NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

On March 30th, a requisition, signed by a large number of the Nationalist members of the Corporation, was presented to the Lord Mayor, asking that a special meeting of the Municipal Council may be called for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent action of the French Government in expelling certain Irishmen from France.

Kilkenny.

On April 20, the Venerable James Canon Maher died at the parochial residence, Piltown. Canon Maher was for twenty years curate of St. Canice's Parish, in Kilkenny, and was universally esteemed.

Queen's County.

That "noble" philanthropist, Lord Cloncurry, is making further efforts to benefit the Irish farmer by seeking for the introduction of foreign store cattle. In a letter to the Secretary of the Irish Cattle Trade Association, he says that the only reason the Irish cattle feeder cannot compete with others is that the store-markets of the world are not open to him.

Wexford.

The raffle for the famous "Evicted Goat," for the benefit of the Kinsella Sisters, of Parnell's Cross, came off on March 17th, and realized the sum of £75 14s. 6d. There were over fifteen hundred subscribers to the fund, and out of that great number it will be interesting to know that Mrs Mary Kavanagh, 167 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, N. J., U. S., and Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., *Freeman's Journal*, were a tie—each numbering 34. The raffle being properly decided, Mrs. Kavanagh was declared the winner.

Kildare.

The Nationalists in Naas Union have been fairly successful at the election this year. In addition to more than holding their own against the Conservatives they have effected a salutary weeding out of trimmers and shirkers from their own party.

Cork.

The City High Sheriff (Dr. Wycherly, T. C.,) has got into trouble with his constituents in the South Ward. These latter, far from admiring the doctor's action in "leaving his sick bed," to attend the recent meeting of "loyalist" gentlemen in the Assembly Rooms, held a meeting of their own, on March 30, under the presidency of Alderman Hooper, and passed a resolution, in set terms, declaring the High Sheriff's action wholly inconsistent with the professions and principles on which he was by the Nationalists elected a member of the Council, as well as to his present high position. In accordance with the resolution, a large deputation from the Ward, waited on the High Sheriff, and demanded that he should resign, quoting a statement he had made to the effect that when his constituents found fault with him he would immediately resign his trust into their hands. Dr. Wycherly, however, now explained that that referred merely to his action in the Council, and as to his conduct in reference to the Prince of Wales' visit, he intimated that he had acted as the City High Sheriff, and not as the representative of the South Ward. The deputation did not see the matter in that light, and left dissatisfied.

Clare.

At the meeting of the Kilrush National League on March 30, resolutions were passed strongly condemning the action of Colonel Vandeleur and his agents in carrying out the recent evictions in the district.

The National cause appears to be making rapid progress in Clare. A new branch of the Irish National League was started in Ennistymon recently. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. Rev. Thomas Newell, P. P., occupied the chair, and was accompanied on the platform by the patriotic P. P. of Miltown-Malby (Rev. Father P. White), Mr. John McInerney, and the prominent inhabitants of the locality. Immediately after the meeting 200 men joined the new branch.

Tyrone.

The "grippers" (as they are called in Kinawley district) are busy seizing for rent. Mr. Graham, of Drumgoon, has taken the only cow from Thomas Maguire, of Glassdrummond, a poor man. Maguire owed a half-year's rent of £6. 10s. last November. He offered £4, and begged time to make up the rest. The answer was a process. Thirty shillings, the cost of decree, is now added.

Derry.

Another cowardly attack has been made on the Sisters of Mercy, in Derry, by a gang of ruffians. On Sunday, March 29th, while two nuns were returning from visiting the sick poor at the Waterside, a number of fellows congregated on the side-walk, on seeing the ladies approaching, stretched their legs across the path so as to prevent them crossing, and necessitating their going on the roadway. Failing in doing them any bodily injury, the wretches poured the filthiest language into the ladies' ears. The police have ascertained the names of the miscreants, and it is probable they will be summoned.

Donegal.

