NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

At a recent meeting of workingmen, in Dublin, a proposition was mooted that they should boycott public-houses, and thus deprive the Government of the income it receives from the liquor duties. That would be an admirable scheme—if it could only be accomplished.

Sir Richard Martin, Bart., who received his title for kowtowing before the Prince of Wales, in Dublin, during that fat personage's recent visit to Ireland, is said to be the chosen "loyalist" candidate for the Stephen's green division of the city. It is hoped that, as he is a Catholic, he may be able to scrape together a few "Cawtholic" votes, in addition to the Tory ones in the division.

The Rev. Thomas McEvoy, one of the curates of the Catholic Church of St. Catherine, Meath street, Dublin, died, on October 17, at the parochial presbytery.

Wicklow.

The Earl of Meath summoned, by circular, the "loyalists" of the county Wicklow, to meet him in Leinster Hall, Dublin, on Oct. 23d, with a view to taking steps "to support the Union with England as now existing." This means, no doubt, to raise contests in the county if the needful cash can be scraped together out of the exhausted coffers of the poor landlords.

Kilkenny.

At the Kilmacow Sessions, on Oct. 22, the police prosecuted three women, Mary Ribby, Anastia Hynes, and Catherine McCarthy, for an assault on a process-server named Morrissy, who went to serve an ejectment notice on Mrs. Ribby's husband, the report at the time being that Merrissy had been compelled to eat the writ, which he now denied. The case against the girl McCarthy was withdrawn, and she was discharged. The other defendants pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to a month's imprisonment, but ultimately, on the appeal of their solicitor, Mrs. Ribby was ordered to be fined 40s.

Louth.

On October 18th, a meeting was held at Tullyallen, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the National League. The police, who were present, demanded and were supplied with the names of the officers appointed and the delegates elected to the forthcoming Nationalist Convention.

Mr. John Trench, agent over the estates of the Messrs. Trench at Carlanstown, near Kells, attended at Carlanstown, to collect the rents, and made an abatement of 15 per cent. in the rents, and suggested to the tenant the property of purchasing their holdings under the Irish Purchase Bill.

Kildare.

It is pretty well understood that Mr. Jas. Leahy will again offer himself for one of the divisions of Kildare, and will, of course, be recommended by the Irish Parliamentary Party. The name of Mr. John O'Connor, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been spoken of as a candidate for North Kildare, and Mr. Gerald Alymer will, it is probable, also be put forward. Very many influential men in the county are anxious that Dr. P. L. O'Neill, of Athy, would permit himself to be nominated.

Kerry.

Speaking at a very large meeting, in Listowel, on October 18, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., referred at length to the great misery that had been wrought in Kerry by landlordism, and pointed out that while Irish judges and English landlords were foregoing gales of rent, the landlords of Ireland only desired to wring the last shilling of their rack-rents out of the people, even if it had to be coined out of the people's heart's-blood. He strongly condemned outrage, and asserted that at the present moment the very thing that alarms and dismays the landlords most was the fact that there were no murders to be had at any price. It was the landlords that were responsible for any crimes that occurred. It was the gentlemen conspirators who met in Cork a short time ago and their imitators in Kerry. These were the men who have themselves declared war to the death; and before that was over either the landlords would exterminate the Irish people, or the Irish people would exterminate landlordism, and he should say that of the two he would be much inclined to back the four millions against the few thousands.

Clare.

At the Kilrush Quarter Sessions, on Oct. 21, Mr. Kelly, Q. C., County Court Judge for Clare, was presented with a pair of white gloves, their being no criminal business to be transacted.

The O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. John McInerney, of Cratloe, will be the Nationalist candidate for county Clare.

Limerick.

About seventy ejectment cases for non-payment of rent, are listed at the Limerick Quarter Sessions, a fact that is pronounced by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to be the most serious news of the day, and the most evident proof of the inability of tenants to pay even the judicial rents.

Waterford.

