knowledge of this now celebrated State paper. He was also the first who for the sake of truth and justice, made it public, committing it to the English press, whence it found its way to Continental Europe. This eminent British statesman promptly communicated with Count Cavour and took him to task severely for his double-dealing at the Congress, and for having induced him, as British Plenipotentiary, by false statements, to sanction his views. The calumnies and misrepresentations of the Cavour-Napoleon party had, indeed, been met by anticipation, in the decree known as *motu proprio*, which Pius IX. issued from Portici, shortly before his return to Rome. This decree indicated the reforms which, as we learn from Count de Rayneval's report, were afterwards carried out. It even granted a constitution as complete as was consistent with the existence of the Papal Sovereignty. More could not be looked for. The much-vaunted constitution of England itself does not abrogate or nullify the monarchy. But neither this nor any other measure of reform, however well adapted to circumstances and the character of the people, could ever have satisfied the *Italianissimi* (the revolutionary party of Italy), whose hatred of every existing institution was boundless as it was incomprehensible. The Holy Father solemnly declared that he decreed the measures in question for the good of his people and under the eye of Heaven. "They are such," he adds at the conclusion of the document *motu proprio*, "as to be compatible with our dignity, and, if faithfully carried out, we are convinced that they will produce results which must command the approval of all wise minds. The good sense of all among you who aspire to what is best with a fervor proportionate to the ills which you have endured, shall be our judge in this matter. Above all, let us place our trust in God, who, even in fulfilling the decrees of His justice, is never unmindful of His mercy." It could not be expected, and it was not expected, that the Pope should resign his sovereignty. The words of Donoso Cortez, spoken in the Spanish Parliament in defence of the temporal sovereignty, were received at the time with universal acceptance.

"Civilized Europe," said this distinguished author and statesman, "will not consent to see enthroned in that mad city, Rome, a new and strange dynasty, begotten of crime. And let no one here say that, in this matter, there are two separate questions,—one a temporal question, the other purely spiritual—that the difficulty lies between the temporal sovereign and his subjects, that the Pontiff has been respected and still subsists. Two words on this point. Just two words shall suffice to make us understand the whole matter. It is perfectly true that the spiritual power of the Papacy is its principal power. The temporal is only an accessory, but that accessory is one that is indispensable. The Catholic world has a right to insist that the infallible organ of its belief shall be free and independent. The Catholic world cannot know with certainty, as it must needs know, whether that organ is really free and independent unless it be sovereign. For he, alone, who is sovereign, depends on no other power. Hence it is that the question of sovereignty, which, everywhere else, is a political question, is at Rome a religious question. Constituent assemblies may exist rightfully elsewhere. At Rome they cannot. At Rome there can be no constituent power outside of and apart from the constituted power. Neither Rome herself nor the Pontifical States belong to Rome. Nor do they belong to the Pope. They are the inheritance of the Catholic world. The Catholic world has recognized, in the Pope, the lawful possessor thereof, in order to his being free and independent, and the Pope may not divest himself of this sovereignty, this independence.

The greatest statesmen of the age, such as Guizot, Thiers and Montalembert in France; Normanby, Lansdown, D'Israeli, and, even Palmerston, in England; the statesmen of Prussia, and even those of the Russian Empire; the Emperor of Austria and his advisers; Spain, Portugal and Naples all shared the opinion of the illustrious Spanish statesman, Donoso Cortez; all, alike, favored the restoration of the Holy Father and the securing of his government against the accidents of revolution in the future, by placing it under the protection of the Great Powers. "The affairs of Rome," wrote the Russian chancellor in a circular letter, "cause to the government of His Majesty, the Emperor, great concern. It were a serious error to think that we take a less lively interest than the other Catholic Governments in the situation to which His Holiness Pope Pius IX., has been brought by the events of the time. There can be no room for doubting that the Holy Father will receive from the Emperor a loyal support towards the restoration of his temporal and spiritual power, and that the Russian Government will co-operate cheerfully in all the measures necessary to this result, for it cherishes against the Court of Rome no sentiment of religious jealousy or rivalry.

