificence largely seconded by bishops, priests, and laity—and many of the last named not of our own faith—has enabled us to lay the foundations of a commodious and substantial building, and the works have not been carried as far as the roof. But our people here, though most charitable, are mostly poor, and our undertaking, involving an expenditure of £5,000 is for us a very heav carried as far as the roof. But our people here, though most charitable, are mostly poor, and our undertaking, involving an expenditure of £5,000 is for us a very heavy one. To discharge this liability the numerous and liberal charities of our countrymen at home have already enabled us to make payments to our contractor to the extent of £3,000, and it is to meet the large and pressing want of £2,000 still remaining that we now appeal to the generosity of the great Republic of the West.

Now, therefore, that the works are sus-

Now, therefore, that the works are sus-pended for want of further aid, we ask for the love of God, a share in that charity of our countrymen in America which has alour countrymen in America which has al-ready helped to raise up so many churches and convents in the old land of their birth and their love, and we turn especially to all those beyond the Atlantic who are proud to own the soil of old Tyrconnell as the to own the soil of old Tyrconnell as the land of their fathers to help us with a generous hand to raise up for God's poor a Convent of the Sisters of Mercy on most hallowed and historic ground. Our new building will be within a stone's throw of the famed "Abbey Assarce," its foundations are placed on the very spot, at the mouth of the Erne, where once stood the Castle of the lordly O'Donnells, and it will be the first convent erected in this ancient diocess. first convent erected in this ancient dioces

since the days of the penal times.

And now, for every help, however small, that may be sent us, we promise the only return that we can give—the heartfelt and retarn that we can give—the neartier and undying prayers of our little community, that the goodness of God may reward a hundred fold, even in this life, all of our country's sons and daughters in America who show themselves our benefactors and

our friends.

APPROBATION OF THE HISBOP OF THE DIOCESE.

DEAR REVEREND MOTHER—I carnestly recommend to the kind consideration of the charitable your appeal for aid to complete your new convent in Ballyshannon. It is sad to see the work stopped through the charitable while your Sisters are pin-It is sad to see the work stopped through want of funds, while your Sisters are pining away in their present unhealthy abode, and so cramped for space as to be unable to carry out efficiently the works of charity to which they have devoted themselves.

Trusting that your appeal may meet with the success which the purity of your motives and the excellence of your work deserve. I am, dear Reverend Mother, yours faithfully, "Michall Louis Higher Louis Bishop of Raphoe. Letterkenny, 22nd July, 1881.

Donations will be most gratefully received and acknowledged by the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, Very Rev. D. Spence, P. P.; Rev. H. A. Gallaher, C. C.; Rev. P. Kelly, C. C. Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; or Sister M. Ignatius M'Carthy, Superioress, Convent of Mercy. Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, Ireland. Ireland.

THREE MASSES ALLOWED ON SUN-DAYS IN MEXICO.

The Archbishop of Mexico has appealed to the Sacred Congregation of the Council to allow some of his priests on Sundays and holidays of obligation to say three Masses; and, notwithstanding the strip-Masses; and, notwissanding the stin-gent laws passed against it by Councils and Sovereign Pontiffs, notably by Innocent III. the Sacred Congregation of the Coun-cil has decided that in case of the Archbishop of Mexico there are valid ground bishop of Mexico there are valid grounds for an exception. It seems that in that diocese the number of priests is small and diminishing, and that they are altogether inadequate for the faithful committed to their charge. Consequently that unless they are permitted to say three Masses on Sundays and holidays of obligation, it will be impossible for many of the faithful to comply with the ecclesiastical precept. Moreover, his Grace assures the Sacres Moreover, his Grace assures the Sacred Congregation that as the poor and illiterate peasants in the country districts of his diocese are religioulsy-minded, piously in-clined, and fond of the external practices of worship, it is not at all unlikely that if they cannot attend Mass, they will fall hack little by little into the superstitious and heathenish cust: as of their pagan forefathers. Lastly, speaking from his own experience, the Archbishop feels that it is through the Church alone, where the two races meet, the white and the Indian, where the heariest which has so long stood where the barrier which has so long stood between them is gradually being removed

between them is gradually being removed, that a way is opening to mutual intercourse and Christian charity.

It is not surprising that such weighty reasons have prevailed. On December 20, 1879, the Sacred Congregation of the Council gave its opinion that for five years, if it so pleased the Holy Father, the unusual request of the Archbishop of Mexico should be allowed; and recently the Holy Father, signifying his cordial concurrence in this judgment, has granted the requisite permission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. atter intended for publication must e name of the writer attached, and ach the office not later than Tuesday of each week.
THOS, COFFEY,
Publishet and Proprietor.

THOS, COFFEY.
Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Oid as well as New Address, and thus insure the groupt delivery of the paper.
We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper both will be answered. Theiabel on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.
When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscribtion, it may be inferred that the person either knows very li'tle about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper seah wook is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper sheps. Subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amount of their indebtedneswhen they make this request. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

Believe me.

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1881. TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A few weeks since we sent out bills to our friends who are in arrears for the Record. Many have kindly sent the amount of their indebtedness. All who have not yet done so would greatly oblige us by remitting at once, as we have heavy bills to meet this and the coming month.

OUR INDIANS.

Owing to the rapid settlement of our North West Territories it will ines in that immense country. The to the white settlers themselves as cannot last. to the Indians. The aborigines must be adequately and justly provided for as the white population in the North-West Territories will Record copied from the Catholic Restyle themselves, and it is well understood that little fruit can be leaded for in the beginning; still, honest old parson Whitaker said, in what tracts of fertile land, stretching west- Royal, M. P. try it were meet that the govern- keen sense of right, and great tena- intelligence. The editors of the less

selves can devote much time to any the North West, Mr. Bellerose spoken on the matter before, and grave. If certain people will be-fitted than for the sacred ministry. ublished every Friday morning at 128 Rich- other but the religious instruction of would, we feel assured, do honor to the Indians. They could, however, the whole country and render to the \$2 00 with proper and adequate assistance North West especially, services of from the government, provide for the incalculable value. The name of one of these parties.' education of the redmen, subject to Mr. Wm. Macdougall, suggested by their care, under a system meeting some for this high post, is simply their approval in a manner which out of the question. One rebellion would, we believe, relieve the gov- in ten years is quite enough for ernment and the whole population of Canada, the North West from all uneasiness as to the future of our Indian tribes in that region. We commend this matter to the earnest attention of our readers, doubting not that they at least will endeavor to impress on all concerned the pressing necessity of an immediate, just, and final settlement of the Indiac question in the Dominion of Canada

IRELAND SPEAKS.

The voice of Ireland, through her representatives in Parliament, has already made itself heard in vigorous condemnation of the outrage re. cently offered the sainted remains of the immortal Pius IX. by a crowd of Sardinian hirelings. The spirit of revolution in Italy prompts its devotees to deeds of such unspeakable littleness and cowardice as to revolt the best feelings of human nature.

It were not to be expected that Catholic Ireland could stand still in the face of an outrage so despicable as that which' occurred on the removal of the remains of the late Pope to their last resting place in the Church of San Lorenzo. The address, couched in terms so precise but determined, from the Catholic Irish members of the British Parlia ment to the Holy Father, on this recent display of revolutionary cowardice, fully expresses the views of the race that has never proved faithless to the Holy See. The Irish people everywhere recognize the painful position of the Hely Father in the surroundings which threaten his very life. Though the great majority of the Irish race is not represented in the British Parliament. yet the faithful few who there hold the fort against terrorism and legalized oppression express very faithfully in the document they have Troy, has assumed the management forwarded the Holy Father the sentiments of indignation felt all over soon be necessary for the government the world by the children of St. to take steps to provide for the wants | Patrick at the infamous conduct of a and protect the rights of the aberig- purchased mob on the streets of Rome. We know of nothing that treaties entered into from time to has occurred since the spoliation of a happier mood than when calling time with various Indian tribes for the Eternal City, in 1870, that has Irishmen harsh names. We always the cession, partial or total, of their brought such utter contempt on the look out for one or two articles every territorial rights, cannot be construed miserable system of government week giving evidence of an antiinto a final settlement of the questhen inaugurated. With cowardice tion. To do so were unjust as well as its base, Piedmontese rule in Italy

A GOVERNOR WANTED

can bear no comparison whatever to of Mr. Laird will have expired. the increase to be expected within Speculation is already rife, as to the this decade. It must be borne in lucky individual who shall be called mind that in three years time the Pacific Railway will have reached mentioned in connection with this girl, be dashed and destroyed. the foot of the Rocky Mountains, high office, amongst others, those opening to settlement the immense of ex-Senator Skead and Joseph

orly and northerly from Winnipeg Mr. Skead is a gentleman of to British Columbia. In view of the sound business capacity and bene- that it believed the present Pope is rapid development of this vast coun- volent disposition. He has also a ment should at once take steps to city of purpose, but it were at his prevent any possible collission be- time of life, in our opinion, at least, tween the incoming settlers and the an injustice to the territory conaborigines. This cannot be done cerned, and to himself, to transport without a great deal of care. The him to government house at Battleefforts already made to induce the ford. Of Mr. Royal, we can only say redman to follow agricultural purt that with many good qualities he apostle of culture, is doing wonders suits have, as we predicted, proted combines an mordinate vanity so in India. The simplicity of his an egregious failure. He who very marked and uncontrollable, speech is such that the average Hinteaches should himself be instructed that his coming into contact with a doo caves at once. He tells them:--many of the instructors appointed people of different origin and views to impart the science of agriculture from his own might soon destroy his to the aborigines are beyond doubt usefulness. Mr. Royal has, if he utterly unfitted for their task. More patiently adhere to politics and corthan one amongst them has never rect his faults, too good a future bedevoted one day's attention to agri- fore him in Parliament to accept cultural pursuits. As far as the what might be to him a vain honor Catholic Indians are concerned, they and an empty title. There is one might well have been left in the gentleman we know of in the Senate care of their missionaries, who could of Canada, possessed of that force of all innocent amusement is forbidden best find out the means of giving character and sound judgment so them the desired instruction in re- necessary in the chief executive pious" find recreation in "kissingspect of agriculture. To these mis- officer of a new country. We alsionaries also should be confided the lude to Senator Bellerose. For one gives an idea of these righteous care of otherwise educating the abor-reason or another, this able and disigines of the North West. With tinguished man has been left too

AN EXAMPLE FOR CATHOLICS.

