NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The generous Irish people are responding in the most spirited way to the National testimonial to Mr. Thomas Sexton. On November 14, a meeting of the Mansion House Committee was held, when the gratifying announcement was made that the first thousand pounds had been received and the subscriptions are steadily increasing. Owing to the close attention that the National forces are giving just at present to the general election, the time is scarcely propitious for such a movement as the one that is now being made in Mr. Sexton's regard, and the fact that the testimonial has assumed the proportions it has in spite of this is convincing proof of the widespread esteem in which Mr. Sexton is held.

Wicklow.

On Nov. 17, His Grace Archbishop Walsh, paid a visit to Mr. Parnell's quarries at Arklow Rock. The Archbishop was conducted over the quarry works by the superintendent, Mr. O'Brien, and evinced great interest in the different varieties of granite and whin-stone from which the setts are cut, and watched carefully whilst one of the workmen turned out a finished sett from the rough blasted stone. His Grace, after viewing the quarries, proceeded to the new harbor works, and under the guidance of Mr. McCrae, the Clerk of the Works, inspected the machinery for the manufacture of hugh monolithic blocks, and then proceeded to the already constructed portion of the new pier. He showed great satisfaction at the forward condition of the works, and expressed his gratification at the fact that their success is due, in great part, to the exertions of the Irian Parliamentary Party, and especially to Mr. Parnell and Mr. Corbet. After viewing the works His Grace returned to the town, and on his way to the railway station was attended by an immense crowd of the townspeople, who, with their bands and banners, had assembled to bid him goodbye. The scene at the station was memorable. Thousands of voices joined in singing to the accompaniment of the band, the refrain of "God save Ireland." His Grace received, as the train left the station, a series of cheers, which will long live in his memory as the spontaneous outcome of honest hearts, exultant in the fact of the presence among them of their patriotic Archbishop.

Wexford.

Mr. John Williams, Forristalstown, ex-suspect, who was a victim of Forster's Coercion *regime*, was in the town of Enniscorthy, on Nov. 13th, when he was served with a writ for a year's rent, at the suit of Lord Carew. So great was the shock Mr. Williams received, that he never rallied, and, on Nov. 16th, he died somewhat unexpectedly, thus proving the exactness of the similitude instituted by Mr. Gladstone between the eviction notice and a sentence of death. During the wake the writ was laid on the coffin, as it was believed that to it was due the cause of the death of this most respectable, industrious farmer. The scene, when the remains were about leaving the house, was heart-rending. The widowed wife, and her eleven orphan children, sent up such piercing shrieks, that few of those assembled could remain unmoved. When the coffin was borne from the house, the writ was laid conspicuously upon the lid. The interment took place at Adamstown. Mr. Williams was brother to the late Rev. H. Williams, Adm., Rathangan, and Rev. James Williams, O. S. F., Dungarvan.

Kilkenny.

It seems as if an eviction crusade was about being attempted within the Poor Law Union of Thomastown. At the meeting of that Board of Guardians on November 20, eviction notices were received at the suit of Ponsonby W. Moore, against Andrew Long, of Ballybray, Ballyhale electoral division; Lord Dunsaney against Thomas Hanrahan, of Coolroe, electoral division of Castleblaney; Peter J. Henrion against Felix Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Jeremiah Nolan, and John Murphy, of Coolroe. Landlordism is giving its last kick, and therefore a few of its disappointed upholders are doing all the mischief they can before the foul system is consigned for ever to oblivion.

Meath.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Meath came off on Sunday, November 16, at Ashbourne. The district has been so dreadfully depopulated that one might drive for miles along any of the roads without seeing a house or meeting a human being. To form the gathering people came from distances of many miles, Garristown and Dunshaughlin sending in contingents, and a band from Oldtown furnished Irish music in spirited style. Mr. Plunkett, P.L.G., presided. Mr. Thomas Sherlock, who represented the National League, addressed the meeting at much length, and called on the Guardians of the Dunshaughlin Union to make terms with the laborers, else the law would compel them. At the conclusion of the meeting over eighty men gave in their names for enrolment in the League.