A rumor afloat in Waterford states that Lord Charles Beresford, brother to the Marquis of Waterford, will oppose Mr. P. J. Power, M. P., for the Eastern division of that county, in the Tory interest. The proceeding would be silly enough by itself, but it is made too laughable by a report which says that a Whig candidate will also run for the division in the person of Mr. William De La Poer, brother to the Count De La Poer who so scandalously sold the county by a hurried retirement from its representation in favor of Mr. Villiers Stuart, in 1873. Instead of running for East Waterford, the brothers of the two titled persons are more likely to run from it.

Antrim.

Alderman James Haslett, J. P., a Tory and an Orangeman, has been chosen to oppose the National candidate for West Belfast. He has been threatened with an absence of Whig support, but in any case the Nationalist electors in the division outnumber Whigs and Tories together by some hundreds.

Down.

"Mud-hoveller" Kisbey, Q. C., has been selected to contest South Down by a meeting of Tories held at Newry. He received his unique title because of his publicly expressed objection to persons who are compelled to dwell in "mud hovels" having votes. All such persons now living in the Southern division of Down will know what to do with their votes, now that they have them, as far as Kisbey is concerned.

Armagh.

The remains of the late Rev. Father McKenna, P. P., were interred at Lurgan, on October 23rd. An immense funeral cortege testified to the respect and veneration in which the deceased was held.

Galway.

On October 11, a splendid demonstration was held in the Market square, Ballinasloe. Before the meeting an address was presented to Mr. Sexton, M. P., in the Temperance Hall. Mr. Sexton, in reply, said he believed that in the next Parliament the Irish people would achieve a very substantial measure of National independence. The public meeting was held at half-past two o'clock in the Market square. The Ballinasloe, Aughrim, and Laurencetown bands were present. The chair was taken by the Rev. P. Costello, Adm.

Very Rev. H. B. O'Rourke, D. D., Professor of English and French, in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, died on October 19. Dr. O'Rourke was a native of the Archdiocese of Tuam.

On Oct. 17, the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, arrived in Ballinasloe, and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. He was accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Dillon, Buenos Ayres, and was met at the station by a great concourse of people, headed by the Ballinasloe band. A procession was formed, a large number of people carrying carriage lamps, and proceeded to Hayden's Hotel, where a number of the principal inhabitants of Ballinasloe had assembled for the purpose of presenting an address to their loved Bishop. Many of the houses in the town were illuminated. An enormous crowd, numbering fully two thousand, assembled outside the hotel and loudly cheered. The address was read by Father Costelloe.

Bread Mixtures.

Even in the most ancient times different foreign matters were mixed with bread. In Thracia, bread was mixed with powdered dried roots, in Syria with dried mulberries, in Egypt with whole grains. In modern times, in Sweden they add to the bread powdered dried fish; in Ireland and in Iceland, moss, which besides being nutritious keeps the bread from drying; in Prussia, white clay, which contains alkali salts and makes bread very light; in Russia, powdered bark or finely chopped straw. On the western shore of England certain kind of sea weed (*Porphyra laciniata*) is gathered, washed, boiled, and then baked with oat meal flour. In Africa, powdered dried locusts are mixed with bread, in India potatoes and pea flour, and during the famine even stones ground to fine powder were used in the latter country.

A Financial Manager.

Mrs. Peterby, of Dallas, is a woman with a head for business.

"Just see here. I have bought a beautiful rocking chair at auction worth $3, and I only paid $2 for it; so you see I have $1 clear profit. Don't tell me after this that women have no business sense."

"Do you need the rocking-chair?" asked Mr. Peterby.

"No."

"Then what did you buy it for?"

"To save money, of course. How could I have saved that dollar if I hadn't bought it, stupid?"

An old Parcels Post.