The late John J. Bagley, of Detroit, a few years since Governor of the State of Michigar, was a wealthy man- He lived and died in the Unitarian belief; but this did not hinder him, when making his will, from remembering Catholic institutions which he considered worthy of aid. The following items in his will serve to show that the deceased was a man of most liberal and kindly senti-

"To the benevolent association of Detroit known as 'The Little Sisters of the Poor,' who, in my judgment, more than any other charitable association, carry out practically and with rare simplicity and humility the divine work of charity. I cheerfully give the sum of \$500.

"To the sisters in charge of St. Vincent's orphan asylum in Detroit.

We are sorry to have to admit that not a 'ew Catholics leave this world-who bequeath thousands to many who will make but a poor use of it-and never for a moment consider the strong claims which institutions such as those mentioned above have on their liberality. To one who has lived in the true Faith what greater consolation can there be than to reflect at the hour of death that he or she has added somewhat to the fund which goes to feed and clothe the little ones confided to the care ot the self-sacrificing women who have given up the world and its pleasures to labor arduously for the phan and the aged.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are pleased to know that our old and esteemed friend. Mr. J. L. of the Toronto Tribune. Mr. Troy is a gentleman in whose hands the Tribune will most certainly lose none of its well-earned popularity among our Catholic people.

THE London Free Press is never in Irish spleen which betrays a shallow mind and a very slight acquaint-

Catholic parent whose children, in the whirl and glare of a mad society are perchance standing on the brink of a precipice into which they may

The leading Protestant religious weekly in America is the New York Independent. In a late issue it said one of the best Christians living, a man of uncommon good sense and er organs of the different sects would be quite willing to make the same admission were it not that they are afraid it would be distasteful to many of their readers.

REV. JOSEPH COOK, the Boston You can not differentiate the grains of mistrust from the molecules of a reasonable confidence. You are travelling the borderland, the frontier between the paradise of faith and the arctic regions of incredulity. You are agnostic.

OCEAN grove, on the New Jersey coast, is a much frequented Methodist camp-meeting ground. Although by stringent rules, yet the "uncogames," etc. Asbury Park Journal that 'straw-rides are quite popular

mother who has a care for her daughter will permit her to attend

to a deputation of the Anti-Slavery Society that he proposed to appoint Consuls in Soudan and at Knartoum, with power to travel, and hoped thus to diminish the supply domestic slaves in Egypt. It would not be amiss were the noble earl to appoint a consul for Ireland too, here people cannot in some cases even get married without a permit from the lord of the soil. The deputation of English workmen who recently reported on the condition of the Irish peasants have made public as heartless a system of do. plied. mestic slavery as any that prevail in the countries brought under notice by the Anti-Slavery Society.

Is a pastoral, dated July 19th, Cardinal Guibert says: "We have been told that the Head of the Church, dispossessed of his estates, retains his liberty; that, confined in to his dignify and the security of his person were guaranteed by the law of the new kingdom and that he has nothing to fear from the hatred of his enemies. We have never bejeved these declarations, and to-day the entire world sees what they are worth. Could a living Pope leave his dwelling, when the body of a dead Pope can not be carried through the streets of the city that was his capital-when peaceable Christians who wish to pray around a coffin must risk their lives

"PROTESTANTISM in France," says the Congregationalist, " seems to be a relative term, including every shade of belief and unbelief outside of the Roman Catholic faith. The Reformed National Church and the Free Protestant Church are apt to be misleading names unless the distinction between the two bodies is kept clearly in mind. To the former belong nearly a million of neminal Protestants, with about seven hunprotection and sustenance of the or- dred ministers. These figures sound encouraging until it is explained that the or anization is really dependent upon the State, and often hampered, if not controlled by it. About two hundred and fifty of the ministers are rationalists-men doubting or denving the supernatural, who would be called infidels in America, and who preach every-thing, from true orthodoxy to the

THE Freeman's Journal Roman correspondent says that His Holiness Leo XIII. has announced his inten tion, in view of attracting the Greek dissidents to Catholic unity, to institute in the East a Catholic Mission, of the Greek Rite, to be placed under direction of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, which time will soften and dissipate the prejudices of the Greek dissidents against the Roman Church, and all look forward confidently to the day when the great Oriental family will return to that See, so loved by the ancient Greek Fathers. Meantime, the Pope has decreed the re-establishment of the pure Greek Rite in the ancient and noble Basilian Abbey of Grottaferrata, and workmen are prejudices of the Greek dissidents busily employed preparing the modifications in the Abbatial Church prescribed by the Greek Ritual.

VERY impressive and noble are the words inscribed on the tomb of the late Father Thomas Farrell, a venerable priest of New York, whose monument was uncovered last week. He had arranged that the sum of \$300 should be expended on his tomb; but those who loved him in life could not see the grave of one so good and kind left without special recognition. On the monument of Carrara marble which they have erected is inscribed the words which Father Farrell wrote for his own headstone, as follows:-"And now I beseech you to love liberty, and to love intelligence, and try to extend their bless-ings to every member of the human family. Hate tyranny, oppression, wrong, and slavery, but, above all, hate ignorance, the fruitful parent of evil to the human family." These are the words of a true teacher of men. They deserve to be printed in letters of gold and in to be printed in letters of gold and in-scribed on the gates of a city. We are proud to read them on the gravestone of

humble priest. - Pilot. Will some of our Protestant editors kindly pin up this item somewhere in their sanctums. The good desirous to keep the people in ignor-ance. The inscription on Father Farrell's monument might also be

now take occasion to allude to it lieve that such is not the case, all again. They are immoral, and no we have to say is, that we pity them.

THE published reports of the recent Irish revolutionary convention in Chicago were wholly false, and were fabricated by the Chicago reporters, who were irritated at their failure to obtain facts. The con-EARL GRANVILLE recently stated vention, we understand, was an impor-tant one in its consideration of the internal affairs of the organization. There was no discussion on dynamite or any similar nonsense. Neither Crowe nor O'Donovan Rossa were in any way connected with the convention.—Pilot.

The majority of people are not

aware that Chicago reporters, like

they prepare each day. The proprictors of the papers care very little whether facts are fancies are supplied. We have heard of a Chicago editor who, upon being told by one of his subordinates that there was f his subordinates no sensation to-day," replied, no sensation to-day." And he made it. This is likely the case with regard to the proceedings of this Irish Convention. It was not this Irish Convention. It was not Church, indeed, is not responsible for the at all revolutionary or dynamitie in sayings or doings of any individual Jesuit, its proceedings, but the reporters, none of whom were present, but the Vatican, he was only a prisoner must have drawn on their imagina-of his own will; that the honor due tions for a report of the proceedings, must have drawn on their imaginaseemed desirous to have it bear such

> New York, August 22. - The Dynamite session here some days, yesterday adopted the proclamation suggesting the destruc-tion of English vessels by Irishmen in all parts of the world, and expressing the opinion that after the first of September will be well for all peaceable people to avoid patronizing ships that fly the Eng-lish flag. The proclamation mentions no names, but designates places to which contributions for cash can be sent. The uncil has dispersed.

WE have not in a long time read a paragraph bearing more evidence of when they are holding them up as models for unqualified admiration, while a palpable fraud than the foregoing. So much so, indeed, that we are not a little surprised to find it inserted in a daily paper of this city. It is an open question whether, in fact, it Jesuit Order with any such principles, ever came from New York, as it appears to want of principles or of ever came from New York, as it aport want of principles or of sound morality, as implied in the maxim pears in one paper only. A long editorial article accompanies the item, which looks as though both were carefully prepared some days ago to fill up when nothing else of moment happens to be transpiring.

THE Archbishop of Cologne has had a curious experience in a recent examination of children. "Is the Sacrament of Confirmation necessary to salvation?" he inquired of a boy. "No, Monsignor," reonded the lad; "but when the sponded the lad; "but when there is an opportunity of receiving it, we should not lose it." "Well said," replied the prelate. Then turning to a girl he asked if the Sacrament of Matrimony were necessary to salvation. "It is not," was the quaint reply, "but when the occasion arises it should not be lost."

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS?

The intense prejudices of many worthy people against the Catholic Church and everything Catholic are searcely to be wonance with the condition of affairs in Ireland.