Westmeath.

J. P. Cuffe, Esq., Smithfield, Dublin, the landlord of the townland of Tobberclair, went with his agent to meet his tenants in Athlone, on November 14. On making a close inquiry into how they were circumstanced, he gave them an abatement of 35 per cent. on their rent.

Cork.

There was a very large meeting on Nov. 15th, of the Doneraile National League. Rev. Mr. Ashlin occupied the chair and there could not have been less than two hundred farmers and laborers present. Rev. Mr. O'Connor, C. C., and Rev. Mr. O'Leary were also in attendance. The question of permitting hunting was discussed, on a resolution submitted to the League by the Churchtown branch. The resolution called on the farmers to stop hunting on their lands, but the chairman and the other clergyman advised with the people and cautioned them against the adoption of extreme measures. It was finally agreed that the names of the members of the hunt should be ascertained, and that any obnoxious persons should be prevented from hunting.

On Oct. 17, an eviction, at the instance of Messrs. Beamish & Crawford, Cork, against Thomas Heaphy, publican, Doneraile, was carried out by the Sheriff's officers, who brought with them both crow-bar and sledge, and immediately after their arrival attempted to burst the door. After half an hour's hard work they made an opening, and put Heaphy and his family out.

Kerry.

Joseph O'Sullivan lately resigned a bailiffship to Lord Kenmare, but the National League refused to admit him to membership without his getting the police hut near his house removed. He did his best to do so, but the magistrates and police refused. He will appeal to the Lord Lieutenant.

Limerick.

Mr. S. O'Mara, Mayor for 1885, has issued a card to the members of the Corporation, in which he states "that at a meeting of Nationalist members of the Town Council held on November 14th, he was unanimously adopted as their candidate for the Mayoralty for 1886." He states he accepts their nomination, and will wait on the voters personally, to solicit their votes and support.

The death is announced of the Rev. Patrick Hennessey, P. P., Castleconnell and Ahane, diocese of Killaloe, in the 78th year of his age. Father Hennessey was a native of Youghal, and was ordained at the Irish College, Paris, in 1832. He succeeded to the parish on the death of Father Thomas Kenny, in 1850. Deceased was a great admirer of Daniel O'Connell and his principles, but did not harmonize with latterday movements.

An extraordinary demonstration took place on November 15, at Cappamore. Four men who were sentenced to a month's imprisonment in default of their giving bail on a charge of intimidating a boycotted family named Griffin, who have taken possession of an evicted farm, were released from the County Gaol in the morning. The accused elected to go to prison rather than give bail. On their discharge they were met by an immense concourse of people on cars and driven in a triumphal procession to Cappamore preceded by a band playing National airs. When Cappamore was reached an open air demonstration was held. The Rev. Mr. Hogan, C.C., and several others delivered strong speeches, the Constabulary coming in for some hard hitting. In the evening the village of Cappamore was illuminated in honor of the occasion. The liberated men received quite an ovation all through the day from the thousands of people proceeding through Cappamore.

Tipperary.

On Nov. 14th, Head-Constable Ward, with a party of ten men, from Carrick-on-Suir, proceeded to Mainstown, near the Slate Quarries, to protect a civil bill officer while serving a writ on Mr. Shea, P. L. G., a tenant-farmer on the estate of Mr. Thos. Lalor, J. P., D. L. When the party came within about a mile of Mr. Shea's residence the chapel bell at Faugheen commenced ringing, and horns were heard blowing on the adjoining hills in the county Kilkenny. Arrived at the house, it was found securely bolted, doors, windows, and gates being locked and barred. The bailiff scaled the outer gate, and attempted to serve the writ, but failed. The party were then about returning, when they were met on the main road by a very large crowd, who hooted and threw stones. This attack having continued for some time, the police were ordered to fix bayonets. Still the stone throwing continued, and the order was given to charge the crowd. The order was carried out, the people dispersing into the fields on either side of the road. The police then continued their march, but shortly afterwards had to make a second charge. Arrived at Cregg Bridge, it was found that an immense body of persons had assembled there, who took up the shouting and stone throwing. Head-constable Ward here ordered the party to load, and going in front of them, addressed the people, telling them that if they persisted he would have to fire, and advised them to disperse quietly. The young children and women were then put between the police and the people and the stone throwing ceased. The people, however, remained on the bridge, and literally held it, and the police had to ford the river, and thus get into town. Happily, no one was injured.

