BITS FROM UNITED IRE-LAND.

Nowhere is the Government's complic ity in the grand eviction consultracy more apparent than on the Poneonby estate. Policemen are planted, as Mr. Healy puts it, at every ploughtail, and every man on the estate who is guilty of what, in the constabulary interpretation of the Lund Act of 1887, can be ragarded as a treepass, is promptly pulled before the Removables, is promptly pulled before the Removables, who deal with him as they may be directed. All this is to make straight the way of the evictor. A curious and hardly a foreseen result of these prosecutions is the breaking up of one of the most pretentious of the Company bogies with which the rack-renters strive to frighten their naughty tenants. It will be remembered that, many months ago, a rumour was set affat that Mr. Poneonby had sold his estate to a syndicate of Eng-lish speculators—terrible fellows, who were prepared to hang, draw, and quarter any tenants who did not pay rack rents and costs in a jiffy. Mr. Townsend more than hinted that he was employed at an enormous salary by this tremondous syndi-cate. In the ploughing prosecution many months later Mr. Townsend very humbly confessed that Mr. Ponsonby was still the disconsolate owner of the "white elephants," and he was his agent.

Mr. Chamberlain is, we must frankly confess, always a sore temptation to us. His utterances have long ago lost all their importance. We know the space we waste upon him should be devoted to many urgent matters that press upon But so great is the arrogance, false-od, and folly that fill his speeches that it is impossible to resist the temptation to have a shy at him. Mr. Chamberlain has, for reasons of his own, fought shy of the Forgeries' Commission, of which he is the putative father. He broke silence the other evening at Rossendale with a lie that even his portege, Pigott, might have envied. At Rossendale the other evening

he dared to say:
"When the Commission was proposed in when the Commission was proposed in the House of Commons I stated publicly in my place that I did not believe that Mr. Parnell had written those letters, and, from what I knew of him, I did not think he could be guilty of those letters. Under these circumstances, I need not say that I am glad he has been able to show to all the world that the charge was false."

Now, this is not merely untrue, but is the notorious and absolute reverse of the memory, but it remembers that Mr. Chamberlain insinuated, so far as the forms of the House would allow, that he had changed his mind about Mr. Parnell, whom man, and more than hinted he believed man, and more than innted he believed him the author of the infamous letter. The public remembers, too, the terrible chastisement, the scornful exposure of his treachery and falsehood, which be drew upon himself from the Irish leader, every word scorphing like fire. From that it word scorching like fire. From that in cident the title 'Judas' Chamberlain sprung, which he will carry to his grave. Later still we have the confession of his wretched tool, Captin O'Shea, that it was at Mr. Chemberlain's urgent request he entered the witness box for the "Forger to swear to his belief in the letters. I the teeth of these facts, still fresh in the

moting Company.

But there is a larger question behind all this which was tairly raised by Mr. Clancy, M. P., despite the obstructive tactics of Mr. Emergencyman Russell, who seems to think he holds a general retainer for Irish landlords. These vast estates were originally conferred on London companies in trust for the improvement of the districte in which they are situated.
The money was meant for local works,
local charity, and local education. It was
never intended that vast sums should be wrung from tolling tenants in Ulster to be expended in turtle soup, milk punch, and champagne, for London gourmands. The trust has been grossly betrayed, but it has not thereby become abrogated. There can be no question that in any Liberal There and comprehensive Irish land settlement these estates would have been treated as public property. As it is, the Skinners and Saiters, most ominous and appropriate names for Irish landlords, have man aged to slip out with their enormous plunder through the back door Lord Ash. bourne so kindly provided them. They must be pursued and stripped of the trust funds while there is still time.

The deputation of the "nobility and gentry of Ireland" to the Prime Minister praying him to abolish the Lord Lieuten. praying him to abolish the horal Leatest-ancy because no respectable peer could be got to take it, was as secret as a Castle Circular to the police. As we have not the same motive for curiosity, we will be at no pains to unearth the particulars. Our readers must take it for granted the promise to the distinguished assembly that he would give the matter "his very best consideration." Lord Salisbury knows consideration." Lord Salebury knows right well that if he touched any one part of the Dublin Castle system he might bring the whole rotten edifice tumbling about his ears. The Earl or the Duke about his ears. The Earl of the Buke (we are not quite clear which he is) of Zetland is the deus ex machina that saves Lord Salisbury from his pucker. This renegade Liberal noble nonenity, it seems, renegade Liberal noble nonenity, it seems, has consented to accept the position which was offered to him as a last resource when everybody else had refused. He is to take up the role of Quintus Curtius the Second, vice little Lord Castlereagh, retired from the business, and, like his

illustrious predecessor, to continue to protect the integrity of the Empire from the vantage point of Dublin Castle.