Sardinia alone held aloof. Its minister did not, like the other European ambassadors, seek the presence of the Pope when he was pressed by the revolutionists. Nor did he repair, as they did, to Gaeta, but remained in Rome, and to the great surprise and scandal of all the European Courts, transacted business with the governments which reigned there in the absence of the legitimate sovereign. The absorption of all the States of Italy, not excepting that of the Pope, by Piedmont, was the ruling idea of Piedmontese statesmen. They were guided by a selfish view to what they considered their own interest, not by principles that were universally recognized. Such were the liberals of the European continent. The English liberals, the party of reform, thought differently. One of their chiefs, Lord Lansdowne, whose high character as a statesman gives weight to his words, declared in the British House of Peers, when the French expedition to Rome was discussed there, that "the condition of the Pope's sovereignty is especially remarkable in this, that so far as his temporary power is concerned, he is only a sovereign of the fourth or fifth order. In his spiritual power, he enjoys a sovereignty without its equal on earth. Every country which has Roman Catholic subjects has an interest in the condition of the Roman States, and should see to it that the Pope be able to exercise his authority independently of any temporal influence that could affect his spiritual power." Thus did all Christendom—all the states which owned the Christian name—true to immemorial tradition, consider that they lay under the obligation to watch over the freedom and independence of the great central power whence proceeded their early civilization. The French Government, in restoring Pius IX. to his temporal throne, only obeyed the will, so often and so clearly expressed, of the European nations.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The *Presbyterian Banner*, a leading religious weekly of the United States, is one of those papers which are gradually wheeling into line with the Catholic Church in opposition to the irreligious education of our children in the Common Schools. In a late issue it says:—

> The strongest opposition to these schools has come from the Roman Catholic Church. This Church, as is well known, has not been in favor of circulating the Bible without note or comment among the people; and as the Holy Scriptures were read in a very large majority of the public schools, this was one occasion why the Roman Catholic hierarchy arrayed themselves against them. But truth requires it to be said that the objection of Romanism took mainly a deeper and wider range; it insisted that these were godless schools, that as religion was not taught in them and could not be, they would necessarily become irreligious and infidel, if not atheistic. It may be said that this particular opposition arose from the fact that Rome regards everything as godless and unChristian outside of its own communion, and that therefore no objection urged on this ground from this source would be worthy of consideration. And there may be a good deal in this. Still it has been generally understood that education in the common schools should be in the general line of Christianity, avoiding all that is known as sectarianism, so far as morals and belief are concerned, and especially that it should not be infidel, much less atheistic.
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> But, unfortunately, there are indications cropping out here and there that the charge that our common schools are irreligious and godless in a much wider sense than intended originally in the objection, by the Roman Catholic Church, is in danger of being supported, at least to some extent. The absence of direct religious instruction has been so construed in practice, at least in some, probably in many places, as to admit bald secularism, and even materialism and atheism. The evidences are such as should lead to examination on the part of all the friends of the common schools, and to take deep anxiety for their future.
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> It is asserted that in some places superintendents of instruction, secretaries of school boards, professors in high schools and influential teachers, are avowed disciples of Huxley, Tyndall, and Draper, seizing whatever occasion may present themselves to impart their views to their pupils and others. It is said that whilst they will not array themselves openly against Christianity and the Bible they will assume patronizing airs, speaking of the former as a harmless instruction which has outlived its day, as a most valuable book which contains the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, but whose history and general system have been displaced by the progress of philosophy and discoveries of science. Here and there we even hear of female teachers who have "advanced" so far as to discard the religious sentiments in which they were reared and to adopt the views of Huxley, Tyndall, Draper and others, though they may have reached them through several filterings. It had been reported that an educator connected with the common school system a short time ago went so far, in a public discourse, as to commend the saying of Ingersoll, that "An honest God is the noblest work of man." That there are grounds for such charges as these, in some places, cannot be successfully denied; and the danger that the evil may spread is obvious to all.

CAUTION.

Daniel Fisher of Stratford, is no longer agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD. His connection with this office ceased on the 24th of July last. Parties who may have paid him money since that date will please notify us at once, and send a copy of their receipt. Also all subscribers who hold receipts from this man, and who are not credited with the amount on the printed label, will likewise forward to us without delay a copy of the receipt they hold.

LOCAL NEWS.

RE-OPENING.—The Academy of the Sacred Heart, Dundas street, London will re-open school on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd.