The truth of an old adage, that "there is nothing new under the sun," is exemplified in the case of the parcels post. In the archives of the London (Eng.) General Post Office are preserved records of goods and parcels, and even human beings, being entrusted for transit to the post officials between 1692 and 1720. Thus we read that "fifteen couples of hounds were sent through post to the King of the Romans; two servantmaids going as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador Metheun; Dr. Crighton carrying with him a cow and divers other necessaries; three pounds of tea sent by my Lady Arlington to the Queen Dowager of England; eleven couples of hounds for Major-General Hompesch," etc.

A little Swedish girl, walking with her father on a starry night, was so attracted by the brilliancy of the sky, all lit up with twinkling stars from one end to the other, that she seemed to be quite lost in her thinking. Her father asked what she was thinking of so intently. Her answer was: "I was just thinking if the *wrong side* of heaven was so glorious, what must the *right side* be!"

Mr. W. Maguire, merchant, at Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since. Do not take Electric or Electron Oils, but see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil."

A little squint-eyed Chicago boy pranced up to his mother and said:

"Ma, hain't I been real good since I've begun goin' to Sunday-school?"

"Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal fondly.

"And you trust me now, don't you ma?"

"Yes, darling."

"Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the cookies locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

Most great men are lovers of books. Fenlon said: "If all the crowns of the kingdom of Europe were laid at my feet in exchange for my books, I would spurn them all."

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove worms in children or adults.

A PERSONAL CARD.

A MATTER IN WHICH THE PUBLIC SHOULD HAVE A DEAL OF INTEREST.

To the readers of the Catholic Record.

Why does the government spend so much money and risk so many lives in trying to capture the counterfeiter?

"Suppose he does counterfeit government bonds and notes, surely the government is rich enough to stand any loss his act may confer!"

But the individual citizen could ill afford to be put to continual financial loss if such desperadoes were let go unwhipped of justice.

It is only the valuable thing that is counterfeited; it is only in the light of purity and virtue that impurity and vice can be known. No one in these days would counterfeit a Confederate bond or note.

People who commit fraud always do it by stimulating the highest virtue; by preying on the cleanest reputation, by employing the fair name of virtue with which to give respectability to vice.

Let us explain: Seven or eight years ago, so we have been informed many times in public prints, a New York state gentleman was pronounced, as many millions have been pronounced before, incurably sick of an extreme disorder. By suggestions which he believed were providential, he was led to the use of a preparation which had been for several years employed by a select few physicians in New York city and one or two other prominent places. The result was that he was cured, he whom doctors without number and of conceded ability said was incurable. Having secured possession of the formula, *absolutely and irrevocably*, he determined to devote a portion of his accumulated wealth to the manufacture and sale of this remedy for the benefit of the many who suffer as he suffered, in apparent hopelessness. In less than three years, so tremendous became the demand for this remedy and so exalted the reputation, that he was obliged for his purpose to erect a laboratory and warehouse containing four and a quarter acres of flooring and filled with the most approved chemical and manufacturing devices. Probably there never was a remedy that has won such a meritorious name, such extraordinary sales and has accomplished so much good for the race.

Unprincipled Parties *who flourish only upon the ruins of others*, saw in this reputation and sale an opportunity to reap a golden harvest, (not legitimately, not honorably) for which purpose they have made imitations and substitutions of it in every section of the country, and many druggists, who can make a larger profit on these imitation goods, often compromise their honor by forcing a sale upon the unposted customer.

Yes, undoubtedly the manufacturers could well afford to ignore such instances of fraud so far as the effect upon *themselves* is concerned, for their remedies have a constant and unremitting sale, but they feel it to be *their duty to warn the public* against such imitations and substitutions, non-secret and otherwise. The individual who buys them and the public who countenances their sale alone suffer in mind, body and estate therefor.

The authors of some of these fraudulent practices have been prosecuted and sent to prison for their crimes, but there is another class who claim to know the formula of this remedy and one Sunday school journal, we are told, has prostituted its high and holy calling so far as to advertise that for twenty-five cents it will send all new subscribers a transcript of the Warner formula! This formula, by the way, must be a wonderfully kaleidoscopic affair, for there is hardly a month passes when some paper is not issued which pretends to give the only correct formula!