THE POLICY OF VENGEANCE.

United Ireland, June 1st. Coercion has entered on a new phase The Government is bent on vengeance if it cannot have victory. Wholesale eviction is elevated to the dignity of a policy. The whole power of the Executive is concentrated on the effort to crush the tenants on the Campaigned estates. The exterminator is having now the same enthusiastic aid and encouragement from the Government, more openly and shame-lessly bestowed, that the "Forger" had s little while ago. The Government wants vengeance on the Campaigned tenants. Truly, those tenants have many sins to Truly, those tenants have many sins to answer for. They have compelled the Prime Minister to "the immorality" of tampering with the inviolable sanctity of jadicial rents; they have broken the back of Coercion; they have compelled reasonable settlement in multitudes of cases. The guilt of their success has been, indeed, heavy. But their chief crime consists in this: they have been so provokingly moderate, so outrageously right, in their demands. Wherever a jadicial tribunal, no matter how partisan, has touched the Plan of Campaign it has borne testimony to its

Campaign it has borne testimony to its noderation. At Mitchelstown a packed Sub Commission gave larger reductions than the campaigners demanded. On the Cianricarde estate the demand is less than the average of reductions. On the Kenmare estate the very flower of Coercion County Court Judges, Curran, declared the tenants' proposition of arbitration, which Lord Landowne, with his own wholesale evictions pending, repudiated, to be pre-eminently fair. The Luggacur ran estate, on which Mr. O'Brien concentrated the attention of the House of Commons and the public, is the most startling illustration of all. No attempt was made to gainsay the facts that Mr. O'Brien put with conclusive force before the House of Commons. The ulti-mate demand for the tenants resolved itself into a claim of fifteen per cent. re-duction on judicial rents and twenty upon non-judicial. They were evicted wholesale, and the circumstances of their eviction compelled the Prime Minister to do what he swore he would never do tion schedule of the Land Commission, miserably inadequate as it was confessed

reduce the judicial rents. On the reduc truth. The rublic has not so short a to be even by themselves, the judicial memory, but it remembers that Mr. all concessions were declared entitled to thirteen per cent. reduction. But the relief came too late—the tenants had been But the evicted. The claim of the non judicial tenants was twenty per cent. Under the Bill for the admission of leasebolders to the Courts they would, as Mr. O'Brien de-monstrated from the average of surrounding estates, be entitled to double that amount. These tenants suffered solely for the obstinacy of the Government, down whose throat remedial legislation had to be slowly crammed. But there was some-thing even more startling than all this. Twice Mr. Townsend Trench entrapped the tenants into negotiations. The dates were remarkable. First, when Mr. O'Brien was about to start on his crusade to Canada on behalf of the the tenants; second, when the Viceregal exterminator was about to return for a brief space to this country. Mr. Townsend Trench

> one-remarkable for the false pro-fession of blank ignorance on the sub ect under which the brave Balfour at first trove to shield himself; remarkable for the exposure of the wriggling falsehoods of Mr. Emergencyman Russell; remark able for the refusal of the Speaker for the first time to impose cloture at the dicta-tion of the Coercionists; remarkable for the narrow majority by which the Govern-

ment escaped a vote of censure; but most remarkable of all for the solemn words of the Irish leader : "That in every case, whether it be under the Plan of Campaign or without any plan, where the tenants have shown themselves reasonable and moderate in their demands, destrous of nothing more than availing themselves of the legislation which this House has provided for their benefit, and where that legislation has been refused by the action, whether of the landlords or of the Government, that we shall help them to resist and to bear up against this oppres-sion to the utmost extent of our re-