COMMITTED.—The man Stanley, who attempted to shoot Mr. M. Flaherty in this city some time since, has been committed for trial at the fall assizes.

DEATH OF A SISTER.—We regret to announce the death of Sister Mary Liguori, of the Good Shepherd Convent, Ottawa. Her remains were consigned to their last resting place on the 20th inst.

RETURNED.—Though it is but a few weeks since Dr. De la Haye returned to Hamilton, yet he has already an extensive practice. This is owing to the fact that the doctor was well known and popular when he formerly resided here.

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT.—Intelligence has been received from Ottawa that the vice-regal party intend paying London a visit on the 16th of September. A public meeting will be called with the view of having the visit postponed until the week of the Western Fair.

OBITUARY.—We regret very much to announce the early demise of Mr. Frederick M. Drought, at his father's residence, Westminster, which event occurred on the 21st of this month. Deceased was a promising young man of rare ability, and his loss will be deeply felt by his family and a large number of acquaintances, by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

ACCIDENT.—When the excursion train bearing the Elgin Grangers and their friends had reached the first crossing north of Port Stanley on Tuesday evening, the engineer noticed a span of horses attached to a load of hay dash down the hill and spring directly in front of the engine. The train was going at a moderately rapid rate of speed, and struck the wagon with terrible force. Mr. James Ray and his son, aged about 12 years, were seated on the load at the time, and while the wagon was totally demolished, they were struck by the engine and thrown clear of the track. On examination it was found they were injured severely, but it is thought they will recover.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN NICHOLS.—The residents of this city and Petersville will regret to hear of the somewhat sudden demise of Mr. John Nichols. The deceased gentleman was well known and was one of the oldest residents in the village, having been employed in the London Post Office as letter carrier for the long period of twenty-six years. He was much liked and respected by all with whom he was brought into contact, and he leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He leaves two sons and four daughters, one of his sons, William, now occupying the post so long held by his father.

EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—H. E. Nelles, Esq., of this city, has been appointed General Manager of the Argyle Mutual Fire Insurance Company. We congratulate the Company in having obtained his services, and no doubt under his general management, assisted by Mr. L. B. Young, the Secretary, the business of the Company will rapidly increase. Up to the present time over $140,000 worth of applications have been made for insurance, and the Company will, in a few days, go into active operation. The other officers of the Company appointed at the regular meeting of the Board will still continue to discharge the duties assigned to them. With the efficient staff the Company now has at its command we may fairly look forward to the Argyle being one of the foremost insurance companies of the West. The general offices of the Company have been removed from the English Loan Company buildings to the Federal Bank buildings, where Mr. Nelles has his office, and where he will continue to perform his duties as official assignee.

RETURNED.—We are pleased to see that Mr. John O'Mara, of this city, arrived home last week, after an extended and successful business trip in Great Britain and Ireland. He looks very well. He reports that for the past ten weeks the weather in England was something dreadful, and continued rain has caused a fearful depression in all kinds of business, as well as a suspension of farming operations, and experienced farmers in Ireland say that the potato crop will be almost a total failure. Hay in England, in consequence of the great rains, cannot be saved unless the weather considerably improves. At best the harvest will be late and scanty. Farmers are agitating for lower rents and are meeting with very encouraging responses, several landlords having already remitted back rents and made reductions varying from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The Home Rule members are not idle in bringing this state of affairs before parliament, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to alleviate the sufferings of our countrymen, who were never more in need of it.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY OF WINDSOR, ONT.—This academy re-opens its classes on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd. This deservedly popular Young Ladies' Seminary, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Hochelaga, Montreal, has been in existence for the last fifteen years, and has rendered eminent services in the cause of Christian education. The course of studies followed in the institution is up to the standard of the highest schools in the country, while the care and attention given to the moral and religious education of the pupils is all that the public have a right to expect from a body of teachers, whose loftiest ambition is to labor, not only for the advancement of their pupils in worldly science, but more especially to enable them to attain their supernatural and eternal destiny. As to their bodily comfort, the Sisters are in a position to assure the public that nothing is neglected to secure perfect satisfaction to all concerned. The convent buildings are capacious and perfectly suited to the purpose for which they are intended. The grounds are vast and beautifully laid out, and the position is, on the whole, perhaps one of the healthiest in the country, as a convincing proof of which it may be mentioned that, during the whole course of the last scholastic year, recourse has rarely been made to a physician. We bespeak for St. Mary's Academy of Windsor a goodly share in the public patronage, and would invite those parents, who wish to give their daughters a convent education and have not yet made their selection among the various institutions of the country, to pay a visit to our St. Mary's Academy, where, we are sure, they will find the realization of their ideal of the convent school.

