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AVENUE.

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victia Mos., M. D., toria College, Toronto, and College of Physicians and it ROPRIETOR. over 16,000 cases have been ed of some of the various ead, Throat and Chest, viz: Disenses, Bronchitis, Astb-m. Catarrhal Opthalmia, Catarrhal Deafness. Also, eart.

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DINHALATIONS I Lung affections have be-is any class of diseases that

Teterences given from all from those aiready cured, any part of Ontario, Duttes ble to call personally at the for 'List of Questions' and ',' Address' DAT AND LUNG IESTI-TUTE, dward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.

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"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 3.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

NO. 135

CLERICAL.

WE lave received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

ing department special at ention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

The Month of Mary.

Sweet are the fields in the Maytime, Fair are the flowers thereof, Easter has washed the world from crime, Baptizing it with God's love, Blue are the Heavens and white the cleuds, The hills and vales have east their surouds.

Early at morn and at even,
The church bell's sweet toll out,
Singing, "The great Queen of Heaven
Bids you drop fear and doubt,
And come to her shrine with praying,
Come, with no coldness delaying."

What would be fields and fair flowers And maidens singing gay Heard 'mid the sweet May bowers, If the maidens did not pray To their Mother and in her see The clear mirror of purity? MAURICE F. EGAN,

CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE Catholic Publication Co., of New York, will issue, in a few weeks, a collection of poems by Katherine E. Conway, entitled "On the Sunrise Slope," with introduction by Rev. P. Cronin. Miss Conway's name is already familiar to readers of Catholic literature in this country; and now upon her entrance into the world of authorship, she will have the kindliest wishes of many appreciative friends.— scientiously believe in !—N. Y. Tablet. wishes of many appreciative friends.— Buffalo Union.

IF Lord Beaconsfield died a Jew, the circumstance seems to have been unknown the Atlantic. By these the world is told to the Jewish Minister of the Great Portland-street Synagogue. The preacher in his address last Sabbath (Saturday) said that Lord Beaconsfield was great, not des-pite his Judaism, but because he was a Jew. pite his Judaism, but because he was a Jew, although not practically conforming to the Jewish Faith. Although not a practical adherent of the Jewish faith, Benjamin Distaeli was in all other essentials a member of the Jewish race, proud of his nationality. It was not his fault that he was not his fault that he was no professing member of any Synamics a professing member of any Synamics and professing has been that its means were those of honor, its object that of justice of the Jewish race, proud of his national to the dead. The rumor is the plot of a form the dead. The dead. The rumor is the plot of a form the dead. community by his father, who had some differences with the members of the Synagogue which he attended.—Dublin Free-

JOHN MURDOCH, editor of The Highlander, lectured in Springfield, Mass., April 21st, giving what good judges characterize as the best exposition which has yet been given there of the "Land Question" and, given there of the "Land Question" and, by request, he lectured, again on Tuesday evening, the 26th, on the "Laterature, Poetry and Music of the Celt." Mr. Mur-doch is with his broad view of the case, bringing other nationalities into the movebringing other nationalities into the movement. He lectured in Northampton, Mass, on May 2, and will lecture in Holy oke any day he can give to that place after May 5. At Hartford the Highlander, who appears in his native garb, has met with a warm reception, and it is expected that he will be engaged to lecture in the capital of Connecticut also. Under the teaching administered thus, the Irish Land Question has expended into a "British Land Question". has expanded into a "British Land Question," and is fast becoming an American question as well; and the light is dawning upon people in which they will soon as knowledge that the Irish people are going to be the saviors of the Anglo-Saxon race at home and abroad .- Pilot

HAVE you ever been present in the House of Commons during the taking of the oath by newly-elected members of Parliament? You have not. You may congratulate yourself. A greater outrage upon what ought to be a religious ordeal could not be. If ever the name of the Almighty were taken in vain in the most indifferent and atrocious manner, it is on the swearing in of gangs of new members of Parliament after a general election. The impression which such a religious farce has upon a looker-on who is not a Christian can be left to the imagination. Yet representatives in this nominal Christian Parliament of ours seem to think nothing of the matter. How, then, comes it that such a row should be kicked up over Mr. Bradlaugh's objection to the oath? Now that the objection has been ruled good, this remarkable specimen of the modern Englishman signifies his intention to take any amount of oaths in which he does not believe and to which he attaches no importance. And probably swearing in of gangs of new members attaches no importance. And probably he will be allowed to do so. To what Christianity is coming in England! Only,

a crucifix. In Paris all religious emblems have been removed from the schoolrooms by order of the Municipal Council. The laurels of this body gave sleepless nights to the School Board of the Bouches du Rhone department of which Marseilles is the capital. On April 5th they passed a resolution for the removal of every crucifix from the schools. On the very next We give in our tailoring department special
the ention to this branch
of the trade.

The from the schools. On the very next day Mgr. Louis, the Bishop of Marseilles, transmitted to the prefect a petition signed by 19,000 Catholies, asking that he should veto the resolution. We translate the final passage of the letter that accompanied this document: "I still hope you will so for respect the feelings of our Cathohe people as not to allow the board to trample upon them in a matter in which all political differences cease, and in MAY. 1881

Sunday, 15—Fourth Sunday after Easter. St. Isidor, of Agricol, Confessor Double.

Monday, 16—St. Ubaid, Bishop and Confessor. Semi-Double.

Tuesday, 17—St. John Nepom. Martyr. Double.

Wednesday, 18—St. Venantius, Martyr. Double.

Thursday, 19—St. Peter Corlestinus, Pope and Confessor. Double.

Friday, 29—St. Bernard Seneus, Confessor. Semi-Double.

Saturday, 21—St. Felix, Confessor. Semi-Double.

The friends of the "Dish Charalty Character of the Same and to trample upon them in a matter in which all political differences cease, and in which other religious communities would not, as a matter of mere self-respect, turn against us." A letter to the same effect has been forwarded to trample upon them in a matter in which all political differences cease, and in which all political diff

in a state of panic. They have raised the cry that Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill will complete the ruin which disestablishment commenced, and the grounds they lay down in support of the assertion are cer-tainly undeniable enough. It is now ad-mitted by them that this law-established Church was wholly a church of landowners, and that those landowners are English. Yet for ages this outrageous incubus has been fraudulently represented before the whole world as the "Irish Church." In m ny parts of Ireland, it is now acknow-ledged, "the Protestant landlord and his family have been hitherto the mainstay of the Church; their departure would mean simple ruin." The Land Bill, they fear, will deprive the landlords of their natural interest in their own property, the result of which will be "most of them will leave of which will be "most of them will leave the country, and the Church will conse-quently lose their moral support as well as material contributions. Highly prob-able. What an ignoble ending to an in-stitution which has been for centuries backed up by all the money and the power that England could bring to bear! How everlastingly disgraceful to England is the attempt to force a religion on the

hold them to be, have been flashed across that the death of Mr. Gladstone has been decreed because of the fatal affray at Clog-her. This thing is monstrous, the very mention of it is an offence to the unsullied her. This thing is moustrous, the very mention of it is an offence to the unsullied fame of Ireland, an outrage on the memory of the dead. The rumor is the plot of a foe. No one could imagine it who did not were those of honor, its object that of jus-tice, its cause of God's pure and perfect providence. This it is which our forefathers providence. This it is which our forefathers have lived for and died for. This it is which gave them strength, and hope, and perseverance, when all earthly things seemed shrouded in blackest gloom, when naught but the lofty light of heaven led them on! Hence, they bore themselves as devoted knights, avoiding stain, putting beneath their feet all things mean, living like true men, wi h a public mission, feeling that the national repute was dependent on the bearing of each, and dear to their on the bearing of each, and dear to their hearts as personal honor, without which life was worthless.—Dublin Freeman.

THE Independent of last week says, "The Freeman's Journal also does not believe with us that the world is growing better, but holds with the pessimism of the Pope. 'Does the Independent,' it (the Freeman's Journal,) asks, 'honestly believe that Protestants have no reason to be glad because the inspiration of the Bible is questioned without fear?' Certainly we honestly believe that Protestants have reason to be

glad of it, for questioning is the only way to come to a healthy and intelligent faith." This is scarcely Scriptural, but the Independent, logically Protestant, does not give the Scriptures that infallible weight which Protestantism gave them when the famous shibboleth, "The Bible and nothing but the Bible," was uttered. If Protestants are glad—and the Independent ought to know—to see even their most sensational conventicles drawing small audiences, while Ingersoll shows forth the kind of "healthy and intelligent faith" which is developed by questioning, Pro-testantism has broadened so extensively testantism has broadened so extensively that it ceases to regard itself as Christianity. The Independent's gladness at the hopeful religious signs of the times seems unfounded, when, on all sides, the revolt against the dogmas of Christianity is apagainst the dogmas of Christianity is apparent. The inspiration of the Bible is rejected on every hand. The science of men, who, because they can dissect a frog's leg or accurately follow the habits of a worm, presume to demolish God, is accorded by the marginal and distributions. cepted by superficial and "intelligent" questioners, in place of the Scriptures. People, outside the Catholic Church, "inreligent" questioners accept the "manliness of Christ," but it is a lamentable fact that the idea of His Jodhead is taking its place among those "traditions of past ages" which the Catholic Church still constantly is coming in England: Only, however, a natural result of too much license and "Reformation."—London Universe.

The devil himself has no greater objection to the touch of holv water than the infidels of France have to the sight of the formation, which, having is replacing Protestantism, which, having the infidels of France have to the sight of the catholic Church still of the formal expounders of Christianity of the sourageous and aggressive, while the average Christianity is courageous and the devolution of the formal expounders of Christianity is courageous and aggressive, while the average Christianity of these days is timid and lukewarm."

If the religious man of the San—and it is to be hoped that there is at least one religious man on the staff of this "great" of the formal expounders of Christianity is courageous and aggressive, while the average Christianity of these days, without indeed he has a natural liking for cringing and cowardice.

He thinks of course that the Church ought to be abreast of the age—that she ought to be less stringent about secret without being it is in the matter. If he had married an unbordous of the formal expounders of Christianity, lit is hard to say, without indeed he have a natural liking for cringing and cowardice.

He thinks of course that the Church ought to sevent a most thorough sense of self-confidence in the same and unbordous out the fosters. If he had married an unbordous out the fosters. If he had married an unbordous out the fosters. If he had married an unbordous out the fosters. If he had married an unbordous out the surface of the series in the Senate. It is the offense of marring and cowardice.

It is the offense of married an unbordous out the surface of the series in the Senate of the series of the set and unbordous out the surface of the series of the ser

out "Pause!" to any man who rejects not only a sect, but all belief, in the Redemption. Religion may be increasing among men, but it is not the Christian religion. It is the religion of Anti-Christ.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

To express the great love which the Church bears to the Mother of God, the church bears to the Mother of God, the month of May has been specially set aside as a period in which the faithful may pay honor and homage to the spotless Virgin Mother of the Savior. In the year 1815, Pope Pius VII. granted to all the faithful, who in public or private, during the Month of May, should honor, by homage, prayars and other acts of introduced. prayers and other acts of virtue, the Blessed Virgin on each day of the Month, an indulgence of three hundred days, and once in the month, on the day when having confessed and received communion, they should pray for the wants of the Church and cachier the history and cachier the second contents. they should pray for the wants of the Church, and according to the pious intentions of his holiness. These May devotions are universally practiced by the Church at the present day, and in every parish where the people reside in proximity to the church, devotions are held every avening hefore the alter of the Please. evening before the altar of the Blessed Virgin. They usually consist of the Rosary and Litany and a short discourse by the pastor. In localities where it is impossible to visit the church, families perform the devotions privately. These devotions in honor of the Mother of God are among the most beautiful practices of the Church, and bring joy, consolation and hope to the children of the Church whose prayers ascend to Mary as the intercessor before the throne of the Most High.—Connecticut Catholic.

No wonder that there should be no permanent peace in Ireland. With the exception of, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of persons, all the people of that country are Catholics. Indeed, a more thoroughly Catholic country does not exist than that which has well earned and which well sustains the name of "the Isle of Saints." Yet in the midst of this of Saints." Yet in the midst of this people has been planted by us English a class of persons whose sole object in life seems to be to insult and outrage the religion of that country, and we still country. ligion of that country, and we still countenance and protect that same class of persons. A section of them, called the Tyrone Orange Leaguers, have recently published a placard in which they call the
Land League a "murderous, blood-stained,
seditious, Popish" organization, and invite
the Orangemen to "shoulder their rifles,
be ready," and "keep their powder dry."
Supposing England to be subject to a
Catholic power, and that the Protestants
of England had to put up with such insults as these from the descendants of Irish
Catholic settlers, comparatively few in FOUL RUMORS, false rumors we firmly

> yet been sent to hen, but that the dead are all waiting in some middle place for the general judgment day after the resurrec-tion. When asked by a reporter for his authority, he replied: "well, the opening sentence of my sermon was quoted from Bishop McTylere, of the Methodist Church South. He serve the own her yet here South. He says: 'no one has yet been saved in heaven, and no one sent to hell. These states and conditions will not be awarded till the judgment, and it will not take place until the resurrection In answer to the question if he had any other authority, he said: "yes; there is John Wesley. Now if there is any one John Wesley. Now if there is any one the Methodist Church ought to have con-fidence in it is John Wesley. In his sermon on Dives and Lazarus occurs this pas sage: It is, indeed, generally supposed that the souls of good men, as soon as they are discharged from the body, go directly to heaven. But this opinion has not the east foundation in the oracles of God. Paradise is not heaven. It is indeed the ante-chamber of heaven where the souls of the righteous remain till after the general judgment they are received into glory? I can also cite Bishop D. W. Clark. In his work on 'Man All Immortal' he says: 'There is an intermediate state of he says: 'There is an intermediate state of some kind. The scriptures are clear and conclusive on this point.' " He also referred to Bishops Foster and Morris and a host of other writers as sustaining his position. If his quotations be correct and it be true that the leading divines of Methodism accept this doctrine of an intermediate state, is it not queer that they reject the doctrine of Purgatory, which is demonstrable from Scripture, the Fathers of the early Church and the traditions handed down from the days of the apostles?

