# Catholic Record,

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

VOL. 3.

#### LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1880.

NO. 110

site Market Lane, and that the conversion of France, over which the Evangelicals are rejoicing, will be entirely due to the parlor prayer meeting.

—Brooklyn Review. most attractive stockof Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

#### N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1880. 21-Presentation of the B. V. Mary. Double.
onday, 22—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.
Double. day, 23-St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. Double.
Wednesday, 24—8t. John of the Cross, Confessor. Double.
Thursday, 25—8t. Catharine, Virgin and Martyr. Double.
Friday, 26—8t. Sylvester, Abbott. Double.
Saturday, 27—8t. Elizabeth, Widow. (19 Nov.)
Double.

#### The Message.

Is the spirit of gladness dead?
Are there naught but regrets and fears?
Hath hope from thy bosom fled,
That thou drownest thine eyes with tears?
Wilt thou never, O loved one! never
Grief and thy heart dissever,
And gather the roses red
Of joy for the after years!

From the troubles that waste and mar, Joy and delight are born; Reward stands oft afar, Near are defeat and scorn; But the steadfast soul hath in it Power that can work and win it, The comfort of hope's bright star In the glow between mirk and morn!

True love hath a charmed life;

Or the arrow of black despair! -Dr. Joyce's "Blanid,"

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

CATHOLICS put a premium on their own infamy when they contribute to the support of papers that vilify their religion. It is well enough to bear the scorn of the scoffer with Christian forbearance, but to pay for the privilege of getting it, is quite another matter.—Catholic Columbian.

THE highwayman knocks you down robs you, and is in the very act of taking your life, when you manage to get a grip on his throat. If you choke him the least little bit you violate the moral law of highwaymen. Ireland appears to be in a mood to violate the moral law of the English Government under some such circumstances as these.—Detroit Home Jour-

education, the great and mighty dispenser of light and life to the whole, and which by its attractive powers preserves everything in its proper sphere. Without everything in its proper sphere. Without its coercive influence there would be nothing to harmonize the discordant elements of opinion, and make the pursuit of knowledge the pleasure and solace of a life-time,—Cetholic Columbian.

clared in favor of the Irish Land Agitation. remind our English critics that popular "Ireland for the Irish," he write, "and agitations attended with deeds of violence no man to have more land than he can are not a peculiarly Irish phenomenon. Ineven than Parnell's; but Mr. Ruskin says truly: "This is the principle we receive from the Maker of Ireland and all other lands." Were an Irishman to utter or Were an Irishman to utter or write such a statement he would be sent to prison for life,—Pilot

The village Oberammergau is indeed inhabited by people so religious, gay and gentle that they hardly seem to be denizens of a world of strife and sin. No angry tone, no loud tone, even, is audible in the streets, and there are no sad faces to the Play will take place, the world will sustain a great loss. There was nothing to suggest irreverence among any of the There was nothing

said) pretended to be in distress, though they suffered (to use his words) from drink and political agitation. Another parson, Canon Bagot, who laboured hard on the Mansion House Committee, boldly told him that it was not so: that the people really did suffer the deepest privations. He added that eleven millions sterling had been lost to the people of Ireland by three bad harvests, and that this fact proved that the people were not impostors.—London Universe.

REMOVAL!

callous that none of the usual appliances of Methodist conversion softened them until the parlor prayer meeting was invented. This, according to a correspondent, "on the spot," of the Interior, has had marvellous effects, and there is little doubt that the conversion of France over which

THERE are some landlords who, amid the strife and heartburnings of the hour, try to do something more likely to bring peace than browbeat the Government and write panicstricken slanders to the Tory papers. Amongst the number we are glad to notice the name of Mr. Charles Blake, of Tower Hill, Galway. We have a letter signed by some of Mr. Blake's tenantry, setting forth in grateful terms the magnanimous conduct of their landlord, who has, through his agent, Mr. Robert J. Blake, forgiven the agent, Mr. Robert J. Blake, forgiven the tenants large arrears of rent (in some cases amounting to five years'), and withdrawn some ejectment proceedings which he had instituted. Furthermore, he has promised to reduce his rents by 30 per cent., thereby bringing them down to the Government figure. These facts are vouched for in the letter to which we have referred. They are highly creditable to Mr. Blake's sense of justice and patriotism; for in view of the crisis which has come upon the country, self-sacrifice of this sort become a patriotic quality.—Dublin Freeman.

sees no reason why the Gospel, which makes no distinction among souls, should be preached in a manner that conveys the impression that the color of a man's skin implies a corresponding color in his soul. Dr. Love will find it as difficult to convince his brethren find it as difficult to convince his brethren that the colored man is spiritually equal to his white neighbor as to make the people who occupy the front pews in verifiable "chapels of ease" believe that they are really "miserable sinners" It is an easy and pleasant thing for the Episcopalian to acknowledge that he is a miserable sinner; but the aspect of things changes when somebody else tells him so. It is just as easy and pleasant to acknowledge that all men should worship God, side by side, as brethren in Christ, but when it comes to the applying of this rule to practise, Dr. Love will find his brethren obdurate. Velvet carpets and cushioned pews were not made for and cushioned pews were not made for soiled and clumsy shoes, and the rose-colorof platitudes of the Rev. Charles Honeyman who poses under the glow of a stained glass window, are not intended for the illiterate. window, are not intended for the interact. Rev. Dr. Goodwin seconded Dr. Love in his views. The pastors of the fashionable churches must have been amazed at the utterance of sentiments which would go to make highly respectable churches "low."

deed, we might go farther, and say that in matters of this kind our English friends are as much our superiors—from the riot-er's point of view—as the French are the superiors of the English. This was well brought home to the minds of the Birmingham people the other night in a felicitous passage in the letter of apology which Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., addressed to the secretaries of the meeting called by the Reform League to avow sympathy with the struggling people of Ireland. Writing of the present disturbed state of the country, he said:—"Things are said and done which I deplore, and which every man of calm mind must heartily condemn. But when a whole people are in a mood like this it were folly, sheer childishsustain a great lose. There was nothing to suggest irreverence among any of the tourists, and the idlest amongst them seem to have been bettered by what they saw.—Catholic Columbian

A CERTAIN "Dean" Dickinsom (Protestant) attacked the people of Galway the other day in Dublin for having (as he said) pretended to be in distress, though they suffered (to use his words) from drink formant, not indeed in horror or grief. formant, not indeed in horror or grief, though I suppose in strict propriety it should have been so; but my thoughts went should have been so; but my moughts went across the sea to my native home, where the burning, not of a historic palace, but of a village despot's cowshed, would not long ago have been made the pretext for Coercion Acts and dragonades. "The ital-

a period when, we are told, the sky was reddened night after night with the blaze of burning farmhouses and stock, when deeds of violence, threatening letters, and all kinds of intimidation abounded, and when eight hundred persons were arrested and tried for participation in the wide-spreading conspiracy. Then, again, after the close of the Continental wars, there were fearful riots in both town and country of the consensual constraints. The can both town and country of the consensual constraints are also forced and the new Gallican Church. If he could bring himself to lecture on the secrets of the confessional or tell lies about the when eight hundred persons were arrested and tried for participation in the wide-spreading conspiracy. Then, again, after the close of the Continental wars, there were fearful riots in both town and country good by the cold of the continental wars, there were fearful riots in both town and country good by the cold of the continental wars, there were fearful riots in both town and country good by the cold of the contestional of the Riotal R and the depression of the artificial trade who has sacrificed all that was great which the war had produced. And even noble to a passion.—Brooklyn Review. during the war there were seditious move ments of no less formidable a character under the lead of the Corresponding Socieunder the lead of the Corresponding societies, the object of which was to stop the war, the throwing over of Pitt, and the reward of the Constitution. By one of these NIVERSARY OF HIS CONSECRATION. form of the Constitution. By one of these assemblies marching on the House of Commons, in a body 20,000 strong, the King himself was attacked on his way to Parlia-ment, and narrowly escaped with his life. Stones were flung in showers at his carriage, and shots were also fired at his person.
One could easily fill a huge volume with details of the excesses which the delay of legislative reform has from time to time probled in England was in the delay of the excesses. evoked in England, were it desirable to do so.—Dublin Freeman.

Mr. GLADSTONE is reported as having made a very important admission in a letter written a few days since. He says that "the obstruction offered by successive British Governments to land reform come a patriotic quality.—Dublin Freeman.

The Rev. Dr. Love, who made some sharp remarks last week in the Episcopal Convention, seems to object to a black and white religion. He thinks that to be consistently Christian, the Episcopalians ought not to separate the white and colored brethren. He sees no reason why the Gospel, which makes ries for justice from a long-suffering and patient people. The Irish are dissatisfied with English rule—they show no particuwith Engusa rule—they show no particular love for the sister governing kingdom. It would indeed be strange if they did. In the long years of English connection very little can be shown which would reasonably be expected to call forth either respect or love for the ruling power.

One night often destroys a whole life.

The leakage of the night keeps the day forever empty. Night is sin's harvesting time. More sin and crime are committed in one night than all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true of the city than of the country. The street lamps, like a file of soldiers torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk; the gay colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions; the saloon and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begin to gather in the haunts and houses of pleasure; the gambling dens are lements of violate the moral law of the English Government under some such a content of the English Government under some such a content of the English of Government under some such a content of the English of Government under some such a content of the English of Severnment under some some of pleasure; the gambling dens are an eligible to make highly respectable churches "low," and hope out of thousands of lives. The city under the gradiant personages and the ideas of the REAL ENGLISH COLOR TO COMMON, and the people and poor people to kneed at the same table with eminently respectable and wealthy personages; and the ideas of the Revs. Love and Goodwin are, on their face, so plainly absund, that no Episcopalian can believe that his church can ever, especially in the South, hope to carry them into effect the English critics that popular acter and final destiny, with blank to import the triple of the English critics that popular acter and final destiny, with blank to import the triple of the English critics that popular and man to have more land than he can are a peculiarly lirish phenomenon. Indeed, we might go farther, and say that in a recent than Parnell's; but Mr. Ruskin says truly: "This is broader doctrine even than Parnell's; but Mr. Ruskin says truly: "This is the principle we received." aflame with palatial splendor; the theatres sert your names.

propriate text would be, "Watchman, what of the night?" Policemen pacing the beat, what of the night? Where do they spend their exenings? Who are their associates? What are their habits? Where do they go in, and what time do they come out! Policemen, would the might life of young men commend them to the confidence of their eredit? Make a record of the night of one week. Put in a morning paper the names of all the young men, their habits and haunts that are on the street for sinful pleasure. Would into dare to go to their place of business; some would not return home of might; some would not return home of business; some would not return home of might; some would not return home of might; some would not return home of business; some would not return home of might; some would not return home of business; some would not return h

THE pyrotechnics of the Old Catholics have dissolved in thin air and disappeared, like most pyrotechnics. The New Gallican Church, with its three curates, is starving in Paris. "Bishop" Herzog is drumming in the United States with limited success, and the German Old Catholics are gradually returning to the Church. It suited certain European politicians to ennothing decided enough to deserve support from the French Government. He has married, it is true, but then the Republic He added that eleven millions sterling had been lost to the people of Ireland by three bad harvests, and that this fact proved that the people were not impostors.—London Universe.

The latest thing in religion is the particularly as compared with our neighbors and our censors. Mr. Sullivan ingle reasily, if he were so minded, have ceedingly effective. The distribution of chromos and even the stereopticon—which produced such marvellous effects in Mexico upon benighted Catholics, who learned to love their tracts the instant the stereopticon—by farmed to love their tracts the instant the stereopticon—by farmed to love their tracts the instant the stereopticon appeared—took no hold in France. The French ever so utterly

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rading conspiracy. Then, again, after close of the Continental wars, there close of the Continental wars, there e fearful riots in both town and councaused by the sudden fall in prices the depression of the artificial trade of the war hed week lead to the war hed week le

western section of Canada.