HYMENIAL.—Dublin has lost one of its most charming and popular daughters—one who, on account of her many good and noble qualities, was idolized by the whole populace. Lizzie, as she was familiarly known, third daughter of Joseph Kidd, Esq., was united in holy wedlock on Thursday morning at Irishtown Church, to Edward McEwen, Esq., merchant, Toronto. The ceremony was a most imposing one, and was witnessed by a very large number of friends, who offered the happy pair their hearty congratulations and greetings. Returning, a rich breakfast was provided for the party at the mansion of the bride's father, after which Mr. and Mrs. McEwen started on their wedding tour, carrying with them the good wishes of all. As the train moved off, rice was shot from guns against the coach windows, cannon belched forth in rapid succession, and a couple hundred voices joined in three hearty cheers.

> May their voyage through life
> Be as happy and free
> As the dancing waves
> On the deep blue sea.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident happened at the Richmond street crossing on Friday evening as the special train conveying the G. W. R. employees back to their homes was leaving for the west. It appears that a young man named Gibson had got off the train for some purpose, and as the train was moving off he attempted to jump on from the level at Richmond street. He missed his footing and fell underneath the cars and received fearful injuries, which will probably result in death. He fell partially over the track, and the wheel going over his right arm crushed it to a mass of jelly. He also received serious injuries in the temple and hip. The injured man was immediately picked up and taken to the hospital, where a careful examination showed that notwithstanding the terribly crushed condition of the arm the main artery had not been interferred with. It was accordingly resolved not to amputate the limb until the patient should revive sufficiently to admit the use of chloroform. The back of the skull was also found to be fractured in a frightful manner, the fissure in the bone being large enough to admit the insertion of two fingers. After he had been in bed for a few hours he was better, and the symptoms were regarded as favorable to his recovery, and in the forenoon of Saturday he rallied very preceptibly, but about eleven o'clock he began to sink, and about two o'clock, in spite of every attention, he breathed his last. His wife, who arrived in this city on the early morning train, was at his bedside, and waited upon him until he died. Much sympathy is excited for his wife and family, who have been so suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of a father and their means of support. His body was taken to Windsor yesterday morning, where it will be interred.

THE SUPPLY DEPOT of the entire bodily economy is the stomach. There it is that the manufacture of blood goes on, and upon activity of the great digestive organs depends in a great measure the well-being of the system. If its functions are interrupted by dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation supervene, the blood becomes meager in quantity and poor in quality, the appetite impaired, nervious symptoms manifest themselves, and there is a loss of flesh and vigor. As a means of stimulating and invigorating the stomach and remedying the above deplorable state of things, Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be confidently relied upon by debilitated, dyspeptic, and nervous sufferers. Not only is it a tonic of well and certain merit, but a most agreeable one. Its flavor is unexceptionable and it contains no ingredient that can prove harmful to any one using it. It proves most efficacious in remedying the weakness and nervousness when the directions are strictly adhered to. As an anti-periodic, it possesses great excellence. Chills and Fever, bilious remittent fever, and the minor malarial complaints, dumb ague and ague cake, are eradicated by it, and the system fortified against their return. It is an article which bears a time-honored reputation and has proved its efficacy in numberless cases well calculated to put the remedial value of any remedy to a crucial test. Refreshing sleep, increased muscular force, a gain in flesh and mental cheerfulness are among the blessings which it confers. Intending purchasers should not forget to ask for the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto. Sold by all druggists.

RE-OPENING OF OUR SCHOOLS

The Separate Schools of the city will re-open on next Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and parents should see that their children are punctual in attendance. It is very desirable that all the children attending our schools be present in their respective rooms at the hour of opening, that they may be properly classified and seated.