A scene of great excitement took place, on March 31, during eviction proceedings, in Dunfanaghy. Fifty police and a land agent attended to conduct evictions, but some had to be abandoned on technical legal objections by Rev. Father McFadden. At another place the neighbors assembled around the hovel, and the police were ordered to advance with fixed bayonets, but ultimately had to withdraw without effecting their object.

Mayo.

On April 2, two evictions took place in Sonnagh. The persons evicted were two women named Durkan and Tiernan. On the day before, two took place in Lecarrow, near Charlestown, the parties being James Gallagher and Patrick Gallagher; two in Glan, named Butler and McLoughlin; and one in Kilgariff, all in the district of Charlestown.

On March 30, twelve families, who held farms on the estate of Miss Harriet Gardiner, Logafoll, were evicted. The proceedings were of a very painful character, as amongst those dispossessed were a number of helpless females, who, with the remainder of the evicted families, sat wailing, on the roadside, with no prospect of obtaining shelter. Miss Gardiner was present during the proceedings.

Sligo.

Mr. Andrew Greene died on March 31, at his residence, Cloonlurg, after a rather lengthened illness. Mr. Greene lived, for many years, in Sligo as a merchant, and during that time was a member of the public bodies.

Mrs. Ellen Boland, relict of the late Christopher Boland, died, on March 27, at her residence, Tullylinn, county Sligo, at an advanced age.

Leitrim.

On estates, hitherto unfamiliar with such treatment, the tenants have been served with ejectments for a year's rent, and in some instances for a lesser period. In the Leitrim district, Lord Massey has showered numberless processes. Col. Ffolliott, who never before displayed any ability in this direction, has also served a number of ejectments on his Finner tenants. Both gentlemen recently experienced some popular disfavor, and it is to the feeling of soreness their conduct is attributed.

GENERAL CUSTER.

BRILLIANT SKETCH OF THE DASHING CAVALRYMAN.

In the biography of General Custer, written by his wife, occurs the following charming sketch of the gallant cavalier who shared with Sheridan and Kilpatrick the idolatry of the American troopers:—

I never tired of watching the start for the hunt. The General was a figure that would have fixed attention anywhere. He had marked individuality of appearance and a certain unstudied carelessness in the wearing of his costume that gave a picturesque effect, not the least out of place on the frontier. He wore troop-boots reaching to his knees, buckskin breeches fringed on the sides, a dark navy blue shirt with a broad collar, a red neck-tie, whose ends floated over his shoulder exactly as they did when he and his entire division of cavalry had worn them during the war. On the broad felt hat, that was almost a sombrero, was fastened a slight mark of his rank.

He was at this time 35 years of age, weighed 170 pounds, and was nearly six feet in height. His eyes were clear blue and deeply set, his hair short, wavy and golden in tint. His moustache was long and tawny in color; his complexion was florid, except where his forehead was shaded by his hat, for the sun always burned his skin ruthlessly.

He was the most agile, active man I ever knew, and so very strong and in such perfect physical condition that he rarely knew even an hour's indisposition.

Horse and man seemed one when the General vaulted into the saddle. His body was so lightly poised and so full of swinging, undulating motion it almost seemed that the wind moved him as it blew over the plain. Yet every nerve was alert and like finely-tempered steel, for the muscles and sinews that seemed so pliable were equal to the curbing of the most fiery animal. I do not think that he sat his horse with more grace than the other officers, for they rode superbly, but it was accounted by others almost an impossibility to dislodge the General from the saddle, no matter how vicious the horse might prove. He threw his feet out of the stirrups the moment the animal began to show his inclination for war, and with his knees dug into the sides of the plunging brute he fought and always conquered. With his own horses he needed neither spur nor whip. They were such friends of his and his voice seemed so attuned to their natures they knew as well by its inflections as by the slight pressure of the bridle on their necks what he wanted. By the merest inclination on the General's part they either sped on the wings of the wind or adapted their spirited steps to the slow movement of the march. It was a delight to see them together, they were so in unison, and when he talked to them, as though they had been human beings, their intelligent eyes seemed to reply.