We are not surprised at this warm senboth clergy and laity. He is a father to all—a kind and indulgent father; and, while this is the case there is apparent in every corner of the diocese the most perfect system of management, and the work of Christ's Church is carried on with that energy and perseverance which denotes love for the cause and love and unity amongst those engaged in it. The number of churches, pastoral residences and schools which are springing up in all directions, from our stately cathedral, which is well under way, to the modest and neat country edifices which are now to be observed in very many places, with the emblem of our redemption gladdening the Catholic heart, and standing sentry, as it were, over the divine faith implanted in that heart by Him who shed his blood for our sakes—all betoken progress and interest in spiritual natters—all demonstrate the fact that our good Bishop and his energetic priests are faithful to their districtions.

divine trust.

Among those present on Wednesday were:—His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton; Bishop O'Mahony, Coadjutor of the Bishop of Toronto; Very Rev. P. Rooney, Vicar-General of Toronto; Very Rev. Father Vincent, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Very Rev. D. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor; Rev. Fathers Flannery, St. Thomas: wich; Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor; Rev. Fathers Fiannery, St. Thomas; Boubat, of Ingersoll; Brennan, of St. Mary's; Bayard, of Sarnia; Kelly, of Mount Carmel; Corcoran, Parkhill, Connolly, of Biddulph; O'Shea, of Seaforth; Waters, of Goderich; Molphy, of Strathroy; Macaulay, of Wyoming; Carlin, of Woodstock; Marsaille, of Canard River; The foundation stone of the new school building at present in course of creation.

awaiting his return. The convent bell pealed joyously at five and a half, announcing the arrival of His Lordship the Bishop of London, Bishop Crimon of Hamilton, the Coadjutor of Toronto, (Bishop O'Mahony,) Monsignore Bruyere and about a score of reverend gentlemen. The programme was a choice one and consisted of several harp and piano solos, quartettes, choruses, instrumental music

quartettes, choruses, instrumental music and recitations that might reflect credit on

older pupils.

The sennee opened with Tresvaux's Reveil des Oiseaux, during which the melodious warblings of invisible woodland choristers poured forth a strain of wel-

come to the reverend guests.

Five bright little girls, from seven to ten, then offered their best wishes to His

help him along. As it is, his case seems hopeless. He tried to swap horses in crossing a stream, and the result is as usual. He presents to-day the spectacle of a man who has sacrificed all that was great and noble to a passion.—Brooklyn Reviev.

BISHOP WALSH.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CONSECRATION.

Wednesday, the 10th instant, occurred the 13th anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, and, as usual, he was made the recipient of most hearty congratulations on the occasion. Most of the reverend clergy of the diocese were present in the city for the express purpose of testifiying their regard for their good Bishop, who has for many years guided the destinics of the Church in this western section of Canada.

We are not surprised at this warm senting the section of Canada.

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The most amusing feature of the entertainment was a vocal duct: "Un Vol Innocent," a young lady of fourteen personatine was a vocal duct: "Un Vol Innocent," a young lady of fourteen personatine at vocal duct: "Un Vol Innocent," a young lady of fourteen personated and her little grandchild of eleven, the entertainment was a vocal duct: "Un Vol Innocent," a young lady of fourteen personating a too indulgent grandmother and her little grandchild of eleven, the entertainment in a two play of the entertainment was a vocal duct: "Un Vol Innocent," a young lady of fourteen personating a too indulgent grandmother and her little grandchild of eleven, the entertainment was a vocal day of fourteen personating a too indulgent grandmother and her little grandchild of eleven, the entertainment was a vocal day of fourteen personating a too indulgent grandmother and her little grandchild of eleven, the entertainment was a vocal day of fourteen personating a too indulgent grandmother and her little grandchild of eleven, th

supper and repaired to Saint Feter's Palace.

The reception room was tastefully decorated for the occasion and consisted
chiefly of scarlet bunting in festoons, looped with gilt bands and leaves. A canopy
was erected at one end covered with rich
draperies, opposite to which was a pretty
painting representing Clifden, Connemara,
Ireland, a fall scene, producing a pleasing
effect at gas light. A profusion of fresh
plants and exquisite flowers, for which the
ladies were indebted to the kindness of
Dr. Buck, London, and Miss L. Corcoran of

ladies were indebted to the kindness of Dr. Buck, London, and Miss L. Corcoran of Stratford, scattered here and there in hanging baskets and floral arms, transformed the study hall into a very inviting spot. While assembled in the parlors on the following evening, the pupils enjoyed the unexpected privilege of spending an hour and a half in the amiable company of His Lordship, accompanied by two reverend gentlemen, listening to interesting ancedotes of travel, etc.

otes of travel, etc.

After enjoying a first-class holiday, for which the purse e most grateful to His Lordship and there kind teachers, they have again resumed scholastic duties with the determination to improve every mo-ment of the enviable hours spent within this peaceful abode of learning and piety.

## BAZAAR IN WINGHAM.

A bazaar will be held in the town of Wingham on the 28th, 29th and 30th of December, in aid of Wingham church. As this mission does not contain many Catholics, it is to be hoped that friends at a distance will lend a hand to make the

sumption can Positively Be Cured."
This Institution is well-known all over Canada, was established in 1870, since which time over 1600 persons have been treated. Dr. Williams, the proprietor, is a Canadian by birth and education, and aims to have his Institute first-class in every reto have his Institute first-class in every respect. Such has been the success of the Institute that patients all over the country are loud in their praise of the doctor's skill. Those who deal with the Dr. will find in him a gentleman strictly honest in his dealings with his patients and one who gives universal satisfaction to all. Those who take treatment are not required to what the Institute presentally ant can write visit the Institute personally but can write for a list of questions, which, when an-swered and returned to the Dr., he will be

#### A DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.

On Saturday, Oct. 31st, a delegation, consisting of T. Coughlin, M. P., Dr. Rourke, Ronald McDonald, school teacher; John Breen, Henry Doyle, J.P., Arthur O'Leary and Thomas Ryan, in behalf of the congregation of Mount Carmel, waited on Rev. R. O'Keeffe and presented him with the following address and testimonial. The address was read by Dr. Rourke and the purse of a hundred dollars was prethe purse of a hundred dollars was pre-sented by Ronald McDonald, the energetic, painstaking and accomplished teacher of the separate school:

panistaking and accomplished teacher of the separate school:

REV. FATHER O'KEEFE:—We, the undersigned members of the congregations of Mount Carmel and McGillivray, duly sensible of the arduous duties attending the administration of the holy ministry, avail ourse-ves of this opportunity of expressing to you our love, respect and appreciation of the zeal y u have ever exhibited for the glory of God and our spiritual good. The numerous admonitions and instructions we have received, we can assure you, are remembered and treasured in our hearts; your untiring energy to excite in our breasts the sincero love of God and of His mother; your indomitable perseverance and fervent zeal in teaching our children the doctrines of our religion, and preparing them for the worthy reception of the holy sacraments, will never be effaced from our minds, but will be kindly remembered and continue to exert a beneficial influence. We well know that any expression fours will fall far short of adequately thanking you for these graduous labors. However, when we kneed before the thone of God to thank Hun for the many favors we have received, we will not forget His earnest, zealous and good priest.

Hey. AND DEAR SIR.—Accept from us this small docation as a slight token of love and esteem from grade van leaven to edity, by word and example, Hos gapare to edity, by word and example, Hos gapare to edity, by word and example, Hos gapare to edity, by word and example, Hos faithful children here, and be an ornament to His Church. In connection with this incident we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of the employ.

of many years o, continue, beloved people, signed in behalf of the congregation by

beloved people.

Signed in behalf of the congregation by the following:

TIMOTHY COLOHILIN, M.P., JOHN BREEN, ARTHER O'LEARY (JE), THOMAS RYAN, HENRY DOYLE, DR. ROYLE, RONALD MCDONALD, Chairman.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—To say that I am deeply thankful for your truly generous testimonial, and for the very flattering address I in which it has been tendered, would but feebly express the feelings which fill my breast on this occasion; I cannot help feeling breast on this occasion; I cannot help feeling were much surprised and I am at a loss how

stions of your priest, and earnest in coperating with him for he sanctification and divation of your souls, as divenever an operating with him for he sanctification and divation of your souls, as divenever an operating with him for your him the cause of stiden or charity, you have in the cause of stiden or charity, you have in the cause of stiden or charity, you have in the cause of stiden or charity, you have in the cause of stiden or charity, you have in the cause of stiden or charity, you have not been and the property of the heavy in the property of the heavy in the most amentable results. Education to be true and virtuous must be based on sound principles of religion, otherwise it would be useless in preparing us for that eternal happiness preparing us for that eternal happiness, which is the ultimate end and object of our reation. It is the bounden duty, therefore, of priest and parent to instruct the youthful mind in the fundamental truths of the Christian doctrine. This is the more necessary in the wountry such as this, surrounded as we tree by influences oftentimes hostile to our joily faith. We have not here the hallowed and where Catholicity is racy of the soil, and whose very ruins speak more eloquently han human lips can utter of that grand aith which a Patrica planted and which a Stridget cherished and adorned. I cannot but eleption of those noble-hearted men, who, with nothing but brave hearts and sinewy trues, faced the trackless forests and hewed uit a home for themselves and made here a local habitation non a name. But I feel rouder still to know that they have prevented the faith of their forefathers, and that it is their anxious care and earnest desire to rough the faith of their forefathers, and that it is their anxious care and earnest desire to rough a still to know that they have prevented the faith of their forefathers, and that it is their anxious care and earnest desire to rough a still the

#### . 40+ . CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

London, Nov. 15.—The International single scull race for the championship of the world between Edward Haulan, of Toronto, Canada, and Edward Trickett, of Australia, came off this morning. It was won by Hanlan, who led from Hammer-smith Bridge to the finish, winning easily.

CLEARING SALE. - J. Goldner advertises in this issue a genuine clearing out sale. There is no doubt but great bargains can be had in winter clothing for the next few months. Those who want anything in this line will save money by giving Mr. Goldner a call.

UNDERTAKING .- Mr. Hinton, King st., keeps a full stock of every description of coffins, caskets, etc., on hand. He also keeps made up articles which Catholics require for burials. Mr. Hinton has succeeded remarkably well in this line of usiness, the principal reason for which his kindly and obliging disposition, toether with the fact that his charges are

always most reasonable.

Mock Turtle—Calling "my dear" in public, and "you brute" in private.

Are shattered lives Thy treasures, God, That all around is wreek! Are broken hearts the only gems Thy sov'reign Brow to deck?

Must highest hopes and noblest aims Be riven as they rise; Must all that, fairest, comes from Thee Wither before Thine eyes?

Must skies be drear, and chill winds sweep Across the dreary waste; Must all be desolate and dark Where high Thy throne is placed?

Must all of beauty, light and life, Be wrenched from the grasp,— Yes, wrenched from hands that grope Thee,

Before they meet Thy clasp? Must royal hearts beat against bars, Success crown false ones yet;

-The bounding spring of lofty minds
Be cramped to daily fret?

Must souls Thou'st formed to soar above All meaner ends and strife, Be doomed to chains, e'er Thou wilt have The homage of a life!

Must all—must all this be, oh God! I thought in bitter moan, Wrapped in my own sad sorrowing Before His cross alone.

For my soul was so oppressed. Life seemed so hard to bear: So lone, so chill—the restlessne The leaden weight of care.

The past was pain, the future fear, The years seemed one iong sigh, And so my struggling heart broke forth "Why! God of pity, why!"

Wrapped in my own sad sorrowing, My brow had sunk to earth; What marvel that the thoughts were weird To which such touch gave birth!

I raised me in mine agony,
My troubled looks upcast,
Until, in mercy, they did rest
On thorn-crowned Head at last.

And swiftly through my very soul That glance did pierce and say: "Oh child, unworthy child of love, What wild words wouldst thou say

"Here is the noblest human Heart On earth did ever beat; What of earth's flood of bitterness Did that great Heart not meet! "Did It not bear a mission high,
A world's weal and good;
Was It not chained and fastened low,
Low to the heavy rood!

"Did It not throb with human love, Not sink in human woe! If thou wouldst know of pain and grief, Swift to the garden go.

"Oh child of tears and thorns, Of the life-blood of thy God, Go, kneel in blessing and in love And kiss a Father's rod.