If parents considered the great amount of extra labor imposed on teachers by their neglect in sending their children punctually and regularly, and the injustice done those children by said neglect, we think they could hardly be remiss in such a very important part of their duty. Every Catholic child, then, of school age, residing within the London Separate School boundary should be registered in the schools next Monday, excepting those only who may be in attendance at the Sacred Heart Academy, and the Collegiate Institute. It is gratifying to us to be able to inform our readers that the teachers of the Separate schools of this city are not only highly qualified, but nearly all of them have had long experience in the profession. If, then, they receive that assistance and encouragement from parents, trustees and others in authority, to which they are entitled, there is nothing to hinder our London Separate Schools taking a place in the front rank of school work.

Trustees should provide proper accommodation for the total number of pupils registered. It is absurd to expect teachers to do their work cheerfully, or pupils to make satisfactory progress in a crowded room filled with impure air; let our school rooms be sufficiently large, and, above all, well ventilated. Another great drawback to the welfare of many of our schools is the too frequent change of teachers. When trustees are convinced that they have a good teacher, they should do all in their power to make that teacher's position as permanent as possible. We would take this opportunity of suggesting the advisability of adopting more thoroughly the "graded plan" in our schools. Where we have a senior division for boys or girls, it should be imperative on all pupils sufficiently advanced to attend said division, and no pupils should be admitted to the senior divisions without first undergoing a thorough examination. It is not necessary for us to say one word in favor of this system, beyond that it is the one now adopted in the best regulated schools.

PORTABLE FLOURING MILL.

Among the new advertisements this week will be noticed a new acquisition to the machinery adapted to the wants of the pioneer, viz: the new Standard Portable Flouring mill, manufactured by the Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford. This is a mill which the enterprising manufacturers have invented to place good wholesome bread within the reach of all. It is in fact a complete custom grist mill that can be placed in any ordinary room 10 feet by 16 feet. Although so small it has an elevator to elevate wheat into the grist mill, a smut and separating machine to clean it, and a pair of the best French Burr Stones to grind the wheat; a conveyor to cool the meal, an elevator to elevate it into bolt reel, and finest silk bolt cloth to make good custom flour. All *ready to set up and run for the small cost of* $550.00. This machine has a capacity of six to eight bushels of wheat, or say one and a quarter barrels of flour per hour, and requires six to ten horse power to drive it. The stones are so arranged that a person possessed of any ordinary skill can run them, as it is impossible for them to get out of trim. We have examined the flour made by one of these mills, in operation at the village of Florence, owned and operated by Henry Horton, and find it certainly a very good article, equal to that sold in most of the towns and villages. Mr. Horton has placed his small mill opposite a large three-run custom mill which cost five times the amount, and finds, no difficulty in securing all the custom that he can attend to, in fact, is often running all week steady while the large mill across the way is standing idle.

One of these mills will be in operation at the fair to be held in Toronto next month and any one thinking of locating in Manitoba should see it.

The same firm furnish a complete outfit for Manitoba which they claim is all the machinery necessary for several years in any new section. Our Manitoba Establishment, is a complete factory for all new settlements. It consists of one complete saw mill establishment, No. 22 (see advertisement), one complete Lever Feed Shingle Mill with edger, pulleys and belts; one complete Portable Grist Mill Establishment, No. 15; one 36-inch Cylinder Separator, adapted to steam power, on trucks, with usual extras and all shafting, belting and pulleys to attatch same to our 16-Horse Power Patent Fire Proof Champion Engine. Delivered F. O. B. cars, Brantford, freight paid to Emerson, Manitoba, with plan to erect by, for $3,000.

A DRAMATIC TREAT.—On Tuesday evening next the distinguished tragedian, John McCulloch, will appear at the Holman Opera House in "Virginius." He is the gentleman who with Booth and Barrett, make up the trio of great American tragedians to-day. Below will be found a partial list of the Company: Fred. B. Warder, John A. Lane, H. A. Langdon, John Sutton, John Collins, Plunkett, Barton, Nauce, Pritchard, McConnel, Schantte; Misses Emma Stockman, Foster, Willet and Violet.

LEATHER FINDINGS.—One of the oldest and best established houses in the Dominion, dealing in this kind of goods, is that of Mr. Alex. Johnston, Richmond street, nearly opposite the post office. Our friends throughout the country, who require goods in this line, may feel certain they will be dealt with in the most straightforward manner, at prices which in many cases will be found lower than those of establishments in Toronto and Montreal. Mr. Johnston is one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and has built up an extensive trade by earning the good will of all with whom he has come in contact. A large stock of trunks and valises always kept on hand.