-Baltimore Mirror. "When Mr. Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, lectures on a Sanday evening," says the New York Sun, "the largest hall is thronged with people who gladly pay the cost of a ticket of admission to hear him. Yet on the same evening the majority of the preachers of the city are addressing audiences which do not fill half the seats in their churches. Is it because infidelity is stronger than Christianity? No. It is, because infidelity makes its appeal in ways more popular and democratic than those of the formal expounders of Christianity.

daily"—will step into any Catholic church on any Sunday morning, he will find that there is much Christianity in the city which is neither timid nor lukewarm. He will find row after row of men, women, and children days the concellate the people—that she, the Church of God, of St. Gregory, of St. Thomas Aquinas:—ought to go to Canossa. The and children, devoutly kneeling before the altar on which the priest of God, amid utter silence, offers the adorable Sacrifice. From surrise until noon, he will see every Catholic church crowded. He will hear no capational seems and the strength of the same seems of the surround seems of the same se sensational sermon preached, no attempt made to draw, and very little of that imposing ceremonial which sometimes bring. Protestants into our churches and which they are given to believing is the chief attraction of our religion for us; yet crowds of devout worshippers here here in vertex described. gion for us; yet crowds of devout worship-pers bow in mute adoration all through the hours of the morning, while the car-peted aisles of Protestant churches are sparsely filled, and the elaborate sermons of expensive ministers are listened to by small and fashionable groups. "Free seats" and all the social advantages which some of these churches offer often fail to fill them even during their service? What fill them even during their service? What is the reason of this? It is true that the Catholic churches are sufficiently "demo-Ca; holic churches are sufficiently "democratic" in their arrangements, since, except at the High Mass, pew-holders have no no rights which anybody is bound to respect, but when it is remembered that the only attractions which are offered are not off a kind to draw of themselves, a Protestant finds it hard to account for the result. The Summan, seeing, on a rainy Sunday, rich and poor, men and women of every condition, lost in prayer, prostrating themselves at a mysterious signal in a badly ventilated edifice, and in much discomfort, yet seeming unconscious of it, would be amazed. It "right strengthen him in his belief that Christianity is stronger than Infidelity and stronger than that compromise, between Infidelity and Christianity—Protestanism. In writing of the enemy of Infidelity, the Sun man would do well to look beyond i rotestantism, for it does not become characteristic of "liberal" hates the Jesuits and never speaks of a priest except with a snarl. This is particularly characteristic of "liberals" in the same. This is particularly characteristic of "liberals" in the same in the steep the liberal Catholic bas acquired a taste for "sweetness and light," and if he affects "culture" finds the affects "culture" finds acquired a taste for "sweetness and light," and if he affects "culture" finds have a church old the same of Satan, who, after all, "if such a personality the harmonies of his nature." The aesthetic Catholic is much more common now than a manufacture of the same of this nation, and he walks a distance of twenty-five miles. It is a common thung for those who have no proises to go to church on toot, some having to walk as much as ten or twelve miles. It is a common thung for those who have no a priest except with a snarl. This is particularly characteristic of "liberals" in the state of "liberals" in the sent of the same of the sam cratic" in their arrangements, since, ex-cept at the High Mass, pew-holders have no rights which anybody is bound to res-

SOME OF OUR "LIBERALS."

Liberality in religious matters is in our time thought to be a proof of high civilization, and it is unfortunately true that not like other Catholics—he is 'noeral,' gives a man of this class of Catholics a sense of "tone" and elevation which any other praise would be powerless to convey. He sacrifices much for this—so much, that, as a rule, he must become, before his own conscience, a sneak and a coward. He will listen with an unchrous and henevoher processor a sacrifices muc.

s a rule, he must become, conscience, a sneak and a coward will listen with an unctuous and benevolent smile to all the claims of his dissenting friend, while steadily minimizing the doctrines of the Church and amiably adapting them to the present time. A controlled for fact, as a clear-minded non-Catholic remarked, after a conversation with a "liberal," "there seemed to be no reason the Church's existence at all, since "liberal" Catholics—are only where the Church's existence at all, since "liberal" Catholics—are only where the characteristic controlled in the characteristic controlled He sacrifices much for this—so much, that, as a rule, he must become, before his own conscience, a sneak and a coward. He will listen with an unctrous and benevolent smile to all the claims of his dissentable of error and behind the times. This is the effect that the apologetic Catholic produces on Protestant minds. It becomes a matter of wonder to them why comes a matter of wonder to them why likely and apologetic being residuely. Disregard of authority, false views of life and liberty, and the defication of this conciliatory and apologetic being re-tains the name of Catholic at all. He is always careful to allude to the Mother of God as "Mary" or "the Virgin" without that glerious apellation which she obtains from all generations. He does not care to excite the "prejudices" of his Protest-ant acquaintances, if he bappen to dine with them on certain days, by abstaining from meat, although they, strange as it may seem have no scruples about his "prejudices," but complacently munch their beefsteak on Friday without the vaguest apology. It appears rather unfair that he should give way so much and meet with no corresponding giving way on their part; he sells his birthright and gets his beefsteak; but what else he gains, except a most thorough sense of self-con-

all, the celibacy of the clergy—that she ought to conciliate the people and the rulers of the people—that she, the Church of God, of St. Gregory, of St. Thomas Aquinas!—ought to go to Canossa. The "liberal" Catholic who expresses these opinions generally has a stronger motive than that of appearing well with his non-Catholic brethren. He has broken the commandments of God and he is impenitent. He haves in defiance of her laws, and he vents his bitterness against her by-a false show of what we have learned to a false show of what we have learned to call "Lberality." In his heart, he hopes to accept her at the last; but, living as he does, he can only beat in vain against her granite "non possumus." He is always willing to catch triumphantly at any scandal about a priest, seeming to find in it—no matter how ill-founded it may be an excuse for his own shortcomings. His malice is the malice of the impenitent this bitterness that of a man who believes

—ns bitterness that of a had who believes in spite of himself, and yet who, with strange inconsistency, will not deny that he is a Catholic. Fhe Church has no worse enemies than men like him; and they are legion.

Your true "liberal" hates the Jesuits Infidelity, the Son man would do well to look beyond trotestantism, for it does not contain the vital fire of Christianity. Luther put a heavy snuffer on it, and it has been flickering ever since. There was but two camps, Catholicity and Infidelity. He who is not with me is against me. The Catholic Church has never yielded since our Lord established it. Protestantism has been yielding remnant after remnant of faith, until one can see its logical result in Beecher and Ingersoll. Infidelity can never prevailed against the Catholic Church; it has prevailed against Protestanism, and no amount of courage or agressiveness on the part of its "toranal expounders" can save it. "Credo!"—the triumphal exclamation of faith—is the best answer that we can make the blasphemies, flippant and superficial, the Orangemen to "shoulder their rifles, be ready," and "keep their powder dry." Supposing England to be subject to a Catholic power, and that the Protestants of England had to put up with such in sults as these from the descendants of Irish Catholic settlers, comparatively few in number but safely protected by law, how would they like it! Would they-could they be models of loyalty!—London Universe.

The Rev. E. W. Ryan, presiding Elder of the Wheeling District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has created a commotion among his congregation by preaching a sermon on "The intermediate State." He believes that no saint has yet been and mitted into heaven and that no sinner hay been sent to hell, but that the dead are all waiting in some middle place for the general judgment day after the resurrection. When asked by a reporter for the Methodist Chirch When asked by a reporter for the majority of worshippens in the situation of the Methodist pental proportion of the Methodist of the Methodist of the Methodist Chirch Methodist Chirc or two on the sly towards the hristian altar, easts the rest into the flame of his own vanity and cowardice. What he gains by this, it is hard to say. His broadest 'filberalism'' is still far too narrow for his friends of the fashionable 'advanced' school. He does not gain respect, for, though men may hate honesty and unfluching devotion to principle that do is well assumed. time thought to be a production to be a production, and it is unfortunately true that there are many Catholies who would consider it the greatest compliment possible to be styled "liberal" by their dissenting to be styled "liberal" by their dissenting to be styled "liberal" by their dissenting to be styled "liberal," be about 1 in the complete that the claims of the Church are no text-books have

materialism are fostered by the associated ations that influence our youth. Devotion to God and principle, through life and death, can only be secured by thorough, stern Catholic education. Given these, we should not hear of "liberal" Catholics.—N. Y. Freeman's Jour-

An Outside Protestant Opinion.

The circumstance under which the Washington (D. C.) Presbytery took hold of the case of the Rev. C. B. Ramsdell, charged with the offense of marrying a Roman Catholic wite, were such that the Prosbytery could do nothing else than drop the matter. If he had married an unbetication, wife me conclusive would have

AMONG CATHOLIC INDIANS.

POTAWATOMIE NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY, APRIL 22.

EDITOR WESTERN WATCHMAN:

As I am out amongst the Indians it may be of interest to your readers to know how the different tribes of this territory passed

the Lenten season.

I have found a majority of the Indians to be Catholies of the strictest kind. They have in this (the Potawatomie) Nation a convent named the Sacred Heart, conducted in the same manner as the Sacred Heart convent at St. Louis. The good Sisters teach the children, and are dearly Sisters teach the children, and are dearly loved by both children and parents. As the Indians receive an annuity from the government they pay for the education of their children. The result is, that I find the rising generation moderately well educated, while the old Indians are very strict in the maintenance of the Catholic faith. During Lent they spent the season principally in prayer and fasting, never missing mass on Sunday, though many of them had to go a distance of twenty-five miles. It is a common thing for those who have no

The following passage occurs in a description given by the Bombay Gazette of a voyage home via Trieste by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steamer Yorwarts:

"The crew were all Catholics, and it was very pleas and on nearing Trieste to hear them singing in unison, with loud and melodious voices in the 'Gloria,' the Litanies and the 'Magnificat,' in thanksgiving to Almighty God for a safe return to their hearths and homes. English people on such an occasion, if they sing at all, would probably have sung 'Cheer, boys cheer' or 'Home, sweet home,' but to our cars (there is no accounting for tastes) Gloria in excelsis Deo, sounded far grander and more aparopriate. Apropos of thanksgiving, it would be curious to know the proportion of those who pray for safe journey, who give thanks for them. The engines is induced in the single and decorations, single in the single and decorations. enginee.s joined in the singing, and decorated the engines with wreaths of flowers brought from Port Said."

ORITIARY.

A correspondent from Strathroy informs us of the death of an estimable young lady, Miss Ellen J. Donelly, which young lady, Miss Ellen J. Donelly, which took place at her father's residence in that town, on the 4th instant, after a short illness. Deceased was in her nineteenth year. The funeral took place on Friday, and was attended by a numerous concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. High Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul, be the Rev. Father Molphy, who have organized to refer in tooking language. took occasion to refer in touching language to the many good qualities of the deceased young lady. We extend to the family our sincere sympathy, and hope their grief will be assuaged by the reflection that the good soul who has departed will awake in the joys of a blessed immortality.

The late Marquis Oscar de Lafayette was a bandsome may be face was seen better

a handsome man; his face was even better than handsome; it told the story of a most honorable, useful and beneficent life. He had rare conversational gifts, which, how-ever, came out only in the company of sympathetic people. He was genial, son-sible, highly-cultivated and humorous but, without betraying it sympaths shy the without betraying it, extremely shy. It was this shyness which prevented him

Day by day the Organ-builder in his lonely
— chamber wrought;
Day by day the soft air trembled to the music
of his thought,

Till at last the work was ended; and no or-gan-voice so grand Ever yet had soare! responsive to the mas-ter's magic hand.

Ay so rarely was it builded that whenever groom and bride, Who in God's sight were well-pleasing, in the church stood side by side,

Without touch or breath the organ of itself began to play. And the very airs of heaven through the soft gloom seemed to stray. He was young, the Organ-builder, and o'er all the fand his fame Ran with fleet and eager footsteps, like a swirtly-rushing flame.

All the maidens heard the story; all the maidens blusned and smiled, By his youth and wondrous beauty and his great renown beguiled.

So he sought and won the fairest, and the So he sought and was set; wedding-day was set; Happy day—the brightest jewel in the glad year's coronet!

But when they the portal entered, he forgot his lovely bride— Forgot his love, forgot his God, and his heart swelled high with pride.

"Ah!" thought he; "how great a master am I! When the organ plays, How the vast cathedral-arches will re-echo with my praise!"

Up the aisle the gay procession imoved. The altar shone afar,
With every candle gleaming through soft shadows like a star.

But he listened, listened, listened, with no thought of love or prayer, For the swelling notes of triumph from his organ standing there.

All was silent. Nothing heard he save the

priest's low monotone, And the bride's robe trailing softly o'er the floor of fretted stone. Then his lips grew white with anger. Surely God was pleased with him Who had built the wondrous organ for his temple vast and dim!

Whose the fault, then! Hers—the maiden standing meekly at his side! Flamed his jealous rage, maintaining she was false to him—his bride.

Far he wandered to a country wherein no man knew his name;
For ten weary years he dwelt there, nursing still his wrath and shame.

Then his haughty heart grew softer, and he thought by night and day Of the bride he had deserted, till he hardly dared to pray;

Thought of her, a spotless maiden, fair, and beautiful, and good; Thought of his relentless anger, that had cursed her woman-hood; Till his yearning grief and penitence at last

And he longed, with bitter longing, just to fall down at her feet.

Ah! how throbbed his heart when, after many a weary day and night Rose his native towers before him, with the sunset glow alight!

Through the gates into the city on he pressed with eager tread;
There he met a long procession—mourners following the dead.

No one knew him; no one wondered when he cried out, white with pain; No one questioned when, with pallid lips, he poured his tears like rain.

"Tis some one whom she has comforted, who mourns with us," they said,
As he made his way unchallenged, and bore the coffin's head;

Bore it through the open portal, bore it up

the echoing asse, Let it down before the altar, where the lights burned clear the while:

When, Oh, hark! the wondrous organ of it-self began to play Strains of rare, uncarthly sweetness never heard until that day!

All the vaulted arches rang with the music sweet and clear;
All the air was filled with glory, as of angels hovering near;

And ere yet the strain was ended, he who bore the coffin's head,
With the smile of one forgiven, gently sank beside it—dead.

They who raised the body knew him, and Iaid him by his bride;
Down the aisle and o'er the threshold they were carried, side by side;

While the organ played a dirge that no man I then softly sank to silence—silence kept for evermore.

AN ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

SOMETHING THAT MAY BE READ WITH PRO-FIT BY OUR CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN-HOW THEY CAN SERVE THEIR CHURCH AND THEMSELVES-"ENLARGE AND RE-FINE YOUR MINDS."

His Grace, the Archbishop of Sydney, His Grace, the Archibishop of Sydney, blessed and opened a new library, for the Catholic Young Men's Society, at Newton, Australia. In the course of his able re-marks to the members and their friends, he said:—He did not think he could do better on an occasion like the present than to speak on Catholic literature. It seemed to speak on Catholic literature. It seemed to him that Catholic literature meant Catholic letters, and letters were simply the signs which composed the alphabet; but literature in a broader sense did not confine itself to printing, or even to letters. He would not, then, speak of pagan or pre-Christian times, but would commence with the earliest examples of Christian literature, which he believed were manifested in the Catacombs. Those Catacombs were vast excavations, beneath the surface of the Roman Campagna, which acombs were vast excavations, beneath the surface of the Roman Campagna, which some suppose were originally quarries. They were composed of vast, almost interminable galleries (tunnels or adits as it were), and of larger excavations, which formed halls and chambers of some considerable size. These dark subterranean caverable size of their preconceived ideas comment in the very essence of a worldly-minded man, but stadily descend the ladder after having finished this difficult task ? Has the power to do so forsaken him? Not yet; now he is coming down, but slowly and unstable yet of the staging? Why does he not hart's life of Scott's character, and would, perhaps, be enabled to correct some of their preconceived ideas coming down, but slowly and unstable yet of the staging? Why does he not hart's life of Scott's character, and would form a very high idea of Scott's comming of world when he has reached the ground he falls down. The other work-men hasten to him and the crowd press of the power world was a great deal of Scott's fearact

of the Blessed Virgin, of the parables of Scripture, &c. These were

because they conveyed to our minds in the most vivid manner the history of the Cross in those early and terrible days. If they went there they would see emblems of the Resurrection, the Crucifixion, and other pictures which expressed rudely and inartistically, perhaps, Faith, Hope, and Charity. These were the things belief in which animated the martyr in the midst of his torments; and the signs upon these walls were the Christian books of the period. Nothing could make a greater impression on his mind. Nothing could make a greater im-on on his mind, or speak more elo quently of the sufferings and triumphs of the early Christian, than those rude en-

gravings.
NOT EVEN THE POWERFUL WRITINGS OF

GREAT MEN

GREAT MEN

like Dickens and Thackeray could impress
him as the Catacombs had. Great authors, such as he had named, could only
give us an idea of life as they imagined it to be, but the Catacombs gave us real life—one was fiction, romance, the other re-ality. After reading the best and purest novel, where innocence was vindicated and villainy punished, we felt after all that we had been shedding our tears over a myth, but in the histories of the martyrs we had the stern reality. This literature, which commenced in the Catacombs, was still manifested, before the invention of printing, in one of the greatest books which was ever written—the book of Architecture. Take the vast cathedrals Architecture. Take the vast cathedrals raised by our Catholic ancestors in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, in which both we and they believed. Could we ever hope to emulate these? Did they not far surpass the written romances, more or less fantastic, of the present day? Before paper and printing were invented,

what a splendid and of what magnificent truths was in cota token, both to high and low, rich and poor! It spoke of undying love, of unremitting labor and inexhaustible generosity. Let us enter the specific and poor in the specific and the evil deeds of others, if they do not suggest kindred desires in him, at all events breed an unhealthy curiosity. A man attempts the life of a sovereign or some other inexhaustible generosity. magnificent truths was in first acken, both to high and low, rich and poor! It spoke of undying love, of unremitting labor and inexhaustible generosity. Let us enter these noble fanes. On one altar we should see the kingly crown, placed there when its owner renounced the world and gave was false to him—his bride.