The manufacturers inform us that they would be perfectly willing that the public should know what the true formula of Warner's safe cure is, (none that have been published are anything like it), but even if every man woman and child in the United States were as familiar with this formula as with their A B C's *they could not compound the remedy*. The method of manufacture is a secret. It is impossible to obtain the results that are wrought by this remedy if one does not have the perfect skill acquired only by years of practice for compounding and assimilating the simple elements which enter into its composition.

The learned Dr. Foster, the honored head of Clifton Springs sanitarium, once said that having roughly analyzed this remedy he recognized that the elements that compose it were simple but he attributed the secret of its power to the method of its compounding, and this method no one knows except the manufacturers and no one can acquire it.

Our advice to our readers, therefore, cannot be too strongly emphasized. As you would prefer virtue to vice, gold to dross, physical happiness to physical misery, shun the imitator and refuse thereby to lend your aid financially to those who seek to get, by trading upon another's reputation and honesty, a sale for wares and goods which on their merits are fit only to be rejected as the veriest refuse. You can neither afford to patronize such people nor can you afford to take their injurious compounds into your system. When you call for Warner's Safe Cure see that the wrapper is *black with white letters* and that the wrapper and label bear an imprint of *an iron safe*, the trade mark, and that a safe is *blown in the back of the bottle* and that a perfect 1 *c promissory note stamp* is over the cork. You can't be imposed on if you observe these cautions.

We have the highest respect for the remedy we have mentioned and the highest regard for the manufacturers, and we cannot too highly commend their dignified and considerate tone in relation to those who would traduce their fair name and ruin the best interest of the public in such matters.

We have rarely seen a more touching little incident than this, told by a New Haven paper. A widow's child received a reward of merit in school, and ran eagerly home to her mother, saying, as she entered her humble dwelling: I held it up to the sky all the way home, mamma, so that papa might see what a good girl I am.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. *Try them.*

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomœa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. —*The Mail.*

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Turner.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London and A. J. White, (Ld.) Branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Home Items and Topics.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

☞My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth!!

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

☞Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!!!

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

MAILS AS UNDER.

G. W. R. Going East—Main Line.

Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1 30 pm

New York, etc. (Thro Bags), close 1 20 pm, 10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 6 30 pm

Buffalo (Thro Bag), close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1 30 pm, 6 30 pm

G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Railway P. O., close 3 50 pm, 10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 00 pm

Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, close 3 50 pm, 10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 00 pm

For Toronto, close 5 00 am, 11 00 am, 3 50 pm, 10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 pm, 6 30 pm

For Hamilton, 5 00 am, 1 20 am, 3 50 pm, 10 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 pm, 6 30 pm

G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

Thro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am

Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 12m

Erie and Huron, close 10 15 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm

Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm

Thro Bag—Winnipeg, close 5 00 am, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 12m

Thro Bag—Chatham, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12m, 5 00 pm

Blenheim, close 5 00 am; 8 00 am, 12m

Mt. Brydges, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 6 30 pm

Newbury, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 12m

Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12 am, 5 00 pm

Sarnia Branch—G. W. R.

Thro Bag—Sarnia, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm, due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm

Thro Bags—Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm

Railway P. O. Mails for all places West, close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm

Strathroy, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12 00 am, 2 45 pm

Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br. Mails.