As an example of his horsemanship, he had a way of escaping from the stagnation of the dull march, when it was not dangerous to do so, by riding a short distance in advance of the column over a divide, throwing himself on one side of his horse, so as to be entirely out of sight from the other direction, giving a signal that the animal understood, and tearing off at the best speed that could be made. The horse entered into the frolic with all the zest of his master, and after the race, the animal's beautiful distended nostrils glowed blood-red as he tossed his head and danced with delight.

In hunting, the General rode either Vic or Dandy. The dogs were so fond of the latter they seemed to have little talks with him. The General's favorite dog, Blucher, would leap up to him in the saddle and jump fairly over the horse in starting. The spirited horses, mounted by officers who sat them so well; the sound of the horn used for the purpose of calling the dogs; their answering bay; the glad voices and "whoop-la" to the hounds as the party galloped down the valley, are impressions ineffaceable from my memory. They often started a deer within sound of the bugle at the post. In a few hours their shouts outside would call me to the window, and there, drooping across the back of one of the orderlies' horses, would be a magnificent black-tailed deer. We had a saddle of venison hanging on the wood-house almost constantly during the winter. The officers' and even the soldiers' tables had this rarity to vary the monotony of the inevitable beef.

* * * * Bad treatment or stricture often complicates the disease and makes it difficult of cure. The worst and most inveterate cases speedily yield to our new and improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms sent for two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Wide Spread Evil.

The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humors.

FEVER colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of Worms in Children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF MONASTICISM.

It was said by one of our esteemed neighbors, in discussing the case of Mr. Huntington, the Episcopal monk, that the young man's example was not likely to be followed to any extent which would justify the alarm of Bishop Potter's critics as to the growth of monasticism in the Episcopal Church.

We do not know about that. The desire and even the longing to withdraw from the sordid competitions of the world are felt by not a few men, especially young men of education and refinement like Mr. Huntington. They are tired of the Darwinian struggle, and the inequalities and sorrows of society torment their consciences and cause infinite pain to the fine organizations.

The picture of a life apart from all this, a life without earthly ambitions, is one which is very attractive to many such natures. They are fascinated by the conception of an existence in which there should be no thought for the morrow, when each day shall have its appointed duties to be obediently performed, and the supreme object of all shall be not selfish gain, but the glory of God and the good of their fellow-men.

The richer the world grows and the more intoxicating its pleasure, the surer we are to see increase the number of those who are wearied with the whole show, and utterly discontented with all that mere material wealth can give or gain. Even if nothing else the desire for novelty may impel them to demand a relief from monotony, if, indeed, the luxury itself is not a novelty, as it usually is to our land.

Even the dude in his original characteristics was a respectable being, because to some extent he expressed, or assumed to express, this discontent and this weariness. Nothing interested him, nothing surprised him, he expected nothing, and he wanted nothing, only to be let alone. A wedding and a funeral were all the same to him; his countenance never changed. Everything is vanity, was what the face of this solemn mute expressed.

But there are serious characters who are not satisfied to thus deal with life as a comedy; and yet they look on what passes around them in society and in business as either vanity or brutal greed. They want neither, and they will have neither, and demand to be suffered to go apart to live out their own lives.

The example of young Huntington will appeal to many such men, who may not all or generally follow it in practice, but who will all give him their respect and admiration. Nor will there be lacking those who will be fascinated by the thought of the life to which he has devoted himself, and who will long to enjoy its peace themselves.

Among the Paulist Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church are several young men of the highest education who have abandoned Protestantism partly because it offered them no refuge such as they have in the order where they have found repose and contentment. The truth is, monasticism has lived through so many centuries, and now makes its appearance in the Episcopal Church, because it expresses and meets a want of human nature—a want which has led to the making of many socialistic and communistic experiments outside of the Church.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The water used in mixing bread must be tepid. If it is too hot the loaf will be full of great holes.

White spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

When the burners of lamps become clogged with char, put them in a strong soft-soap suds and boil awhile to clean them.

Boiled starch can be much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little salt, or both, or a little dissolved gum arabic.