"Go, kneel in blessing and in love, Kneel to thy God, who gave His only Son to Death, and learn All sorrow sent to save!

"All sorrow sent to lure from earth Those I would crave My own, The darkest clouds to bear the rays From their eternal home.

"I could have filled thy life with all That glitters in thy sight, I could have made thy days one dream Of pleasure and delight;

"I could have willed thy path to be, As others, amongst flowers; I could have 'suaged thy thirst of soul Through many radiant hours,

"No! the weak the world would wither, I draw them in the shade, And lovingly and tenderly On them My cross is laid,

"My thorns I strew about their steps— The steps that else would stray. Vell with My tears earth's light from them To wait a perfect day.

"Yes: shattered lives My treasures are, Saved from the rocks of sin; And broken hearts My brightest gems— The hearts I died to win."

#### TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE

BY LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

Exceedingly puzzled, but at the d'Auban lived, and that they were at home, he rapidly mounted the stairs and rang at the door of the entresol, which was opened by a tall, careworn, but still hardsome man, whom he guessed must be Henri d'Auban.

Am I speaking to Colonel d'Auban?" he asked; and immediately added, "I am the Comte de Saxe."

D'Auban eagerly invited him in, and said, "I know how very very kind you have been to my daughter, M. le Comte, and most glad I am to have the opportunity of thanking you. Pronext room and sit down. Pray come into the

Mina was giving Ontara a French lesson.
She jumped up, and eagerly greeting the
Comte de Saxe, said, "They came home last night. I had watched at the window till I fell fast asleep on the chair; and it was mamma's kisses which woke me." "May your wakings be ever as sweet, Madam oiselle Wilhelmina."

At that moment Madame d'Auban came in from the back room. She was taken by surprise and hesitated an instant; then holding out her hand to the count, she said, "Oh Maurise! that child has told me how good you have been to her, and what you meant to do for us,"

you meant to do for us."
"May I speak!" answered the count, glancing at Mina and Ontara, who had re-

giancing at Mina and Ontara, who had re-turned to their books.

"Come in here," said Madame D'Auban, leading the way to the back room, and making a sign to her husband to follow. But he shook his head and whispered, before closing the door upon them, 'Speak to him without restraint, dearest heart. He knows the truth, and will ad-

vise you."
"Oh, Maurice!" she exclaimed, sinking down on a chair, while he stood by the chimney looking at her with the tenderest pity, "it has been very dreadful. I thought I should have gone out of my mind yesterday, during those terrible hours at the Conciergerie. The expectation of being examined on that strange charge, not knowing what I could answer, owing no one to consult."

"But how on earth came you to be re-leased, dearest princess, before the arrival of the king's orders, which I went to Versailles to solicit?"

"Good heavens! Maurice, have you told

count, feeling some embarrassment in entering on that question. "But how were you released?"

you released?"
"I am afraid of everything," she said,
"since yesterday—each time I hear a step,
or the door opens, I tremble. There is
one other person besides you who knows
about me, and I conclude it was through
his means we were set at liberty. This
note was given to me when I left the
prison." prison.

She took a note out of her bag, and gave

it to the count to read.

"Ah!" he said glancing at the signature, "Alexander Lavacheff! I thought as much. A short while ago—since I saw you in the Tuileries, princess—I pur-posely spoke to him one day of my early acquaintance with your royal highness, and in his manner I saw something which made me suspect he knew the truth."

"He saw me in America many years ago, nd recognized me. I obtained from him an oath of secresy. But read what he

"MADAME,—Bound by the promise you "MADAME,—Bound by the promise you exhorted from me, I dare not rush to your feet to offer you my services. It was but a few days ago that I ascertained you were in Paris. I only arrived here myself a month ago. Imagine my feelings when I was informed of your arrest. I had been absent for a few days, and accidentally heard it spoken of in our Chancellerie. The blood froze in my veins. You ! Princess! consigned to a prison! You, the associate of low-born and guilty wretches! sociate of low-born and guilty wretches!
You accused and persecuted! and by
whom? By those who might once, but
for untoward events, have been your subjects! By the representative of your own sister-in-law! Madame I did not betray your secret; but, to stop those infamous proceedings, I hinted to Prince Kourokin that there was a mystery in this affair which he would do well to respect, for it could not be solved without dangerous disclosures. He took fright, God be praised, and withdrew the charge. Do not let it be a source of uneasiness to your royal highness, but rather of comfort—that there is in this town one heart that owns allegiance to you-one man who would fain proclaim before the world, if per-

"ALEXANDER LEVACHEFF."

mitted to do so, the sentiments he cherish

es for the most perfect of women and the

"Alexander Leyachepp."
"You see, Maurice," said Madame d'Auban, "that my existence would soon become known if I remained in Europe. I wish to leave Peris as soon as possible."
"This, of course, must depend, princess, on the views you have as to the future. The king is mightily interested by your story, and bent, I perceive, on bringing about your restoration to your rank and family. A messenger is already gone to about your restoration to your rank and family. A messenger is already gone to the Queen of Hungary, bearing a letter from his majesty, in which he informs her of your royal highness existence and return to Europe. His Majesty has also ordered that an apartment be prepared for you at the palace of Fontainebleau, whither, I believe, it is his wish you should forthwith remove, and where he intends forthwith remove, and where he intends himself secretly to pay you his respects. Not that I am authorized to say so, or to onvey any direct message to your royal

Madame d'Auban coloured deeply, and said, "And my husband and my child?"

time relieved, the count withdrew. Early on the following morning he ordered his carriage and drove to the lodging of which on the following morning he ordered his carriage and drove to the lodging of which Antoine and Mina had given him the direction on the preceding day. Having ascertained from the concierge that this way the house where Medical Properties of the New World I have been treated as a slave. New World I have been treated as a slave. was the house where M. and Madame I have looked death in the face in the d'Auban lived, and that they were at palace and at the stake. I have drunk the cup of humiliation to the dregs, and yesterday was consigned to a felon's but there is one trial, Maurice, which I think a merciful God will spare me. He will not suffer the great ones of the earth to lay again their iron hands on my heart. o tread under foot its strongest affections, and insult me with such an offer as the horrible one you have just mentioned. No, let me depart in peace, and ask nothing at their hands. For one moment, when ou said the king knew my history, a thought crossed me—a sort of yearning wish to see once more those kindred faces, to hear the sound of voices whose tones have often haunted me; but no, there are no ties, no sympathy between us now. I am nothing to them but a name they will deem I have disgraced. I died in palace where my young life was blighted. Let them think of me as buried in the same grave as my forsaken boy. Go and tell the King of France that Charlotte of Brunswick is no more. That the woman poor gentleman, and owns no name but

"Be calm, dearest princess, be calm," eried the count, himself much agitated.
"Calm! when you spoke of giving them up," she said pointing to the next

"But I did not advise you to do so, incess. If you do not desire to return your relatives—"
"My relatives! Ah! when they marprincess.

ried me to the Czarowitch they parted from me for ever. Why should the ghost of my former self haunt their palaces

feel sure," said the count, "that when the king understands your feelings and wishes, he will not place you under any restraint, or compel you to part with

A deadly paleness spread over Madame d'Auban's face. The words of the count, which were meant to reassure her, in her excited state of mind awoke her fears. She remained a moment silent, and then said with an unnatural calmness, "I have peen foolishly agitated, M. de Saxe. Important decisions need to be maturely weighed. No one ought to trust in their first impressions. Will you convey my humble thanks for his majesty's kindness, and say that Leannyage and the company of t

were not charged with any direct message to me from the king, let it be supposed, M. de Saxe, that no communication has been made to me—no intimation given of his majesty's gracious intentions. I need repose after the emotions and fatigues of yesterday, and I would rather not see you, M. de Saxe, for a little while—"

"Certainly, princess, I will not intrude upon you again till you wish it. But you will permit me to send to-morrow to ininquire after your health?"

She bowed her head and said—"You whatever path in life Providence may

will permit me to send to-morrow to ininquire after your health?"

She bowed her head and said—"You have been very kind to me and mine, M. de Saxe; from my heart I thank you."

The count saw that utterance was failing her. He respectfully kissed her hand and withdrew. As he passed through the front room he took a friendly leave of d'Auban and Mina, and in the afternoom went to Versailles to inform the king of went to Versailles to inform the king of the spontaneous abandonment of charge against the princess, and the par-ticulars of his interview with her.

The instant the door had closed upon him, Madame d'Auban called he husband into the room, and, laying her icy cold hand in his, said-

Henri, we must go away at once. The king knows all, and he has spoken of our parting. I am terrified, Henri; I will not

stay another day in Paris."
"Not half a day, if possible, my own love. But surely the king would not,

could not force you against your will to part from me."

"Henri, there are such things as lettres de cachet. There are also gilded dungeons, where, under pretence of doing honor to a guest a woman may be doomed to endless misery. He wanted me to go to Fon-tainebleau—without you, without Mina. I should have been taken there at once from the prison if we had not been re-leased before the royal order arrives. I am frightened, Henri. I cannot help thinking of the English princess Arabella Stuart, and of the Due de Lauzun sent to Pignerol for aspiring to the hand of the Grande Mademoiselle ?"

"No, not altogether for that reason, dearest. But tell me, have you confidence in the Comte de Saxe ?" "He means well; but I trust no one. Let me leave Paris."

D'Auban saw that his wife's nerves had D'Auban saw that his wife's nerves had given way under the pressure they had undergone, and that nothing but an im-mediate departure would calm her. He did not himself feel any of the alarm she was seized with. It seemed to him evident, indeed, that she would have to choose between him and her child and the notice of royalty and the reestablishment of her position in the eyes of the world. Still, both for the sake of her tranquility and a a measure of prudence, he deemed it best to acquiesce in her de-sire, and for them to withdraw at once from the smiles or the frowns of royalty. He reflected for an instant, and then

"I am of opinion, my best love, that cou and Mina should start at once for the Chateau de la Croix. My old friend has begged us most urgently to pay him a visit before we leave France; he has set his heart on seeing Mina. If I write by the in time to prepare for your arrival. No-body here will know where you are gone. I will follow you as soon as I have finished

"Oh! how much more freely shall I breathe when I have left Paris behind, and still more when the waves are rolling between France and us. I begin to feel that I have been foolish, Henri. The king has no interest in forcing me back to my former position, and if he had, he is not a wicked tyrant, like the English Queen Elizebeth. God help him; perhaps, when he made the suggestoin that almost drove me out of my senses, he thought he was doing me a kindness. Of course, his power, or that of my relatives, could reach us in Bourbon as well as here; but when they find we desire nothing at their hands that we only wish to be forgotten, they will not renew offers which are a pain and an insult. But will you wait till you get the promised appointment, Henri?" This was said with an anxiety which

made him answer at once:
"No, dearest, I have letters to the Governor of Bourbon which will, I hope, secure my obtaining some small post in the island. At allevents, we can live cheaper at Denys than at Paris," he added, with a smile, as he saw her face brightening up with the prospect of a speedy departure. "Poor Mina," she said, "how grieved she will be to part with Ontars, and so suddenly, too. Will you break it to the poor

daughter and her adopted brother were reading together. He laid his hand on her

shoulder and called her away.
"My Mina," he said, folding his arms around her, "you were a courageous little girl when you went to look for the Comte e Saxe, and now you must show another

kind of courage."

She looked up in his face and smiled, but he felt that a thrill ran through her

slight frame.
"For reasons you cannot as yet understand, your mother cannot remain here any longer She must leave this house in any longer She must leave this house in an hour, and Paris this evening. Antoine will go with you."
"Not you, papa?"

"I will join you in a few days, and then we shall all leave France."