Glanworth, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm

Wilton Grove, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm

Loop Line Railway, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm

Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm

Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm

C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm

St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, &c., close 2 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 pm

St. Thomas, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm, 6 30 pm

Port Stanley, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 6 30 pm

Port Dover & L. H., Mails, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 8 00 am

London, Huron & Bruce—All places along line, and Seaforth, Kincardine & Lucknow, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 6 30 pm

Alma Craig, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 6 30 pm

London, Huron & Bruce, only to Centralia, Crediton, Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine, close 4 00 pm; due for delivery 11 00 am

W. G. & B., close 8 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 00 pm, 6 30 pm

W. G. & B. South Extension, close 5 00 am, 4 00 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm

B. L. H. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 8 00 am

G. T. R. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 5 00 pm

G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto, close 12 40 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm

Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm

St. Mary's and Stratford, close 6 30 am, 12 40 pm, 4 40 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 am, 1 00 pm, 5 00 pm

Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell, close 6 30 am, 4 40 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm, 6 30 pm

Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 12 40 pm; due for delivery 6 30 pm

Thro Bags—The Grove and Seaforth, close 4 40 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm

Thro Bag—Parkhill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San Francisco on the 1st, 11th and 15th.

The Mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco on the 6th, 16th and 28th. Letters should be posted ten days previously.

BRITISH MAILS—Monday and Thursday, *Via New York*, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, *Via Halifax*, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Supplementary, 3:50 p.m. Registered Letters are not forwarded by Supplementary Mail.

Money Orders issued and paid on and from any Money Order Office in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland and United States. The German Empire, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Jamaica (West Indies), Victoria (Australia), New South Wales (Australia), Tasmania, Belgium, New Zealand and Barbadoes, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, including Iceland, the Netherlands (Holland).

Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from $1 upwards, on which 4 per cent. interest is allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application.

Money Order and Savings Bank.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Post Office.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Doors will remain open until 10 p. m for box holders only.

R. J. C. DAWSON,
London, Oct., 1885. Postmaster.

Royal Canadian Insurance Co
FIRE AND MARINE.
J. BURNETT, AGENT,
Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

HAIR BALM

Increases growth of the hair. Prevents the hair from falling out. Restores the hair to its natural color. Will not soil the skin. A pleasant dressing guaranteed harmless. Prepared by
HARKNESS AND CO.
DRUGGISTS,
London, Ont.
Sold by druggists and patent medicine dealers.

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Feather beds, pillows and feathers. Largest stock of house furnishings in the city.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

FITZGERALD,
SCANDRETT & CO.
are among the leading
GROCERS
IN ONTARIO.
An immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.
A CALL SOLICITED.
FITZGERALD,
SCANDRETT & CO.
169 DUNDAS STREET.
4th Door East Richmond St.

CARRIAGES.
W. J. THOMPSON,
King Street, Opposite Revere House,
Has now on sale one of the most magnificent stocks of
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.
W. J. THOMPSON.

WIDE OPEN.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y,
The New All-rail Route to the
NORTHWEST
AT LOWEST RATES.
Take the C. P. R. for Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec and all points East.
THOMAS R. PARKER,
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Office—402 Richmond St.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 6½ PER CENT.
J. BURNETT & CO
Taylor's Bank, London.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.
TERMS to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, $100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, $100; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, $40; Drawing and painting, $15; Bed and bedding, $10; Washing, $20; Private room, $20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.1y

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, $100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, $150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 46-1y

Professional.

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 243 Wellington Street, London.

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Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.

with a start, to toss and fret for another quarter of an hour.

At last sleep came; calm, peaceful, and

rather, before my being violently thrown downwards.

'Fortunately my pistol was still in my

of Gawra the Roncesvalles of the Feni. These are all heroes, going through all dangers, ever ready to do and to suffer

FLING HIS SWORD ASIDE,

and turn his back on the friends and flag of his country? For us of this generation

ness of the flesh. Yellow Oil is an internal and external remedy that should be kept in every household.

conditions with Burdock Blood Bitters, one of the best system renovators known to medical science.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS
FOR EARLY MASSES
By the Paulist Fathers.
Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOS

"Bearing with one another and forgivin one another, if any have a complai against another. Even as the Lord hat forgiven you, so you also."—Col. iii., 13.