The attention of our readers is directed to an article in this week's Record copied from the Catholic Response to the condition at the hands of the Greek Record copied from the Catholic Response to the condition at the hands of the Greek Record copied from the Catholic Response to the condition of affairs in gation of Propaganda Fide, which will naturally lear the expense. This Mission will andoubtedly meet with persecution, obstacles and contradiction at the hands of the Greek schismatics, or "Orthodox," as they style themselves, and it is well understand the condition of affairs in all directions and through all classes of society. To say nothing of the false charges made by unscrupulous preachers, sectarian papers and other dispersion on the 26th June, St. John the Baptist's nearly all popular literature engaged, as the christian name of Junn, the appears to be a general conspiracy against

Take the historical novel for example, and Paranapatibandige Angeli nando.—Ceptor Catholic Messenger.

the Pope and the clergy who are opposed to him are fanaties or secondrels. Now, it could hardly be supposed that the Catholic clergy should have been admirers.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH MEMBERS. olic clergy should have been admirers, friends or advocates of this renowned warrior, when they knew, as everyone knew, that he was the enemy not only of Catholicity, but of all religion. The man who could make a bosom friend of Voltaire (until they quarreled), whose well-known maxim, "Ecrasz l'Infame"—The Infamors Cons. Con ous One to be crushed being the Lord Jesus Christ, the king accepted and ap-proved, had no right to expect anything but opposition from all who believed in, feared or loved the Son of God, the Author and Founder of the Christian

It is not the hero-worship of the great (as in "Frederick the Great and His Family") in books purporting to keep pretty near to historical truth, and thereby especially calculated to deceive. Let us look for a moment at a prominent character in the work just mentioned, the fortunate occurrence has caused him. Count Ranuzi. This gentleman is a pris-oner of war detained in Berlin, and is an Austrian captain. He is a man of the world, and profligate enough to be one souls have for a very long period of Frederick's own captains. He is a desperate intriguer, but withal ready to fight for the Church, or to commit any crime for the Church, or to commit any crime that may advance his interests. He, according to the story, was at a Jesuit college in his youth, and thought of becomblege in his youth, and thought of becomblege in his youth, and thought of becombled the story of his heart every one of you and of his beloved Irish Catholics. By the express their painful labors over an immense tract of country it cannot indeed be reasonably expected that they them
In the background. The Sending in the background in Ocean Grove and Asbury Park; written on that of every other priest one party in a hay-rack drawn by sentiments are held by every priest of distinguished consideration.

Signed, Jacobini, and thought of becompands of his Holiness though the had no vocation, and some of his friends got him a commission in the evening this week. We have often whom he has left this side of the lamb to the commands of his Holiness thought he had no vocation, and some of his friends got him a commission in the evening this week. Signed, Jacobini, Secretary.

he was a good soldier in the army of Maria Teresa, well enough as a fighting man, but of course a man of indifferent morality, and when a prisoner of war in Berlin he gave himself up to intrigue, for which he was particularly well suited by natural gifts and by cultivation. He was ready to break any or all of the Commandments whether for his own gratification, or in the interests of his sovereign, the Empress, or in the interests of the Church. And what was the great aim of his ambition? Why, that he might be made General of his order (the Jesuits), and all his actions however criminal, he justified to himself by the motto of his order-that the end

anctifies the means! Now, such miserable, lying, absurd trash those of many other cities, are paid as this is spread abroad and eagerly accepted by large masses of people as his according to the amount of matter torical truth. The authores was writing while Bismarck was most actively persecuting the Catholics of Prussia, and as her husband held a public office in Berlin she had a double motive in this kind of falsi-

It is not shown when or where the Jesuits adopted or professed such a motto, but its assertion, without proof, is enough to make them edious, as well as to blacken the Catholic Church. The or of any other member of her commun-ion; but if a great order were to adopt a principle opposed to all sound morality, as in the alleged motto, such order would have to depart from her communion. To charge it upon the Jesuits, then, is to make a charge utterly false and unfounded, mischievous and malicious. There must be some meaning in holding up Catholies to obloquy, while the friend of Voltaire is almost deified. The warrior king, head of the Prussian Church, was a despot and an infidel of the worst type. In one of his letters to Voltaire he said it was of prime importance to destroy the Catholic Church, for when that was ac-complished the greatest difficulty was removed as to breaking up the whole system of Christianity. In this idea he was un-doubtedly right, but people who have any faith left in Christianity are helping such as Frederick and Voltaire to destroy it they are depreciating in Catholicity the whole Christian system. It is an insidu-

faith and of spreading infidelity.

Withal, it is a lie direct to charge the that the end justifies, or sanctifies, means.—Baltimore Mirror.

ous manner of undermining Christian

CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are in Hongkong more than 1000 In making excavations necessary in the

establishment of a public garden in front of the Cathedral in the City of Mexico, a discovery was made of a column, a por-tion of a Cathedral erected in the year

THE correspondent of the Germania at Rome says:—"The Pope has signed a brief appointing Dr. Korum, who is approved by Germany, to the vacant bishoptic of Treves, Rhenish Prussiv. This is considered to be a considerable step toward a reconciliation between Germany and the

It is now stated by friends of the celebrated M. Littre, that far from feeling resentment towards the Bishop of Orleans for opposing his election as a member of

has taken the Christian name of Juan, the names of the sponsors being Paranapati-bandige Manuel Fernande, Anavi Rala,

I its doctrines.

Frederick the Great is all goodness, but

Frederick the Great is all goodness, but

eesser, Pius IX., was received on Monday from Cardinal Jacobini by Mr. Charles Dawson, M. P., whose name headed the Bawson, M. P., whose name headed the list. The following is a translation: To the Most Hustrious Charles Dawson, Esq., Lord Mayor-Elect of Dublin, and Member of Parliament for Carlow.

Most Illustrious Sir,—The address which you and the other Irish Catholic members object to. That may be somewhat a matter of taste. We object to the false insin
ter of taste. We object to the false insin
ter of taste. ter of taste. We object to the fulse insin-uations, or lies direct, woven into a story (as in "Frederick the Great and His s an act which his Holiness could only re ceive with the liveliest sense of pleasure, feeling that it would in some way tend to

The number of signatories and their important position in the State give to the address itself the stamp of a special value. Wherefore, the august Pontiff has directed me to convey to you and your honourable colleagues his warmest thanks for the

CATHOLICITY AND INFIDE Why I Joined the Church of

Lecture Delivered in the Detro Heuse, on Sunday evening, Ju 1881, by Mr. John R. Jones, form can Rector of Christ Church, F Ontario, and incumbent of Wa LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-It

acknowledged by both the religi-secular world that we are living i of universal upheaval, enquiry an of universal upheaval, enquiry ar Among all thinking classes of whether high or low, rich or pinfluence of the day is making and stirring them up to look we religious or other basis upon wi may happen to be resting. We but admit that the tendency of t ceptical, and were this in all inst honest and sincere scepticism, w not feel so indignant at the stan by multitudes who appear now every country called Christianin hostility to the existing religior ing forth upon society we find C ity under its two heads, viz: Car and Protestantism? And in opporthis appears Infidelity, under wh be classed the sceptic or doubte leist who acknowledges a perso but denies the divine origin of the tian religion, and the atheist, or as he prefers being called, who called in toto the existence of an indeity—or will neither admit not neither say yes or no,—agnostic, —"know-nothing"! as the wor This Infidelity launches forth its a ridicule and abuse against Cath Protestant indiscriminately, sho favor and asking none. If m misrepresentation and heartless misrepresentation and heartless can overthrow the Christian re is (regardless of national conse-determined to see it done; bu tunately for itself, is unable to steadfast religious or other system the place of the one it would so demolish. Having for a she walked in the darkest scepticis regret to say a professed unbelic having read with care, not of writings of Payne and many of but those of the Darwinian sch are now so freely circulated in o am anxious to say a few word ference to this common foe.

First—To show what it really

what are its natural consequences
Again—I will take up the que
Protestantism and its inability to Next—I will humbly prove only ark of refuge,—the only that can successfully withstand thattack is the Holy Roman Catholic

attack is the Holy Roman Catholice she that has for over eighteen outlived the ridicule and sophis called philosophers; that appestanding upon the shores of time monument of the days departed parting, presenting the same fear to the tide as when first sent for the hand of her divine mater. the hand of her divine master, the nand of ner divine master, His promise: Lo, I am with you down to the consummation of the Ages have rolled along, em kingdoms have risen, fallen, at away, her foce of centuries have ered into dust, and in many their names have been forgotten Catholic Church has outlived all the is with the world now,—she with it to the end of time?

(1st). Infidelity, in its vario eads to one of three things. 'denies God, degrades God, o That we have abundant proc existence of a personal intelligent self-apparent to every thinking an

man and woman. Vea strong as the evidence suddenly by him who doubted his own of philosopher wandered difficulties and spiritual trials, tioned everything; was all he sa him but imaginary—a chimera, a fantasy, or as the bubble that fl doubted the exist God, he doubted his own then the light flashed upon him the brightness of the sunbeam sum ergo, he exclaimed with ees doubt, therefore, I exist!" fact of his doubting showed the of a questioning or reasoning and proved the distinction, connection between mind and and so he was led to fully reglerious truth to which our pe fellow so beautifully refers, whe

"Life is real, life is earnest, And the grave is not its goa Dust thou art, to dust return Was not spoken of the soul So with respect to the deity. Who gave us existence? We the pestowed upon us the reasoning

ing faculty?
Was the eye (said a lecturer i some time ago, bringing the mat to simple first principles and ho to simple first principles and ho atheist to this question) forme purpose of seeing l was the e-for the purpose of hearing l. To would be an absurdity to all sense and human intelligence; it, as every reasonable being mu-be not only to uphold the arg Paley that there cannot be a de out a designer, but the old arg Catwell, that there can be n without a thinker. He goes thoroughly; he argues that the of sight preceded the making of The thought or idea of hearing the forming of the ear. There in the eye and in the ear, it is tru the writer has remarked, there is design in sight and hearing. things are of themselves though existed in the mind of some bei ever the eye or ear were formethought that is other than ou simply means a thinker other selves. There is the simple argument

two hundred years ago, the I Ergo that has never yet been of by the atheist. And so we pasthose little objects, the eye and full of teaching and wonder to vellous universe, and there w again the designer and the think

World beyond world, and, for we know to the contrary—system, rolling out of infinity infinity-down to our little full of the wonderful, sublime,

Why I Joined the Church of Rome.