Vain were all her protestations, vain her innocence and truth;
On that very night he left her to her anguish and her ruth.

In the word of a like attempt elsewhere the world and gave himself up to the working out his salvation. We would see martyrdoms pictured in the stainel glass, and various virtues. in the stained glass, and various virtues symbolized and expressed in the images and decorations of the building. This was the mode in which the people who lived then conveyed their thoughts to those who came after them; and so we those who came after them, all so were now acquainted with the inspiration and the knowledge of that day. He might go on to speak of painting and of the magnificent conceptions and intuitions of Raffael and Carlo Doice, men who first went to Confession and Communion, and then embodied their magnificent ideas on the canvas, as they kneel before it.

BOOKS IN MODERN TIMES
were composed of paper and types
through which medium the author gave as the results of his culture and his genius. We could not compare modern literature with medieval art, or say that we now surpassed the ages of faith, but everything must have its day. Rome, with its vast physic-I power, its wonderful organization, and its namense knowledge of human

THE WORLD WAS TAUGHT THROUGH THE

It was a long time, however, before printing made itself felt. It had been invented long before Guttenburg, and before his time handpresses, almost as perfect as those now in use, existed in Italy. The discovery of how to make paper from linen and cotton in the fifteenth century, gave a cotton in the fifteenth century gave a cotton in the cotton in the cotton of a fine church was cotton in the fifteenth century, gave a cheaper medium for impressions than parchment, and soon brought printing into general use, and caused the greatest revolution in literature which the world had ever seen. Newspapers were now seattered over the world like snow, and by means of steam presses, printed sheets were so multiplied that the world knew every morning what all the world knew every morning what all the world had been doing the previous night. They who belonged to the old Catholic Church, which apapted herself to every condition of human affairs, herself to every condition of human affairs, therself to every condition of human affairs, found that printing might be made of immense utility to them. Good books could merciful God, into whose hands they had found that printing might be made of immense utility to them. Good books could be spread abroad, knowledge could be inculcated as well as vice, faith could be propagated and defended. They had done most wisely in starting that library. He would take the liberty of speaking of the different branches of literature—biography by which they were told of the best doings and thoughts of the best men that ever lived; travels, by which they traversed the Arctic seas and were almost frozen among polar bears in imagination, while they were told of the best doing polar bears in imagination, while they were breathing that hot and suffocating air; and fiction, which in a pleasing guise gave them a picture of men and things. He must then congratulate them on the enlightened idea which had led to their present action. There was no better way in which they could serve the Catholic cause than by cultivating their minds. By reading books, we rubbed the rust out of our understandings, and by harmonizing our spirits with intellects of a high order fitted ourselves more and more for a higher state of existence. Who could say that, if we read the lives of Dr. Johnson, of Sir Walter Scott and others, we would not be filled with much that was good and right? He considered there was nothing more instructive, and would particularly recommend every one to read Boswell's life of Dr. Johnson, which he considered to be THE M OST PERFECT BIOGRAPHY EVER WRITTEN.

perhaps as pure, child-like and simple a man as ever lived. We were so accustomed to look on the dark side of human nature, and it was well to look at the bright through tormented with fearful pains, he had not moved a limb, for any move-

happy at any time to make them a present of a few books, and he hoped they would establish a literary and debating class, now establish a literary and debating class, now they had a library. He would advise all the young men of the parish to join the society. By perseverance and judicious study they would be enabled to give expression to their thoughts in a clear and concise manner, and be capable of taking their place on another platform in the interests of Catholicity, to appeal to the good sense and kind feeling of their fellow colonists.

"SCANDAL."

How the Press of to-day Destroys Our Children.

We often speak of "scandal" as some-thing that shocks or startles us, but the word has a much deeper meaning than that. Well instructed Catholics understand the word in its truer and more scientific sense of "stumbling-block," something done which induces others to do the like, or at all events suggests it to them. Viewed in this light, scandal is one of the heaviest counts against a man who does wrong. He may obtain God's forgiveness more easily than he did the wrong, but the bad consequences of his deeds on others are inour Catholic contemperaries constantly re-cord cases of juvenile depravity traced to what are called "dime novels." Even the phlegmatic Hollanders' soul is moved by such pernicious trash, for we read of a murder committed at the Hagua by one Marius Bogaerdt on the son of a retired Java merchant named DeJongh. The fellow enticed the boy out for a walk on the Downs, intending to keep him hid while he extorted a ransom from the father. The boy threatened to raise an alarm, and Bogaerdt killed him. The murderer confessed that he was earning enough to support himself and his mother, but he had been reading a story in the Holland Illustrated Journal, in which the abduction of a child to secure a large inheritance was re-lated, and the idea had worked on him. Nor are the cheap novelists the only stum-oling-blocks of the rising generation. Corhe rising generation. Correspondents of provincial newspapers are not altogether blameless. Writing as these correspondents do, in a light and airy style of uncleanness and frivolity, they suggest "Now why weep ye so, good people? and who wondered when he cried out, white with pain;

"Now why weep ye so, good people? and who will be all mature and its requirements, seemed to its own contemporaries as if it never could be destroyed. Greece, with its transcented that transcented the destroyed. Greece, with its transcented the destroyed. Greece, with its transcented that the culture, its almost superhuman cultivation of the beautiful, would never have been believed to be capable of annihilation in the age of the service of God's poor, some knew thin; no one wondered when he cried out, white with pain;

No one knew thin; no one wondered when he cried out, white with pain;

No one knew thin; no one wondered when he cried out, white with pain;

No one knew thin; no one wondered when he cried out, white with pain;

No one knew thin; no one wondered when, with pallid libs, he cried out, white with pain;

No one equestioned to its own contemporaries as if it never could be destroyed. Greece, with its transcented to its agood deal to a number of youth of humber agood

THE FAITHFUL COMRADE.

THE MOST PERFECT BIOGRAPHY EVER WRIT- on take breath, and 'thank God' come TEX.
There was a great deal of good to be broad-shouldered man so tightly grasp th

ment might causes his comrade to totter and fall. The life of a fellow-being had been intrusted to him, and he had been faith-ful in his trust notwith standing his un-

speakable anguish. The noble man was carried to a hos pital, and after long and severe suffering was cured. But through all Belgium and its borders the report of the heroism of this workman was spread abroad, and many from far and near, sent him tokens of love and admiration

THE MANNER OF RESERVING THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

In ancient times the Blessed Sacrament In ancient times the Blessed Sacrament used to be kept in a golden dove suspended from the canopy of the altar. This was the way in which it was generally kept, and it was on this account that many of and it was on this account that many of the ancient fathers used to designate the church by the appellation of "Domus Columbe"—that is, the House of the Dove. Reference, of course, to the Holy Ghost, who is so often represented by a dove, is the ultimate intent of the expre-

The Church of Verona used to keep the Blessed Sacrament in an ivory vessel of costly workmanship, and this was the custom also with many British churches. Sometimes it was kept in a small tower, and sometimes in a neat little basket of delicate wicker-work, in allusion to the baskets that were used at the miraculous multiplication of the loaves by our Divine Lord. This latter way of keeping it was in vogue at Rome in the time of Pope Gregory XI., A. D. 1370.

In many of the Anglo-Saxon churches, whilst the custom prevailed of keeping the

Blessed Sacrament in the golden dove, a sort of aureola, formed of very brilliant lights, used to surround it. In all cases a light burned before it day and night.— Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.

To Public Speakers.

Public speakers and singers who would possess a clear voice, freedom from hoarse-ness and sore throat should use Hagyard's Pectoral balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain healer for the throat and lungs; it speedily breaks up a cold and cures all pulmonary complaints, that so often leads to incurable

The Liver, the Skin, the Kidneys and the Bowels, are the natural cleansers of the system; secure their healthy action by nature's grand remedy, Burdock Blood Buters. It cures Scrofula—It cures Liver Complaint—It cures Dyspepsia—It cures Female Complaints and purifies the Blood while it restores strength and vitality to the shattered system. Trial Bottles 10

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Regan's if you want the most stylish boots, shoes or gaiters for summer wear. His new stock embraces the best wear. goods in this line ever before shown in London. The prices are exceedingly low. Competition is the order of the day —in fact, a sort of national policy and Regan will be always found up to the

Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggist.

Go to Alexander Wilson, 353 Richmond Street, for fresh and cheap groceries, fine wines liquors, canned goods, fresh tomatoes, 3 lb. cans only 15c. A trial solicited. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster' old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

chines on sale.

New Boot and Shoes Store in St.

Thomas.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas.

They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

-victoria-Buchu&**UvaUrs**i THE CREAT SPECIFIC DISEASES THE KIDNEYS URINARY DREAMS.

IMPORTANT

TO THE READERS OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

J. Hanratty

Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of London and surrounding country that he has leased those Commodious Premises directly opposite Ferguson's Grocery, on Dundas Street, and now offers for Sale a large and complete

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Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Black Buntings, Dress Muslins, Etc.

Black & Colored Dress Silks-a large stock. Note a special line of Colored Silks-only

Table Linens, Table Napkins, Turkey Tabling, Hollands, Towels and Towellings; Blue and Brown Denims, Cottonades, Tickings, &c.—

A full assortment at close prices. Cases of Prints, Cretons, Grey and White Cottons at mill prices. Tweeds for Men and Boys' wear a decided bargain.

45 cents per yard.

Tapestry Carpets, Lace Curtains, a large stock, at prices lower than can be had elsewhere. Call and see our Tapestry Carpets at 50 cents per yard.

Lisle Silk Lace and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Parasols, Fringes, Frillings, &c. Gents' Furnishings—one of the best assorted stocks in the city—all New and Nobby.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT is stocked with new and fashionable goods. Style, combined with economy, is our motto in this department. Ladies are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. Polite and attentive salesmen and saleswomen will wait on you.

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A Choice Stock of New Spring Tweeds, Cloths, &c. For FIT, WORKMANSHIP and QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS, no one excels me, while N. B .--- NO WOMEN COATMAKERS EMPLOYED.

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COMPULSORY

On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two large Carpet Warerooms for our immense Spring importations of "CARPETS," we will on Monday morning, May 2nd, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.) The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in

Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be much lower than those of any House on this continent.

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E. J. RODDY

OPPOSITE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

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Has just opened out a Flour, Feed and Seed Store, in the above place. He will keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of Flour, Feed and Seeds, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

E. J. RODDY.

Designs and estimates furnished for Mitars, deep on plant of the property of t

In Memory of Mary Ann Cowa Who died at Point Edward, April 23. Aged 21 years.

Let your tears kiss the flower's of my g When you pass where they've laid in when you pass where they verified rest;
It is all that I wish—that I crave—
For I know that you loved me the be
Breathe a sigh from the depth of yot
For the one that has loved you so we
Let the tears come that unbidden sta
When you kneel by my grave in the

Let your tears kiss the flowers of my a Keep them blooming in memory of mo only think of the love that I gave When I was so happy with thee. Other faces may grow dear to you Ere one short year has passed on its was but you will not forget one or true; Will my form in your memory decay?

Let your tears kiss the flowers of m Let your tears kiss the nower of the when your kneel at my lone grave aboutinger there with a sigh—this I crave From the heart of those that I love. I will soon be forgotten when dead By the many that once were so dear; But above my lone grave will you tree. And give to my memory a tear.

A Frie

REV. THOMAS N. BURKT

Grand Sermon on the Passion On Passion Sunday Father

preached in the Dominican Church, Dominick Street, Dublin. The edifice was densely crowded in ever He said:
"At that time Jesus said unto the "At that time Jesus said unto the tude of the Jews, Who is among that can convince me of sin?" words, beloved brethren, are taker this day's Gospel, which is also of from the 8th chapter of the Gos cording to St. John, and they a grandest words, the most significant striking words, that ever the Son suttered during His sacred life at men. Oh, dearly beloved, how the meek and humble Jesus asserte self. Though He was accused of self. Though He was accused of crimes He never pleaded "not go one of them. They said He was factor and a seducer of the people, instead of vindicating His of and His innocence, was silent; I patient as the lamb before the They accused Him of every crimheaven except one-not even th himself ever thought of accuing one of His apostles of the si of -but of every other sin our Sav accused. Yet still He rema ned s urged not a word in self-defendenial of their charges. But lest very perchance imagine, my beloved by that this silence of our Lord im

any degree a confession of guilt-might imagine that because m

accusing Him of every sin, that guilty, or even capable of being grany imperfection—behold on this this Passion Sunday—the Sunda the Church of God is about to

the commemoration of His Pass sufferings—the Sunday when images are draped in sombre mourning—when every sign of
GLADNESS AND JOY IS EXTING
and put aside—the Sunday wl
sorrowful and pensive thought,
on the commemoration of the g all mysteries, that of man's the Immaculate Son of God day when she enters on the cor of that mystery of the Passion we shall behold Him—Him th Word. Him the Son of the Virgi Word, Him the Son or call oaded with all our crimes, going the cross at Calvar His heart on the cross at C this Sunday, lest any one should pret, misapprehend or misunders action—lest any one should think of the greatness of His suffering uncomplaining nature, that il anything sinful in Him—the C God places Him before us as He nidst of the Jewish peopl salem. A crowd was around crowd, like all crowds, unthink easily swayed. But nearer to H was a ring of Pharisees and Scri enemies; men who had a perso enemies; men who mad a perso against Him; men who were ev to put Him to death; men deter destroy Him. And there, in pre-friend and foe, in presence of p-people, the Son of God towers ab-all—He stands there in the gra-His infinite sanctity, and say vou have seen me-my life are before you, my very though fore you—every speech, every we action of my life has been bet you have watched me—some miration and some with ho wicked eyes—and now I say untifriends and foes, saints and sim friends and foes, saints and sim:
Who is there amongst you that
vince me of one sin? Oh, gran
oh, grand word! I am proud of
God, my heart swells within my
when I see the Immaculate So
thus once in His whole career
Himself and challenging the wi
if there he one amongst them —if there be one amongst the vince Him of sm. Oh, nob word—oh, word never before the lips of man, never since

THE LAST BEING THAT SHALL
ON THE EARTH,
one that can say to his fellow lessly—nay, more, could say to or to the devils, or to God Alm self, "Who is there in heaven that can find sin in me?" Ch Christ—He alone—the Son of Christ—He alone—the Son of man—He alone was able to say alone said it. Oh, what a restimony did He bear, not the but to His enemies! Remethey were that were looking a listening to Him. They were the multitude, the crowds of the plausible men of learning the men who spent all their ling the Mosaic law—who were split a hair on any point, the said in the said of the plit a hair on any point, learned and so wise. Ther who was so learned that, inst ing down in the temple strode up to the altar and said give Thee thanks I am men. I am a good man, I an a charitable man, and pay am not like that wretched am not like that were near and who, in saying this, in the boasting, pointed to a poor down near the portice of the stones wet with his tears, and broken with sobs, cried out, "merciful to me, a sinner!" A gave that sinner, and cursed it gave that sinner, and cursed The Pharisees, my brethren, they who knew every tittle

never to be uttered to the effor there never was a man i since Adam fell, and never wi

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REET

without any Instrument of Orguinettes per

nished for Altars, also prepared to furniture where l. lphy, Strathroy.

| A Company of the Co

Published every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street. Annual subscription..... ADVERTISING RATES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must ave the name of the writer attached, and unst reach the office not later than Tuesday oon of each week, THOS, COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

Dear Mr. Coffery.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clorgy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

e me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Mccord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

him the poverty-stricken esculent of action. upon which he lives. In thirty years this system of legalized plunder and rapacity known as Irish landlordism, sustained by British bayonets, has driven nearly three millions of Irishmen from the land of their birth Yet defenders of this cruel system demand more emigration. A demand such as this is the strongest condemnation of landlordism that has vet been pronounced. Condemned then by its own advocates, execrated by the nation which has so long borne its cruelties, the system must perish. Its death will mark a new era in the progress of a brave, generous, and intelligent pee-

THE LAND BILL.