In boiling dumplings of any kind put them in the water one at a time. If they are put in together they will mix with each other.

A little borax put in the water in which scarlet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them fading.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a bluish smoke.

Household weights and measures.—Wheat flour, one pound is a quart. Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is a quart. White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart. Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces is one quart. Eggs, average size, ten are one pound. Liquid measure, sixteen teaspoonfuls are half a pint.

A novel device is now offered to housewives who grudge the hours which are spent every week over the stocking basket. It consists of heels made of white kid, which are readily attached to the stockings, keeping them from rubbing against the shoes, thus checking the rapid wearing out of stocking heels and also causing less demand for the darning-needle.

A little powdered potash thrown into rat-holes will drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep off ants and roaches. An uncorked bottle of oil of penny royal will disperse mosquitos. Equal parts of boiled linseed oil and kerosene, well shaken together, make an excellent polish for furniture. Apply with a piece of soft flannel and rub with a clean piece.

Fried bread cakes.—Take any bits of bread you may have left after meals, soak them in milk, or milk and water, until perfectly soft; mash fine; add two eggs, a pinch of soda, salt to taste, and enough flour to make them fry nicely; drop the spoonfuls into hot butter or lard. These are inexpensive and good, and a better way to use dry bread than in puddings.

Drive it Away.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

The Borneo Missions.

Father Jackson, Prefect Apostolic of Borneo, in an appeal for funds addressed to the Catholics of England, gives some valuable information:

"In striving to convert and civilize the savage and semi-savage tribes of the interior of Borneo, and even in working for the conversion of the civilized Chinese emigrants, who live near the Borneo coast, it is of the utmost importance to win over the women and girls as well as the men and boys. We must have the whole family or our mission cannot be permanent. During the three years we have been working in Borneo we found that the women are the last to consent to give up the old heathen rites and superstitions of their tribes. The women of the inferior class cling especially to the barbarous custom of 'head-hunting,' or the barbarous custom of killing people for the sake of their skulls, to be suspended as trophies from the roofs of their houses. In some tribes it is very difficult, if not impossible, for a young man who has not proved himself a warrior, by obtaining a number of skulls, to persuade any woman to become his wife. We have much hope of being able to convert many of these poor pagan women by means of nuns."

THE DANGERS OF BLOOD POISONING.

Since the death of President Garfield, there seems to have been an increase in the number of recorded cases of blood poisoning.

A few weeks ago the Rev. Noah Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, had an operation performed on his foot, inflammation set in and death ensued. If a man be in good health, a wound heals rapidly; if the blood is corrupt, it is slow to heal. Impure blood irritates and inflames the whole system. It follows then, if the blood purifying organs are deranged—since every particle of blood courses through these organs over one hundred times an hour—in a very short time the blood poison must destroy all vitality.

In the winter season Nature demands heat-making food; in the spring she sets up a cooling process; and, to accomplish this, she ordains that the change from winter to summer shall be gradual; if her laws were never violated, this provision would be sufficient; they are violated, therefore, we must furnish her help in this spring house-cleaning time; otherwise the seeds of disease remain within us.

Blood is made in the stomach; it is purified by the skin, lungs, liver and kidneys. During a long, cold winter, the liver and kidneys are overworked; the consequence is that in the spring these organs are prostrated; the prostration is indicated by extremely dull, heavy feelings and a weariness which seems to go to the bone; headaches, furred tongue, lack of appetite, itching and discolored skin, mental irritability, depression of spirits, neuralgic pains, convulsions, chills and fever, "malaria."

These little irregularities of feeling are Nature's warnings; if neglected, disease may get the upper hand. If you introduce into the blood a little kidney and liver poison, you can artificially produce the above symptoms; it follows, therefore, that to remove them, vitality must be restored to those blood purifying organs. If they cannot perform their work no amount of medicine taken for other organs can have any permanent effect in the system.