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retary.

A Lecture Delivered in the Detroit Opera He use, on Sunday evening July 19th, 1881, by Mr. John R. Jones, former Angli-can Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, Ontario, and incumbent of Walkerville, Ontario

not feel so indignant at the stand taken by multitudes who appear now in almost every country called Christian—leagued in hostility to the existing religion. Looking forth upon society we find Christianity under its two heads, viz: Catholicism and Protestantism? And in opposition to this appears Infidelity, under which may be classed the sceptic or doubter. The deist who acknowledges a personal God, but denies the divine origin of the Christian religion, and the atheist, or agnostic, translation of the day, in reference to their doctrines. Professor Tyndal says: jects in toto the existence of an intelligent deity—or will neither admit nor deny neither say yes or no,—agnostic, he cries,
—"know-nothing"! as the word means.
This Infidelity launches forth its arrows of

attack isthe Holy Roman Catholic Church—
the that has for over eighteen centuries ontlived the ridicule and sophisms of socalled philosophers; that appears now, standing upon the shores of time, a living monument of the days departed and demonument of the days departed and decarting, presenting the same fearless front from the same fearless from the same fearless

ing faculty?

Was the eye (said a lecturer in Boston some time ago, bringing the matter down to simple first principles and holding the to simple first principles and holding the atheist to this question) formed for the purpose of seeing ! was the ear formed for the purpose of hearing ! To deny this would be an absurdity te all common sense and human intelligence; to admit it, as every reasonable being must, would be not only to uphold the argument of Palar that there exercit he designment. Paley that there cannot be a design withof sight preceded the making of the eye. The thought or idea of hearing preceded the forming of the ear. There is design in the eye and in the ear, it is true-but as the writer has remarked, there is more than design in sight and hearing. These two things are of themselves thoughts which existed in the mind of some being before ever the eye or ear were formed, and all thought that is other than our thought, simply means a thinker other than our-

There is the simple argument advanced two hundred years ago, the Dubito sum Ergo that has never yet been overturned by the atheist. And so we pass on from those little objects, the eye and the ear, so full of teaching and wonder to the mar-vellous universe, and there we behold

again the designer and the thinker.
World beyond world, and, for all that World beyond world, and, we know to the contrary—system beyond system, rolling out of infinity, passing into infinity—down to our little earth so full of the wonderful, sublime, and beau-tiful, nature bowing before her infinite cept the latter for the very attributes

"Oh, the peace at the heart of nature Oh, the light that is not of day; Why seek it afar for ever, When it cannot be lifted away."

Some few thousand years ago an aged Contario

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a fact acknowledged by both the religious and secular world that we are living in an age of universal upheaval, enquiry and doubt. Among all thinking classes of people, whether high or low, rich or poor, the influence of the day is making itself felt and stirring them up to look well to the religious or other basis upon which they may happen to be resting. We cannot but admit that the tendency of the day is sceptical, and were this in all instances an honest and sincere scepticism, we would not feel so indignant at the stand taken up to look and to his conclusions must come every intelligent truth seeker.

must come every intelligent truth seeker. Afew words, however, in reference to the Alew words, however, in reference to the evolutionists, as they are called, who maintain that there has been a gradual change from the simple to the complex, who bring back the life principle to a substance they call "protoplasm." (But are brought to a stand still even there) and bring man up from the lowest forms of animal life to his present pold position.

to their doctrines. Professor Tyndal says:
"If asked whether science has solved, or is likely in our day to solve the problem of the universe, I must shake my head in doubt. Behind and above and around us, doubt. Behind and above and around us, the real mystery of the universe lies in ridicule and abuse against Catholic and Protestant indiscriminately, showing no favor and asking none. If malignity, misrepresentation and heartless attack can overthrow the Christian religion, it is (regardless of national consequences) determined to see it done; but, unfortunately for itself, is unable to offer any steadfast religious or other system to take the place of the one it would so xillingly demolish. Having for a short time walked in the darkest scepticism, and regret to say a professed unbeliever, and having read with care, not only the writings of Payne and many of his day, but those of the Darwinian school that are now so freely circulated in our midst, I am anxious to say a few words in reference to this common foe.

First—To show what it really is, and what are its natural consequences.

Again—I will take up the qu stion of Protestantism and its inability to contend against it?

Next—I will humbly prove that the only ark of refuge,—the only bulwark that can successfully withstand the infidel attack isthe Holy Roman Catholic Churchine is utilized the ridicule and sophisms of socalled philosophers; that appears now, called philosophers; that appears now, the real mystery of the universe lies in-solved, and as far as we are concerned is

monument of the days departed and departing, presenting the same fearless front to the tide as when first sent forth from the hand of her divine master, strong in His promise: Lo, I am with you all days down to the consummation of the world."

Ages have rolled along, empires and kingdoms have risen, fallen, and passed away her fore of contrains have mondy.

be made that I give him credit for a little more sincerity than what is usually al-lowed him, and my opinion has been strengthened by the following fact. Any man who can stand as Ingersoll did, over the grave into which the body of his brother has just been lowered, and make an Infidel speech, formally embracing the sentiments to which he has given utterupon the public platform out a designer, but the old argument of Catvell, that there can be no thought somewhat in his infidelity unless he has without a thinker. He goes into this thoroughly; he argues that the thought ow even men of Ingersoll's abilitie be blinded, allow me to state the following fact which came under my own observation. I at one time attended a lecture of his, in which, after an introductory attack upon prayer, he assailed the God of the Christian for causing (as he claimed) earthquakes, famines, pestilences, lightening, accidents, &c. He declared he could not accept such a God as that! He Him. Nature, he said, was his God; and he began to praise nature, how loving and tender she was in opposition to the deity of the Christian and the Jew. He spoke of the beautiful sky, the sun and the stars, the woods and plains, the grand mountains and silvery flowing streams and rivers rolling on and on till lost in the bosom of the boundless ocean. But he forgot everything about the earthquakes,

he raise his countenance to heaven with devotion, and why is he then prepared to meet death with cheerful hope, unless it be that his conscience tells him of a munificent rewarder of virtue, the spectator of what he does? And why does the most hardened sinner tremble and falter in his limbs, and at his heart, when he commits his most secret sins of theft, vengeance or impurity? Why especially does he sink into agonies of horror and despair at the approach of death, unless it be that he is deeply convinced of the constant presence of an all-seeing witness, and of an infinitely holy, powerful and just judge, into whose hands it is a terrible thing to fall?"
History from its beginning is against agnosticism. Its terrible results are visible in the great French Revolution and in the writings of some of its advocates.

Let us for example, look at a few quotations from leading Infidel writers.

1. Lord Herbert—"Lust and passion are no more to be censured than hunger and thins."

and thirst."

2. Lord Bolingbroke—"The chief end of man is to gratify his lusts and passions, he is made for that purpose and when he gratifies these, he obtains his greatest hap-

pmess."

3. Hobbes—"Right and wrong are mere quibbles of man's imagination."

4. Hume—"Self-denial and humility are positive vices, and adultery rather elevates than degrades the human character."

Rousseau-" Whatever a man feels,

6. Robert Owen, the Socialist, de-Lounces marriage as a "system of moral evil; a borrid sacrifice of the happiness of life. Blasphemy, if anything, is blasphemy against the laws of nature; the rigin of all prostitution, of more demoralization, crime and misery, than any other single cause with the exception of other single cause with the exception of religion and private property, and these three together, (he adds) form the great trinity of causes of crime and immorality among mankind?"

Human pature is the same now as ween these men wrote; its tendency is to choose the evil rather than the good, and such is the dread abyss into which we should be plunged, did agnosticism suc-

the improvements which have been made on the Exhibition Grounds. When all is finished it will be the finest grounds in The steamer Princess Louise has been

thoroughly inspected by the Government Inspector, and will commence running to Springbank this week. Captain Woods will command her for the remainder of

The Council granted \$200 to be divided between the 7th Fusileer and the 26th Batt, Bands, but the former refused the offer. As a result a couple of citizens took up a subscription and over \$225 was subscribed. Mr. Patrick Burke, for years the pub-sher of the St. Thomas Despatch, died or

Friday night. In the old days he was a force in the county of Elgin, but of late he has been less before the public, having suspended the publication of his papers. Mr. Burke leaves many friends. Our esteemed friend J. A. McConnell,

of Stratford, is at present spending a pleasant time at Mount Washington, N. H. This is one of the most favorite summer resorts in America. The maximum temperature is 35 degrees. "Among the Clouds," is the name of a very neatly printed daily published at this place, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. McConnell. Some idea of the magnitude of traffic to the place may be formed when we state that the paper announces the arrival of 171 persons at the Summit

the famines, the lightening, the accidents, which, if nature be God, can be charged house in one hour. Sr. Peter's R. C. Church.—The musical services at St. Peter's Church on not agree to pay their rents without delay.