The child smiled again, and though tears stood in her eyes she resolutely forced them back, and kissed her father without speaking a word. He beckoned

My dear son," he said, as he made him sit down by their side. "Strange and sudden events compel us to depart at once

whatever path in life Providence may mark out for you. But wherever we have a home that home will be yours, dear Ontara, and under a foreign sky, and in scenes equally new to us all, we shall, I trust, meet again in a very few years. And now, my children, I must leave you, for there is much to be done ere I return. My Mina, you and your mother will be gone from this house, but I shall see you in the afternoon at the Convent des An-

Ontara did not speak at first. He was like a person stunned by a sudden blow. Mina had stood him in stead of country, and kindred, and friends; he seemed t have concentrated upon her all the feel-ings of which his heart was capable, and young as she was she fully understood their strength and depth, and returned his affection with a love which was made up of gratitude, enthusiasm, pity and admira-tion. In him she saw the representative of the North Indian race, and of the land where they had both been born. She had not shed a tear in her father's sight but now she wept bitterly. He gave no out-ward signs of grief, but, in a grave tone of voice and a fixed earnest gaze, he said: "When we parted in the forest on that dark night when I gave you back to your

father, you made me a promise, Wenonah; will you renew it now?"

"Yes, I will. Ontara. Unless I am compelled to it, I will never marry a white

man. I will never marry at all. "Nay, but will you be my wife? The rambow of my life; the day-star of my dark sky? The Fachel for whom I will work for seven years, if need be, oh, daughter of the white man.

ter of the white man."

"No, my brother, that can never be. The daughters of white men, every one says so, do not marry their Indian brethren. They may love them as I do; they may willingly die for them as I would for your people, Ontara; but white fathers and mothers would not let them be your wives, and I do not wish to be a wife. I wish to be your sister."

"And will you then always be my sister? and when I come to the home your

sister? and when I come to the home your father speaks of, shall we finish the book we have been reading?"

"Oh, yes?" cried Mins, holding out her hand for the volume. "See, I turn down the page where we left off." It was the life of Father Claver, the apostle

of the negroes.
"I bought a copy of it this morning; here it is, will you write something in it She took up a pen, and with an unsteady hand she wrote, "Go and do thou likewise.

"There," she said, "when we parted in the forest we did not think we should meet again in a great room full of fine people; and perhaps some years hence we shall see each other again in some place we do not know of now."

"My child, the coach is waiting," said

her mother, and said:
"Mamma, is life as full of changes for

every one as it is for us?"
"No, my child," was the answer, "the destinies of men are as various as their faces. It seems to be God's will that we faces. It seems to be God's will that we should have no abiding home on earth.

What must we say, love?"

"His will be done," answered the child, laying her hand on her mother's bosom: "but, mother, I think the best name for heaven is, 'the place where there is no parting. TO BE CONTINUED.

#### "GOD HELP THE POOR!"

How often on a cold winter's night, do these words escape our lips, while we are comfortably seated before a nice blazing fire, or snugly tucked in between blankets. for a long, good sleep. Perhaps that ex-clamation is the extent of our charity; that one short prayer, made with the lips alone. How many little shivering chil-dren, half clothed and starving, are sent from the doors of the rich, with the harsh words, "Go away, I have nothing for words, "Go away, I have nothing for you; don't come here again," the door slammed in their faces, and sent out again, into the cold to try their luck somewhere else. The servant has only obeyed her mistress' orders, and walks back to her D'Auban went into the room where his aughter and her adopted brother were ading together. He laid his hand on her child, and perhaps a whole family, from hunger. How often the lady herself sends them away empty, not because she is hardhearted, but too lazy to wait on them. She will not trouble herself to mount those steps to her attic, and gather up some of those good warm cloths that are thrown aside to be eaten by the moths, to cover that frozen creature at her door. It is easier to say "I have nothing for you,' than run up stairs to a good warm room, settle herself in an eazy chair, to read the last novel, and sigh, "God help the poor!' Is this charity? There are many persons in this world, who have persons in this world, who have never known want, who cannot realize the des-perate condition of the poor. Let them ask these poor children a few questions, and follow them to their homes. The misery they will see there will sure soften their hearts. Mothers with five six little ones, trying to warm themselves over a scant fire, or maybe with no fire at all. Children crying for bread, the poor mother with none to give, the cold wind whistling through the old cracked walls, "I will tell you presently," said the first impressions. Will you convey my humble thanks for his majesty's kindness, and tumored and beds to sleep on that are little better from my native land. There is no abidate from my native land. There

and by giving your cast-off clothing to keep them warm! How little trouble that would be, for those who have so much time for balls, theatre and the

like!
See that poor sick mother coughing away her life, her eyes glazed with consumption's ltght, trying to cook, and do for her little ones. Her room may be for her little ones. Her room may be comfortable; she has taken care of what she earned in better days. Say not, "Sell those things and buy bread for your children." Do not grudge those few comforts to her, in her last days; let her children." comforts to her, in her\_last days; let her keep them, and give her bread out of your abundance. Make some good warm soup and take it to her; cheer her with kind words, speak kindly to her little ones; do not let her feel that she is leaving them to a heartless world, but to the care of good kind friends. Prepare her to meet her God with loving confidence, trusting to His mercy and trusting to His mercy and love. What happiness you will find in this, only those who know can tell. How sweet the reward, even in this world!

#### BETTER THOUGHTS.

A zealous soul without meekness is like a ship in a storm in danger of wrecks. A meek soul without zeal is like a ship in a calm, that move not as fast as it ought. I was born in a Protestant country and in a Protestant age, with a Protestant head; but my heart was Catholic.—Countess Hahn-

A truly brave man never resorts to lov and mean ways to punish an enemy. He would feel it to be an insul to his own dignity, and a libel on his manhooh. A oward is only another name for—sneak -Catholic Columbian.

Combat error with courage, and elevate that manhood which infidels seek to trample in the dust. Take good heart smid the storm which seeks to destroy religion and the sanctity of the Church. Battle for the right, and God will extend over you the protecting shield of Omnipotence.—Pius IX.

Fight your own battle in life. Ask no favors of any one, and you will succeed a thousand times better than those always beseeching patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no one can be heartily interested in your

Not only does the priest offer up daily the sacrifice of the Mass for a special intention, but also for all who are of the faith in the land of the living, as well as for those who have departed in the sleep of peace and are not yet admitted to the joys eternity. He asks blessings also especially for those who are present at the Mass. Why should we wonder, when we believe in the efficacy of the Sacrifice, that so few really relinquish their faith and die outside of the Church in which they were baptized?

A worse thing can happen to a man than bankruptcy. His lack of business ability may be the cause of that—his inability to compete with his neighbor, who has a larger capital and greater experience. But, whatever the cause, he need not be dishonest. If he is not he will have no trouble making records distinct his results and the same an trouble in making people believe he is honest, and then his good name is left, which is worth more than the greatest success

than a wicked renown.

extremely. Fewer still trust their friends with a perfectly confiding trust. Nay, friendship shows itself in a morbid readiness to take offence, in petty diplomacies to find out if injurious suspicions are true, in proud silence which will not ask for explanations, or in childish breaches made for the childish excitement of reconciliations. The truth is, friendship is a romance, that has been written and spoken a thousand times among men, but never acted, unless in a dramatic way."—Faber.

The character of the young men of a community depends much on that of the young women. If the latter are cultivated, ntelligent, accomplished, the young men will feel the requirement that they themselves should be upright, and gentlemanly, and refined; but if their female friends are frivolous and silly, the young men will be found dissipated and worthless. But remember, always, that a sister is the best guardian of a brother's integrity. She is the surest inculcator of faith in female purity and worth. As a daughter, she is rue fight of home. The pride of the father oftenest centres on his sons, but his affection is expended on his daughters. should, therefore, be the sun and centre of Many otherwise polite individuals are

guilty of a violation of the rules of polite--i.e., in not answering letters. an erroneous impression pretty generally labored under that it is not necessary to acknowledge the receipt of every letter. Now it must be generally conceded that a uestion couched in becoming language serves, if not requires, an answer. principle herein involved bears a striking malogy to that of answering a letter, for generally they are either affirmative, interogative, or narrative, and in each case meriting some sign of recognition. There is no excuse for silence, unless the subject or the writer is beneath our notice. enee, under any other circumstances, may often be construed into want of friendship, want of politeness, as an evidence of hostile contempt, or an indifference to our

A noted prize-fighter in the South named McCool was washed from the wreck of a steamboat last week, and tumbled into the Mississippi on a dark night. From the horrible tangle of drowning men

this story seems to be that, after all, whiskey—no! that won't do. The fact is that the best place for whiskey is in a barrel, and the best place for the barrel is in a river.-Pilot.

#### HOW A NOBLEMAN WON HIS BRIDE.

How often do parents, in choosing companions and suitors for their daughters, ask the question, "Is he rich?" If the daughter answers, "Yes, he is rich, he is a gentleman, neat in his dress, and can live without work," the parents are pleased. But these qualifications are by no means every-thing that can be desired in a suitor, as the

following anecdote may serve to show.

Not many years ago a Polish lady of plebeian birth, but of exceeding beauty and accomplishments, won the affections of a young nobleman, who, having her consent, young noticeman, who, naving her consent, solicited her from her father in marriage, and was refused. We may easily imagine the astonishment of the nobleman.

"Am I not," said he, "of sufficient rank

to aspire to your daughter's hand?" "You are, undoubtedly, the best blood of Poland," replied the father. "And my fortune and reputation," con-

tinued the nobleman, "are they not—"Your estate is magnificent," said father, "and your conduct irreproachable." "Then having your daughter's consent should I expect a refusal?" said the noble man.

"This, sir," replied the father, "is my only child, and her happines is the chief concern of my life. All the possessions of Fortune are precarious; what Fortune gives, at her security of caprice she takes away. I see no security of independence and a comfortable living for a wife but one: in a word, I am resolved that no one shall be the husband of my daughter who is not at the same time master of an oc-

cupation."
The nobleman bowed and retired silently. A year or two afterwards, as the father was sitting at the door, he saw wagons laden with baskets approaching the house, and, at the head of the cavalcade, a person in the dress of a basket-maker. And who do you suppose it was? The former suitor of his daughter; the nobleman had turned basket-maker. He was now master of a trade, and had brought the wares made by his hands for inspection, and a certificate from his employer in testimony of his skill. The condition being fulfilled, no further ob-

stacle was opposed to marriage.

But the story is not yet done. The revolution came; fortunes were plundered, and lords were scattered before the four winds of heaven. Kings became beggars—some of them teachers—but the noble Pole supported his wife and her father in the infirm-ities of age by his basket-making industry.

#### THE GOSPEL OF CORNED BEFF.

EVANGELICAL BEEF FROM CHICAGO!

"At a noonday prayer-meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in Farwell Hall, Chicago, recently, Mr. Thomas M. Smithson, of Dublin, Ireland, delivered a very interesting but entirely too brief address upon the Free Breakfast Association which he founded in Dublin. He said neither he nor any other member of the Association had ever and said, "And my husband and my child?"

I will follow you as soon as I have finished some absolutely necessary arrangements.

"Ah! there is the difficulty. The king would provide for them in the most ample and generous manner on condition that your royal highness consented to separate from them."

"To separate myself from them," she slowly repeated. "To give them up and oh, good God! for what? No," she said, starting up, with a vehemence which as terniture, whose voice and eyes were sweetness itself. "No, you do not say—you do not me n that the king said that. You

"And my husband and my child?"

I will follow you as soon as I have finished some absolutely necessary arrangements. My child, the coach is waiting," said the mother, who was counting the minutes in her eagerness to be gone. Mina hastily placed her full possessions in a straw bas-ket Ontora had made for her. He had on, good God! for what? No," she said, oh, good God! for what? No," she said on, good God! for what? No," so see the same of the Association had ever asked a cent of contribution to aid the work but that new flex won by ways that are dark.

"My child, the coach is waiting," said the mother, when her son was leaving the mother, who was counting the minutes in her reagerness to be gone. Mina hastily placed her full possessions in a straw bas-ket Ontora had made for her. He had body as a soon as you are gone I will give up these lodgings and leave no direction. If you will pack up a few work, but that now the sworthlone than the greatest success won by ways that are dark.

A good mother, when her son was leaving the home of his childhood, and going out into the great world, knowing that he work but as a man, it is a greater thing to be a good them the long have been given, which is a good thing to be a good them the leave of the young lindian. Mina the freatest success won by ways that are dark.