Brigadier-General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal* in 1883, found that he was not coming through the spring in good form; he was not sick, but only out of condition; to the timely use of a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, he attributed recovery of constitutional tone, and undoubtedly warded off some chronic disorder. This preparation is not a cure-all—it claims to restore the blood-purifying organs to natural vitality; by so doing, it not only cures, but prevents blood corruption and disease. If you doubt its power, ask your friends; millions have heard of it, hundreds of thousands have used it and commend it.

The ill-feelings of spring time are caused by a more or less poisoned condition of the blood; a condition which grows worse by neglect, and finally may send one to the grave.

One day a young physician discovered on his nose what turned out to be a malignant ulceration; the blood virus attacked his brain and killed him.

A prominent merchant of apparently average health died suddenly the other day; an examination showed that one kidney, entirely decayed, had poisoned the blood terribly! Had this condition been recognized in time, he might have lived to the full "three score and ten."

Every day we neglect to take such precautions as are herein indicated, we may be said to drive a nail into our coffin. The blood is poisoned every day; if it is not purified every day, untimely death is inevitable.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be employed to correct irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough, in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the digestive organs and the appetite, and cleanse, build up, and strengthen the system.

A Golden Opinion.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

USE PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

Easily Caught.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tendencies.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Consumption and Wasting Diseases. Dr. C. W. Barringer, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is very useful in consumption and wasting diseases."

A Missionary Murdered.

Liverpool Times, March 20.

The Superior of the Missions Etrangeres in Parishas received the first details of the murder of a missionary of the Gamboge named Father Guyomard. The letter, which comes from Saigon, states that the good priest was murdered at Tomlong (Traho) on the night of the 30th January last. Some Christians who were with Father Guyomard were also massacred. The body of the missionary was found on the banks of the river by Father Combes and Father Cagnon, who buried it. Father Guyomard was a most saintly priest. He had just returned from making his retreat when he was so barbarously murdered close to his own home.

Precautions Against Cholera.

In view of the threatened invasion of cholera during the coming summer, the following rules, issued by the Philadelphia Board of Health, will be found useful:

Observe strict cleanliness in your person and clothing.

Change your undergarments daily.

Be regular in your habits of life, meals exercise and sleep.

Dress comfortably for the season, and avoid the night air as much as possible.

Avoid the use of alcoholic drinks.

Live temperately; avoid all excesses in eating crude, raw, and indigestible food, especially cabbage, salad, cucumbers and unripe fruits.

A greater safety will be secured by boiling all water used for drinking purposes.

Partake of well cooked beef and mutton, rice well boiled, and avoid pastry and laxative fruits.

Take your meals at regular seasons.

Avoid bodily fatigue and mental exhaustion. By excitement or violent exercise, you increase the susceptibility of the system to disease.

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.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." CLARA E. PORTER

Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

A Threat Cure.

A cure for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great household panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, &c.

THE HECTIC FLUSH, pale, hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why? Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1885.

KIDNEY-WORT

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.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 320 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office—Carling's Block, London.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE—Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 38-1y

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., 78½ Dundas Street west. Money to loan on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office:—Dundas Street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont.

Meetings.

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.

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.

CANADIAN HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 256 Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada, prepaid, on receipt of price. Physicians supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

WESTERN HOTEL.

FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel. Best stabling in the city. Dining-room first-class.—ALFRED E. PANTON, Prop

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St. N. Y.

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Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warrant.

MAY 2, 1885

IRELAND'S HISTORY

BRIEFLY REVIEWED BY AN EMINENT HISTORIAN.

Boston Republic.

An esteemed friend of the *Rep*
Christopher Plunkett, writing to
Glenwood, under date of the
says: "The issue of the *Republi*
14th inst., containing Justin M
scathing review of Dublin Castle
immoral rascals, I sent to an e
of the Boston public schools, a g
who has been a teacher of his
over twenty-five years. The f
letter I have received in acknowl
of the same, which you are at li
publish."