There is no Campaign tenant in Ireland There is no Campaign tenant in Ireland that has not his share in this solemn pledge of the Irish Leader, by whom no word is uttered lightly. Who can doubt that they will be cheered by this noble declaration in the arduous struggle that is still before them? Let there be no mistaking the issue. Justice and humanity pleaded for the tenants in the House of Commons on Monday night; the crowbar and the bayonet answered for the rack-Commons on Monday night; the crowbar and the bayonet answered for the rack-renters and the Government in the valley of Luggacurran on Tuesday. The tenants have to make up their mind that there is a fight before them. They should understand by this time the foes they have to deal with. Every overture for peace is misconstrued into cowardice, which enencourages to renewed incolence and savegery. This policy of vergeance must be met by bold defiance and stern resistance. Through battle victory comes. ance. Through battle victory comes. When the rack-renters want peace next they must come and beg for it.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial.

DR. LITTLEDALE ON RE-FORMERS.

AN INTERESTING SAMPLE OF THE VIEWS OF THE NOTED ENGLISH DIVINE.

Ottawa Evening Journal.

VIEWS OF THE NOIED ENGLISH
DIVINE.

Ottawa Evening Journal.

Editor Journal: On the 20th inst. you published a letter from Mr. W. C. DesBrisay, in which that gentleman accused Dr. Littledale (who, by the way, is not a canon), generally of being a vituperative writer, and particularly of having called the English reformers (Cramner, Latimer, Ridley, etc.), "interly unredeemed villians." On the 22od inst. Dr. Huribert writes asking Mr. DesBrisay to give one published work with defaile references in which Dr. Littledale uses such language.

I understand that Mr. DesDrissy has left town, and probably has not bad an opportunity of seeing Dr. Huribort's letter. Whether he can establish bis charge of yituperation against Dr. Littledale depends largely upon the meaning we give to that word. That Doctor Littledale has repeatedly called the English reformers almost every opprobious epithet he could command, is a weil established lact; and one which I am quite sure the learned doctor would be the last to deny. To be exact. In a lecture on "Innovatious," delivered at Liverpool a good many years ago, Dr. Littledale spoke of the Reformers as "miscreants." I have not a copy of this lecture by me, but I have what is still more to my parpose—a letter addressed to the Church Times by Dr. Littledale, in which that gentleman referrates his opinion of the Reformers is not hastily formed, but it is so) its c-riamity very forcible, and leaves no room to doubt his sentiments.

I ask you to publish this letter verbatim, Your readers will observe that his opinion of the Reformers is not hastily formed, but it he outcome of years of reading and study, it is super fluous to add that Dr. Littledale's views on these questions are the same to-day that they were twenty years ago, as the last number of the Times can testify.

It is not for me to apply these facts to the controversy in which in the opinion of one who is familiar with the writings of "Richard Frederick Littledale, LL D. D. C. L., priest of the Church of England," the attempt to

Ottawa, May 28.h, 1889. Dr. Littledale's Letter.

Ottawa, May 28.h, 1889.

Dr. Littledale's Letter.

THE REFORMERS.

SIR—My attection has been only to-day directed by a friend to Dr. Gatty a ceusure on my lecture at Liverpool. A great many clergymen whom I believe to be honest men have written to thank me for what I then said and to arge the re-issue of the lecture as a pamphiet. I am thus not alone in my opinions.

I may remark (thoughbeing far from irritable, I do not complain) that if have likened men who were sgents in gigantic crimes to to the chiefs of the left in 1793, Dr. Gatty has compared one to the Manchester and clerkenwell assassins. Consequently he has put himself out of court as a censor of language. Now as to facus.

I have again and again to no e with wonder the amszing ignorance of the educated clesses. In eletter of Dr. Gatty is a case in point. He is evidently unaware that the view that the Reformation and the French revolution are not merely like, but are actually successive scenes of the same ethical and historical drams, is now a commonplace of the philosophy of history. That being so there is nothing very monstrous in finding parallels in the agents of both. If Dr. Gatty had read carefully the history of either event he would not have been snocked. His words convince me that he is not familiar with either 150 or 1793. It is quite possible for men to take very widely differing views as to the Reformation itself in its character and results. Some may look on it as a Penteeost; I look on it as a flood, an act of Divine vengeance, not of Divine grace, a merited enastisement, not a fresh reveiation.