A good mother, when her son was leaving the home of his childhood, and going out into the great world, knowing that he work as ambitious, gave him watched her down the green vista of the moonlit grove, and she turned round to Saying this, he pressed his wife to his Saying this, he pressed his wife to his her mother, and said:

watched her down the green vista of the moonlit grove, and she turned round to her mother, and said:

are enabled to wank in safety. The best success is often achieved by the humblest; and an obscure life well spent is better while attending, by having the Scriptures han a wicked renown.

"We doubt if any human friendship to salvation. Many efforts had ever really lasted the whole of two human lives. Few men are habitually sincere even with the few whom they love succeeding the reakfast. After this there was not much trouble with them. Mr. Smithson then narrated several anecdotes illustrative of the effect of the plan upon even the firmest of the Cath-olic Irish, and said that of all the methods used it has been the most successful in drawing souls to Christ."

This extract has been sent to us from This extract has been sent to us from Chicago. The method of evangelization it suggests is not new in Ireland, in principle at least. There stirabout and weak were formerly used, but now a convert will not receive grace expect via a Chicago sandwich! That is an improvement. Years ago there was a popular lyric in

If he prays with Mrs. Smyely." There were not many then who sold themselves for the mess of pottage, and we do not think that corn beef, even the corn beef of Chicago, is now more "successful in drawing souls to Christ."]—Brooklym

Dublin of which the refrain ran thus:

As sure as my name is O'Reilly Each murderin' thief will get mutton and beef

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the varolitelives and be medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegteable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is included in the properties of the combination of the combina a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures; but this we do say, it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of diseases arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test for ten years, and is to day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivaled; it guards the system against the constant draw to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshoners Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cts. a box. Sold by all medicine dealers. The final state of the state of this the venture of this three m freedom Empire Kampf. simplic St. Th What m Must al And by Must I ! Forbid ! With al Forever Stand 'g With no Strike ! Why th A weak

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#### Sister Scraphine's Farewell to Fatherland.

The following lines were composeed by a Sister of Charity previous to her expulsion from her convent home in Munster, West-halla, under the present tyrannical administration of Bismarck. The Local Government were so much exercised over the appearance of this little print, that both the printer and the vendor were prosecuted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Such is the freedom of the Press in the glorious Germanic Empire—such are the fruits of the Kultur Kampf. In this imperfect translation I have adhered as closely as possible to the naive simplicity of the touching original.

St. Thomas, May 11, 1876.

W. F. What news is this? Do I hear aright?

St. Thomas, May 11, 1876. W.
What news is this? Do I hear aright?
Must all my lov'd eares cease to-night?
And by laws, signed with implous hand,
Must I leave home and Fatherland?
Forbid it Heaven! did not my sires,
With all that zeal which God inspires,
Forever foremost in the van
Stand 'gainst the foe, and man to man,
With never wavering loyalty,
Strike home for German liberty?
Why then pursue with vengeful cry
A weakling, timid Nun as 1?

A ye true indeed! news stranger still Our panting hearts with horror fill. They say: how in the great High Courts Each orator in turn reports Frogressive changes, eras bright With better times and greater light; New laws for all the people made— All checked by me, a helpless maid. That I their mightly efforts cramp, Obstruct their works of 'Kultur Kampf. But Lord' 'gainst ourposes so high But Lord! 'gainst purposes so high What could a weak, poor Nun as I?

In works of mercy and of love;
In calling blessings from above,
In checking sighs and drying tears,
We've spent our youthful, guileless years
Oh! fellow-countrymen, whose poor
We ne'er turned hungry from our door;
Whose outcasts at our hearth we warmed
Whose children's minds and hearts
formed.

formed,
Go, ask the homeless, young and old,
If our hearts e'er to them grew cold;
Go ask the poor, the small, the great,
Could we bring danger to the State! And yet the Empire ne'er can thrive,
Unless us from our homes they drive.
Thus they fancy—so let it be—
Away from our loved Germany
We'll go at our great King's command;
To wander in some foreign land
And shelter seek. But there's a Lord
High in the Heavens, who keeps His word,
And stretches out His mighty arm
To shield the timid Nun from harm,
And comfort—potent though he be—
Such weak, poor, trembling Nuns as we.

Such weak, poor, tremoning Nuns as we.

So farewell, parents, mother mild;
A blessing on your banished child
They force me from thy fond embrace;
But we'll meet in a better place.
Oh, Father, grieve not thus; 'tis God,
And not our King who plies the rod;
From distant lands my prayers and tears
Shall win for thy decilning years
A heavenly peace. Oh fare ye well,
My little orphans. Hark, 'tis the knell
Of our departure. Love God well,
Nor grieve that woe the lot should be
Of one poor Nun s; weak as me.

But where, outside of German land, Shall we find rest, a homeless band? Nine thousand little Nuns all doom'd To perish: yet by faith illum'd, We'll lourney on where heaven.

\*Irreligious science. We clip the above from an old fyle of the reprint, and not at all inferior to other metri' cal compositions of the pastor of St. Shome

#### THE SPOLIATION OF THE CHURCH.

tifical Government, who, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy, have since 1870 been pensioners of the Vatican, to whom he delivered an address on the wrongs which the Church and Sovereign Pontiff have suffered, and are still suffering, at the hands of the Italian Government. The address has produced a profound sensation amongst non-Catholies. Lee XIII, has declared in plain and less. Lee XIII, has declared in point and power points and the country? Italy, and the said I to him.

"oBEDAD IT'S A QUARE COUNTRY!" said he: "nothing struck me more than immense proportion of English Nonconformity would never have existed, and John Wesley ard his companions would never have seceded from the Church of and over again, heard on a Saturday evenweet the real founders of dissent, and laughter). A man came home from Amburghtering and laughter). A man came home from Amburghtering and laughter) in the land. I declare my own firm conviction that if the bishops and clergy of the last century had done their duty, and unsupport of the land. I declare my own firm conviction that if the bishops and clergy of the last century had done their duty, and unsupport of English Nonconformity would never have existed, and John Wesley ard his companions would never have second from the Church of and over again, heard on a Saturday eventure that there's hardly any donkeys at all in the land. I declare my own firm conviction that if the bishops and clergy of the last century had done their duty, and unsupport of the land. I declare my own firm conviction that if the bish open and clergy of the last century had done their duty, and unsupport of the land. I declare my own firm conviction that if the bish open and clergy of the last century had done their duty, and unsupport of the land. I declare my own firm conviction that if the bish open and clergy of the last century had done their duty, and unsupport of the land. I declare my own firm conviction that if the bish open and clergy of the land. I declare my own firm convic hes. Lee XIII, has declared in plain and unmistakable terms that no compromise, conciliation, or modus vivendi can ever be possible between the Vatican and the Quirinal unless the latter yields all that that the former asks and holds to be its

right.

Replying to the address presented by them, the Pope commenced by expressing the consolation their presence gave him. In these times, when so few have the courage to fulfil their proper duties, the constancy of those before him was not only a standard or the constancy of these before him was not only a good action, but a splendid example of the splendid example of the honour of which this age has great need. He lamented those better days, when they, like faithful subjects, could each in his office render honourable service to their legitimate Prince, who on his part was able to show vices rendered. But now all that was changed. The designs of Providence, which had

ASSIGNED TO THE ROMAN PONTIFF TEMPORAL

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DOMINION, that he might enjoy a secure liberty, the true independence in the exercise of his supreme religious power, had been frus-trated through the series of crimes which nad been successfully consummated, to the injury of the Apostolic See, and through which the Pontiff had been despoiled of all liberty and independence. His Holiness continued: had been successfully consummated, to the

"True it is that to hide the odious char-"True it is that to hide the oddous char-acter of the fact they never cease from saying We are free because not subjected to visible coercion; but true liberty is not that which depends on the will of others, nor independance can that be esteemed which is subject in all to the control of others. They also persist in saying that freedom of speech has been left Us, as if so many of Our glorious predecessors had not spoken freely even in the depths of the catacombs, in the squalor of prisons, in the face of fierce tyrants, in the midst of torments and under threats of cruel death. and they, nevertheless, were certainly neither free nor independent in that state. We know also that they cease not from saying and writing that OUR APOSTOLIC AUTHORITY IS REVERENCED

AND RESPECTED
in Rome. But the truth of this assertion may be easily known by slightly bending the ear and listening to the insults which in this same city are with impunity aimed at Us, at religion, and at the Catholic Church, of which, though unworthy, We are the head, and supreme pastor. Only a very eyes they celebrated, with clamorous

these walls. Finally, they go about saying and repeating that nothing interferes with Our doing all that is required for the government of the Church. But, on the conernment of the Church. But, on the con-trary, it is well-known that they place manifold obstacles in Our way—whether, for example, by depriving Us of the valid help of the religious families who are dispersed in the hopes of annihilating them, or by advancing pretended rights to the exequatur on the Pontifical bulls and to the patronage of the various episcopal sees in Italy. What shall We say also regarding THE OCCUPATION OF CHURCHES OF ROME, which, closed to public worship, are destined to public uses, the property and dominion of the ecclesiastical authorities in dominion of the ecclesiastical authorities in them not only being contested, but even the means of defending their rights at law being denied? What shall We say regard-ing the door left open to implety and heresy in this city of Rome, Our see and the centre of Catholicity, without its being possible for us to oppose any sufficient and possible for us to oppose any sufficient and efficacious remedy? And further, when, efficacious remedy? And further, when, impelled by love for the Roman people, to Our special care confided. We have endeavored, at sacrifices beyond Our resources, to counterpoise against the Protestant schools, perilous to the faith, other schools which would give parents every security for the Christian education of security for the Christian education of their children, We could not do so by employing the Pontifical authority, but solely by using those means which are conceded to any private person whomsoever. From Our words you can fully understand, beloved children, how difficult and hard is the condition in which

THE REVOLUTION, and how vain are the flattering hopes of those who talk of the possibility of its being accepted on our part. Mindful al-ways of Our duties, and knowing what is required for the good of the Church and the dignity of the Roman Pontificate, We shall never acquiesce in the present condition of things, nor shall We cease, as We have never yet ceased, from calling for the restitution of all which by fraud and deceit has been taken from the Apostolic See. For the rest we shall wait with confidence and tranquility until God, in whose hands is Our cause, matures for the Church that day on which He will render justice

THE ROMAN PONTIFF HAS BEEN PLACED BY

#### PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.

Dr. Ryle, the Episcopalian Bishop of Liverpool, at the Church Congress in Eng-land, held last month, made an address on Nonconformists, in which he spoke of the cause of dissent in these words: "My own solution of the problem is short and simple. I believe that the first seeds of dissent were sown by the narrow intolerance of the Church in the days of the Stuarts. The wretched attempt to produce uniformity fines and penalties and imprisonment, drove wise men almost mad, and made of a Church which sanctions such things? I believe, secondly, that the utter deadness and apathy of the Church in the last century did even more to drive men and On Sunday, surrounded by fourteen Cardinals, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Tecevived in the Ducal Hall of the Vatican some 700 former civil officials of the Poptifical Government, who, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy, have since 1870 been pensioners of the never have seceded from the Church of England."

## AN INFIDEL'S TESTIMONY.

ism is infidelity in the bud, and infidelity is Protestantism in full bloom." \*\* \*

The Catholic Segur is correct, however, in saving that "Infidelity is Protestantism in full bloom," simply because infidelity protests against both forms of superstition, the Catholic and the Protestant. It carries out squarely, fully, and logically, the great doctrine of the right of private undement as far as it will go so that judgment as far as it will go, so that Infidelity may be properly characterized as Protestantism run to seed .- The In-

#### HOLY COMMUNION GIVEN TO CHILDREN.

For a long time it was customary to communicate children, under the species of wine, immediatly after their baptism. This used to be done by the priest dipping his finger in the Precious Blood and then putting it into the child's mouth to su The custom is still kept up in the East, where Baptism, Holy Eucharist, and Con-firmation are administered on the same occasion. Romsee says (iv. p. 329) that this casion. Romsee says (IV. p. 329) that this custom prevailed, at least in some churches of the West, up to the eleventh century. According to the practice of the modern Greek Church, infants are now generally given the Precious Blood in a spoon.-Father (PBrien's History of the Mass.