Subjoined is the letter to wh
correspondent refers:

Boston, Feb. 17,

FRIEND PLUNKETT:—Thanks
copy of the *Republic*. I have alw
Justin McCarthy's works with
The lord lieutenant and his staff
symbol merely of British—I will
rule, for their administrations sprin
personal will and prejudice rathe
from just and generous law—pow
power, too, obtained by state cr
some of the bloodiest and most ag
wars ever recorded on the darkest
of history. Were they to leave
Castle forever, the free nations
earth would shout loud and long.
would again rise to her place and
rights—yes, even from her ashe
that is not too strong a term, thou
far below the surface gleams a bed
fires of liberty. Irishmen are men,
ever may be written by an Anglo
pen. The reminiscences of their
past cannot be quenched. Every
knows that records and laws of Irel
remote ages, as well as the erudit
her learned men and the fame
schools in the early centuries of the
tian era, illumined all western E
The historian Camden says: "The
from all places flocked to Ireland
emporium of letters." Tacitus
Roman historian, wrote that the p
Ireland were better known through
merce, and more frequented by merc
than those of Britain. The Brehon
in existence before the Christian era
beyond question enacted at various
for fifteen centuries B. C., demonstr
advanced state of civilization, and
as the ninth century John Erigen
the intellectual light of the court of
lemagne. Surely a nation
WITH SUCH MEMORIES AND MEMO
cannot be extinguished. In 1820 to
all Europe aided Greece to throw of
Turkish yoke, because in former age
sons taught the world science, art
arms. I believe that that feeling,
similar one, lies latent in the hea
men for the cause of Irish nation
Not for assassins and dynamiters,
stand in the way of true progress, bu
the great and imperishable Irish n
and its own autonomy. There is a
vidence in history, and be assured th
this advance by short and cloud-co
steps, this tiresome waiting for the go
ment of the people by the people of
land, some problem is being solved fo
good of man. From the pages of
records light illumines the pre
While exploring those records in pu
of another object, I have found the
that I have so briefly related to yo
well as a host of others of similar cha
ter which, if generally known, w
awake perhaps the indignation, bu
tainly the profound sympathy, of th
ing men throughout the world. I
little confidence in the aristocratic
ernment of England, be it Whig or T
Its animus and aim are to gain power
to retain it. No country is safe from
aggressive wars of England, unless it
power to resist, and even then it
look out for coalitions. Even now
thinks it for her interest to send
soldiers beyond the desert of Sahara
the heart of Africa. Imperial Rome
—her armies made solitudes and c
them peace. Imperial Britain may f
the nations do not love her.

Respectfully, A.

Children who Loved the Blessed Virgin.

St. Theresa was twelve years old w
her mother died. And as soon as
mother was dead, she went and k
down before an old image of the Bles
Virgin. She prayed to the Bles
Virgin with tears in her eyes, and as
her to be a mother to her. When V
erable Margaret was only four years
she began to learn the Catechism,
she loved to think about the things
had learned in the Catechism.
Andrew Corsini was at first a bad
till his parents had told him they
consecrated him to the Blessed Vir
when he became good. When St. C
was about seven years old, she love
say the Rosary, but she had no Ros
to count the Hail Marys, so she use
get a good many little stones, and co
the Hail Marys with the stones. Th
never was a good child who did not l
the Blessed Virgin very much.

It is worse than madness to neglec
cough or cold which is easily subdued
taken in time, but becomes, when left to
self, the fore-runner of consumption
premature death. Inflammation, when
attacks the delicate tissue of the lu
and bronchial tubes, travels with perilo
rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle
Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup,
medicine that grasps this formidable
of the human body, and drives it from
system. This medicine promotes a f
and easy expectoration, subdues the cou
heals the diseased parts, and exerts a m
wonderful influence in curing consum
tion, and other diseases of the throat a
lungs. If parents wish to save the lives
their children, and themselves from mu
anxiety, trouble and expense, let th
procure a bottle of *Bickle's Anti-Consum*
tive Syrup, and whenever a child has tak
cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give t
Syrup according to directions.

A Sad Neglect.

Neglecting a constipated condition
the bowels is sure to bring ill health a
great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitte
regulate the bowels in a natural manne
purifying the blood and promoting
healthy action of the stomach, liver, ki
gays and Bowels.