Sunday last, both morning and evening,

A resolution was passed approving of the Vours truly.

Mrs. A. M. Rankin,

141 Bates St., Indianapolis, Ind. against her to an extent equal with the Sunday last, both morning and evening, were of a particularly interesting nature.

king—well may we say with the Christian philosopher, as we gaze upon this overture.

Yet, as Dr. Milner so earnestly exmastering testimony to the design and process it:—"The proofs of God's existThe proof

WEARYING OUT EMERGENCY MEN.

Two Emergency men who, under police protection, were located in Garendenny Castle, Queen's County, to take care of five farms from which the tenants were evicted a few months ago, quietly slipped away last week, leaving the crops to take care of themselves.

Thousand evils."

When the mail left, something (not quite a panic) prevailed in Sydney, owing to the alleged prevalence of small-pox; and Government was being called upon to take the necessary steps as to quarantine and the providing of suitable hospital decommodation.

In the Colors

BOYCOTTING A FARMER.

A large farmer residing in the Rath-keale Branch of the Land League some time ago bought the cattle of a man who was boycotted. On Saturday he advertised his meadowing for sale, and a large number of the farmers of the surrounding district attended, but not one bid was made for the hay. It was only then that he saw how obnoxious his conduct was. He immediately spoke to some of the members of the Land League committee, and considered the proposed by Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, and a new one formed with Sir Bryan as Premier; the elections of ministers were mine; the elections of ministers were mine; the place on the 26th. Several of them were threatened with opposition, including the Premier. At a meeting held at Lancefield, Sir Brian gave the following as the programme of the new admini-tration, commencing by a review

men, sons of tenants on the Rossmore estate, who left en Monday evening, under the care of Mr. J. W. Johnston, under agent. On their arrival at Inniskeen the party were met by Sub-inspector McDermott and forty policemen who escorted the "expeditionists" to the residence of Mr. Renny. Mr. Johnston, finding that five men were not sufficient for the work which requires to be done, returned to

The Cork Examiner says:

Mr. Spread of Broadford, who is in disayor with the Land League, has been un-

able to procure men to cut his hay.

MOWING A "SUSPECT'S" HAY.

The Cork Daily Herald says:

About three hundred friends of Mr. James Mannix, a suspect in Limerick Jail, assembled on his farm near Michelstown to another farm belonging to Mr. Mannix, where seven additional acres of hay were MR. BENCE JONES AND HIS TENANTS.

The Cork Examiner says:

At the weekly meeting of the Clonakilty Land League, held on Saturday, it was stated that Mr. Bence Jones had instructed his solicitors to take proceedings

Vet, as Dr. Milner so earnestly expresses it;—"The proofs of God's existence, which can be least evaded, are those which come immediately home to a man's own heart, convincing him with the same evidence he has of his own existence, that there is an all-seeing, infinitely just, and infinitely bountful master above, who is witness of all his actions and words and of his very thoughts:—St. Angustine, says, "No man denies the existence of God, but such a one to whose interest it is that there should be no God."

Whence arises, says Dr. Milner, the hieartfelt pleasure which the good man feels on resisting a secret temptation to sin, or in performing an act of beneficence the performing an act of beneficence the proofs of God's existence, that the order tory, by Mr. Jornangole, the latt hully we select the following: the 14th July we select the following: In the house of Assembly of NEW SOUTH WALDS as bill had been introduced by the government titled "The influx of Chinese Restriction Bill." A long and heated discussion took place on the second reading of the debate was adjourned till the following is a synopsis of base; the Misses Tellier took the alto part; the soprano was maintained by Misses Lizzie Doyle, Robinson, Biddulph and Fox; with Mr. M. Ferguson as tenor. Miss Annie Doyle, the organist, also continued to the naturony.—Huron Signal. tributed to the hatmony.—Huron Signal.

INCIDENTS OF THE LAND WAR IN
IRELAND.

were non-progressive: because if a vast immigration were permitted the Chinese would eventually overwhelm the European population. They would disturb the social elements of the colony and A most extraordinary sight is to be witnessed at Doon, County Limerick, where a number of evictions, five in all took place last week on the property of Colonel Hare, of Devonport. Since the five families were evicted by the sheriff, Mr. Hobson, assisted by a large force of military and police, they have remained the day long sitting by the roadside, where they cook their meal and while away the time as best they can. They sleep in a neighboring farmer's house, returning to the roadside each morning. They express their determination to continue this mode of existence until they are refusated in their holdings.

THE BOYCOTTED SHIP AT CORK.

THE BOYCOTTED SHIP AT CORK.

The collower that was incompetition with their manual labor to an extent that was incompatible with peace and prosperity. He stated that, already, there were 15,000 her. 2. His infancy with use of reason, yet dependent on her. He seems to leave His Father's business and returns from the tunited States of America there were only 105,000 her. 2. His infancy with use of reason, yet dependent on her. He seems to leave His Father's business and returns from the tunited States of America there were only 105,000 her. 2. His infancy with use of reason, yet dependence on Mary.

Chinese in the colony out of a population of 50,000,000, whereas in the United States of America there were only 105,000 her. 2. His father's business and returns from the temple to Nazareth. 4. The eighteen of Chinas which virtually left the control of Chinas which virtually left the control of China which virtually left the control of the neighboring colony of Queensland, where legislation had taken place which virtually amounted to prohibition and also quoted the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle in support of the action taken. The principal provisions of the bill are: No vessel would be what it was to Him. Our dependence on Mary.

1. He waited her consent for His Indicated that time fearnation and fixed the time because of her. 2. His wasting had not the leave the colony out of tinue this mode of existence until they are reinstated in their holdings.

THE BOYCOTTED SHIP AT CORK.

The ship Wave, which has been boycotted on account of bringing materials from England for the building of Dr Webster's school in Cork, was moved further up the river to-day, opposite the Backingham Palace police-station, where an ex raguard is placed, and policemen are watching the vessel at night.

PROSECUTIONS AT BALLYFARNON.

At Ballyfarnon, near Carrick on Shannon, on Saturday, forty-eight persons were charged with not at Keadue, where eight hundred persons assembled to cut the turf of Patrick Lynch, a local "suspect," and afterwards made a threatening demonstration. They were bound over to keep the peace.

WEARNING OUT EMERGENCY MEN.

Two Remercency men who, was not appealed to the mail left, something (not be reinstanced in suspect, and appealed to take out residence certificates. He mentioned that the Chinese had introduced leprosy as well as small pox, and appealed to the House to support the bill, which he said "would stop the inroad of a people whose presciple for us without Mary—for God mary than we do, with the whole weight of our love, wi

Section of the continuation of the work.

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protectionists. Sir Bryan then made some personal explanations.

Sir Bryan O'Laughlen, it will be remembered, was some years ago, although then attorney general of Victoria, elected by the Co. Clare as its representative in the British House of Commons, which position he subsequently relinquished without ever having taken his seat.

In south is subsequently and the representation on the bench of magistracy ought to be, as it has been, associated with the land. This is, however, just admitting the grievance in another form. It is the magistracy of the land-agents, and the representation on the bench of magistracy ought to be, as it has been, associated with the land. This is, however, just admitting the grievance in another form. It is the

IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA the Assembly had been discussing the question of "indemnity to members". The Chief Secretary announced that the men, one of them, who understands the management of a reaping machine, being a servant of Colonel Lloyd's. Mr. Johnston also carried with him a supply of provisions for the men, as the local traders have refused to supply them with anything.

BOYCOTTING A LANDLOND.

BOY bers were expelled for bribery. The mo-tion for indemnity was rejected by a majority of 16, only 10, including "pairs,"

woting for it.

The following paragraph appears:
"Lieutenant Goalen, formerly of the Admirality here, and who lately left for England, has been appointed on the Admiralty survey in Canada.

IN NEW ZEALAND instructions have been issued for the detached squadron to be quarantined on arrival at Auckland until the lapse of twelve days after leaving Sydney

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir-I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and

DEPENDENCE ON MARY.

By Father Fabe

I. Our Lord is our example as well as our Redeemer.

1. Hence the necessity of studying the four gospels as our rule of life. 2. In these things which seem the least fitted to His Divinity, He would seem also to be most our example ; 3. And these things are chiefly under the heads of humiliation or submission. 4. Instances: The forty days' fast-His remaining in the temple at twelve years old. I select these instances as on the surface least likely to be imitable. 5. But above all, so much of the thirty-three years given to Mary, thirty out of the thirty-three wholly, the other three very much (given to Mary.

11. Our Lord's dependence on Mary.

1. He waited her consent for His Incarnation and fixed the time because of her. 2. His infancy with use of reconstruction.

This is, however, just admitting the grievance in another form. It is the foundation of all the unfairness of the present Grand Jury system. It is not right, it cannot be right, that a minority Juries, and in a good County Government Bill, such as was aunounced at the beginning of this Session in the Speech from the throne, some means ought to be devised for taking these nominations out of the hands of the Lord Lieutenants of counties in a country situated as Ire land now is."-Fortnightly Review.