#### WE BELIEVE

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A., Rochester, New York.

Yellow Oil is unsurpassed for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, Frost Bites and Chilblains. No other medicine required in the household. It is for internal as well as external use. is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All medicine dealers sell it.

Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula and all humors of the Blood, Liver, Kil-neys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation and tones rejoicing, the anniversary of the violent occupation of Rome—that ever sorrowful day for Us, which obliged the Pontiff to shut himself within the narrow circuit of Sample 10 cents, regular size \$1.00.

#### FATHER BURKE,

HIS SERMON IN LIVERPOOL. Humorous Reference to Irish Love for

Music. BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

The new extension to the already large elementary school building attached to St. Francis Xavier's Church, Salislury Monday evening (as recorded in our last) by Father Burke, O. P. There were 900 children of the day schools present, besides 300 of the college boys. Benediction was given in the church, and afterwards the children were treated to a concert in the arge hall of the college.

Father Burke, during an interval in the concert, ascended the stage amidst warm cheers, and delivered an address. He said: My dear friends, I have first of all to apoogise to you for appearing before you at all, or presuming to raise my voice and speak here this evening, for in truth the voice should be far sweeter than mine that should dare to fill up the gap between two such splendid parts of a concert as that which you have heard and that which you are about to hear. The assemblage, the hall in which we assemble, the entertainment which has been provided for us, the men who have provided that entertainment, and the purpose for which we meet are all eminently suggestive, calculated to inspire the heart of every Catholic presen lawful pride, and calculated to offer a deep and instructive lesson to those amongst us who may not be of the same heart and mind with us. I feel that I must be a trifle serious. And yet I would not wish to be serious. This is a musical festival. It is a feast of music that those Jesuit fathers have provided for us this evening;

and they put

ME, A RED-HOT IRISHMAN,

up here (laughter and applause) to amuse

and entertain you in the interval, whilst the singers are resting those sweet voices to her rights."

And with that the Pope imparted his of them wetting their whistle (oud laughter). And still, my dear friends, I do not feel out of place here, for two reasons—first of all on account of that tolerable fund of impudence which belongs to the Irish naturally, and which, thanks be to God my mamma gave me (laughter and aplause); and secondly because I came from such a musical country (applause). It is worthy of remark that Ireland alone, amongst all the nations, has for her nationalbanner a musical instrument—a harp of gold upon a field of green (applause). need not tell you of our ancient Irish bards. They were the judges, they were egislators, and, in the pre-Christian times They were the highest princes when the great St. Patrick first announced to the assembled royalty of the land the old, but to them new, doctrine of Catho licity, and the chief bard lifting up his

and over again, heard on a Saturday evenover—and when, perhaps, the evening was wet—the poor man returning, walking along by the side of the little cart, whilst the miserable horse drawing that cart was Monsieur Segur, once said: "Protestantism is Infidelity in the bud, and Infidelity is Protestantism in full bloom?" \*\*\* animal going along with its ears hanging down (laughter). When the country gir goes out to be employed as a farm servant she is asked if she knows how to milk the She says she does; and then they put her to the test. What do you think that test is? They ask her to sing a song (laughter.) If she sings well—with a fine, clear roll of voice—the sympathetic farmer's wife engages her at once as milk-maid, because the cows in Ireland will not give because the cows in Ireland will not give the milk unless the person who is milking them is singing a song. Don't you remember—for some of you must have heard—the Coleen das Cruth na bo? The poet

As I roved out one summer's morning, A-thinking of myself no-how, I heard a fair maid sing most charming As she sat down milking her cow.

(laughter). And if she did not sing that cow would keep her milk for herself. Now, I ask you, coming from a country where the cows won't be milked except to music, where the donkeys have a fifth tenor note that no other donkeys in the world have, and where history was re-corded to musical notes by the ancient bards, have I not a right to be impudent when I stand upon the stage where you have heard such beautiful music? But although we may take this light, cheerful view, and have a laugh on the subject, still I must return to what I said. The evening's gathering is very suggestive, very instructive, very inspiriting. First of all we are called together to witness the bless-ing of schools in which by the hundred the children of our poor will be received, and will obtain the highest blessing, next to Divine faith that man can get from God, that is the blessing of a thorough education (applause.) No criminals, no education (applause.) No criminals, no foolish, useless members of society will ever come forth from these schools; no children of Irish parents ever to BRING A BLUSH TO THEIR FATHER'S OR

MOTHERS'S FACE, or ever to make an Irishman hang down his head in shame for his religion or his country. The children will be brought up in the knowledge and the love and the fear of God, fitted for every requirement of this world, and fitted also for the world to come. They will be a credit, an honor, a happiness not only to their own domestic circle, but to the society in the midst of which they dwell, and they will stand up

have been crowned by the high super-natural gift of the true and Divine faith. Thus the occasion for which we assemble is a joyful, instructive and suggestive one. And who are they who have called us to-gether? Who are they who have built this magnificent hall and the splendid collegiate buildings that surgurant it? Who are they buildings that surround it? Who are they buildings that surround it? Who are they who provide, day after day, for more than a thousand little ones who are receiving from them every element of human and divine knowledge? Who are they represented by the Jesuit who is able to do anything you like-equal to everything? Go to the farthest ends of the earth, and you will find him evangelizing the savage in a language which no other civilized man in this world has spoken—go to the northern snows of America, and there, amid the rugged ice, there where the foot of civilized man had rarely trod, the child

of the desert, the savage Indian, wrapt in his buffalo robe and with his savage paint

upon him, will take you to
A MOUND OF SNOW WITH A CROSS OVER IT, and will tell you that there lies the great "black robe," the Jesuit who lived and died in the midst of his savage children, and raised them up to civilization, to so-ciety, and to God (applause.) Go and walk through the intricate halls of the imwank through the intricate halfs of the imperial palace at Perkin, and you will be astonished to find there traces of the highest knowledge and civilization—maps sketched out by man's hands, globes and astronomical instruments most precisely and scientifically made. The barbarian has these things to-day, but in strange re-cords you will find it written that they were made and left there by the wonderful Jesuit missionaries who, century after century, went into that barbarous and cruel people, and lived, labored, shed their blood, and died for civilization and for olood, and died for civilization and for God (applause.) And coming nearer home, who are the men who have brought us here this evening? Who are the men who are able to do everything, from describing the control of th cribing the motion of the heavenly bodie from that wonderful observatory in the Roman College to taking the baton and conducting a choir here this evening, the

parently so easy, the men who, beyond al are ready at a moment's notice, heart and life in their open hands, to go to the ends of the earth on their ngelic mission? who are these men? They are the Jesuit fathers (loud applause) the sons of St. Ignatius; the vanguard of the Holy Church of God; the men who fling the first darts at the enemy, and upon whose shield the first blows fall thickly

plage here. Finally, they have prepared oriateness in this also that these so should be opened with a concert—a feast of music. My friends, when man was first created by the hand of Almighty God, as he rose from under that creative hand h was like a musical instrument, beautifully attuned, harmoniously chorded, and whose office it would be to sing all the days of by a painless death he should pass from this choir on earth to the eternal choir of angels. But sin came in; the serpent crossed the path of our first mother;

THE FIRST JARRING SOUND OF DISCORD that was heard on this earth was the his of that serpant as he tempted the woman, and when she answered him her voice was toned down. By the sin that she committed, the harmony of our language was lost; discord came in; the beautiful instru-ment was spoilt; the chords were loosened; ordained as the principal means for this, hat the little children should be educated; that every chord in their nature, every fibre of their moral, intellectual and physical nature should be at once developed, set into accord by Divine grace and by Divine knowledge, so that the praise which ascended from their lips should be perfect s the very harmony of the angels of God

work, comes that g'orious choir of praise, the motive of which sings through all the phases of Catholic worship. Is it not, therefore, I say, an eminently suggestive and instructive occasion! I could go on the theme is a very inviting one. I could tell you of music as a science the most beautiful of all; the one that goes most us when we are disturbed, raises us up when we are dejected, subdues us in our very highest emotions of joy, and seems to signify all. I might speak to you of that spirit which went forth from the that spirit which went forth from the deft, cunning fingers of David, and fell like the breathings of an angel of peace upon Saul, and let in a ray of light upon his darkened soul. But time would not permit me, and all of you would not saying, "Well, the lord be praised, when a man has the gift of the gab and goes it he dosen't know where to stop" (laughter). So I think I'll stop now (laughter and ap-

ause.) Father Clare, who was received with applause, said he must ask them to join with him in returning thanks to the good father who had put himself to serious inconvenience to appear amongst them in Liverpool. Father Burke had spoken of Liverpool. Father Burke had spoken of music, he (Father Clare) had heard music most sweet and beautiful, but he never heard music that struck him so deeply as that which had come from Father Burke's

Do not buy cheap medicines on the score of economy. The best are none too good for the sick, and are the cheapest. Such are the Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,

#### A PROTESTANT CRITIC ON FATHER BURKE, O. P.

On Sunday, though it was known to On Sanday, though it was known to few, one of the first of living English orators was speaking in Liverpool. Father Tom Burke, as he is commonly called, has a great reputation in his own church, and he deserves it. There are few who can declaim as he can declaim rew who can acciaim as he can declaim— so gracefully, so calmly, so deliberately, with such noble gesture, or whose minds in suppleness and creativeness are as well able as his to meet the demands of such elocutionary powers. He would be a great man even if he were only reciting the thoughts of others. But his own thought provides, and seems to provide extemporaneously, the material which his

extemporaneously, the material which his voice and action so nobly employ. In appearance Father Burke is essentially the Dominican friar, Most people have some notion of this type. The preaching Dominicans have stamped them selves on the graphic literature of all age fashion of their order have abstracted fashion of their order have abstracted everything that in appearance makes for gentleness and refinement. Open Dore, "Drolatiques" and in a page or two you will stumble on a likeness of a friar which allowing for exaggeration, might be the likeness of Father Tom Burke himself. In a crowd and in a common costume you might perhaps pass him by, for the gran-deur of his head is very rude, and the prominent, rather rubicund nose, and the full protruding under lip, though the tell of latent power, tell of it in unattrac tive symbols. Standing in the pulpit in the habit of his order, Father Burke' aspect needs no interpreter. He is a grea Dominicau preacher, and you feel it be-fore he opens his lips. In broad deep characters there are inscribed upon his

countenance unction and power.

Many people identify oratory with great speed of speech and much flourish of gesture. Yet, of the great orators of our time, replace of all the counterparts. great speed of speech and much flourish of gesture. Yet, of the great orators of our time—perhaps of all time—there have been few who answer to the popular idea. Father Burke is never in a hurry, and never imagines his audience can be. pauses easily, and resumes at leisure his oration, which seems to need this regal calmness to do justice to its nobility of conception and expression. We of this conception and expression. We of this latter generation must suppose it was somewhat thus that O'Connell spoke. If so it is not difficult to understand his mastery over his susceptible and imaginative

countrymen.

Passing to the interesting border region wherein all natural orators the qualities of physique and manner co-operate with those of mind, we notice in Father Burke as one of his essential peculiarities a glid-ing sequence of connection. It were as alien from his style to exhibit a close and explicit logical scheme as to indulge in mere unconnected bursts of emotional exuberance. There is a reason for everything Father Burke says, and for its being said when he says it; but he trusts for the feeling of sequence somewhat to the imagination of his hearers and to his own suc-

cess in feeding that imagination.