But the other view is tenable. On the other hand I gravely assert it to be absolutely impossible for any just, educated, and religious men who have read the history of the time in genuine sources to hold two opinions about the Reformers. They were such utterly investeded with its first for the way in which half-educated people speak of them amongst us, is the appearance of Poutlus which half-educated people speak of them amongst us, is the appea

the teeth of these lacks, still fress in the public mind, the arch traitor of the whole pack dares to take credit for the exposure.

The Most Worshipful Society of Drapers of London, we have no doubt, wax virtuously indignant across the turtle and the punch over the ingrained dishonesty of Irish tenants who refuse to pay their rack rents and starve. This most worshipful company has itself been convicted of extortion and fraud, and the contracts which they forced on these unhappy tenants literally at the point of the crowbar, have been indignantly repudiated by the Lieb Land Purchase Commission. We commend the dressing administered to the Drapers by the Commissioners to the attention of fervent admirers of Irish landlords. Saddest of all, we gather from the Coercion Press that the most virtuous Drapers had contributed handsomely out of their prospective plunder to the Eviction Promoting Company.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER. 1. The object of the devotion of approaching the Holy Eucharist on nine Fridays, that is to say, on the first Friday of each month for nine months, is to nourish devotion towards the Sacred Heart of Jesus during that period. It was revealed by our Blessed Lord to the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque of the Visitation Convent of Paray le Monial in France that He desired devout souls in this way to labor for the grace of final perseverance, keeping before themselves the love of the Heart of Jesus for mankind as a motive for our loving Him. This revelation to the Blessed Margaret Mary was a private revelation, nevertheless the devotion is sanctioned by the Church as an admirable means of obtaining and preserving the grace of God, and it is encouraged by the granting of special indulgences to those who practice it. Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is, when analyzed, identical with devotion to the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, as our Redeemer, the Heart being the seat of

His affection and love for man. His affection and love forman.

2. Men uncover their heads in the church, as this action is regarded as an acknowledgment of the presence of a Superior. Thus the presence of God is specially acknowledged in the church, because the church is the place where we cause the church is the place where we are especially required to remember the divine presence. Besides, Jesus Christis really present in the Holy Eucharist, which, in most cases, is preserved in the church. In the case of women, the pracchurch. In the case of women, the prac-tice is reversed, because it is recognized that the chief personal charms of a woman are in her features, and in a great measure in her hair. Hence feminine modesty requires that these charms should not be ostentatiously displayed in the church. Thus, for the same reason that a woman wears a veil in public, her head is respectfully covered in the church. The practice for both men and women is fixed by St. Paul in 1 Cor. xi.

THE TABERNACLE SOCIETY. AN ORGANIZATION WHICH OUGHT

TO BE FORMED IN EVERY TOWN WHERE GOOD CATHOLICS ARE NUMEROUS AND EARNEST.

In a missionery country the work of oriests in new missions, or in missions which have fallen to nothing, is crowded with peculiar hardships. In these places money is scarce and needs are many. The money is scarce and needs are many. The greatest exertions are not rewarded with much success. When the necessaries have been provided there is not much more to be obtained, and, as a consequence, the worship of God is carried on with a shabbiness that oppresses the heart of the priest, whose only consolation, perhaps, is the Mass and the few public ceremonies he can afford to have. There are missions with aged and dented chalices, regged vestments, threadbare linen, miserable altars and few candles. There are many who have no more than one vestment and

some way the wealthier dioceses should in charity be made to share with the poorer. They have partly shared their wealth in permitting collections to be taken up for various of jects, but in too many instances this permission has been abused, and the poor missions were not benefited. The method of taxing wealthy dioceses is surrounded with difficulties, and yet the Tabernacle Society solves all difficulties in a most acceptable and thorough fashion.