WESTERN HAIR REPOSITORY, corner of Ridout and Carling streets, London. Mementoes, souvenirs, etc., of departed or absent friends in Hair Work, mounted in gold. Ladies' own materials made up at usual prices. We keep the best selected stock of hair work in the Province at the Wholesale and Retail Hair Works, 428 Ridout street, London. Wanted to purchase, saleable shades of hair. Mr. Walsh is our authorized city agent.

REMOVING.—Mr. Joseph Bears, who has been acting as travelling collector for the New York Singer Sewing Machine Company in this district for some time, is about to remove to Belleville, to take charge of the Company's office in that city. Mr. Beares is a young man of excellent business capacity, and the company are acting wisely in putting this important section in his charge.

MCDONALD'S.—This popular gent's furnishing house, in the Edge block, advertises a novelty in stiff hats. The weight of the article is only one ounce. Everything new and stylish in the gent's furnishing line is always to be found in this store, at low prices. The stock now on hand for fall wear is particularly well assorted and complete in every line.

NEW FALL GOODS.—J. J. Gibbons, Crystal Hall Block, has just received his fall stock of goods, which will be found full and complete in every line. The dry goods house of Mr. Gibbons is one of the most popular in the city. The best goods and low prices have served to attain this end.

IMPORTANT.

Mr. Thomas Payne, of Guelph, is fully authorized to do business for the RECORD.

Our local agents, who are well known and reliable men, may at all times be entrusted with money for us.

PORT ALBERT.—W. McBride. Esq., is authorized to take subscribers and receive money for the RECORD office in Port Albert and vicinity. All business entrusted to this gentleman on our account will be promptly attended to.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

J. TURNER, dealer in fruit, fish and game of all kinds in season, Dundas street, near Strong's Hotel. Goods delivered promptly at the lowest rates.

H. H. GORE, 519 Richmond street, sells the best ice cream in the city, made with pure cream and no corn starch used in it. Come and try it or have one quart sent to your house. Gore's home-made bread is noted all over the city for its sweetness, and those who have given it a trial will use no other.

DR. MOTHERSELL would beg to notify the inhabitants of London and vicinity that in a practice of nearly thirty years he has never lost a case of confinement, nor any case of scarlet fever or erysipelas, and but one case of typhoid fever; nor any case of diphtheria for the last fifteen years. He is habitually curing cases that have resisted treatment at the hands of other practitioners, such as heart and lung affections, kidney and liver complaints, and all forms of nervous debility, dyspepsia, etc. Office: Dundas street, nearly opposite Reid's Crystal Hall.

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one yard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitable for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont.

Note from Mr. John Grandy,

Manager and Secretary of the Huron and Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, London, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to recommend to the public the Electropathic Treatment of Dr. Wilson, for equalizing and regulating the circulation of the nervo-vital fluid and also of the blood, and thus giving tone to the nervous system. I consider it superior to any other mode of treatment. Whenever the system is temporarily jaded by overwork, wearied by unusual or excessive mental effort or suffering from exceptional nervous exhaustion from any cause, electricity I believe, will be found to be the most valuable remedy. In such cases its exhilirating and restorative effect is very marked. It quickly produces a remarkable sensation of *bien-etre*, of comfort, and a manifest increase of power. It gives to the wearied and aroused brain material support, with increased capacity for renewed exertion, while it restores the anima spirits. The specific action of electricity upon the brain and nervous system I do not understand, but its effects are far less evanescent than phosphorus, or other nerve tonics, and is not followed by the difficulties common to them. I believe the remedy is open to much abuse, and, therefore, it is not safe to receive applications from any but those who are well acquainted with its theory and practice. I can speak from experience in this matter, having taken electricity previous to consulting Dr. Wilson at my house. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending the suffering public, by nervous affections to consult Dr. Wilson, his advice upon those subjects and their treatment is of great importance. JOHN GRANDY, London, Ont.

N.B. These testimonials are given, not for the information of those who merely know what the profession of electricity is, an accomplish, but for those who have not had time to give attention to the Therapeutic uses of Electricity.