This, my dear brethren, is the law Christ. It is a law we are bound keep. We cannot save our souls unle we do keep it. There is no possible wa to escape its requirements, for our Lor Himself declares positively: "But if yo will *not* forgive me, *neither* will you Father forgive *you your offences*" (Matt, vi 15). Therefore, there is no way to sav our souls, no way to be true Christians i life unless we forgive all and every or without exception, every injury they hav done us.

But one may say, I do forgive all wh have injured me if they repent, say the are sorry and ask pardon! My de brethren, this won't do. You must for give whether they repent or not. Nothin less will satisfy the Lord. The best rea son is that because the Lord has forgive us, so we also are bound to forgive al A true lover of the Lord doesn't want better reason. A greater or a better *cann* be given. Our Lord Himself has set th example. He has taken our sins upo Himself and caused the Eternal Father forgive us our sins for His sake before hand, before we have even repented shown by a single sign that we want belong to God and to hate sin. Do we receive in our baptism, as infants, th grace that destroys original sin? Origin sin placed us under the power of the dev and made us unworthy to be called th sons of God, but our Christian baptis made us again the sons of God. Does n God seem to forgive us also a great pa of our mortal sins, in as much as H gives us time to repent and wai patiently for our repentance? Remem ber, these sins after baptism are all th greater because after being made innocen we again become guilty.

To make this reason all the strong call to mind what our Lord has done persuade us to forgive one another for H sake; not only did He suffer and die the cross for us, but even gave up His o Mother to suffering and agony unspeak able that she might merit a right to pr tect and aid us when His justice deman our punishment eternally. No, my de brethren! No greater nor better reas can be given than this: that we ought forgive all simply because our Lord as us to do so.

But some try to excuse themselves a say, It is hard to have to do this. I ca do it. The sin against me is too great. ought not to be forgiven. This is n true. There is nothing we can't forgi nothing we are permitted to leave unfo given! We can forgive any sin again us if we will. If it is hard, pray and will become easy. Sincere prayer for hi who is our enemy is sure to remove ve soon all feeling against us. This is ce tain: that it will, *without fail*, prevent t malace and revenge in our hearts fro overcoming us and causing us to sin grie ously against charity. Remember th everything we do well for our Lord is ha at first, but it is made easy by prayer a faithful, persevering effort.

Again some object, I try to pray b cannot, because when I pray I think my wrongs and begin to hate my enem so that my prayer is insincere or stops my lips! Then pray for all poor sinne and don't mean to leave your enemy o of your prayers. This is a good beginni and keeps you from mortal sin, for pr we must *for our enemies*. This is the fun mental law of the Christian life. If intentionally leave out one single s when we pray for all poor sinners, we in the very presence of God and prayers are rejected, nor shall they accepted until we include that soul al

Let us remember, my dear brethe that we are called by our Lord to show the world that being the friends of G means that He puts into our souls loving, merciful, long-suffering Spi and thus makes us like to Himself. D any one want to be Godlike? Then him forgive from his heart every inj and all who injure him.

To encourage us to forgive, let us what it does. It saves God's honor. prevents His being insulted. For ample: when one insults us, he against God and insults Him also. we answer back, we also insult God, make two sins instead of one. Next, answer makes our enemy reply ag For another sin we are responsible. it goes on until a number of sins are co mitted by each one. Silence on our would have prevented these insults God and left our souls unstained. were not silent. The consequence is not only increased another's sin, but added our own and lost the friendshi God. Had a forgiving spirit been each soul this could not have happe Had it been in one of them, one sou least would have been kept from sin. tivate, then, a forgiving spirit, and "B as the Lord hath forgiving you, so also" forgive all.

Dr. O'Connell, rector of the Amer College in Rome, will sail from Liver on Saturday for New York. He t with him the acts and decrees of council held in Baltimore some time which have been revised by the Pope.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his h by a returned Medical Missionary, the formul simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and p nent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, chitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful tive powers in hundreds of cases, desires to it known to such as may need it. The Recip be sent FREE, with full directions for preparin using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. strong, 44 Nth 4th St., Philadelphia. Pa. (Nam paper.)

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