From present indications it would appear that the Gladstone Land Bill will meet with a great deal of opposition in the Commons. Its terms and provisions find no very general favor amongst the Irish people. We are ourselves much less favorably impressed with its scope and reme-

Britan as well as Ireland demand a lieve, receive its old-time popularity the three kingdoms. What is just Instead of condemning the system and Scotland.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

The severity of the Ru sian gov-

ernment in dealing with the Nihil-

ists, charged with the assassination

of the late Czar, has not apparently diminished the activity or lessened the zeal of the conspiracy. The Nihilists are everywhere at work with increased confidence. They demand free institutions for Russia. Their demand cannot be acquiesced and then a choice made acceptable to in by the present Czar, and the result nobody. Bishop Sweatman, who is that according to the judgment of now enjoys titular rule over the acute observers his days are num- Anglican diocese of Toronto, was, bered. The condition of Russia to- at the last election of a bishop, chosen day is much worse than that of when nobody else could possibly be high school inspector, spent the France one hundred years ago. His elected. His election seemed for a greater part of Friday and Saturday France one hundred years ago. His- elected. His election seemed for a tory tells us that the condition of time to meet with acceptance especithe latter country, a century ago, ally from the low church party. But was a disgrace to civilization. Des- their approval has by degrees grown potism had enthroned itself in a beautifully less. Now Bishop Sweatcountry so rich that ages of war man gives his unqualified sanction to could not prevent its growth. Yet surpliced choirs. The surplicing of under the blasting effects of despotic choristers has long been a bone of government France in a quarter of a contention between the High and century lost strength, energy, and Low Church parties. The Low ambition. Its people were paupers; Church men in most instances oppose its government reduced to bank- surplices except for the minister or If any answer were required to ruptcy. So, but in much greater priest himself. What will now be congregation was a "cider guzzler," the statements of those who advo- degree, is it with Russia to-day. Its their feelings when they find that and is to be tried for it by his Concate the cause of Irish landlordism, iniquitous system of government has the choirs must also be surpliced? we have it in the figures of last given birth to one of the most hide- What weeping and wailing amongst year's exodus from Ireland. In that our conspiracies that has yet made those who fondly hoped that with wear feathers in their hats, whereyear no fewer than one hundre i itself manifest. Plunder of the peo- the late bishop High Churchism in upon two girls left the house with thousand persons left the Emerald ple, robbery of government funds, Toronto died! Isle to seek homes in foreign lands. and intrigue at court have been, ever An observer ignorant of the iniqui- since the much vaunted reign of ties of landlordism might on no- Peter the Great, the order of the day ticing the departure of so many in Russia. The consequences are thousands of the children of our to-day everywhere apparent throughalready depopulated land, with rea- out the vast dominions of that Emson ask if the cause of so tremendous pire. Discontent, conspiracy and a social upheaval be war, or pesti- anarchy now prevail where goo lence, or famine? His answer would government would have produced be that it is all three. It is war: peace, order and content. The new for the government of Great Britain, Czar has evidently resolved not to lending itself to the purposes of Irish | deal with the evils of the situation landlordism, has declared war on the but by force. Force cannot, however, Irish people. If they remain at home overcome truth. We do not for a they have, thanks to the brutal policy of that government, to choose be-Nihilists with truth. Their course tween the grave and the prison gate. is inimical to the best interests of They therefore exile themselves. Is freedom. But the existence, extent it pestilence? It is: for under the and influence of the conspiracy prove system of land tenure prevailing in that their demands-many of them Ireland the tenant is so housed, fed just enough in themselves-meet and clad, that he has no security for with approval from large classes of life against the diseases which the the Russian population Many now ask malignity of his persecutors propal what is likely to be the result of the truth. The Church has established morning the poor fellow reluctantly gate. Is it famine? It is: for the present disturbance prevailing in the Irishman, forced by the mexorable empire of the Czar. We know of but decrees of a landed system, so brutal as to be beyond description, to drag anarchy—that is disintegration. The tunity for instruction to the multi-date of children whom the illiber lands of children whom the illiber. Were at loggerheads. They were actually quarrelling, and all lands of children whom the illiber. a miserable sustenance from a soil disintegration of Russia will be hailed ality of the government excludes its hands with glee. But imagine already exhausted, knows not the with satisfaction by many whe re- from the public schools. Which, moment that it will refuse to yield probate Nihilism and its cruel modes then, is the promoter of ignorance— that no such devoutly-wished-for

TRIAL BY JURY. We cannot subscribe to the ani

madversions recently pronounced by the Free Press of this city on the system of trial by jury. We admit with deep regret that the system has been to a great extent a failure in this country. Very little regard has been ably well. shown in the selection of jurors, and the con equence has been that in many cases juries have been, as our contemporary states, mere registers of prejudice and ignorance. Jury packing itself is not unknown in this country. No class of people in this province has suffered so much as the Catholic body from outrages of this character on right and justice. We might, if we desired the rekindling of the smouldering embers of discord, point to certain well-known cases wherein Irish Catholics were made the victims of Orange fanaticism in the shape of packed juries. We have, however, no such desire. Our belief in the system of trial by jury has not been shaken by the dial power than before its discussion | ignorance and injustice so often disby the Irish press and people. played by juries. The system is Many of its best provisions are so certainly a good one in itself. All constructed as to open an easy access it requires is proper management, to litigation and expense, always and it will be found successful. At certain to result in loss to the tenant, the risk of being considered irrever-The Bill can hardly be carried ent we must say that we have as through the commons without the much respect for the judgment of representation in the Commons must | r ght of serving on juries were reat all events lead to its rejection in the stricted and the selection of those

see the friends of the people in Great tem would, we are inclined to bemeasure of reform in land tenure for and greatly increase in usefulness. for Ireland must be just for England journalists should devote themselves to its improvement, for with all its defects trial by jury has been and is one of the most popular of the institutions known to self-governing

"SURPLICED CHOIRS."

The Anglican Church in its Toronto branch never seems able to relieve itself from trouble. When it ballots for a bishop the election has to be extended over several days,

TION.

The Christian Guardian works itthe anti-Christian school law now posed to secular, as contra-distinguished from religious education. The Belgian government, on the forced a system of education at variance with the feelings and belief of nine-tenths of the Belgian people. to insinuate that the Church is on the sired, but none are so blind as those who will not see.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Last Tuesday we had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Mungovan, agent or the Irish Canadian, and were glad to see him looking so remark-

received a hearty threshing for his scapade with the wife of another House of Lords by virtue of his title. Have such men as these any right, either human or divine, to govern a nation?

LORD LORNE's income has just been added up by an arithmetical person and it is found that he and his wife have \$215,000 a year beof Canada he gets \$50,000 a year and a furnished house, and his father is aid to allow him \$14,000 a year. The Princess has \$30,000 a year from Parliament, and it is aleged that her mother gave her, when married \$150,000, on which she draws interest to the amount of \$6,000.

An expression in the Italian Freemason's Calender, of this year, is noteworthy; it is to be found on page 69: "Nor need we assert now, for the hundredth time, that the combar, is Catholicity, personified in the

gunpowder under public buildings, was one of the largest in the history and calling on the authorities and of the church since the holy cross the cable man to come and look at was first planted in the Old Dominthem. The latest scene of operations ion. The occasion of the ecclesiashas been Chester barracks. It was tical gathering was the consecration providentially discovered in time, of the Rev. Father Francis Janssens you know, and so have all the rest of them, some how or another.

WE have received the first number of a new Catholic monthly published in Ottawa, entitled "The Shield." It is in sixteen page form, and presents a remarkably neat appearance. The matter, both original and selected, bears evidence of talent and good taste, and we earnestly hope our new contemporary will meet with that liberal support which it so eminently deserves.

THE following extract which we take from the Lindsay Post goes to show what little cause there is for fault-finding in the matter of our separate schools: "Dr. MeLellan, last inspecting the separate school and convent. He was highly grati-fied at the result, stating that at the convent the pupils were doing work equal to the average high school work and better than a good many

WE find the following instructive paragraphs in one day's reading of the American press :- The Rev. O. M. Cousens said in a sermon at Portland, Me., that every member of his ference. A revivalist gave almost as much offence at Fairfield, Iowa. He said it was frivolous for women to feathers flying. The preacher called after them: "This is God's granary; THE BELGIAN SCHOOL QUES. there goes the chaff; thank God the wheat remains.

In one Prussian Province there are no less than sixty different hymn self into indignation at the conduct books in use among the members of of the Belgian Bishops and clergy on the so-called Evangelical Churches. As these books express in verse the prevailing in that country. The differ nt devotional ideas and senti-Catholic Church is, as the Guardian ments of those who use them, and as is very well aware, strenuously op- these differences in devotional sentiments grow immediately out of or are closely connected with different doctrinal "views," the fact of sixty different hymnals being in use is a other hand, has devised and en-forced a system of education at "unity in essentials" that exists among German "Evangelists.

THE landlord who has charge of The Guardian is distingenuous enough the other end of the cable is again showering over misstatements hot side of ignorance, the government and heavy. Each day we have some on the side of enlightenment. ridiculous announcements anent held in New York, the Rev. Law-Nothing could be further from the Irish matters, and the following schools of its own throughout the schools of its own throughout the A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Parnell country, in order to give an oppor- were at loggerheads. They were the chagrin of those gentlemen when they discovered shortly afterwards Church or State? The Guardian occurrence had taken place. The could answer truthfully if it so de- divide and-conquer period has passed. never, we hope, to return, and the grinding voluptuaries will now be compelled to make terms--based upon justice-with a united and

determined people. THE Rev. Mr. Gardner, a Universalist preacher, inveighs against, what he calls, the folly of sending missionaries abroad. Foreign mis sions, he declares, have been a com-The young Earl Shrewsbury, who plete failure. "With all the thou- by the deeds they have done we sands of missionaries sent abroad, and the millions of dollars expended upon them, nothing has been accomman, will shortly take his seat in the polished; conversions have been made is it that I as a Catholic clergyman among the poor and ignorant, but none among the intelligent of any country. . . . The work was impracticable, and not in harmony with the fitness of things. What the pagans need is education, moral teaching, and the supplying of their More applications made to the missionaries for bread during the famine in India, than had tween them. As Governo: General ever been made to them for religious

THE colored Catholics of Washington have just met with a great loss! priest's work has been a great one, and he has erected to his memory a monument more durable than brass in the permanent good that will live after him, as the result of his untiring labors. When put ir charge of the colored Catholics of Washington, he found them few in number and pulsory secular schools have always | miserably accommodated. The consupport of the Irish members. This jurymen on questions of fact as we have for the interpretation of questions of the sympathy: "The last weakest infancy. To-day his congresence of the solid support of the Irish tions of law by the judges. If the enemy that remains even to the pre- gation of two thousand and more sent day, for Freemasonry to com- possess one of the finest churches in the city, and a flourishing Sunday school of nearly 400 pupils.

to the episcopacy. The day was a most beautiful one, and the entire Catholic population of the city and surrounding country participated in the solemn and impressive ceremonies. Rev. Francis Janssens was born October 17, 1843, at Tilberg, Holland, and at the age of thirteen began his studies at the seminary of the diocese. He remained there ten years. He then, in 1866, entered the American College at Louvain, Belgium, with the view, when he should be ordained, of devoting his li'e to pastoral duty in the United A. Douglass and his sister live on the most States. After two years' study at miserable food, seldom affording them. the college he was ordained priest. Hecame to Richmond in September. 1868, where he remained ever since, each year becoming more and more beloved by the Catholic community. He was administrator of the diocese from 1877 to 1878, and senior priest under the three successive administrations of Bishops McGill, Gibbons and Keane. By the last named he was appointed vicar-general of the

SINCE MR. GLADSTONE'S Irish Land bill has been brought forward, are many proofs that the boys an energetic movement has sprung up in England for a similar Land a self-devotion which may, I think, safely be called heroic. An excellent spirit prevails throughout the whole school. As an bill for English farmers. The Morning Advertiser, an influential London or not, to attend Mass on week days; they are taught to consider it a privilege to be able to do so, but otherwise they are left that there is also an English land free; the result is that almost every boy in question. The time and its circum same story is told in many another holiday, if they look into the little chapel, than the actual condition. It would be a very natural consequence of the Irish Land bill if the British farmer were to demand for himself what the Irish farmer is to get. The Irish opened, unobserved, the chapel door, and than the actual condition. It would They convict Mr. Gladstone out of ciple. But if the English farmers demand the same indulgent treatwhat grace, or rather with what justice, can the Prime Minister refuse | letter.

At a recent Land League meeting rence Walsh, in the course of a speech, said "There is a certain paper in this city, and I need not mention its name. This paper some time ago at the opening of the last jubilee; "Since the days of Bonitace VIII. history does not record a "holy year" (jubile.) published in the midst of such religious calamity and civil discress as this religious calamity and civil distress as this advocated wholesale emigration; but sitting on my right [meaning Mrs. Parnell] is the daughter of Commodore Stewart, who was known as the Ironsides of America? That's sufficient in itself; but there is General Corcoran, General Meagher, General Shields, General Phil Sherdian-who were they? They were Irish; and claim that we have a right to agitate wherever we chose, so long as we are correct. I have been asked how could associate with Charles Stewart Parnell, and follow his leadership, when he is a Protestant, and go against James Gordon Bennett, who is a Catholic leader and gentleman. I would rather go upon my knees and po'ish the boots of Charles Stewart Parnell than I would sit at the same table with James Gordon Bennett. This statement I make from the bottom of my heart, and shall pray to God to strengthen his right arm and bring about success."