Antrim.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, in a recent moment when some ray of political courage stole furtively into his soul, declared that he had nailed his colors to the mast in South Tyrone, and that if he was to be defeated he would sink with the ship and with his face turned to the foe. This declaration was, no doubt, of a very heroic type, but Mr. Dickson's heroism not being of the most constant sort, he has allowed himself to be frightened by the idea of a watery grave; and he abandoned his vessel to take refuge in what he considers a smoother political sea in Mid-Antrim. There he anchored. It shows the hopeless plight in which the Ulster Whigs are placed in the present crisis when one of the ablest of their party is unable to obtain a seat in the county wherein he is so well known, and on whose behalf he has been speaking for some years in the House of Commons. The fact of the matter is that the Ulster Whig, like the dodo or an Egyptian mummy, belongs to a past age. The sun of his glory has set for ever, and the only chance for him now is to improve on the Bourbons and learn something. If he does this he may be able to see that it is only by allying himself with the National strength of the country that he can hope to do any good either for himself or his fellows. For his namby-pamby, invertebrate notions no use can be found to-day in the earnest struggle that is being carried on.

Galway.

The hand of distress is heavy upon the West. This is no exaggerated language. The statement simply conveys the opinion of men of every class in this district whose position and intercourse with the people enable them to form a very accurate judgment of the existing state of things. It is the cry of the revered Bishop of Killala, Dr. Conway. It is the cry of his priests, of the farmers of the district, and of the shopkeepers. And what makes the outlook still more depressing is the determined attitude the landlords have taken in demanding from their tenants the rents without a penny of reduction. No one can deny and no one has denied, not even the most tyrannical of landlords, that there has been a tremendous fall in the prices of all sorts of agricultural produce; but, notwithstanding this, reductions have been refused right, left and centre through the district. The Land Act was almost universally availed of in this part of the country, and the point the landlords urge in support of their demands for the full rents is that these rents were fixed by a judicial court after careful investigation, and ought therefore in all justice be paid.

The *ex officio* and rotten Guardians of Portumna assembled on November 14, for the special purpose of frustrating the purposes of the Laborers' Act. Mr. T. Kirwan's motion, that any incidental cost should be borne by the Union at large, though forcibly urged by Mr. Lynam and seconded by Mr. McDermott, was defeated on a poll by an overwhelming majority. If the men of East Galway have any patriotic spirit they will make a clean sweep of the elected obstructionists next March. A sapient J. P. (James McDermott, Rathmore), distinguished himself on the occasion by objecting to a requisition from Kilmore, because, forsooth, the laborers' names were not specified!—a piece of ignorance in which he was abetted by a Guardian named Pelly. So much for the beauties of the divisional system.

Roscommon.

On November 16, the Scramogue prisoners were released, and were received in Strokestown with a hearty "*Cead mile failthe.*" The prisoners and the contingents paraded the principal streets in military form, the prisoners going in front and the bands and banners following them. A force of the Royal Irish Constabulary were drawn up at the Market square; but their assistance was not required. After parading the streets for some time the party adjourned to the Committee Rooms in Bridge street.