The current number of McGee's LLUS TRATED WEEKLY teems with interesting articles, a few of which are the following: -A protrait and patriotic appeal in favor of the erection of a monument over the remains of the late CHAS, G. HALPINE (MILES O'REILLY); a protrait and sketch of the late GEN. PATTERSON, of Philadel-phia, the son of a '98 rebel, and a hero of three wars; art illustrations, music, poetry, literature, &c. Altogether a most inter-esting number.

othe baleful fever-breath our rangile blossom blighting!
Othe bitter chalice to our darling's young lips pressed!
Othe fiftul gleams of false, false hope, a while our darkness lighting!
Othe days and nights of agony and woful wild unrest!
Othe days and nights of agony and woful wild unrest!
Othe Lord Himself was with her to pity her and love her;
Earthly love shared not her maiden-heart with Him.
Other and the agont's Virgin Mather and the agont's of the missionaries were seized by the

My friend, my chosen sister—child and woman strangely blended— Did thy spirit go out gladly, leaving bless-ings as it fiel? For all its living loveliness thy face in death transcended,

poor endeavor.
Did Hove thee purely, truly, I would be glad for thee!
But oh, my life without thee! Lord of the bright forever.
Forgive my pleint who knowest what my darling was to me!

How they Converted the Indians.

The Jesuits have left their mark in every country where they have directed their steps, and in no portion of the globe have their labors been more prolific in good re-

their labors been more prolific in good results than in South America.

The advent of the Jesuits into Paraguay (the Paraguay of the Jesuits includes the present La Plata and a considerable portion of Brazil) dates from 1586. Previous to their coming the spiritual wants of the colonists were in charge of the Paraguay who were however. Franciscans, who were, however, too few in number to meet the religious needs of the European settlers, much less to undertake the task of converting the natives.

The following description of the state of

religion in Paraguay is extracted from Charleviox's History:

Charleviox's History:

"The secular clergy were too few for the Spaniards alone, with whom they were entirely taken up. The regulars, fewer in themselves, were still more so, in proportion to the subjected Indians committed to their charge. Many towns had not as much as a single clergyman. The children grew up without any instruction, and very often the sick left the world without any varietingle assistance. Don Francis Victoria. spiritual assistance. Don Francis Victoria, of the Order of St. Dominic, bishop of this diocese, which he governed for twelve years, did not find in it when he arrived a single secular priest and scarce any regulars who could make the Indians understand them: so that he found himself, to his infinite sorrow, obliged to lay aside all thoughts of converting them. The Jesuits now began to be known in America; they had been upward of thirty years in Brazil. They had likewise settled in Peru, and had already made in both these kingdoms an infinite number of conversions, so that every one came to spiritual assistance. Don Francis Victoria, of the Order of St. Dominic, bishop of this diocese, which he governed for twelve years, did not find in it when he arrived Holy See in its relations to the whole of both these kingdoms an infinite number of conversions, so that every one came to believe that this new order, whose founder was born at the time Christopher Columbus began to discover the New World, had received from heaven a special mission of Jesus Christ.

"The bishop accordingly sent pressing "Would the Proper not be leaved the New Yorld, had received from heave any importance in the matter?" No, not necessarily. It is a matter of convenience."

Would the Proper not discover the New Yorld, had received from heave any importance in the matter?" No, not necessarily. It is a matter of convenience."

Would the Proper not discover the New Yorld, had received from heave any importance in the matter?" No, not necessarily. It is a matter of convenience."

Would the Proper not discover the New Yorld, had received from heave any importance in the matter?" No, not necessarily. It is a matter of convenience."

Christ.

"The bishop accordingly sent pressing letters to the provincial of the order in Brazil and Peru to send him the assistance he so much needed. They at once granted he rectain in Italy, where he has been deprived of his temporal power.

He would not think of that for a moment. He would not take into considerhis request, and the two priests who first arrived were received with every demonstration of joy and gratitude. A herculean task was before them—a task, indeed, before which merely human strength would not avail without the aid of the

Divine Spirit.
"The difficulties of their task were en-

was necessary to first awaken sentiments of justice in the breasts of the European Christians, for they knew it would be use-

Christians, for they knew it would be useless to point out the superiority of Christianity while its teachings were so little visible in the conduct of its professors.

"Accordingly they first directed their efforts towards the emancipation of the Indians, and so zealous and persistent were they in this work that they soon made bitter enemies of the Spaniards, who were above manual labor now that they had slaves to do it for them. In fact, a regular slave trade was being carried on, and it was quite customary to kidnap members of the more remote tribes who had not hitherto been conquered. To put an end to this shameful state of things the Jesuits obtained a royal edict from Madrid forbidding the Spaniards to make war on the native tribes except in self-de-

overcrowded that a second settlement was

O ye virginal white rose-bud, all dewy, waseet and tender.

Swaying on your frail, frail stems, though ne'er a breese doth blow.

I love ye for that fairer bud that perished mid the splendor of the song and sum and fragrance two summer-tides ago! summer-tides ago!

I called her oft our rose-bud-no flow'ret's name seemed meeter. For the pure and jofful promise of her lovely girlish grace:

But pass my art to pleture—than all my dreaming sweeter, The glorious, wondrous spirit-light upon her fair young face.

Would soon have been converted to the faith had not the guilty act of one man in Europe prevented this blessed consummation. The train was the Marquis de Pombal, Chief Minister of Portugal, who caused the Jesuits to be expelled from the kingdom and their possessions confiscated. France and Spain followed sair the kingdom and their possessions confis-cated. France and Spain followed suit, and this nefarious work was extended to O the baleful fever-breath our fragile blossom the South American colonies. On July

with Him.

And the gentle Virgin Mother and the angels bent above her.

And their glory round her brightened as the lights of time grew dim!

Spanish colonial empire. Since that period the native race has been diminishperiod the native race has been diminish-

dy friend, my chosen sister—child and woman atrangely blended—
Did thy spirit go out gladly, leaving blessings as it fied?

For all its living loveliness thy face in death transcended,
Purer than the snowy blossoms o'er thy virgin vesture spread.

It is impossible to read of the labors of these holy men, of their self-denial, fortitude, and indomitable perseverance, without feeling and realizing their divine mission. And their love of freedom walked hand in hand with their zeal in saying Oheart that loved loyally, that prized my hand in hand with their zeal in saving

souls.

The noble efforts they made to preserve the liberties of the poor Indian tribes of South America should have silenced for ever the slanderous tongues of THE JESUITS IN SOUTH AMERICA. those who say, in the face of the teachings of history, that the Jesuits are the foes of liberty and of human progress.

AN ABSURD SENSATION.

Rome Coming to America-What Vicar-General Quinn Says About It.

The London Standard, now famous, or rather notorious for its lying reports and dispatches, started the dispatch around the world that the Holy Father was thinking seriously of removing the See of Peter to America, where he would be freer to act

to America, where he would be freer to act as head of the Church.

In the absence of Cardinal McCloskey from New York, a reporter of the Tribune called on Vicar-General Quinn for his opinion of the report. We know that every intelligent Catholic only smiles at the foolishness of the rumor and the gullibility of those that believe it, but will give the interview, with Eather Online for the sake of those that believe it, but with gave the in-terview with Father Quinn for the sake of its being interesting. The Vicar-General said promptly and decidedly: "It is nonsense, sheer nonsense."

"Can you give me the reasons why !" "There are innumerable reasons and such patent ones that I can sum them all up in my first statement. It is nonsense."
"Will you state the most important essential reason?"

ment. He would not take into consideration any personal feelings of inconvenience or lack of freedom. The good of the Church should control him. He would never think of looking toward any other country than Italy, unless he were exiled from Rome, as when the Pope was "The difficulties of their task were enhanced by the fact that, though the laws of the Spanish home Government in relation to the Indian tribes were humane and benevolent, their requirements were shamefully ignored by the colonists.

"The Jesuit Fathers at once saw that it was necessary to first awaken sentiments of justice in the breasts of the European (Thicking for the known it was let be seen table to the colonists of the States of the Church, and other temporal power, but it has been made good by contributions and other means, so that he is not affected essentially by the loss, so far his revenue is concerned. There is no as his revenue is concerned. There is no apprehension, I think, of any further interference with the Holy See, or any further hostile acts on the part of the Italian Government.

"Then there has been no consideration of any possible transfer of the Holy See."
"None whatever. It will be impossible for it to be done, and senseless."

Young, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. V.

madrid forbidding the Spaniards to make war on the native tribes except in self-defence, and declaring that the king "would have none but missionaries employed to reduce them."

"But the cupidity and self-interest of the white men put many and serious obstacles in the way of the preachers of the Gospel. At times the slave hunters assumed the garb of Jesuits to entrap the Indians, so that the latter were led to lose confidence in the fathers. Added to these were the natural obstacles of a wild, unreclaimed country, in which many deadly diseases had made their abode. But no obstacles were too great for these good fathers, who unflinchingly continued to labor in the vineyard of the Lord.

"In 1610 two Italian priests were empowered by the bishop and governor to go amongst the Guarani, one of the most extensive Indian tribes, with full authority to govern them independently of Spanish name all who would subject them to slavery. They banded a number of Guarani families together and founded a town. Agitation in the world of homoepathic name all who would subject them to slavery. They banded a number of Guarani families together and founded a town, to which they gave the name of Loretto. The noble efforts of the Jesuits to preserve the liberty of the Indian tribes caused great numbers of the latter to flock into Loretto, which soon became so sell it.