Miss Charlotte O'Brien contributes a in the death of their earnest and able thoughtful and very readable article to pastor, Father Barrotti. This good the Nineteenth Century, in support of home government for Ireland. To take away all cases of apprehension from the English mind in this connection, she would have four provincial Parliments, each inde-pendent of the other, and legislating solely on provincial affairs. She likewise advo-cates the policy of placing over Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, a man who thoroughly understands the wants of a nation and possesses the confidence of the people, and suggests Lord Duffern or Sir Charles Gavan Duffy as eminently fitted for the position. Miss O'Brien does not seem to ealize the marvellous progress of modern deas during the past generation. The Ireland of to-day is a Democratic Ireland.
No guide or rule would be now accepted,
unless he should represent the aspirations

class interests. The people will have none of them. Should the English Gov. ernment see fit to establish the system of home rule suggested by Miss O'Brien, let them place Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell in the place of the occupant of Dublin Castle, with authority to carry out the national will as expressed by universal suffrage, and then, and then only, may we expect to see Ireland enter on the path of peaceful and regular development.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to one of the

English papers, thus describes the good

work performed by an English nobleman and his sister: "Any money sent to Rev. Lord Archibald Douglass is well spent Lord Archibald Douglass is well spent, down to the last farthing. Generally when we subscribe to charities, a great part of the money goes to pay secretaries, managers, collectors, &c. Here there is nothing of the sort, but every halfpenny is devoted to the boys exclusively. Lord A D. nedes and his circle live on the rest selves meat, or even fish and they friends or relations did not provide with it. In the apprentice boys' Home in order to save the expense of a servant Lady Gertrude Douglas does the whole of gone in casually of a morning and found her at her usual employments, sweeping the floors and making the beds. They never give themselves any rest or any amusement; Lord Archibald Douglas is always on the spot; a true father and friend to his boys in every sense of the word; and ready to answer inquiries whenever visitors chance to look in. There instance of this I may mention that the boys are not obliged, whether they like it or not, to attend Mass on week days; they the school attends voluntarily with great question. The time and its circum the school attends voluntarily with great stances promise to quicken its development. The Irish Land bill can hardly fail to have this effect www. Masses a large number of the boys will attend both, though in order to do so they have to rise half an hour earlier, no Fifteen thousand acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation in Buckinghamshire alone, and the same stown is told in property and the holiday if they have to rise half an hour earlier, no small matter to growing boys, many of whom are working hard all day long.

Anyone who visits the Home on a halfme story is told in many another ire; and the prospect is no better the actual condition. It would devotees saying their private prayers there Land bill is unreservedly condemned by the Irish landlords. They challenge the bill through all its provisions, from that relating to the functions of the Land Court, which drove the Duke of Argyll out of the Whiston to the result of the street which drove the pulse of Argyll out of the Whiston to the result of the street which are a strong cockney accent, and left out all his h's, but nevertheless prayed with the whole heart for grace to resist those temptations to which boys are most prone. When one remembers that these boys are when one remembers the remembers that these boys are when one remembers that these boys are when one remembers that the street when one remembers the remembers that the remembers the r Ministry, to the reclamation scheme. picked up out of the street, usually children of the very worst description of the very worst description of his own mouth of a betrayal of prin-ciple. But if the English farmers demand the same indulgent treatdemand the same indulgent treatment extended to Irish tenants, with Lord Archibald and Lady Gertrude Douglas know nothing of my writing this

TREACHEROUS CATHOLICS. We reprint from the Cavitta Cattolica.

ome just remarks which it made a few will show the what the Irish Father, Pope Pius IX. Wherever we people have done that is wrong, then I shall speak no more in their behalf; but I tell this paper right here that Church is persecuted, either openly, in the style of Diocletian, or secretly, as was done by Julian the Apostate. That great Irishmen will never surrender her under any circumstances. Well, this paper wants to know by what right in Christendom, labors, with a fury in Christendom, labors, which is the christendom in Christendom in Christendom, labors, which is the christendom in Christendom in Christendom Charles Stewart Parnell dares to spired by its master, to destroy so far as start an agitation in this country.

Does that paper know that this lady sitting on my right [meaning Mrs.] We believe it to be a work worthy of all the journals devoted to the Holy Church and to the great interests of Christianity, to arouse Catholies to make every possible effort to prepare the return of an order and peace longed for by every one, and without which Europe will end by falling into an abyss of barbacism.

As in the days of St. Jerome, we see realized around us now, the complaint made by that illustrious saint. The barbarians are strong through our crimes-

The barbarians of the revolution are strong in Catholic countries, because a large number of Catholics, directly or in directly take the side of revolt and pat-

We have often laid before our readers what a terrible plague revolutionary journalism is, which, wherever it penetrates, inoculates with and engenders, increases and spreads, as much as it can, the social malady of our age, namely, per version of mind and curruption of heart. Every Catholic knows this, and yet many Catholics subscribe to these partners that the tribute of their m and, what is still worse, to a certain de gree, the tribute of intellect.

The pretext of arming oneself against the sophistry, impiety, and falsehoods of journalists, is not a sufficient excuse. No one is to think himself invulnerable, be cause experience proves that the upsetting of brains, even amongst the most of Catholics, has its origin in reading such journals. Satanic journalism is a fire-brand out of hell; it either burns or blackens.

Is it not better to be ignorant of error

than to help in diffusing it by wanting to

What we say of newspapers may also be applied to the immoral or irreligious books with which revolutionary literature teems. And to ladies, especially, let it be said, with their manua for losing time and wast ing intelligence in reading the novels which they introduce into their homes, indiscriminately and unadvsiedly, that one cannot be aware of the evil wro Lords. Mr. Gladstone will then have but one course to pursue—to dissolve. In case he do so, we will be glad to belonging to a grand lady devoted to practices of religion, and merging into age, at one side the edifying life of or St. Teresa's angelic daughters, and a other a bad French novel, the tith which alone would make one blush."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. Samuel Sheard, a woollen man turer of Almonte, left home on Mo and has not been heard of since.

The Scott Act came in force in County of Lambton on Monday last all the hotel keepers have closed doors to the travelling public.

Two sons of Henry Ferdinand, of erloo, ate some wild parsnips while ving in a field. One of them, aged two dropped dead in ten minutes. The

A heavy fire took place in Ingersor Thursday morning. The Adair I Hewitt's grocery and a number of buildings were burned. The loss w very heavy. The Customs officer at the Interna Bridge on Tuesday evening seized si revolvers and forty-two watches that

been smuggled over in an organ by The hotel and saloon keepers in have closed their doors in consequent the heavy license fee imposed, an

the heavy license fee imposed, an landlords refuse to give meals or accordation to man or beast.

A young man named Thomas O of St. Catharines, was caught between capstan bar and the tow post of the st Glemffen, at Kingston, on Frid. y lainstantly killed, the top of his head taken completely off.

A brakeman on the Intercolonia way, named Boisvert, fell from the English mail train near Levis, Qu Sunday last, and was picked up or day morning with his head so sever that he died shortly afterwards.

G. McVietta, foreman of Hendri's Hamilton, took a cork out of a be ammonia with his teeth on Sunday liquid had fermented with the heat building, and he may lose the sight A lamp in the study of Judge M

A lamp in the study of Judge as son's residence at Owen Sound exple last Tuesday, spilling the oil ov MacPherson's clothes. After const trouble the fire was extinguished, before his hands, feet and body w verely burned. Le Petard, a weekly comic journa

has been in existence in Mo teen months, has ceased publication to a threatened prosecution for pu two articles of an obscene character the Christian Brothers and church A young lad named Eddie D

A voting and named rature and a companion went rowing on agara river at Black Rock on Sun the boat drifted nearer and ne falls until they could hear the rothe terrible cataract. By a superior of the superio effort they pulled through the reached the shore in safety.

As the down express approached station, on Monday morning, the struck a young girl, daughter of Euglish, of Cedardale, who was track, and threw her about fourt down an embankment. She was injured. There are no hopes of

The recent troubles in the Cl England Diocese of Ontario are of have resulted in the loss to the I a sum amounting to about \$13,00 equally divided between capital a All expectations of the re this amount have been abandone Clerical Secretary has resigned a ments and office.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Moohan's new hotel in Lor was destroyed by fire one night l Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McClary plate making a voyage around t A man named Joseph O'Do een brought to the asylum h Guelph.

It is expected that by the cens the population of the city wil 20,000 and the suburbs about 10 During the past week four ur attempts were made to burn Destel, opposite the market.

The plot of land adjoining School was sold on Monday in whole bringing in the neighb \$30,000.

Mr. Hugh Daley, formerly of but now train despatcher of St has returned from the South comproved in health.

Between seven and pine of Tuesday evening last vr. James from Haysville, committed suit Lunatic Asylum in this city by end of a bed-sheet to the venti

head and adjusting a noose arow When found life was extinct. The body of Mr. John Han mysterious disappearance was the 31st of March last, was fo river on last Saturday after river on last Saturday after couple of men who were fishing friars Bridge. The body was his late residence and interred morning. He had about \$30 in and his watch was found to ha a little after eight. Whether h

is not known. During the progress of the fi ard's works on Wednesday, w the firemen, named Harry George Grey, were working of the gable end of the buildir pletely covering them with re-A large number of persons ran sistance and removed the deb was found that both had be was found that both had be injured—Grey having one broken in two places and Sm several large cuts on the head ternal injuries in the neighbor

The most destructive fire witnessed in London for so curred last Wednesday eve boiler and machine works of Leonard & Sons, on York fire brigade were quickly on owing to the inflammable no one of the the good nobleman nt to Rev. vell spent, Generally great part secretaries, e there is ely. Lord n the most ing them hey would ing if their vide them ys' Home a servant, se whole of have often and found

sweeping eds. They st or any Douglas is father and nse of the k in. There respond to hink, safely t spirit pre-ool. As an on that the they like it days; they very boy in with great ppens to be of the boys earlier, no s, many of day long.

on a half-ittle chapel, urdy young rayers there impromptu led by the sed a more afternoon I el door, and we boys, all est boy, who and left out prayed with prayed with prayet those resist those most prone. ese boys are usually chilescription of come good ouching and nay add that writing this

tta Cattolica, made a few e last jubilee: ce VIII. his-"holy year" nidst of such y our Holy Vherever we sorrow. In he world the openly, in the retly, as was . That great . That great y or indirectly public power th a fury in-roy so far as st upon earth, along with it.

IOLICS.

rk worthy of to the Holy interests of olics to make are the return onged for by abyss of barthe complaint int. The barar our crimes:
es sunt.
revolution are

ies, because a directly or in-evolt and patre our readers revolutionary crever it pen-nd engenders, nuch as it can, e, namely, per ption of heart and vet many these papers.
of their money,

a certain de oneself against l falsehoods of at excuse. No vulnerable, bet the upsetting e most sensible in reading such lism is a fire-ther burns or

orant of error

ers may also be rreligious books iterature teems. let it be said time and wast ng the novels o their homes, advisedly, that he evil wrought emselves, their ts. The writer seeing one day, drawing .out belonging to a grand lady devoted to the practices of religion, and merging into old age, at one side the edifying life of one of St. Teresa's angelic daughters, and at the other a bad French novel, the title of which alone would make one blush."

Mr. Hugh Daley, formerly of this city, but now train despatcher of St. Thomas, has returned from the South considerably improved in health.

Between seven and pine o'clock on Tuesday evening last v r. James Anderson, from Haysville, committed suicide at the Lunatic Asylum in this city by tying one end of a bed-sheet to the ventilator overhead and adjusting a noose around his neck. When found life was extinct.

The body of Mr. John Harris, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed on the 31st of March last, was found in the the 31st of March 1ast, was found in the river on last Saturday afternoon by a couple of men who were fishing near Blackfriars Bridge. The body was brought to his late residence and interred on Sunday He had about \$30 in his pocket and his watch was found to have stop ped a little after eight. Whether he accid entally fell in the river or committed suicide is not known.

During the progress of the fire at Leonard's works on Wednesday, while two of ard's works on Wednesday, while two of the firemen, named Harry Smith and George Grey, were working on the branch the gable end of the building fell, com-pletely covering them with red-hot brick pietely covering them with red-not brick.

A large number of persons ran to their assistance and removed the debris, when it was found that both had been seriously injured—Grey having one of his legs broken in two places and Smith received several large cuts on the head, headed ineveral large cuts on the head, bes ternal injuries in the neighborhood of the

witnessed in London for some time occurred last Wednesday evening at the boiler and machine works of Messrs. E. Leonard & Sons, on York Street. The fire brigade were quickly on the spot, but owing to the inflammable nature of the The most destructive fire that has been

building their efforts were useless in try-ing to save the main building, so they de-yoted their attention to the surrounding

Stratford, and Miss Sarah Armstrong of this city did likewise, followed on the 3rd by Mr. John McGurn and Miss Johannah arly. The only strictures that have een made are some objections by Brant-Early. ford young men to strangers coming here on errands of this kind; and while all admire Mr. Flannagan's good sense in com-ing to Brantford for a helpmate, they do not want that kind of thing repeated too often. All these young people start out with good prospects, and have the best wishes of many friends for their future

happiness.
Since the body of John B. Sage was found in the river some weeks since a great deal of interest has centered on his

In December he disappeared myster-iously, and rewards were offered by his friends for information concerning him. The chief of police made a trip to Mich-igan and returned with the news that Sage had been in Port Huron a day or two behad been in Port littron a day or two before, and the theory of its being an elopement case was generally accepted. Though the body found could not be recognized, the parents identified the clothing and a knife as being those of their son. The inquest on the case has been twice adjourned without returning a vertice adjourned without returning a vertice and the state of the case has been son. The inquest on the case has been twice adjourned without returning a ver-dict, and the case rests thus. No report-ers were admitted at the last sitting of the

Mr. M. D. Healey has closed his dry establishment here and gone to Miss Maggie McKenna has gone to Fort

Gratiot, Mich., to take charge of a class in

Miss Nolan has given up her position in New York city and returned to Brantford,

its establishment, was the one to thank. It was a matter for pride to the citizens of Dundas to have such an institution in their midst, and were it his (Father Lennon's) property, he would not sell it for \$100,000, and it hadn't cost the diocese one cent. The rev. father then re-ferred to the trip he was about to take to the old country, and assured them that they would ever be present in his mind. He would remember them in his prayers. He had never in the course of his minis-trations met a more docile, more willing people to assist in good works than those connected with his late charge in Dundas, and it was no wonder that their united efforts had succeeded. The testimonial efforts had succeeded. The testimonial they had given him was all the more valued by him from the fact that it came from free and willing hearts. He might remark that the united presentations amounted to over \$600, which is certainly all the second to the second the second that the second the second that the second t tainly most generous, and the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation had armest thanks for their good wishes

and liberality.

The deputation then retired, after bidding Father Lennon good bye. The rev. gentleman passed through the city this forenoon for Quebec, where he will take the Allan steamship for Europe. We

ern slavery, with a single exception, and

stances the bill will give plenty of work to the lawyers. I get less and less faith in the wire-drawing adjustments of the system of tenure plan. It is capable of so many and such divers interpretations that no scheme can be permanent. The best is but a compromise and a makeshift. The simplest and only safe way of settling the agrarian difficulty is by turning the occupiers into owners. This could be done to such an enterprise. A Roman Catholic adjures the agrarian difficulty is by turning the occupiers into owners. This could be done cupiers into owners. This could be done without the application of any fine-spun theories as to tenure. If a man is hontheories as to tenure. If a man is homestly and fairly put in power of a plot of land sufficient to support himself and family, he wants none of the legal elaboration that makes up more than half this bill. The clauses that provide for the creation of a peasant proprietary are far the most valuable, and every effort should be made variable, and every effort should be made to improve and amplify them. As they stand, I fear their operation will be slow. The Government should expend twenty or five and twenty millions in purchasing the estates of owners willing to sell and in draining and reclaiming bog and waste lands. On the land thus purchased and reclaimed the peasants from the congested districts in the South and West might be wettled with advantage to themselves to settled with advantage to themselves, to Ireland, and to the Empire. There is a stronger feeling amongst those who have

Irish difficulty than many imagine.

and the subject in favour of such a bold and liberal way of dealing with the

ANOTHER WRIT-SERVING AFFRAY

Makey per specific properties of the control of the

Such men are no gain to any Church."
"Tis well for the reverend writer of the above that he doesn't live in Buffalo. The brethren would surely ostracize him as a Jesuit in disguise. Ay, more, and they would rouse him from midnight slumbers just to tell him that they had given him the "bounce."—Buffalo Union. Ay, more, and they

Beaconsfield.