Years ago a few French ladies began the work of assisting poor missions, not with money, but with necessary articles for the sanctuary. From the vestments to the finger-towels, they made everything needed by the altar and the priest. The work was useful and necessary, and so easy to the hand that many others joined in it. An association was formed, which has extended itself to this country; the Pope himself blessed it, and very soon it will number hundreds of societies in all the cities of America. Any one can become a member on certain conditions. Gentlemen, as well as ladies, may become members and benefactors participating in the prayers of the associates, and of the poor missions aided by the association. The members contribute a dollar a year towards assi ting poor missions, and com petent women contribute not only their dellar but their time to making sanctuary articles. In this way, simple but effective, the richer parishes are taxed for the bene-

fit of the poorer.

The Tabarnacle Society is the organization of the scattered work heretofore done by individuals and the children of Mary. As an instance of what such a society can do in its first years, even when few are aware of its existence and fewer still understand it, let us take the first annual report of the New York society. It shows that for the year ending with May 1, 1888, the society had distributed 157 sets of vestments, 15 copes, 18 Benediction veils, 27 albs, and 1382 altar linens, together with innumerable varieties in the shape of chalices, ciboriums, stoles, surplices, and the like. These things were obtained with the small sum of \$847 25, and by charitable donations of 8847 25, and by charitable donations of material. They were sent into all parts of the United States, to the Bahamas, and even to the Island of Java. What is the value of the work done may be seen from

the actual low cost of ordinary vestments in the market. Eight dollars for a chasuble is about the lowest price at which one can be bought. Therefore the chasubles alone made by the ladies of the Tabernacle Society represented a retail value of \$400, not to mention the remaining articles.

The interest which is everywhere taken in this work, since it has been introduced and explained, shows to what an extent it can be developed and what immense good it will be able to do some time. It s peculiarly a work for the lally, and it ought to be taken up by the Catholic press of the entire country and given all the publicity it can stand, and all the encouragement which it needs. The head-quarters of the New York Tabernacle Society are at 49 West Seventeenth street, and the business officials are the President, Miss Annie Leary, and the Secretary, Miss Julia Pardow. N. Y. Catholic Review.

The Wisest Gift.

"I bought my wife a velvet sack."
Thus proudly boasted Mr. Brown.
"She'll be with that upon her back,
The best-dressed dame in town."
Ent velvet sack or diamond ring
Can bring no balm ro suffering wife.
Fayorite Prescription is the thing
To save her precious life.

The great and sovereign remedy, known the world over, for all female troubles, in-flamation, cruel backaches, and internal displacements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only guaranteed See guarantee on every bottle-wrap-

Dr. Pierce's Pellets-gently laxative or

never attracts corns from tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, dosn't go fooling round a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putman's" and no other.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The deicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great men-tal strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Pictou Pencillings.

Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Pictou, N. S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried hany rem-edies without avail, but one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters much improved me and

two more made me a well man,"

THAT "TOCSIN OF THE SOUL, THE DINNER Bell," as Byron calls it, suggests no plea-sing reflection to the dyspeptic, billious suffere. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment is egregiously out of by St. Paul in i Cor. xi.

Victoria Carrolle Salve is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all kinds.

Stored Herrican Salve is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all kinds.

SPECIAL AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS of this Company at its Nine-teenth Annual Meeting, in Waterloo, on

teenth Annual Meeting, in Waterloo, on May 23:d, 1889, though not quite as large as in some former years, was, as usual, both influential and representative.

The President, I. E. Bowman, E.q., M. P., having taken the chair, on motion the Secretary of the Company, W. H. Riddell, Esq., acted as Secretary of the Special and of the Annual Meeting.

The provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, to amend the Company's charter, having been exolatined by the Chairman, on

been explained by the Chairman, on metion it was unanimously approved of, whereupon the Special General Meeting THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Company was then held. The Secretary having read the notice calling

the meeting, on motion the minutes of last Annual Meeting were taken as read, and confirmed. The President theu read DIRECTORS' REPORT. It affords your Directors much pleasure

in submitting the following statement of the affairs of our Company, to be able to report to the members that the net result of the business transacted during the year 1888 exceeds that of any previous year. The new assurances issued amount to \$2,518,650, under 1,905 policies, and the total amount in force on 31st December is \$12 041 914 nuder 9.398 policies. The regular progressive increase of the past ten years in our Premium and Interest

Income has been fully maintained.