Edward E. Knox, Esq., Bray, county Wicklow, met his tenants from Rahara, Clare and Clooneria, county Roscommon, on November 18th, and acknowledged the depression of the times, and was greatly influenced by the resolution of the Roscommon Guardians, passed at that Board recently, asking a reduction of 30 per cent. After stating the many difficulties he himself has to contend with, it was unanimously agreed that a reduction of 20 per cent. would be fair. The tenants being satisfied with this, paid to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mrs. Michael Magann, of Killashee, Longford, who owns property near Lanesborough, county Roscommon, has granted a reduction of 25 per cent. to her tenants, which is considered highly satisfactory by them, as the gross rental of her property is less than the Government valuation.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS IN FATHER MATHEW'S CRUSADE.

In the biography of Father Mathew an incident is narrated which well exemplifies the influence drinking habits have upon the wage earnings of the working classes. It occurred after Father Mathew's visit to Waterford, at the Knockmahon mines in the neighborhood, where about 1,000 persons were employed. Previous to his visit, the earnings of those miners averaged £1,900 per month, but the monthly average of the year following was not less than £2,300, an addition of £400 per month, or £5,200 per annum! Formerly the same number of people spent £400 of their month's wages in drink, by which their available wealth was reduced to £1,900 per month. After the introduction of total abstinence very little was spent in drink, but allowing this very little to have been £100 monthly, the money at the disposal of these 1,000 persons would be still £800 per month, or £10,400 yearly, more than it had been! Under the drinking system the total available money of these people was £18,200 annually; under the teetotal system it amounted to £38,600! Well, indeed, might the commerce of Waterford be doubled after the visit of Father Mathew. Of the effect of the great temperance apostle's mission upon even international commerce the following illustration was given in the newspapers of the period: "A gentleman connected with one of the most extensive manufacturing firms in Lancashire stated a year or two ago (about 1844), that, since the great success of Father Mathew, their trade with Ireland had increased one hundred per cent! The trade between Rochdale and Ireland is said to have trebled in the course of about three years—where the people of that town manufactured 100 bales of goods for Ireland in 1839 or 1840 they manufactured 300 in 1844. And this merely from the proper expenditure of the pittances doled out in the form of Irish wages." How even property was advanced in value by his labors the financial history of many Irish cities attested. Take the following example: Some time previous to Father Mathew's visit to Waterford (population 23,000), the Corporation examined the houses of the poor working classes, and estimated the value of all their household and other property at £100,000. Shortly after this the apostle of temperance pledged 60,000 persons of the city and neighborhood to the practice of total abstinence, and at the next examination made by the Corporation (only two years after) the estimated value of goods in possession of the same classes as before was £200,000, the trade of Waterford being doubled.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

It is remarkable what a difference there is in the sensation when you get a letter enclosing a ten-dollar bill and when you get one enclosing a bill for ten dollars.

IMPURE BLOOD.—Boils, blotches, pimples and festering sores are indications of impure blood that should never be neglected, or ill health and perhaps incurable disease may result. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood by acting on the four cardinal points of health—the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Blood.

"I'm told, Mr. Paine, that you are a hard drinker." "Not a bit," cried Mr. Paine, "Not a bit; no man ever drank easier."

THE CANKER WORM OF THE BLOOD is Scrofula, that gnaws upon the vitals and consumes the body. Consumption is but Lung Scrofula. Burdock Blood Bitters is one of the best known combinations to cure Scrofula.

The Formation of Character.

There is a practical as well as a scientific basis for the position taken by the Rev. Phillips Brooks in a recent discourse, namely, that the law of evolution rules in the moral as well as in the physical world.

Nature does not create, but is always developing. In last summer's roots nature finds the germ for next summer's verdure.

If somebody should give me a diamond to carry to Europe, I can know exactly how much would be lost to the world were I to drop it into the sea; but if a seed should be given me, I can only regard it with awe as containing concealed within it the food of untold generations.

That is the difference between looking at truth as a diamond or as a seed—as final or germinal.

In all training of character, continuity and economy must be supreme. The notion that character is spontaneous is held by most people in the earlier portion of their lives, and is wrong.