The following professes to give the re-ligious belief of some leading metropolitan

Of the New York journalists Whitelaw Reid is a Presbyterian. John R. G. Has-sard of the Tribune is a Roman Catholic, and has a pew in St. Stephen's Church, which is the most fashionable of that dewould rouse him from midnight slumbers just to tell him that they had given him the "bounce."—Buffalo Union.

A PROTESTANT PANTOMIME.

At a vestry meeting, at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, the Rev. James Neil brought forward a resolution expressing regret that graven images of Christ and the saints had been put up in the reredos of the church, that crosses and candle-ticks had been placed upon the reredos and asking the vicar and church wardens immediately to apply for a faculty to remove them. It was not seconded, and was received with groans and hisses. Bishop Ryan, who presided, declined to put it, and said to Mr. Neil, "You are charging me, after forty years of laborious ministry for Christ, with having graven images in the church. What do you mean, sit? You ought to be thor-

wish him bon voyage and a full restoration to health. Hamilton Times, May 4th.

On last Thursday Mrs. Wm. Dalton, wife of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Sergeant Dalton, died after a short illness. The deceased lady was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends, and leaves a large cle of friends, and leaves a large timingly to mourn her death. We extend to them our heartfelt symprof of great wisdom; and to forgive it is a proof of great mind.

On last Thursday Mrs. Wm. Dalton, died after a short illness. The deceased lady was short illness. The deceased lady was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends, and leaves a large cle of friends, and leaves a large cle of friends, and leaves a large that grows from constitution very often forsakes a ugan when he has occasion for it; and when, it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or discretion. The decused lady was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends, and leaves a large cle of friends, and leaves a large close o

and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. About 26,000 men took part in the proceedings, the great majority being Inshmen employed in iron shipbuilding, chemical manufacturing, mining and other industrial pursuits on the Tyne and Wear. Some North country English miners were also present, but bore a very small proportion to the Irish. The weather was damp, misty and ungenial.

to the Irish. The weather was damp, misty and ungenial.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who, on coming forward, was received with load cheers, said that throughout the prolonged, fierce and bitter struggle which they had had to wage some weeks ago for the liberties of Ireland on one side, and the oppression of the ministry on the other, the heart of the Radicals of England—in the North of England at least—beat sound and true, and the cause of Ireland found honest men there (cheers). That had been partly due to the fact that—so far, at least, as his own experience went—there was a partly due to the fact that—so tar, at least, as his own experience went—there was a more intelligent and a more far-seeing opinion among the working men of Newcastle and its neighbourhood than was manifested in any other part of England. It was partly due to the fact that the intelligent working men had intelligent telligent working men had intelligent working class leaders, some of whom they had on the platform that day (cheers). was partly and largely due to the fact that the Irish cause had the benefit of the noble was partly and largely due to the fact that the Irish cause had the benefit of the noble eloquence of Joseph Cowen—(loud cheers)—and of the enlightened advocacy of the Newcastle Chronicle (hear, hear, and cheers).

Now the fight in which the Irish representatives at that moment were engaged was a fight which, as he had often repeated, appealed to the pockets, the hearts and the consciences of English working men (loud cheers). At the present moment, in order to keep down the Irish people, they required coercion laws; not merely their police, but they required a force of soldiers, amounting to 40,000 men. To keep up that immense force cost this country something like £4,000,000 a year—(hear, hear)—and that £4,000,000 was mainly paid out of

THE HARD-EARNED WAGES OF IRISH AND the Irish the Irish representatives at the most cured of deafness, the cure being effected, he falleges, by placing in his ears the congratulated himself and bis hearers on the fact that the small holders had diminished, lead that the last thirty years. He did not say how these small holders had diminished, lead not say how these small holders had diminished, lead the present moment, in order to keep down the Irish people, they required a coercion laws; not merely their police, but they required a soldiers, amounting to 40,000 men. To keep up that immense force cost this country something like £4,000,000 a year—(hear, hear)—and that £4,000,000 a year which is the properties of the purpose of the p

cheers). The men who led these movements, as the men who led the Irish movement, protested and preached as much as they could against deeds of violence; but when passion ran high, when men were, with hungry stomachs, fighting for the rights of themselves and of their children, they could not always control their passion; and there could be no doubt that, in that mighty and gigantic struggle which they had had to wage in Ireland, some parts of the country had been stained with deeds of violence, which every humane and honest man must regret. But there could be no greater falsehood—there could be no greater falsehood to the large falsehold to long as they were forging chains for the oppressed people of Ireland; he did not retire from the Cabinet when they were passing the Coercion Bill. He was the all the English and Irish Conservatives; but the moment the ministry attempted to do justice to the Irish tenant his lordsniffed up—(laughter and cries of me")—the danger that was threatened to his own usurpation and tyranny of

however, had as keen a nose for smelling out the rights and wrongs of their fellow-countrymen of Ireland as his lordship had for smelling out the rights and wrongs of English and Irish landlords. He was proud to say that, however much the working men of different nationalities might be kept apart in other parts of Eng-land and Scotland, in the north of England the union of the democracies was already an accomplished fact (hear, hear, and loud cheers). Wherever he had gone he had taken care to ask and examine and crossexamine every man he met, whether he was an Irish or English leader of working men, as to what was the feeling between the two; and he was proud to say every man he had asked in private and in public—Dr. Trotter, Mr. Bryson, Mr. Patterson and though leat not least he might son, and, though last not least, he might say, young Cowen—("hurrah!" and loud cheers)—the worthy son of a worthy father they had all united in declaring that the

MR. PARNELL AND T. P. O'CONNOR AT NEWCASTLE.

A Home Rule demonstration, the largest ever held by Irishmen in the North of England, came off in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday. It consisted of a procession, an open-air meeting on the Town Moor, and a political gathering in the Tyne Theatre in the evening. The deputation chosen to represent the Home Rule organization consisted of Mr. Parnell, M. P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. About 20,000 men took part in the proceedings, the great majority being Irishmen em.

men could only obtain their tenant-right by bringing an action at law against their landlords in the county court. It would, therefore, be very difficult for these small men to obtain the benefit of the protection which the bill designed for them. Mr. Gladstone and the government evidently looked forward to another remedy in re-gard to the smaller farmers—the remedy of emigration; because Mr. Gladstone, in his sneech the other night in the House of his speech the other night in the House of Commons, when introducing the bill, had congratulated himself and his hearers on

mainly paid out of THE HARD-EARNED WAGES OF IRISH AND (Charles) which they had been unable to pay. If, then, the bill was to be a reality and not a sham, it must protect the interests of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham leaves on the sham let enants equally with those of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham let enants were in argent on the fact that the rent which the bill protect on sufficient objects. The sham had been a rack rent, whereas by the bill arge ones. The sham had been a rack rent, whereas by the bill the read of the sham had been a ra

DRAGGING SICK AND DYING WOMEN AND GIRLS OUT OF THEIR COTTAGES.

where the law was used for the purpose of directing the bayonets and the buckshot of the military against the unprotected breasts of women and children(hisses and cries of "shame"), it was impossible for any people to have respect for such a law. Let England make her laws for Ireland was any institute the scients being the control of the control Let England make her laws for Ireland even and just; let her give the Irish people the same privileges that she had herself; let her put it out of the power of tyrants to take advantage of the land monoply which existed in Ireland to starve the people to death, and it would be found that in the future the English and the Irish nation would underst not each other much in the future the English and the Irish nation would underst nd each other much better. England would not then be any longer taxed for the purpose of keeping Ireland down; and he believed the English were gradually coming to be of the opinion that the Irish people were capable of self-government, and that they could give to them their own rights on Irish soil without any harm or danger to the greatness. out any harm or danger to the greatn

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND PARNELL,

At the banquet recently given to Mr. Parnell in Cork, the following letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel:

"The Palace, Thurles, April 9th.

"My dear Sir—I pray you to thank the Parnell Bunquet Committee, on my part for their meat kindness in thinking."

part, for their great kindness in thinking of me a second time in this connection, and sending me an invitation to meet THE WORKMEN OF IRELAND AND THE WORKMEN OF ENGLAND
was one of friendship and alliance against common their enemies. They must have confidence in their own selves and in their now what I said on a similar occasion

dishonest statesmen should be hurled from power, and in which an united democracy, fighting without distinction of creed, or race and nationality, would form their mighty battalions in one vast and unconquerable army, before whom should wave the banner of peace and justice to all men (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Parneld, referring to the Irish Land Bill, said it was undoubtedly a measure of very wide and extended character, but it was marred by many and very serious defects. There were about 600,000 tenantfarmers in Ireland whom this bill sought

"Mr. John O'Connor, hon. secretary."

A DEAF MAN NEARLY CURED.

Kingston, N. Y., March 29.—Thomas McAndrew is a river freighter and the owner of several barges which ply on the Hudson, and he was so deaf that it almost incapacitated him for business. Last February, he says, it was suddenly impressed upon his mind that if he should visit Knock Chapel, county Mays, Ireland, "having faith in the power of miracles," he would find a gure for his deafness. Acting on tattn in the power of miracies, he would find a oure for his deafness. Acting on the impulse, he bade his wife and children good-by and went to Ireland, the land of his birth. On Friday last he returned al-most cured of deafness, the cure being ef-

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PAINFUL EVICTION SCENE IN T COUNTY SLIGO.

The Police Fire Upon an Unar Crowd of Men, Women and Childre

The following are the details of the flict between the police and the pease of the little town of Clogher, county 8 on Saturday, April 2nd. The profitnere belongs to a Mr. French, of Stra Co. Kildare. His tenants had refuse pay the rest demanded by Mr. Freand reduced rents offered by them were freed by him. He then gave directions fused by him. He then gave direction the issue of writs of eviction, and it w the issue of writs of eviction, and it we consequence of the efforts to serve writs that the sad transactions of Satu occurred. The process-server had gon with the writs on Thursday, but the option of the people effectually prevente service of them. He then asked for protection of the police which was grained he started on Saturday for Cloghe amounted by a constable and three and he started on Saturday for Cloghe companied by a constable and three constables of the censtabulary. The pearance of the process-server and the lice created the greatest possible et-ment, and vast crowds of the peas gathered to the spot. The police across the road, and stopped the p-from interfering with the process-ser The excitement became intenser ever-ment, and it is alleged by the police stones were flung at them, and that lives were in danger. The people of lives were in danger. The people of other hand alleged that the police in no danger whatsoever, and their subsequent action was utterly tifiable. Be that as it may, the fired upon the people, and, unfortun fired with fatal effect, as two person seriously wounded. The crowd b infuriated—rushed upon the po-seized the firearms, and used then fearful effect upon the constabulary. fearful effect upon the constabulary.
constable was frightfully beaten, an
left for dead upon the ground,—th
constables getting some serious blov
escaping comparatively safely.
some time, reinforcements of polirived upon the scene, and it was then that constable Armstrong, though fully wounded, was not dead, but we conscious. The shooting of the twe ants has created the wildest excit over the whole neighborhood where place. They were both members local branch of the Land League. named Corcoran, was married, and behind him a widow and six childr other named Flannery, was an uni other named Fiannery, was an unman of 24 years of age, and was the port of an old father and most meeting of the local Land League on Sunday under the presidency Rev. Father O'Hara, C. C., when lowing resolutions were adopted:-we stigmatize the action of the po the 2nd of April at Clogher as mos man and unjustifiable; that we const action of the process-server and th who fired upon an unarmed crow who fred upon an unarried crowd of them women and children, as co brutal, and barbarous." 2. "Tha scription be opened to be called 'Th shot Victim Fund,' for the relief families of Corcoran and Flame tamilies of Corcoran and Flamilies that we appeal to our country funds to succor the families afflicted." The county coroner op inquest on the dead bodies yester as soon as the jury were sworn, journed it till the 12th inst., as the were not prepared with the evidence they intended to bring forward. licitor for the families of the dece jected to the adjournment, and hard for the immediate holding o The coroner, however, re

change the arrangement already in The facts elicited from the pl simple statements of the witnesse at the shocking affray at Clog unparalleled by anything known countries, with one or two exc Englishmen, Scotchmen, America no idea of such things from ex and nowhere on the contine such scenes been observed, e Poland, when Poland was insurge The following brief extracts from the testimony of the woman, HARKEY, and nothing

conceived more pathetic than he statement. One or two women had gone from a small crowd of women a ren, chiefly to induce the poli

frain from helping to carry out After that what was done? Sergeant, we did not come here you or your men or anybody only just to keep our cabins heads for another while."

What reply did he make to took his rifle and he took the woman, keep, back, or d-n: will drive that into you."

Up to that time no stones we

A small stone, about the size was flung on the road, off hopped, hitting the sergeant or apparently it was flung by or children. He at once gave ord once a deadly volley was fin women and children. Listen to At the time the yelley was At the time the volley was the crowd before the police promposed of women and child two men stood to one side children were about facing the policy of the p

cmidren were about facing to men were behind them. Up the police fired they had no the slightest injury, or any properties of the first shot was fired you see next? I saw the police wards, and then two of them position with their over facing position with their eyes facing of their guns, and fired again it was Armstrong and Hayes. ran and the other fell back.

and the policeman I saw fall, Donnelly, had his rifle up to leaped over the wall and he in the air, and he took hi

ne trigger, and said to let go and to let up all through me.

Mr. Curran—When he to would put the contents through you if you did not did you say to him? I thought they had enough and not to shoot me, for neither stone or anything els him, to save my life.

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PAINFUL EVICTION SCENE IN THE COUNTY SLIGO.

The Police Fire Upon an Unarmed Crowd of Men, Women and Children.

The following are the details of the con-tict between the police and the peasantry of the little town of Clogher, county Sligo, on Saturday, April 2nd. The property there belongs to a Mr. French, of Straffan, Co. Kildare. His tenants had refused to pay the rent demanded by Mr. French, and reduced rents offered by them were re-fused by him. He then gave directions for the issue of writs of eviction, and it was in consequence of the efforts to serve these the issue of writs of eviction, and it was in consequence of the efforts to serve these writs that the sad transactions of Saturday occurred. The process-server had gone out with the writs on Thursday, but the opposition of the people effectually prevented the service of them. He then asked for the protection of the police which was granted, and he started on Saturday for Clogher, accompanied by a constable and three subroom," she writes. "It is a picture of Saint Theresa that I have been at length able to get framed. I was longing to have this beautiful saint before my eyes, above the table where I say my prayers, where I write, where I read. It will be an insuffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I shall raise my heart and eyes to her in my prayers and my suffer well. I

some time, reinforcements of police arrived upon the scene, and it was then found that constable Armstrong, though dreadfully wounded, was not dead, but was unconscious. The shooting of the two peasants has created the wildest excitement over the whole neighborhood where it took place. They were both members of the local branch of the Land League. One, named Corcoran, was married, and leaves behind him a widow and six children; the other named Flannery, was an unmarried

benind mm a widow and six children; the other named Flannery, was an unmarried man of 24 years of age, and was the support of an old father and mother. A meeting of the local Land League was held on Sunday under the presidency of the Rev. Father O'Hara, C. C., when the following resolutions were adonted:—"That lowing resolutions were adopted:—"That we stigmatize the action of the police on the 2nd of April at Clogher as most inhuman and unjustifiable; that we consider the action of the process-server and the police of the process server and the police of the process server and the police. who fired upon an unarmed crowd, most of them women and children, as cowardly, brutal, and barbarous." 2. "That a subscription be opened to be called 'The Buckshot Victim Fund,' for the relief of the families of Corcoran and Flannery, and families of Corcoran and Flannery, and that we appeal to our countrymen for funds to succor the families of the afflicted." The county coroner opened an inquest on the dead bodies yesterday; but as soon as the jury were sworn, he adjourned it till the 12th iast, as the Crown were not prepared with the evidence which they intended to bring forward. The solicitor for the families of the deceased objected to the adjournment, and pressed hard for the immediate holding of the inquest. The coroner, however, refused to change the arrangement already intimated.

change the arrangement already intimated. The facts elicited from the plain and simple statements of the witnesses present at the shocking affray at Clogher, are unparalleled by anything known in other countries, with one or two exceptions. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Americans, have no idea of such things from experience, and nowhere on the continent have such scenes been observed, except in Poland, when Poland was insurgent.