Thus in his sermon Sunday morning, which was preached to aid in freeing St. Joseph's church from debt, the text and the leading idea were skillfully used to associate the houselessness and shelterles associate the houselessness and shelterlessness of our Saviour with the Catholic
duty of building and sustaining houses for
His worship. With this the preacher began; with this he ended; and the whole
sermon kept alive the practical and affecting analogy. "That our Lord may dwell
in a house and on an altar that He may
really call His own." A beautiful and
daring idea; and it was beautifully and
daringly carried out. From many sources ment was spoilt; the chords were loosened; the body rebelied against the soul and the soul against the body. There was no more harmony, and the grand notes of united, concordant praise, no longer came from the lips of man. Now when the Son of God came down to restore to this world that harmony which was lost, to bring back again to man and to put upon human voices the melodies of the past, He ordained as the principal means for this. equal sweetness and beauty. And then, in a succession of cloquent, mellow word-pictures, was told the story of churchbuilding in every age, and of how, even where faith had vanished and civilization had disappeared in her train, the sacred edifices erected by early Christians still remained to tell of their love and devo-

This sketch must not be lengthened by THIS IS THE JESUIT'S TASK.
He takes the young soul, he trains it, educates it, he accords it to every want of human and Divine society; and forth from under his hands, and as the fruit of his ing in such ripeness as only great and well restrained oratorical power can produce, and to dignify the purport of what is said

by grace and majesty in delivering it.
Under this description must come the vivid picture of the Virgin holding the Saviour dead upon her knees while she drew from his brow the thorns and washed away the blood. So also the description of the Church emerging from her cataof the Church emerging from her cata-combs to build up again laboriously the civilization of the Pagan world which the barbarians had just destroyed. So again the magnificent patriotic description of Ireland, and the contrasted duration of church buildings with the hill in the heart of Mid-Meath once crowned with the glory of Ireland's kings. So again a fine picture, painted with a sweeping but lum-inous brush, of the rise and fall of civili-zation, where the slopes of the Andes sweep down to the sweet Pacific. In these sweep down to the sweet Pacific. and many other passages—notably a fine and unexaggerated eulogy of the solemn, sweet stateliness of the church itself in which the sermon was delivered—the great orator exemplified that wealth of chaste description which denotes and expands, imaginatively and almost though not quite creatively some of the highest intellectual powers that can be illustrated And almost always, without passing

that which had come from Father Burke's heart (applause.) In conclusion, Father Clare asked his hearers to raise a cheer in honour of the great Dominican. The request was heartily responded to.

mime, the action of the preacher's name and arms appropriately heightened the effect. Sometimes the varieties of gesture were exceedingly significant, as when Father Burke said he could never banish the large from his mind or from his into the dangerous region of panto-mime, the action of the preacher's hands for a single day from his mind or from his eyes (with a delicate variation of the movement of the hand to the forchead at each of the two words) the horrors of the which they dwell, and they will stand up and assert themselves as true sons of an intellectual people whose natural gifts and should be in every house.

Such are the Cherry Pectoral, sarsaparilla, and other standard remedies of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. They are worth all they cost, and should be in every house.

Such are the Cherry Pectoral, sarsaparilla, and other standard remedies of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. They are worth all they cost, when a picture of the Catholic Church by all dealers in melicine.

springing up into prosperity was accom-panied by a curiously weak and fluttering motion of the hands.

The eloquent friar, it must be owned,

lives in a simple world. He calls the nine-teenth a contemptible century; and it must teenth a contemptible century; and it must have almost provoked a smile even among his own countrymen to hear him say and prove that Irishmen are the people most after God's own heart. Probably the reflections and speculations of a preaching monk, however great he may be, are seldom very profound. But it is not by profundity that oratory must be judged. Oratory is great when we can attribute to it strength, grace, unction, supple accuracy of expression, chastened splendor of diction. And when to these characters are added charms of voice, power of presence, simple charms of voice, power of presence, simple majesty of delivery and conscious elegan of action, we have to admit that this is oratory.—Liverpool Journal.

#### A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST.

The New York Ledger contains the following remarks from the pen of Fanny

Fern:
"How often have I seen a face loitering to the at the church threshold, listening to the swelling notes of the organ, and longing to go in, were it not for the wide social gulf between ifself and those assembled—I will not say worshipping—there. And I know if the clergyman inside that church spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls. They want husks, and they get them. I say in my vexation, as the door swings on its my vexation, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle, unaided, as best he may with a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brethren are wiser. Their creed is not my creed, save this part of it: "That the rich and poor meet to-gether, and the Lord is the maker of them all." I often go there to see it. I am glad when a servant drops on her knees in the aisle, and makes the sign of the cross, that nobody bids her to rise, to make way for a silken robe that may be waiting behind. I am glad the mothers of many little chil-dren may drop in for a brief moment before the altar, to recognize her spiritual wants and then pass out to the cares she may no longer lose sight of. I do not be-lieve as they do, but it gladdens my heart neve as they do, but it gladdens my heart all the same that one man is as good as his neighbor, at least there—before God. I breathe freer at the thought. I can sit in a corner, and watch them pass in and out, and rejoice that every one, however humble soever, feels that he or she is in that church, just as much as the richest foreigner from the cathedral of the old world whom they may jostle in going out."

#### GENERAL ROSECRANS' FAMILY.

Of the three daughters of Gen. Rose of the three daughters of Gen. Rose crans, Marv, the eldest, lies in the church-yard of the Convent of the Ursulines, St. Martin's, Brown Co., Ohio, where she was educated, where she re-entered as a novice, being known in religion as Sister St. Charles, and whence she early went, a pro-fessed nun, to her rest. The second, Lillie, is with her father on the Pacific Slope. The third and youngest, Anne, left the Ursuline school early and went into society, but on her sister's death, and society, but on her sister's death, sought the same convent, and asked to be put upon probation for the honors of the novitiate, into which she was received two years ago. One of Gen. Rosecrans' sons, now deceased, was a Paulist Father. The other, the youngest child, is with the Gen-

#### THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

Because you are poor, boys, it need couragement. Rich boys are often spoiled, and their energies sapped and undermined by luxurious habits, the too free use of money, and the lack of that discipline money, and the lack of that discipline which comes from indigence. As an element of success, great stress must be laid upon incorruptible integrity, which of late years is unfortunately too lately found. A business man once said to the writer, "I can find plenty of smart young men to work for me. What I want is an honest clerk, whom I can implicitly trust." Let our young friend resolve that he will live on bread and water rather than appropri-ate a single penny that is not his own. A boy or man that establishes a reputation for strict housesty will not remain long out of employment, for such clerks are invalu-

Cure that Cough! You can do it speedily safely and surely with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Now is the season to guard, against colds. If you would prevent Con-Balsam. sumption neglect not the most triling symptoms. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will never fail you. It cures Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough and all Pulmonary complaints. Obtain it of your druggist.

No means have been taken by the man-No means have been taken by the manufacturers to push the sale of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco except giving from time to time a simple statement of the facts connected with it in the public press. The large and rapidly increasing demand for it has been the result of the experience of smokers which these state-ments suggested. Their advice to busi-ness men is to advertise largely if they have the right artists to have the right article to back up the ad vertisement with.

Yellow Oil is the most deservedly popular remedy in the market for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Contraction of the Muscles, Croup, Quinsey, and every variety of Pain, Lameness, or Inflammation. For internal as well as external use. Yellow Oil will never fail you. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the only medicine that acts upon the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation, and tones up the debilitated system. It cures all humors from an ordinary pimple to the worst form of Scrofula. For sale by all dealers. Sample bottle 10 cents, regular size \$1.00.

One dose Hagyard's Pectoral Balsalm will relieve a Cough so promply as to convince the most sceptical of its merits as a Throat and Lung healer; it is the great specific for all Pulmonary complaints tending towards Consumption. The safest, most pleasant, best

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

THOS, COFFEY,

Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—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 clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

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

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1880.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHO-LOMEW. We learn from a report in the St.

Thomas Times that on Sunday, the

26th ult., Rev. M. S. Baldwin occu-

pied the pulpit in Trinity Church of that town, and delivered a very eloquent sermon on the nature of sin and the terrors of the last judgment. There is nothing surprising in that a minister of the Gospel should expatiate on those subjects more than any other. But we cannot withhold our astonishment of the fact that an English church minister-holding a high standing and a very respectable position in Montreal - would, while treating such subjects, descend to the level of the ordinary swadler or itinerant local, by dragging in "Papal Infallibility" and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, by way of condiment to his lengthy remarks. There surely must have been some cause for this forced digression, and the only one that presents itself to us at present is the supposition on Mr. Baldwin's part, that the church-going people of St. Thomas are incapable of sitting out an ordinary sermon without something palatable added and his associates. The French to tickle their ears; or of digesting people were goaded to madness and truth unless it be properly seasoned desperation, impossible to describe, and spiced with a good old fling at by the never ending turmoils and Popery. We expected better treat- sanguinary uprisings of a treacherous hands of Anglican ministers, who, no treaty, and whom no concessions as a rule, claim kindred with us, and could ever satisfy. who, as a rule also, make pretense of eschewing in their homilies those were the Catholics of England to distracting subjects of historic hate, rise up, in imitation of the Hugueall the facts and circumstances that preceded and accompanied the mas- laging towns and burning churches, history could charge her with. But

France on the eve of St. Bartholo- their fate? mew, in the year of grace, 1572, was brought about, not indeed by the Huguenots did not deservedly Papal Rome, as all histories, even draw down upon their heads their Protestant, concur in determining; but by a Huguenot rabble of the French people were excusable hungry politicians, who, in their for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, anxiety for Protestant ascendancy, but everyone who is a judge of huwere conspiring to place a Protestant man nature must admit that the proking on the throne of France. With this object in view they broke out into open rebellion, raised a formidable army with such generals as Conde and Coligny to lead them to

result from independent thought.

but the Huguenots were defeated by MR. GLADSTONE AT GIULDHALL. Irish people at home and abroad. the royal troops, who had to deplore the loss of the valiant old chieftain, de Montmorency, high constate of France, mortally wounded on the battle field. Two days previous to this fierce encounter, Conde, with his army of Huguenot rebels, attacked the king on his way to the capital. Six thousand Swiss guards were scarcely able to protect his majesty from being captured. But they fought bravely all day long, the king in their midst, till they reached Paris at 4 p. m., where, says the Chronicle, the French monarch took his breakfast and dinner at the same meal, for the ruffian Huguenots did not allow him to break fast all day.'

The treaty of Longyumeau followed the Battle of St. Denis. But as the cities of Rochelle, Montauban and other places in possession of the Huguenots, would not submit to the king's authority, as by treaty agreed on, nor admit his lieutenants-general within their gates; war broke out afresh. On the 13th March, 1569, was fought the famous battle of Jar nac, in which the Huguenots were defeated and Conde met his death. The chief command then devolved upon the Admiral Coligny, who marched against the town of Poitiers, near which another bloody battle was fought, known as the battle of Montcontour, wherein the Huguenots were once more defeated by the Duke de Guise, and ten thousand men were left dead on the field of battle. Sismondi, a Protestant historian of great merit, declares that not only did the Huguenots wage war against their king and country, but that they called in foreign aid to add terror to their arms. Conde invited the English, to whom he delivered the city of Calais, the taking of which, a few years previous, by the valiant de Guise, had broken the heart of Queen Mary Tudor. The German Lutherans were also invited to cross the borders, and help by their arms to destroy all false worship and place a Protestant prince on the throne (Sismondi, vol. v. xviii., p. 291). After the battle of Montcontour, these foreigners, receiving no pay or provisions, tell to ravaging the country east of the Seine, and with great difficulty, and after much slaughter on both sides, were finally driven out of the country. All those horrible events led to the massacre of Coligny ment for old mother Church at the foe in their midst who would keep

Now, we ask Rev. Mr. Baldwin, whose bitter memories may result nots, in open rebellion against their only in stirring up bad blood and in Queen and government - were exciting animosity and ill-will, instead they to place the Duke of Norfolk of promoting Christian peace and or the Marquis of Bute at the head of brotherly love amongst men. We a formidable army, and insist upon feel convinced that were Messrs. having a Catholic monarch to rule Baldwin and Ballard in possession of over Great Britain-were they to call in foreign troops, and, after pilsacre of St. Bartholomew, they would engage in four pitched battles, hesitate before laying the blame of in which thousands of England's it at the door of the Catholic Church. bravest sons lost their lives, would No doubt, in their school-boy days, there not be sufficient excuse for a they were taught to consider the general massacre of the common foe Pope as the "Man of Sin," to regard of their country's peace and prosper-Papal Rome as the "Beast of the ity? And would not the entire na-Apocalypse," and to accept as proved tion rise up to a man, and every and settled beyond doubt all and Orangeman in Ireland, and every every horror, prejudiced and distorted loval Briton in Canada, volunteer to cross over and massacre every rebelnow that they have attained maturity lious Catholic in the country, or and come to man's estate, they should drive them bag and baggage into the be in a position to study history for ozean, and would not history and themselves, and form opinions that mankind declare that the Catholics who thus rebelled and ravaged their The massacre which occurred in country by fire and sword deserved

> But change the names, and say if own chastisment? We do not say vocation was quite beyond endurance.