Our total assets as at 31st December last amounted to \$1,313,853 and our surplus over and above all liabilities has reached the handsome sum of \$90,337 09, which is a very satisfactory showing after the liberal annual distributions which have hitherto been made. A portion of this surplus will be held in hand as a provision against future reductions in the rate of

onterest and other contingencies.

Our expense account for 1888 is about \$2 000 less than that of 1887, while the onsiness transacted is considerably greater ; and the ratio of expense has been reduced to 1815 per cent, showing a reduction of 24 per cent. as compared with the

The policies in force at the close of the year have been valued by the officers of the Government Insurance Department and the Reserve required to be held has been certified as correct by the Superin-tendent of Insurance for the Dominion. After the regular ennual Audit, the Ex-ecutive Committee of the Board again carefully examined in detail all the securi-ties embraced in the general statement of assets and found them correct and in proper order. The detailed statement pre-pared and duly certified to by your Audi-tors is herewith submitted for your ex-

amination and disposal.

You will be called on to elect four Directors in the place of B. M. Britton, John Markall, Francis C. Bruce and J. Kerr Fisken, whose term of ellies has expired, but who are all eligible for re elec-

On behalf of the Board, ISAAC E. BOWMAN, Pres.

Printed copies of the Financial Statement and Auditors' Report for ISSS having been distributed among the members, the President moved the adoption of the various reports. He congratulated the policy holders on the favorable results of the year's operations, obtained at a lower ratio of expenditure than in previous years and lower than the expense ratio of any of our Canadian competitors, with one exception only; while the volume of business has been well maintained and its quality improved. The new business of the current year was much in excess of the current year was much in excess of that written during the same period in any previous year, evidencing the continued popularity of the Company and warranting the hope that the next report the Directors may have the privilege of submitting will be the best ever experienced in the blesters of the Company. He had the last year of the Lady Superior. ment and Auditors' Report for 1888 hav-ing been distributed among the members, mitting will be the best ever experienced in the history of the Company. He had no hesitation in stating that The Ontario was never more deserving of the support and co-fidence of its members and of the patronage of the insuring public than it is at the present time. B M. B-fitton, Eq., Q. C., James Trow, Eq., M. P., Joseph Ward, Eq., of the wholesale firm of Mesers, Ward, Carter & Co., Montreal, and others ably supported the Montreal, and others ably supported the motion which was adopted amid applause. Measra, Jackson and Scully having been re-appointed by vote of the members present auditors for the current year, the Scrutineers appointed to take up the ballots having reported the re-election of the retiring Directors, and the customary vote of thanks to the Board, the officers

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extended and responded to, the meeting was brought to a close. The Directors met subsequently and re-elected I E. Bowman, President, and under the amended charter should be a close. and the Agents having been tendered and M. Taylor 1st Vice and Robert Melvin 2nd Vice President of the Company for the ensuing year.

No one need fear cholera or any sum mer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medi-cine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.





JENKS DREAM.



SICK HEADACHE,
Billious Headache

-OBJECTS OF THE-

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United mported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this

imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

let, it is situated in the heart of the wholeshe trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholessele rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrens on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and incilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons oniside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, ontside of bnying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your segent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York.

T MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR,

Ontarlo.—This Institution is pleasant,
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
tuttion in French and English, per annum,
\$100; German free of charge; Music and use
of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed
and bedding \$10; Washing, \$20; Private rooms
\$20. For Inther particulars address:

MOTHER SEPERIOR.

T IRSULINE ACADEMY. CHATHAM

\$20. For further particulars address:

Worther Supperon.

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, emoroidery in gold and chentile, warflowers, 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 Buperior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH,
Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money,
\$160. per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. 48-ty

Professional.

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats,
Eyes tested, glasses adjusted.
Hours—12 to 4.

DR. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "DD Royal School of Infactry, Office and residence, \$89 Burwell street, second door from Dundas.

from Dundas.

MACDON ALD & DIGNAN, BARRIST-ERS, Etc., 418 Taibot St., London. Private funds to Loan. A. J. 8. Macdonaid. R. H. Dignan. MISS JENNIE GOLDNER, MUSIO Teacher, 345 William Street, London.

JOHN O'MEARA, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and Notary. P. O. Box 455, Peterboroagh. Collections promptly attended to. C EORGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST, Office, Dundas Street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.