The following brief extracts we take The following brief extracts we take from the testimony of the wounded woman, HARKEY, and nothing can be

statement.

One or two women had gone forward from a small crowd of women and children, chiefly to induce the police to refrain from helping to carry out the evictstatement.

conceived more pathetic than her simple

After that what was done? I said,

After that what was done? I said, Sergeant, we did not come here to injure you or your men or anybody else, but only just to keep our cabins over our heads for another while."

What reply did he make to that? He took his rifle and he took the charge he had in it on his hand and said, "My good woman, keep, back, or d——n me but I will drive that into you." will drive that into you."

Up to that time no stones were thrown

ult to that time no stones were thrown at the police.

A small stone, about the size of an egg, was flung on the road, off which it hopped, hitting the sergeant on the leg; apparently it was flung by one of the children. He at once gave orders to his men to draw across the road, and at once a deadly volley was fired at the women and children. Listen to this:

At the time the volley was fired was the crowd before the police principally composed of women and children? Yes, two men stood to one side, and the children were about facing them. The men were behind them. Up to before the police fired they had not received the slightest injury, or any provocation.

After the first shot was fired what did you see next? I saw the police run backwards, and then two of them came into position with their eyes facing the stocks

wands, and then two of them came into position with their eyes facing the stocks of their guns, and fired again. I heard it was Armstrong and Hayes. One man ran and the other fell back.

State the circumstances under which you were shot? I was moving by a wall, and the policeman I saw fall, Constable Donnelly, had his rifle up to his eye. I leaped over the wall and held the rifle up in the air, and he took his finger off the trigger, and said to let go as he would shoot it up all through me.

Mr. Curran—When he told you he would put the contents of the gun through you if you did not let go what did you say to him? I told him I thought they had enough shot now, and not to shoot me, for that I had neither stone or anything else to injure him, to save my life.

Has no equal for the permanent cure of Coughs, tolds, sore Thront. As thina, trough Whooling Cough, Eronchitis, and I Lung Bisenses.

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T. LIVELY'S, No, 4 MARKET LANE, LONDON ONT. him, to save my life.

When you said that to him what did he do then? I held him for a while, and at last he ran himself out, and I let him away, and he backed until there were nine or ten yards between us, and then he took aim at me. I stooped my head, and something struck me, and I heard the whiz of it going round by the back of my head. At the time he fired at me I saw no one in front of him, and I had not assaulted him in any way.

We venture to say that the conduct here described will be condemned by all mankind as the most cowardly that could disgrace armed and uniformed men.

and uniformed men.

EUGENIE DE GUERIN'S DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN AND ST. THERESA.

"Here is another ornament for my room," she writes. "It is a picture of Saint Theresa that I have been at length

me most. I am far from such constancy, but I like to remember that when I lost my mother I went, like St. Theresa, to throw myself at the feet of the Holy Virgin, and pray her to take me for her daughter. This occurred when I was thirteen."

All forms of Nervous Debility so commonly prevalent, yield to the vitalizing power of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is the best regulator of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys; the most perfect Blood Purifier and permanent Tonic known. Purely vegetable, safe and pleasant to take, and unfailing in its effects as a health restorative. Sample bottles 10 cts. tive. Sample bottles 10 cts.

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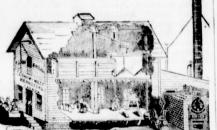


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Among those in the counties of Chippewa and Mackimac are tracts of what are known as the "burnt or cleared" lands. These lands offer many advantages over the prairie lands of the West, as the timker lands adjoining insure a supply of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of great depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settler's use in building and forcing.

These partially cleared lands are now offered at he low price of from \$4\$ to \$4.50\$ per acre, one-fourth cash, and the remainder at purchaser's option, at any time within nine years, with interest payable annually at sever per cont.

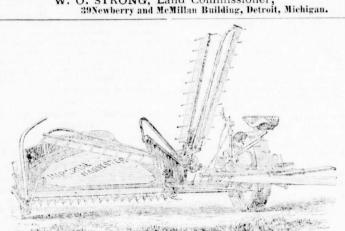
Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad, from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good agricultrual lands, leaving splendid farms when the timber is temoved. The iron and lumber interests of the upper peninsula are of such magnitude as to call for all the charcoal and iumber interests of the upper peninsula are of such magnitude as to call for all the charcoal and lumber that the timber and rood upon the lands will produce—this will enable the settler to make good wages while clearing the land.

Lumber Mills and Charcoal Klins will be blill at various points along the line, and Furnaces are now being erected along the line of the road at Point St. Ignace.

The great demand and good prices for the poor man. The land

W. O. STRONG, Land Commissioner, 39Newberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.



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be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

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The Sale will be continued during the present month.

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THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED
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in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Göing,
which has lately been fitted up expressly for
the purpose of a Medical Institute for the
treatment of Nervous a Chronic Diseases
by the various Natural Remedial Agents,
viz:-Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish
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the various Deformities of the Body, together
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treated with uniform success, by the natural
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"Gent" Again. A writer on Americanisms defines "gent" as an abbreviation of gentleman, in more senses than one. "A dressy, foppish man, with a little mind, who vulgarizies the prevailing fashion." Now, gentlemen, if you want to appear well dressed and stylish, without being vulgar and foppish, get a new spring suit made at Robt. Wallace's, 146 Dundas street. His cutter takes the lead in gentlemanly, tasty styles, and his assortment of cloths and tweeds cannot be ent of cloths and tweeds cannot be

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dillon is ill. He has been removed to the infirmary. There is no cause for anxiety. It is said that the statement anxiety. It is said that the statement that Dillon will resign from the Commons is a canard. The question will be left for the decision of the Executive Committee

of the Land League.

Healy (Advanced Liberal and Hom Ruler) states that the Home Rulers intend to oppose every Government measure in

The Home Rulers had a conference on Mednesday. After considerable discussion, in which much feeling was manifested, a resolution was passed that, in consequence of the Government arresting Dillon, and because the Land Bill in its present shape is inadequate in essential respects to meet the wants of the Irish ele, they would leave the House in a when the second reading of the Bill takes place. The resolution is criticised by many friendly to the Home Rule movement as foolish and inadvisable, as nothing can be gained by it, and because it places the Home Rule members in the attitude of having abandoned their own cause in an emergency to gratify personal feelings. During the discussion Parnell stated that he would resign the chairman-

ship if the resolution were adopted.

Parnell's amendment opposing the second reading of the Land Bill declares that the Bill in its present state would fail to secure to the tenant farmers such reduction of rents as would afford adequate protection to their property in the holdings, and would leave evicted or rack ed tenants in a defenceless position; that it offers no guarantee of the creation of a sufficient number of occupying owners to check the monopoly in land or make available for the laboring population any of the large area of cleared land from which the former occupiers were unjustly

Forty Home Rule members are likely to vote and twenty-five to abstain from voting on the second reading of the Land It is said in Dublin that pron

members of the Land League will be arrested on Monday.

The Land League has made arrange

ments to supply the places of any officers The cities and counties of Cork and Kil-

kenny have been proclaimed under the A Dublin despatch says that the King's and Queen's counties are also proclaimed, and several baronies in Kilkenny are pro-

reached political emancipation, but must er forward. The Times understands there is a strong

desire at the Vatican for some direct authoritative means of communication with England, with a view of gaining more knowledge on social questions, especially those connected with Ireland.

TUNIS.

Telegrams from Tunis says that the Kroumirs have declared their intention to resist the French to the last.

The Journal des Debats recommends that France should cause the Bey to con-fide the administration of Tunisian affairs to agents approved by the French Govern-

The Bey has addressed a fresh protest to be Powers, imploring them in the name of humanity to stay the horrors of war. It is confirmed that five powerful native tribes have revolted and refuse to submit either to the Bey or the French. The Bey strenuously endeavoring to regain au-

The Minister of Foreign Affairs states that the military parts of the Tunis difficulty will be st cceeded by diplomatic France is bound to protect her

telegraphs that there are seven French war vessels there. Three large transports arrived on Tuesday with troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillary, and

General Logerot.
The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article headed "Dropping the Mask," comments on the statement made on Friday by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that "France was bound to protect her interest in Tunis by imposing substantial guarantees," and says that moral, high-minded nation annexes now-a-days. A

satisfactory terms can be obtained from Thomas Conway, late of Branch No. 8, the Bey until the City of Tunis is occupied. Advices from Biserta represent that the district of Porto Faina is in a very excited condition. Logeret has entered little if any resistance in his

march. The French commander has formarch. The French commander has for-bidden all export trade from Biserta. The Bey received a telegram from the Sultan, saying that the Tunisian question was oc-cupying the attention of the Powers, and France had given explicit assurances re-garding the limitation of operations. It is considered improbable that the Bey has conceded the demands of France. The French Minister of Finance says that the cost of the Tunisian expedition

that the cost of the Tunisian expedition will be 40,000,000 francs. Gambetta de-nounces as false the report that his son is fighting against France, and says that war between I aly and France is a monstrosity.

The French Ambassador at Constanti The French Ambassador at Constanti-nople was informed on Saturday that the French Government had been apprised of the departure of the Turkish ironclads for the Mediterranean, and protested against their going to Tunis. He declared that the French would fire on them if they at-tempted to put in there. The Porte is preparing a circular to the Powers on the threatening attitude of France.

preparing a circular to the Fowers on the threatening attitude of France. Letters from Algiers state that the rem-nants of Col. Hatter's expedition were driven into a cave, and were starving, and resorted to cannibalism. Fifteen driven into a cave, and and resorted to canni

were eaten, including a sub-officer.

A correspondent with Vincendo's brigade says that the campaign against Kroumiers is over, and that against Tu-

nis has commenced.

The Kroumiers have evacuated the important position of Sidi Abdallah which the French have occupied. This virtually decides the campaign

C. M. B. A. NOTES

Branch No. 11, Dundas, Ont., was organized on the 29th day of April, 1881. It with nineteen members. The folstarts with nineteen members. The fol-lowing are the names of the officers for the first term. President—Alex. R. Wardell.

1st Vice-President—James Hourigan. 2nd " —John Sourbeer, Recording Secretary—David Griffin. Financial Secretary—Josep Treasurer—John Kerwin. Marshal -Mathew Sheppard.

Guard—Patrick Savage.

Trustees—William Casey, Timothy Cosgriff, Andrew S. Cain, Thomas Byrne, Stephen Pope. Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Dean O'Reilly.

The charter for Branches Nos. 10 and 11 will be made out as soon as we receive

the blanks from the Supreme Recorder.

A great deal of dissatisfaction exists among our Canadian members regarding the action of the Supreme Council in changing theamount payable at assessments discriminating against those members over 35 years of age, who are the great major-ity of our members in Ontario; also, the ncreasing the per capita tax from fifty ents to seventy-five cents, and the additional expense of medical examination. Those changes, not having been referred to Branches or Grand Councils for consideration, are looked upon as unnecessary. unjust, and, according to our constitution, illegal. We have received a number of our space is too limited for this, besides, and several baronies in Kilkenny are proclaimed under the Arms Act.

A parcel of powder was exploded under
the Will's Barracks, at Chester, on Thursday. The damage was trifling. It is believed that the perpetrators are some
militiamen who had been punished.

James Daly, editor of the Castlebar
Telegraph, who was arrested under the
Coercion Act and lodged in Kilmainham
is it has been released.

James Daly editor of the Castlebar
Telegraph, who was arrested under the
Coercion Act and lodged in Kilmainham
is it has been released. Sullivan made a speech on Sunday, arguing the necessity of unity in the Home Rule party. He said Ireland has stitution. No association can be present ent, or gain the confidence of our people, whose constitution can be changed in its principal articles by every new set of

> The Supreme President in his annual The Supreme President in his annual report says—"The life of the organization for the past year has been marked by a steady, healthy growth. According to my own observation and the best information I can obtain, branches throughout the association are becoming more conser-vative and cautious about the admission of manher."

The Beneficiary of the late Rev. Father Hennessy was by resolution of Supreme Council ordered to be paid. Objection had been raised to the payment of this beneficiary on account of no medical certificate of the rev. gentleman being the country of the Lords reject the Bill, and thus bring an indignant electorate for the country of the country of the Lords reject the Bill, and thus bring an indignant electorate for the country of the Lords reject the Bill, and thus bring an indignant electorate for the country of the Lords and Commons on the Land Bill is probable in the near future. It is said that Gladstone has made up his mind to appeal to the country of the Lords and Commons on the Land Bill is probable in the near future. It is said that Gladstone has made up his mind to appeal to the country of the Lords and Commons on the Land Bill is probable in the near future. It is said that Gladstone has made up his mind to appeal to the country of the Lords reject the Bill, and the country of the late of t tificate of the rev. gentleman bei possession of the association. Father Hencessy had complied with all the other requirements, and was given to under-stand a medical certificate was not required from him, therefore, the fault was not his, but the officers of the branch to which he belonged.

which he belonged.

During the current year the C. M. B. A. has distributed seventy thousand dollars among the families of deceased members.

Who can calculate the good this money has denoted. The joint property in the tions on the Bey.

The General commanding the French troops, which landed at Biserta on Thursday, has notified the Tunisian authorities that 800 men would advance to Porto Farina, while the others would advance to Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposition of the Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposition of the Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposition of the Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposition of the Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposition of the Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposition of the Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposition was a proposition of the Porto Farina, while the proposition was a proposi

The case of the suspicion of Mr. L. J. spot between Bisetta and Beja. The French Consul General has complained to the Bey of the attempt by a native tribe to remove the rails of the railway near Beja.

The British Consular Agent at Biserta The British that there are even Francisco are now landing. Seven thousand have already landed, and are preparing to join said L. J. McParlin to his rights in the association upon the payment of all back dues and beneficiaries. Moved by T. A. Bourke that the report be not entertained. Moved as an amendment by M. C. Dunni-gan, that the report be received and re-solution adopted. Mr. Dunnigan's amend-ment was carried by 18 to 6. Mr. Mc-Parlin has, therefore, been re-instated by Supreme Conneil

minded nation annexes now-a-days. A protectorate implies responsibilities, but France will exact guarantees which, without involving her in reciprocal obligations, will differ from annexation as much as four half crowns differ from half a sovereign.

Several Parisian newspapers declare that greatist for the first state of the social continuous and count of the death of my kusband, and then run it into some advertisements and then run it into some advertisements.

cording Secretary, Branch No. 7, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000), being in full for beneficiary due me by said Association on account of the death of my husband, Thomas J. Norton, late of Branch No. 7, Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. MARY NORTON.
Witnesses J. John Cairus Fin Secretary

Witnesses : John Cairns, Fin. Secretary, Branch 7: James Harrington, member of

Branch 7.