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tian novel. Flaminia and other stories. Parico, the Sad, and other stories...
The Blakes and Flanagans...
The Collegiane, or the Colleen Bawn
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Queen Elizabeth.

Peter's Journey and other Tales, by
Lady Herbert.

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

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Tales of the Affections. Florestine or the Unexpected Jew... The Crusade of the Children...... THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office,

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

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in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going,
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the purpose of a Medical Institute for the
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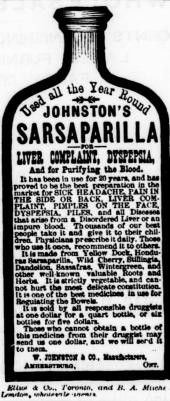
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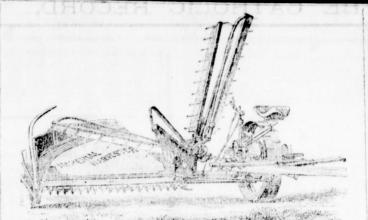
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thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
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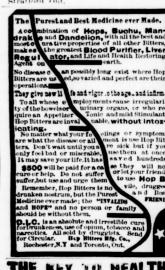
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APER.

CHE CATHOLIC RECORD

Ireland.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Salisbury stated that the Opposition could not take action, which would send the Land Bill back to the Commons, which had removed its dangerous excrescences. He expressed the hope that the Bill would be a great benefit to the tenants, and not much harm to the landlords. The Lords then agreed to the amendments of the Commons. amendments of the Commo

amendments of the Commo s.

Armed men raided more than fifty houses in Mill street, county Cork, on

Sunday, in search of guns.

Great preparations are making for the Land League convention at Newcastle on the 29th inst. Justin McCarthy will pre-side. Delegates from each branch League of Great Britain will be present. Parnell will make a statement regarding the future policy and action of the Home Rulers

Dublin, Aug. 17 .- There was serious rioting at Carrick-on-Shannon yesterday. The police charged the mob. Several persons were badly hurt.

The New York Herald's special says the Liberals surrendere, and the Lords record a dangerous triumph. The most important concessions in the Land Bill were made to the Lords. The landlords were made to the Lords. The landlords were given permission to drag tenants into court, thus opening up an immense vista of law suits, and adding additional horrors to the life of Irish peasants. The elements of uncertainty were admitted into the clause dealing with fixing fair rents, and the prospect of the tenant having his property in improvements recognized, seriously diminished. Concessions to the Lords under these three heads will cost the Irish tenants millons of pounds ster-ling. Salisbury bitterly opposed the compromise, but was everborne by the more timid element of the Conservative party. In accepting the compromise the Conservatives have thrown away a splendid chance of returning to power, and put themselves at the mercy of the radical element.

At a meeting of the Land League on Tuesday, Sexton, alluding to hints that the League desired to maintain secrecy respecting its expenditures, said that having to fight an infuriated class and a vindictive Government capable of des-cending to any meanness, they must have confidential proceedings. The time would come when the expenditure of every penny would be submitted to the strictest

Cork, August 17.—Archbishop Croke strongly recommends the people to give the Land Bill a fair trial and accept it as a great boon and blessing, and calculated to do unmeasurable good to tenant far-

London, Aug. 17th.—In the House of Commons to-day, on motion for going in-to Supply, Parnell moved that the Coercion Act has not been administered in accordance with the pledges Ministers gave when they induced Parliament to suspend the constitution. He declared that the action of the Government with regard to coercion prevented gratitude for the Land Bill. It was well known that but for the Land League the whole strength of the Commons would have been unavailing to force the bill through the House of Lords. He thought the Irish people, if wise, would continue to rely upon their own exertions, which procured them such an instalment of their just rights.

Lalor, Daly and others followed Parnell Laior, Daiy and others followed Farners the principal point made by all being that the power of arrest under the Coercion Act had been used to crush political agitation,

been changed to indignation if they had heard of their champions dying in jail.

London, Aug. 22.—Royal assent has been given to the Land Bill. London, Aug. 22.—The *Times* says that although there will be no general annesty of the "suspects" in Ireland, it is stated that Father Sheehy, Kettle, and about six

Great Britain.

London, Aug 15.—The Duke of Argyle who was married recently to the daughter of the Bishop of Albans, is denounced by the Radical press as the instigator of the obstructive policy of the Lords on the Land Bill. It is said the Duke is so incensed against the Government that he has written the Marquis of Lorne, recom-mending hin to resign the Governor-Generalship of Canada, so that the house of Argyle may not be beholden in any respect to the Ministry of the day. Should the conference of the two Houses fail, Mr. Gladstone will call an autumn session, introducing a still stronger and more sweep-ing Bill. Some of his friends go so far as to say that if no arrangement can be reached next week the Premier will at once dissolve Parliament, and appeal to

to the country. The meeting of the Committee of Federation of the Liberal Association to-day, in reference to the action of the House of Lords on the Land Bill, was very numer-ously attended. Lawson, Monk, Carlings, Firth and Barron, members of Parliament, were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the Lords had mutilated the Land Bill in the interest of the land owners so as to render it wholly unacceptable, and urging the Government to adhere firmly to the Bill as it finally left the House of Commons, and to resist the dic-House of Commons, and to resist the dictation of a class majority in the House of Lords. It was also resolved that the action of the House of Lords raises a constitutional question tending directly to compel the country to consider the possibility of maintaining a system which will faithful of my diocese are imbued with

ernment to remain firm.

Arrangements have been made for a great meeting in London to give expres-sion of opinion on the conduct of the

London, Aug. 18.—In consequence of threatening letters the police accompanied the steamer which conveyed the Ministry to Greenwich for the annual Whitebair

In a speech to a committee of the Liberal Club on Thursday, Gladstone, it is thought, foreshadowed his early retirement from

Isaac Fenmore, accompanied by his hired woman, were driving near Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday, during a storm. The lightning shattered the wagon, killed the woman and horses, and prostrated Fen-

Alleyton, Mich., August 18.—There were thirty-five buildings burned here last night. Sixty families are homeless. Loss, \$60,000.

Hartmann, the Nihilist, returned to New York from Canada on Wednesday. He expresses himself convinced that the United States will not deliver him to the Russian hangman. But dogged as he has believed himself to be by Russian spies since his arrival here, he has decided to feet the fight the matter out in the Courts here if he is arrested on an extradition warrant. He has made a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The President on Monday took a serious turn and it was thought by all that he

Canadian.

Bowmanville, Aug. 15.—A boy by the name of Robt. Henry Ellenor fell through the hoist in the Upper Canada Furniture Company this morning and was instantly killed.

The Rev. Cure Rousselot, in Notre

ert Collen, aged fifty-three, an old army pensioner, was found dead at his residence yesterday. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed he was stricken with one and died before assistance could reach him. Deceased served many years in the regu-

THE BURIAL OF PIUS IX.

The following letter has been sent by Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, to Pope Leo XIII.: others, will be liberated before Parliament

Most Holy Father,—I could not repress a feeling of indignation and deep sorrow on learning what has just happened at Rome on the occasion of the removal of the mortal remains of Pius IX. Not even the natural respect for the dead could restrain the hatred of the wretches who are a disgrace to humanity. They chose the moment when a pious and contem-plative crowd was escorting to their last resting-place the venerated remains of the late Pontiff to give vent to their profane fury, threatening to throw the body into the river, insulting the deceased by their barefaced attempts. What is to be expected from revolutionary passions when con-scious of impunity? The scenes that took place during that awful night of the 12th of July, in the centre of Christian civilization, are worthy of the darkest days of barbarism, and will leave an indelable

stain of disgrace upon the period, full of sadness, in which we live. Indeed, if these men cannot allow the hearse bearing the remains of a saint and great Pope to pass by in peace, how are we to expect that they will show respect to your august person? And we may gather from that what we are to think of the so-called liberty guaranteed, we were told, to the Vicar of Jesus Christ by those who usurped his states. I wish before all

enable an irresponsible chamber to deteat them, and I feel sure I am the faithful Gladstone to-day received a hundred messages and letters from Liberal clubs and other organizations urging the Government to remain firm

A HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

SPLENDID CHARITABLE BUILDING A SPLENDID CHARITABLE BULLDING.
Father Drumgoole's new ten-story building for homeless boys, corner of Lafavette
Place and Great Jones Street, New York
City, is approaching completion. It will
be occupied about September 1. Its cost
is over \$300,000. The structure has a
frontage of seventy-five feet on Lafayette Place and one hundred and eighty
feet on Great Jones Street, and is built in
the Romanesque style of architecture. Paris, Aug. 1.—Advices have been re-ceived of the death of Admiral de Can-neau and eighty others by yellow fever at Russia.

Russia.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—It is rumored that many of the Russian nobility recently joined the Socialists and furnished funds to kill the Czar and his brother.

The Imperal family of Russia, since their return to St. Petersburg, have been paying particular attention to military matters. The Emperor is endeavoring to create better relations between himself and the army, as the Nihilists aim at winning over the sympathies of the army.

United States.

Isaac Fenmore, accompanied by his hired woman, were driving near Mount Holly, N. J., on Saturday, during a storm. The lightning shattered the wagon, killed the woman and horses, and prostrated fen. We woman and horses, and prostrated fen. We woman and horses, and prostrated fen. The shall response to the delays of them are upon matters concerning St. Joseph's Union. Yes, sir, you may say, that the building was built with quarter dollars." As soon as he has removed into dollars." As soon as he has removed into the new quarters Father Drumgoole in-tends to offer hotel accommodations to young men of limited means who come to the city in search of work, and in connection with it to establish a commercia course of study for the improvement of such of his young men as desire to fit themselves for business pursuits.