When they discover this nine-tenths change to the other extreme. This is wrong too. Hosts of young men think that their character will form of itself and that they will necessarily become better as they grow older. Hosts of old men believe that their character is fixed and that it is impossible for them to become better.

Such beliefs are foolish. People are also wrong in thinking that they can put off their bad traits and put on good traits.

The old failures cannot be thus transformed, but out of the old habits new can be formed. This is what many a poor creature needs to know. We must make what we are to be out of what we are already.

Sweet-Minded Women.

So great is the influence of a sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her kindly hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the ear of a sorrow-stricken sister, do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cosy sitting room, and sees the blaze of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits, that are wearied with the stern realities of life. The rough school boy flies into a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with her large trouble, finds a haven of rest on the mother's breast. And so one might go on with instance after instance of the influence that a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent FREE, with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 Nth 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Name this paper.)

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

The Secret of Success.

The reason why Hagyard's Yellow Oil is so popular with the people as a household remedy for pain, is in the fact that while many liniments only relieve, Yellow Oil both relieves and cures Rheumatism and all aches, pains, soreness and lameness.

'Oh, aunt,' cried little Amy in the nursery, the other day, 'make Freddy behave himself; every time I happen to hit him on the head with a mallet he burts out crying.'

Caution.

Any liniment or other medicine that cannot be taken internally is unsafe for ordinary use. Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the prompt pain reliever, is safe and reliable for all aches and pains, and can be swallowed as well as applied.

For coughs, colds, bronchitis and all lung and throat troubles, there is no preparation of medicine can compare with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It never fails to afford prompt and permanent relief. It removes all soreness, and heals the diseased parts. It immediately soothes the most troublesome cough, and by promoting expectoration, removes the mucus which stops up the air tubes which causes difficulty in breathing, thereby gives relief to that depressing tightness experienced in the chest. Public speakers and singers will find Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup of inestimable value, as it speedily and effectually allays all irritation, and huskiness in the throat and bronchial tubes, and gives power to the vocal cords, rendering the voice clear and sonorous. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of *Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup*, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the Syrup according to directions.

Worms often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent 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.*

V. R.

TENDERS —FOR— PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1886

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon of TUESDAY, the 15TH DECEMBER, 1885, for the supply of butchers' meat, butter, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, and cordwood, to the following institutions during the year 1886, viz:—The Asylums for the insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, and Orillia; the Central Prison and Reformatory for females in Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys in Penetanguishene; the institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville; and the Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

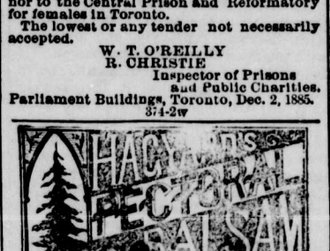
Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the bursars of the respective institutions.

N.B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of butchers' meat to the asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, and Hamilton, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for females in Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. T. O'REILLY
R. CHRISTIE
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Dec. 2, 1885.
374-2w



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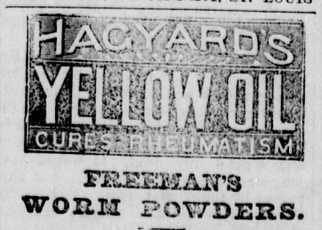

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"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says I 'can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be *more pretty wives* if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

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.

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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 50 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 00 pm

For Toronto, close 3 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 2 45 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

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

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

W., G. & B., close 5 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 4th, 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 1 p.m. for box holders only.

R. J. C. DAWSON,
Postmaster.

London, Oct., 1885.

Duty.

"What shall I do to be forever known?"
Thy duty ever.
This did full many who yet sleep unkno
Oh, never, never!
Think'st thou perchance that they rem
unknown
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel trumps in heaven their praise
blown—
Divine their lot.

"What shall I do to gain eternal life?"
Discharge aright
The simple dues with which each day is r
Yea, with thy might.
The perfect scheme of action thou devise
Will life be fled;
While he who ever acts as conscience cri
Shall live, though dead.