Buffalo, April 18, 1881.

Received of Jacob Missert, jr., Recording Secretary of Branch No. 7, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the sum of two thousand dollars (82,000, in full payment of beneficiary due me by said association on account of the death of my husband, Jacob F. Stabel, late of Branch 7, Buffalo N. W. MARTINA STABEL 7, Buffalo, N. Y. MARTHA STABEL.
Witnesses: Thomas J. Cavanagh, chan-

cellor, Brauch 7; John Cairns, financial secretary, Branch 7. Says the Catholic Union of Buffalo: A mutual association in Buffalo, numbering about 2,000 members, had nine deaths in March; the Mutual Benefit associates of Rochester four, and the C. M. B. A. Council of New York, one death for same month, the latter numbering about as many members as the two other associations combined. The actual C. M. B. A. assessment for year ending March 31, was \$19—and on April 1 not one cent was owing for assessment or otherwise. What other associaton can exhibit such a slate?

According to our last quarterly reports the membership of the various Branches is about as follows:— Branches No. 1 Windsor, 69 " 2 St. Thomas 40 " 3 Amherstburg, 35 " 4 London, 36

" 5 Brantford, 38 " 6 Strathroy, 10 " 7 Sarnia, 16 " 8 Chatham, 30
During the month of April three new

branches were organized? Branch No. 9 Kingston, 14 "10 St. Catharines, 12 "11 Dundas, 18, making a total membership of about 319. If any of the officers or members of our Grand Council discovers any error, or errors, in our pamphlets of the minutes of our Grand Council Conventions, we would consider it a favor by being informed of

said errors, in order that we may correct

said errors, in order that we may correct them in our C. M. B. A. notes. Branch Secretaries are notified to classify their members at once and send us a properly prepared classified list as taken from their roll-books. This is very important and must not be neglected. We also require the medical certificate of every member. every member.

Official notice is hereby given of the deaths of the following named Brothers, who were at the time of their death in good standing, and entitled to all the benefits of the association;—Death No. 4, Thomas O'Neil, Branch 1, Detroit, Mich., admitted May 21st, 1879, died March 12th, 1871. Cause of death—Cancer of bladder, age 51 years. Death No. 5, James B. Normogle, Branch 1, Detroit, Mich., admitted May 7, 1879, died April 1st, 1881. Cause of death—Quick Consumption, age 42 years.

The beneficiary due on the death of Brother Thomas O'Neil will be paid by surplus. One assessment required.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Recorder.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

tural holdings in Great Britain and Ireland. The Government supported the resolution and it was agreed to without division.

and it was agreed to without division.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday the Speaker said he had received official notice of the arrest of Dillon.

O'Conner (Home Ruler) asked several questions, touching the abuse of authority, which Forster did not answer.

Healy (Home Ruler) gave notice of his intention to move to add Dillon to the Committee on Conservancy of Rivers.

thus bring an indignant electorate face to face with their hereditary legislators. Bradlaugh states that if the Government fails to secure Tuesday for the consideration of the Oaths Bill it will be his

duty to again present himself to take the A PRISONER FOR LIBERTY.

Dublin, April 5.-Walter Burke Dublin, April 5.—Walter Burke of Claremorris, was arrested to-day under the Coercion Bill. At the railway station, as he was being put in the train, he turned to the people assembled to witness his departure for prison, and said:

"Men of Claremorris! keep up your courage. Go on with the work. Uphold the Land League. Pli be back again with you to finish the good fight. The land-lards must go!

"Waste no sympathy on me. Go nown to Curraghlea, and see what took place there yesterday. See the evicted! See the tender maiden, the sil/er-haired grand-sire, and the innocent babe in its mother's

arms.
"Five families were deven out of their humble cabins. In one there were thir-teen souls, another eight, another seven— thirty-five in all. Three hundred police were engaged in the work; and, to the honor of the force be it said, many of them shed tears at sight of the ruin they had made. They then made up a sub-scription for the most distressed of the

"The police patrols found the evicted last night lying by the side of the road and sheltering themselves round a small fire. Those powr people were cut all night. Go and see after them. Let none of them want."

that we avoid all such cheats, and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Bracebridge, Ont., March 24th, 1881. Thomas Coffey, Esq., DEAR SIR,—The en-closed amount is my subscription to your most interesting and Catholic paper. Wish-ing you every prosperity, Yours sincerely, †JOHN FRANCIS JAMOT, Bishop of Sarepta.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., London.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose two dollars, with thanks, for your charming as well as instructive paper. Respectfully yours, Moore, April, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find \$4, my subscription to your paper. Am well pleased with its contents as a Catholic paper, and it is looked upon as a welcome visitor to my house.

MICHAEL KELLY.

Beileville, May 2, 1881.

MR. COFFEY. Dear Sir,—Enclosed find \$2, the amount of subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I wish it was in every Catholic family in the country, as it would be very instructive to their families. Wishing you success in your business. W. F. Scott. uccess in your business. Culleden, April 15, 1881.

Thos. Coffey, Esq. Sir,—I have had the pleasure of your paper since last December, and am pleased with the manner in which it is conducted. The interest of our Catholic religion is subserved, while we have sufficient Irish news to make it interesting to those who love that faithful and unfortunate country.

Rock Forest, April 25, 1881.

Hamilton, March 11th, 1881. SIR.—Enclosed you will find subscription for last year for the CATHOLIC RECORD. I am well pleased with your paper and I wish you every success. Yours truly, JAMES TRAINOR.

Benmiller, March 25th, 1881.

To Thomas Coffey, Esq., DEAR SIR,—You will find enclosed in this note my subscrip-tion for RECORD. I am much pleased with your valuable paper. JAMES LACEY. Talbotville, Ap.11 4th, 1881. MR. Thos. Coffee. Sir.—You will please find enclosed two dollars as my subscription for your excellent paper, The Catholic Record, for another year.

ARTHUR MONAGHAN.

Strathroy, April 4th, 1881. MR. COFFEY. Dear Sir — Enclosed you wilt please find \$4 to pay for Robt. Featherstone and the writer. Success to your paper. It's the best we get. Yours truly, P. O'DWYER.

PRIVATE JUDGMENT RUN MAD.

Little Rock, Ark., April 22.—Rev. Robert Matlock, who was discovered hanged in Izard county, a few days since, was lynched, as was supposed. Matlock was a preacher of the new-light fanaticism, prevalent in this region. Last year the en-thusiasts among his followers, who believed in blood atonements, under the lead of Matlock, killed six or seven men. Matlock murdered Thom is Miller at a barbecue lest Angust, with a knife. He was captured, tried and acquitted as insane. A short time ago a murdered man was found on the top of the mountains, between Tclico and Batesville, and the circumstances pointed strongly to Matlock as the murderer. The community was greatly excited, and Matlock is also supposed to be a victim of blood atonement.

A METHODIST BISHOP ON RE-VIVALS.

Oswego, N. Y., April 18.—Bishop Fos-Oswego, N. Y., April 18.—Bisnop roster, of Boston, who presides over the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session in this city, gave old-style Methodism a galvanic shock in his address to-day to the candidates for admission to the Conference. The Methodist revival is an institution as old as the Methodist revival but tution as old as the Methodist Church, but Bishop Foster admonished the candidates that "continued growth is better than an avalanche of revivals." He also declared In the House of Commons on Tuesday night Blennhasset (Home Ruler) moved a resolution in favor of abolishing the power of levying distress for rents of agriculture who have to be coaxed, and said while emotion is a touching thing, "to see a man snivel and cry is foolishness." In respect of pre ching, he said people will go on where where they can get thought, and a man who has nothing to say must not expect to have congregations.

Methodist Sects Teaching Different Doctrines.

The wish of the Wesleyans to exclude doctrinal topics from the programme of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference has been respected by the American Methodists, who, while not in favor of doctrinal controversy, suggested that papers be pre-pared on the doctrinal basis of Methodism, showing that it is scriptural, philosophical, etc.; but the Wesleyans would have none of it. The only reason they give for this extraordinary caution is that there are doctrinal differences between Methodist bodies, and offence might be given if the subject of the faith is touched upon.—
New York Independent.

A COLORED preacher, in translating to his hearers the sentence, "The harvest is past, the summer is over, and we are not saved," put it: "De corn has been cribbed, dere ain't any more work, and old Satan is still foolm' wid dis community."

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in carnest and Bitters:" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the octor for his joke, but he is not so well leased with it, as it cost him a good patient. Harrisburgh patriot.

Organs and Pianos.

Organs and Pianos.

Daniel F. Beatty began business only twelve years ago, and in that time it has swelled to immense proportions. Perseverance, industry and energy, and the fact that Mr. Beatty's instruments are just what he represents them to be, nothing more or less, together with liberal advertising have brought upon him the crown of success. Mr. Beatty was also the first Organ Manufacturer to cut off the enormous profits of agents by selling direct to the purchaser. Send for an illustrated catalogue and see his prices for yourselves, or better still, visit his Factory at Washington, New Jersey, and see the instrument made.

MONEY TO LOAN!

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.

MacMahon, Boultbee, Dickson and
Jeffery Barristers, &c., London.

25 New styles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 Fun Cards; 15 cents; 12 Princess Louise, guilt edge, 25 cts. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the least read cheapest assectment of goods in least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets,
London, Ont., May
There was not a lead of grain offere
the market to-day. Other stuff wascaree. Oats..... Corn Peas Beans Barley.... Buckwheat Clover Seed... Timothy Seed FAIL Wheat Flour.... per cwt. Eggs, retail. Butter per lb.
" crock
" tubs...

Onions, & bhl...

Turkeys, each...

Chickens, & pair

Ducks each....

Dressed Hogs.

Beef, & qtr...

Mutton b....

Wool.... London Oil Market.

Al, carload lots ...
Oil, small lots ...
Oil, small lots ...
Oil, small lots ...
Oil ...

London Stock Market.

London, May 9.—noon.
Sh. Name. Buyers Sellers
So Agricultural, 128 124
So Canadian Sav 126 128
O English Loan 195 106
Olimical A. of Ontario 109
Olimica Superior
Ontario Investment Ass'n
London Gas
London Life
Street Rallway.
Southern Counties

Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, \$1 15: No. 2, \$0 00 to \$1 13; No. 3, \$1 09 to \$1 10. Spring, No. 1 \$0 00 to \$1 20; No. 2, \$1 17 to \$0 00; No. 3, \$1 10 st 01. BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 00 to \$0 93; No. 2, 80 to \$20; No. 3, extra, 75c to 78c; No. 3, 70c to 71c o 82e; No. 3, extra, 75e to 78e; No. 3, PEAS—No. 1, 76e to 00e; No. 2, 75e OAT — No. 1, 00e to 76e; No. 2, 75e CORN—59e to 60e.

aperfine, \$0.00 to \$0.00; fine, \$0.00 to \$0.00. BRAN-14.00 to 14.50. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$4.30 to \$4.50; time 18, \$2.50 to \$5.00. HOGS-\$0.00 to \$0.00. BUTTER-New tubs, 15c to 17c; rolls, 13c

RYE-00c to 60c. WHEAT-Spring, \$1 10 to \$1 18; fall, \$1 08 to MEAL—Oatmeal, \$4.35 to \$4.50; cornmeal, \$2.90 to \$3.00. PORK—\$20.50 to \$21.00.

Liverpool Markets. s d s d s d s d 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6

PROVERBS. PROVERBS. For sinking spells ts, dizziness, palpi n and low spir-ely on Hop Bitts, rely on Hop Bitters ers.
Read of, procure, rond use Hop Bitters, you will be strong, lealthy and happy.
"Laddes, do you want to be strong, lealthy and beauti-ul? Then use Hop Bitters."
The greatest appeizer, stomach, and liver regulator—Hop Bitters. Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters, and Lodies need Hop Bitters daily.
Hop Bitters daily.
Hop Bitters hanks extered to sobriety that the story of the st Hop Bitters build

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E. A. TAYLOR & CO.

TENDERS FOR COAL ISSI

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Char-ities for Ontario will receive tenders address-ed to him at the Parliament Publidings, Toronto, and endorsed "Tenders For Coal," an to none. Wednesday, 18th May, 1881 for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions named, on or before the lst July, 1881, as follows:—
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

Hard Coal, 900 tons large egg size, 225 to tove size; soft coal, 350 tons. CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO. Soft coal, 650 tons; hard coal, 30 tons chest-nut, 25 tons stove size.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TO-Soft coal, 500 tons; hard coal, 100 tons, ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON. Soft coal, 1,350 tons for steam purposes, 150 tons for grates; hard coal, 180 tons large egg and 80 tons chestnut.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON. ASVLUM FOR THE INSANE HAMILTON Soft coal, 1,100 tons for steam purposes and 100 tons for grates; hard c.al, 83 tons stove size and 26 tons chestnut. Norte-220 tons of the soft steam coal is to be delivered at the pumping-house.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.
Soft coal, 450 tons; hard coal, 45 tons large egg, 15 tons stove size. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANT-

egg, 15 tons stove size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANT-FORD.

Soft coal, 400 tons; hard coal, 200 tons stove size, 25 tons chestnut.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. All coal to be delivered by the 1st July in the manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

An accepted bank cheque for \$500 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bono fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract, or each of the contracts, as tenders will be received for the whole supply specified. or for the quantity required in each institution separately.

Specifications and conditions of contracts may be had on making applications to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

J. W. LANGMUIR. Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities. oronto, May 2, 1881.

REID'S HARDWARE LOWEST PRICES FOR

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SPRING HAT! Best Assortment West of Toronto

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(Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and
Member of the College of Physicians and
Surgeons of Ontario)

1ROPRIETOR,
232, Permanently established since 1870.
Since which time over 16,000 cases have been
permanently cured of some of the various
diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz.
—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Opthalmia,
(Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Dealness. Also,
Diseases of the Heart.

Our System of Practice consists in the
most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment.
Having devoted all our time, energy and
skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the
HEAD, THEROAT & CHEST

HEAD, THROAT & CHEST. We are enabled to offer the afflicted the mos perfect remedies and appliances for the im-mediate cure of all these troublesome afflic-tions. By the system of

MEDICATED INHALATIONS ead, Throat and Lung affections have be-me as curable as any class of diseases that list burns, its

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BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

MACHINISTS, ETC.

Contractors for Water and Gas Works Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc.

VOL. 3. **PASTORAI**

RT. REV. JOHN

Promulgating the Jubilee JOHN WALSH, by the appointment of th London.

To the Clergy, Relig the Laity of the benediction in the DEARLY BELOVED BRE We by these Presen

cese a certified transla

Letters" of our Mo XIII., by which an is proclaimed to the direct that the Aposto lated shall, as far as the faithful of each r on the first Sunday The motives which h of Christ to proclai Jubilee are lucidly s ters." and are such the faithful to avail alacrity and zeal, o treasures thus place and should urge then and constancy "tha mercy would come t ling Church, and wou to fight and power to are dark and menad principles are in the out of joint; the thre are tottering to the of a degrading and u are innoculating the poison of their false ings; men are turn Christian Church ar of truth that are ye shattered mirror of I and are venturing ou out chart or compas tossed to and fro and wind of false doctr

piness. Never, perhaps, si tion of the Gospel world more domin than it is at present. the core. Great more and putrefy it and e its very heart. The gold, the idolatry ignoring of an eter wisdom that now, as scoffs at the folly of tues which it symbol acteristics of our ti are of the earth ear onistic to the spirit

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tain is to the riv the foundation is up from it in sl family is to the