LONDON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the Record to the advertisement of Messrs, Yerex & Panton, Proprietors of the London Commercial College, which appears in this issue of the paper. It is but natural that we should take a certain degree of pride in referring to any institution of learning in our city, which has secured the confidence and patronage of the intelligent business community of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as of several States of the American Republic, and especially mest industry as the accountied, persevering effort to so arrange a course of study, both comprehensive and practical, and to so clearly and fully elucidate the principles of every subject taught, that students, upon leaving the college should be so thoroughly gounded in everything pertaining to a business course that they should feel tolerably self reliant, and be thoroughly qualified for the positions for which they have been fitting themselves, whether they obtain situations in either wholesale or retail mercantile establishments, Banking houses, or manufactories, or engage in business on their own account. That this is the leading business training school of the Dominion is, we believe, now the principal point made by all being that the power of arrest under the Coercion Act had been used to crush political agitation, and not against the ruffians whom Forster denounced in his speech in introducing the Coercion Bill.

Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, denied these accusations. He hoped before long, when peace and order had been thoroughly restored, the prison doors might be opened.

Anderson (Advanced Liberal) joined Nolan in urging the immediate release of the "suspects."

The body of the unfortunate young man, Wilson, who was drowned by being run down by the steamer Algerian, on Burlington Bay, Tuesday night, while in a boat, has been recovered. Deceased was a very promising and popular young man, employed in Davis & McCullogh's jewell-stallialnader under the Coercion Act.

Popular organs, discussing the refusal of the Government to release "suspects," allude to the eact of the American Government after the enfranchisement of the negrees as a precedent, and ask whether the joy of liberated slaves would not have been changed to indignation if they had been changed to indignation if they had the price of the prisoners would be long deferred.

Every and the price of the prisoners would be long deferred.

Five Land Leaguers have been arrested at Ballinlander under the Coercion Act.

Popular organs, discussing the refusal of the Government to release "suspects," allude to the eact of the American Government been changed to indignation if they had been changed to indignation in the chan

Important to Housekeepers.

On looking through Green's imme stock, housekeepers will find it well assorted in all the staple lines required by their, and in all the staple lines required by them, and at prices as low as any in the city. He is showing a splendid line in bleached and unbleached table linens, napkins, D'Oylies, linen towels, sheetings and pillow cottons, at remarkably low prices. The largest and cheapest stock of lace curtains in London can be found at Green's, comprising all the latest and the very newest designs in these goods. Parties requiring lace curtains should not fail to see Green's stock. Just received, one case of colored satins, comprising all the leading shades, and are well worth \$1.25cts, per yard. Green is selling these at 75cts, per yard. They are the cheapest goods in London. Be sure and see them.

· THE TEMPLE FRUIT STORE. - Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Misses Hourd in this issue. They have just opened out a magnificent stock of fruits and confectionary in the above building. From present appearances we doubt not this will be one of the best stores of the

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., London.

DEAR SIR.—I beg to enclose two dollars, with thanks, for your charming as well as instructive paper. Respectfully yours,

Moore, April, ISSI. N. E. McENERY

DEAR SIR.—Enclosed you will find \$4, my Moore, April, ISSI.

De ar Sir, —Enclosed you will find \$4, my subscription to your paper. Am well pleased with its contents as a Catholic paper, and it is looked upon as a welcome visitor to my house

Belleville, May 2, ISSI.

Amherstburg, July 9th, ISSI.

MR. Thos. Coffeed—Sir, —Enclosed you will find my subscription of \$2\$ for your valuable paper, the Catholic Record, for the year. You will please continue to send it for the ensuing year.

Strathroy, April 4th, ISSI.

MR. Coffeed. Str

At Peterborough, Ont., on the 19th inst. Mrs. Julia O'Connor, mother of the Rev John S. O'Connor Parish Priest of Perth Ont. Aged 71 years. R. I. P. MARRIED.

On Aug. 15th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Chatham, Ont., by the Rev. Father William. W. H. Davy, Jeweller, to Calmie, daughter of John Kearns, late of Ottawa. COMMERCIAL. Loudon Markets. Londo GRAIN trons and any of contents a thought of foreshadowed his early retirement from active politics.

Tunis and Algeria.

A body of Arabs surprised the French camp at Gabes at night and killed twenty soldiers.

London, August 18.—An active exchange of dispatches has been proceeding during the last few days between London, Rome, and Madrid on the subject of indemnities claimed by the English, Italian, and Spanish subjects from the Bey of Tunis in connection with the bombard ment of Sfax, and there is reason to believe that a perfect understanding has been arrived at, even after the Bey declaring his utter impotence to deal with the matter.

An Arab fanatic ran amuck through the streets of Susa on Saturday, calling on the Arabs to join in a holy war. He and his followers were seized after they had murdered a Maltese.

Paris, Aug. 1.—Advices have been received of the death of Admirel de Canter at this moment \$2,000 due. He said:

"We were at one tinned rand is built in the Romanesque style of architecture. There is a court in the centre. All living feet on Great Jones Street, and is built in the Romanesque style of architecture. There is a court in the centre. All living Barley and save plenty of light and air. The dark ones serve for closets. The principal carry and study had. Upon the second floor are the library and study-hall. Upon the second floor are the library and study-hall. Upon the second floor are the library and study-hall. Upon the third and upper stories are dormitor ies. The dining-hall, refectory, washing and bath-rooms are in the cellar and subcellar to the top story. The building is as high, if not higher, than any of its neighbors. One can look down upon the streets of Susa on Saturday, calling on the streets of Susa on Saturday, calling on the followers were seized after they had murdered and subcellar to the top story. The building is as high, if not higher, than any of its neighbors. One can look down upon the coff of Cooper Union, and see objects to the story of the death of Admirel de Content an 0 18 to 0 20 0 8 to 0 9 0 12 to 0 00 0 18 to 0 00 Lambskins, skins and hides.
Calfskins, green, # tb.
Hides, green,
dry

50 Huron & Erie.... 90 London Loan 50 Ontario... 50 Royal Standard... 50 Superior. Superior Ontario Investment Ass'n London Gas London Life. London Oil Market.

Refined Oil, carload lots.
Refined Oil, small lots.
Paraffine Candles.
Oleine Oil. Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 321 O \$132. No. 2, \$1 30 to \$1 30; No. 3, \$1 25 to \$125. No. 2, \$1 30 to \$1 30; No. 3, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Spring, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$1 30; No. 2, \$1 25 to \$1 25. Spring, No. 1, \$0 00 to \$1 25.

BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 75 to \$0 00; No. 2, 65c to 70c; No. 3, extra, 60c to 60c; No. 3, 50c to 60c. PEAS—No. 1, 00c to 74c; No. 2, 60c to 72c. OATS—No. 1, 42c to 60c; No. 2, 40c. CORN—60c to 70c.

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VOL. 3.

CLERICAL

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE signature of President written at the request of Dr. B given by him to Mr. Colfax, can be the Tribune office. It is framed valuable memento of the assacepisode which will be of almost value should the President die Bend, (Ind.) Tribune.

Does this not smack too n the "Romish idelatry" in the tion of Saint's relies ?-- Catho

WERE the Holy Father tician, what a glorious ti would have going around th to receive the laudations people. No human being o mand the respect that would corded the Roman Pontiff. H ence could not but preposse the bitterest enemies of the in favor of the meek and hum saintly successor of St. Peter out here in the far Western o feel united to that Pontiff that earth cannot dissolve an do not need to see him in o strengthen our faith in him crease our love for him. Ev Catholic is a lover of the Catholic Columbian.

Down with the dictator the cry that greeted Gambet electoral meeting of some persons. He tried to spe they would not hear him, an his temper, he abused them so You call me a dictator," he but what are you? I kno You are drunken slaves. cowards, paid to act in this m Rochefort is delighted wit betta's treatment. "Yester dictatorship-to-day the pil his comment on it. It was G himself, more than any other now turns to rend him. Te ago he was the idol of the an To-day, they denounce him enemy of liberty—as traitor tator in one. It is not altog his discredit that he is now by the ruffianly element in polities .- Pilot.

A strange departure from honored and strictly religiou has been announced by a Jewish congregation of Ne whose rabbi is the able a known Rev. Dr. Kohler. T formally adopted the Sunday day of rest and public worsh reason of the change-long templation but stoutly resi many an earnest Israelitcfor the most part only the and children can observe Hebrew Sabbath: the men! able to suspend their lab long enough to attend relig vice. Dr. Kohler, the fery moter of this change, calls the Jordan of our Lord of P And for some it may be so in a different sense from the Dr. Kohler would convey.

THE man who thinks pre bigotry is dead in this co simply mistaken. Many p at this late day to be met w have as great a dislike to a as ever a Know-Nothing had perhaps keep their dislike selves, on the principle the not pay to make it public. press hatred towards Catho town or city, where Cathenumerous, would be a fooli for a man in business, or fe fessional man. But when a tunity offers by which a bas be given to any Catholic und that opportunity is gener braced. Catholicity in man is not popular, and what is lar is not worth standing up is a question whether just form of religion is very agr the growing generation. been allowed to look out i selves so far as religion is e they have in a great measur