Schille

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ni Avenue, New York.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

"Now, the God of patience and of com grant you to be of one mind, one tow another, according to Jesus Christ; with one mind and with one mouth may glorify God and the Father of our L Jesus Christ.—Epistle of the day, Rom. 5, 6.

The unity of mind which St. P would have us individually cultivate practise as the effect of God's patience without doubt, charity towards another. For charity induces us to l even our enemies, to show our love all men by wishing and doing them go to foster feelings of truly Christian frie ship for our neighbor, and by them eff ing a lasting bond of charitable un between relations, friends and strang to glorify God and the Father of our L Jesus Christ, as the early Christians gl fied Him, with one mind and with mouth.

But, alas! how often is the harm inculcated by St. Paul disturbed! H often is the agreement of friend w friend destroyed by petty quarrels childish disputes! How often, in fin the precept of charity violated on acco of extreme sensitiveness in taking offe at trifles! If a person, perhaps unc sciously, does us an injury, are at once enraged, instead imitating our Lord's patience ur harsh treatment. Or if something said in dispraise of us, or at least altogether in accordance with our wis we forthwith take umbrage, cherish f ings of anger and hatred for the de quent, vow our resolution never to give, and thus live in a state of cons and sinful enmity. Someone says or something by way of innocent pleas and we immediately feel ourselves treated. We are careful to observe conduct of others, and if, perchance, notice anything that does not accord our view of things, we but too rea condemn it. We are not scrupulou making rash judgments by attributin our neighbor bad motives. We accid ally hear of the sins and misfortune those about us, and, instead of com sionating them in their misery and of b silent about their faults, we are un until we have made known what we bound in charity to keep secret. We ever straining our attention with the iosity of seeing what others do, while are blind to what we do ourselves. are, in fact, very forgetful of the re of God's precept, "Thou shalt love neighbor as thyself."

We do not wish others to injure why, then, are we guilty of inju them? We do not like others to s ill of us; why, then, are we not cautious never to speak ill of them? are offended at hearing ourselves ju falsely, on finding that our sins have revealed and made public, on accoun the peevishness and bad temper of neighbor, by the refusal of friends to s to us; and yet, with the most unconcern for the feelings of thos should love, we ourselves entertain u judgments, we ourselves sin by detrac we ourselves are cross and impatient ourselves pass by others in the street social gatherings without offering the sign of recognition.

Brethren, do to others what you w wish others to do to you. Be chari after the example of our Lord Christ. Remove from your min thoughts of hatred and ill-will. U from your hearts feelings of rev Judge not your neighbor, that you selves may not be judged. Be about his failings and shortcomings. not be so unkind as to refuse hi enjoyment of your friendship. Pr charity, peace and benevolence as it lys in your power. And in thi you will practice one of the most pro lessons of Advent, and be suitabl pared for the feast of Christmas, glorify God, the Father of our Lord Christ, with one mind and wit mouth."

Chinese Eating-Habits.

Chinamen consider the stomac source of intellectual life, and the the fattest man goes for the wises They affect to believe that fore come to China to eat because the not enough to eat at home. It i sidered a mark of refined politen treat a guest or a visitor to a m any time of the day. Only those men who have families take their at home; the rest eat at hotels. usually have two substantial meal —one an hour after getting up morning, the other between thre four o'clock in the afternoon. Th to do class take three or four m day. Often the father alone eats while the rest of the family have satisfied with rice. Poor families get their meals from street v The well-to-do ones employ coo latter getting their degrees an lomas like men of science. The tials use no table-cloths, napkins, forks, spoons, dishes, plates, or ware. Instead of napkins th packages of thin paper, which als them for handkerchiefs. After they throw them away. Each gu a saucer, a pair of sticks, a pac paper, and a minute-cup, with s cer. The Chinese women nev with the men. Everybody smok ing the eating of a formal dinn the dinner is crowned by a story send narrated by some more known orator. No topic of gen