We may return to this subject.

PROTESTANTISM, says Froude, is essentivictory, and advanced to the very mapping out a plain course of life. It a'ly a negation, and never succeeded in gates of Paris, where was fought the kept an denying every doctrine it origin. sanguinary battle of St. Denis (1568). ally possessed, until there was nothing Several the usual's fell on both sides, more to deny.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall is to our mind a strange, and, for a statesmen so eminent, a humiliating contradiction to his pre-election utterances last fall. Last year he vigorously denounced Lord Beaconsfield for his criminal inertness in dealing with the Irish question. He went so far as to give quasi approval to the principle of "Home Rule," and certainly committed himself to the idea of a peasant proprietary. No man in the empire knows better than Mr. Gladstone the cause of the present crisis in Ireland. No man knows better than he that the present disturbed state of Ireland is mainly and directly attributable to the unjust and tyrannical system of land tenure prevailing in that country. Yet, without taking adequate meas ures to remove the cause of the present unfortunate state of affairs in Ireland, he declares that the "maintenance of public order is to be con- Greek government must have been, sidered before the improvement of the law." But Mr. Gladstone cer- ed of the active and earnest co-opertainly knows that the improvement ation of one or more of the great of the law must be considered and powers. We are still under the secured before public order can be same impression. We are inclined maintained. In vain will he fill Ire- to believe that Greece must be cerland with troops-in vain increase tain of the support of Russia in its the constabulary force—in vain expressed purpose of annexing to its invite and encourage Orange aggres- domain the territory bordering on is sealed. Even Gambetta's influence sion from the North. There cannot be, and, of a certainty, will not be, the attitude of England, the Mail, we any security for public order until think, rightly put it thus: the tiller of the soil of Ireland is protected in his just rights. He is certainly not so protected now. Mr. Gladstone admits that he is not: Mr. Bright, in his letters and speeches, has repeatedly declared that he is not so protected. The government at the last session, by the introduction of a half-hearted measure of relief, admitted that something should be done for the Irish tenant. Yet nothing has been done, and Mr. Hadstone, when occasion was lately offered him at the Lord Mayor's barquet to propound a broad, generous and statesman-like policy on the Irish question, delivered a harangue full of empty menace to Ireland, Yet Mr. Gladstone is the leader of the so-called Liberal party from which Ireland was led to expect so much, and has received so very little. His speech is from every point of view gravely disappointing. It is a speech of utter hopelessness as far as Ireland is concerned, and, indeed, as to Turkish claims in England and far as British interests in Ireland are throughout Europe. We therefore concerned; for, so long as arms and co. believe with our contemporary that ercion acts and state prosecutions are the weapons used to enforce English be discontent and disturbance to distract Ireland and weaken imperial

ORANGE AGGRESSION. One of the most disheartening spectacles in connection with the present land agitation in Ireland is the encouragement and protection given by government to a band of Orange desperadoes from the north, who have entered Connanght under military protection with the avowed purpose of cutting crops for a Mr. Boycott, who has had some misunderstanding with his tenants, but with the real purpose of goading the Catholic tenantry of the west into violence and lawlessness. These men, with murder and plunder in their hearts, have been accorded military protection. If Mr. Boycott and his tenants cannot agree, let the disagreement be tested in the courts of law. If Mr. Boycott cannot, in his own neighborhood, get farm laborers to do his work, let him, by all means, get such laborers from a distance, but let not the government, for the sake of Mr. Boycott, or any other man's crops, permit an invasion by armed ruffians of a peaceful and law-abiding locality. If the course pursued by the government be the means of bringing about disturbance between the military and the people, we have that the people must, in self-defence, protect themselves against unjust aggres ion, come from whatever quarter it may. Lord Beaconsfield, with all his antipathy to the Irish

authority.

We had, indeed, never believed that a Liberal government could ever associate itself with anything so very vile and infamous as Orangeism. But as it has called in Orangeism to its aid, it must now bear the consequences of its action. We greatly fear that these consequences will be of a nature to weaken the legitimate strength of legal authority, and tend more and more to the development in Ireland of a spirit of lawlessness and anarchy. But the people will

not be for this to blame.

THE GREEK QUESTION. The speech from the throne of the Greek monarch at the opening of the Hellenic chambers has called the Turkish government into an attitude of the most determined activity to during that time administered to resist the claims set forth in that speech. When that document became public property, we were cer tainly under the impression that the before committing itself so far, assur-Larissa and Janina. With regard to

"Mr. Gladstone is a scholarly, perhaps we may venture to sav a sentimental, friend of Greece. What can be done by diplomatic means will certainly be done. But England will never consent to go to Berlin-that Larissa and Janina. contiguous territory, should be ceded to the Hellenes. Now the Porte, so far from obeying the European mandate, at this moment massing forces upon the Greek frontier, and, as if to defy the powers, is adding new defences to those already on the Dardanelles. What is to be The French have always themselves forward as the natural champions of Greece; yet now, when the supreme moment has arrived, they ignominiously withdraw, and leave Mr Gladstone, with the Iliade in one hand and the convention terms in the other, to aid Greece as best he may. The English Premier may sympathise to the fullest possible extent; but sympathy will not add

The course pursued by Tarkey

in resisting the threats of the com-

bined naval forces of the powers in the Duleigno affair has won the ing but a revolution can bring him sympathy of many thitherto hostile liness of Mr. Gladstone to Greece, of £70,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, authority in Ireland, so long will there however strong his desire to see the and a grant of £10,000 per annum is coveted territory annexed to a kingdom, the modern representative in his eyes of the principalities of heroic ages, and the commonwealths of classic times, he cannot safely enter on an alliance with Russia to bring about this end. Russia has its own selfish views on the Eastern question, and we doubt very much if Russian preponderance at Constantinople were of any benefit to the Greek Kingdom. The whole policy of Russia has been, so far as known to us, a policy of self-aggrandizement and of absorption. It has used the discontent of the Christian tribes under Turkish sway with marked dexterity to accomplish its purpose of transferring its seat of empire to the Byzantine metropolis. If the Greek government now move its forces into Turkish territory, and be not speedily and amply succored by Russia, the result may be easily foreseen. But the interference of Russia may involve the interference in an opposite direction of Austria, and thus we may have within a short time a gigantic struggle in the east. Britain cannot afford to stand by without an assertion of its own rights in any adjustment of the eastern question. Its claims are not identical with those of Russia, and therefore cannot permit of a Russian waters of contradictory theological systems. In such conditions adoration and alliance. The outcome of the present difficulty is not easily foreseen. no hesitation whatever in saying We are certainly on the eve of startling events and of changes of the

#### ests and progress of Europe.

A MISSION was commenced in St. people, would not, we feel assured, Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday have lent himself to anything so last, by four of the Redemptorist Fathers. unjustifiable as this Orange aggres. It is intended for the congregations of the sion at Ballinrobe. The Orange ele- Cathedral, St. Michael's and St. Basil's, ment is the most lawless in Ireland.

It is the bane and the curse of the

#### THE FRENCH CRISIS. The very first day of the session

of the French Chambers witnessed a

ministerial crisis. To fereigners it does now seem almost a matter of course and of necessity that every month or two a new French ministry should displace one in power for thirty days, more or less. Happy people, indeed, the French must be, for they never seem to run short of material for cabinet-making. The republic, which, according to its advocates, has done so much to promote steadiness and tranquility in France, has every month its little sensation in the shape of the downfall of one and the construction of another ministry. France has been a republic now for ten years. The number of ministers who have the wants of the body politic in that country is beyond calculation. They have been taken from every rank and shade of politicians. The left to-day, extreme left to-morrow, a union of both the day after. But a of Gambetta to retire. M. M. Ferry, by an unexpected vote of the deputies, is about to withdraw. A vote of confidence may, indeed, keep him in office a little longer, but his doom cannot retain him in power. Clemencean, leader of the radical element, hås vigorously denounced the Ferry cabinet. France to-day knows no more powerful politician than Clemencean, whose radicalism is of the most advanced type. The radical chief mistrusts and opposes Gambetta, whose selfishness has so often stood in the way of tranquility. His opposition has already taken from the autocratic President of the Deputies much of the influence he once wielded over the masses in the industrial centres of France. The consequence is that Gambetta to-day would hardly venture to seek re-election in the metropolitan suburb of Belleville, in the representation of which he so often gloried. President Grevy has it in his power to further weaken and embarrass him by forcing him into office when Ferry withdraws. Gambetta does not covet the Premiership. He aims at something higher-the Presidency itself. Noth-

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

£40,000 per annum, an annual revenue made to his wife from Parliament. With all this money flowing into him it is as is in great distress, and is looking about for some way of getting out of debt. Could not some one inaugurate grand lottery or a series of charity conerts. Something should be done to make the Prince's accounts balance nicely every

MR. G. ELLIOTT, the late tenant of Abbey Mains, received the other day from his landlord, Lord Blantyre, a cheque for £948 9s. 7d. as an acknowledgment of hisbelief that for the last fifteen years Mr. Elliot had been over-rented, or rather that unfavourable times had not permitted the tenant to pay the rent he contracted for  $-\pounds1600$  per annum. Lord Blantyre estimates that a rent of £1400 for the time specified would have been something like what he ought to have received, and, summing up the total amount he would thus have been entitled to, arrears included, he finds that his late tenant has overpaid to the proprietor the sum already mentioned, viz., £940 9s. 7d., which is now returned accordingly.

THE correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Geneva on August 13th, says: A single fact will illustrate the strange and alarming condition of the great Church of the Reform. There are in the city of Geneva five places of wor-ship, and I think twelve official pastors, receiving from the State a salary of about 4,500 francs a year. Instead of preaching every second or third Sunday in the same pulpit, each of them preaches in his turn n each of the five churches. The consequence is that a person or a family attends religious services every Sunday in the same church hears successively pastors of all creeds, and is tossed about on the worship are no longer possible.

The nineteenth century is moving on at a brisk rate. Here is something new was expected, though it did not take most vital importance to the inter- and refreshing-something which will serve to take peoples' minds off the telephone and such like common-place things. From a Protestant religious cotemporary we learn that "The New England Metho-Episcopal Conference was asked last grounds already familiar to readers of reous papers that the pastoral office does not properly belong to a woman. Miss Shaw had built up a congregation in Massachusetts which paid her \$1,000 a crowd applauded loudly.

year, while its former pastor could only collect about \$400. As the Methodist vollect about \$400. As the Methodist Episcopalians would not recognize her claims on that account, she applied recently to the Methodist Protestant Conference of this State, and was elected to ference of this State, and was elected to orders by a majority of four. She was thereafter ordained, though the President of the Conference declined to have any part in it, and withdrew together with other brethren. For this act Rev. Miss Shaw's church is to become Methodist

GREAT efforts are being made to introluce the demon of discord into the present Irish agitation. Unfortunately the Orangemen have allowed themselves to be persuaded into giving uttrance to some very nonsensical pronouncements aneat the prevailing state of things in that country. This is not the first instance wherein they have allowed themselves to be made the tools of the Frail Country. tools of the English Government for the mand for pressing reforms. We should like very much to see the Orange and Green go shoulder to shoulder in the present peaceful but vigorous protests against unjust legislati on and landlord oppres but if our Orange friends will all selves to be cajoled and befooled by designing politicans who hold commissions sow discord-men of the Ballykilbeg, Johnson and Kane stamp—well, we are sorry for them, and feel grieved that they do not possess manliness enough to rise above their narrow-minded bigotry, and few weeks ago M. de Freycinet was compelled through the machinations in Ireland has diminished to such small proportions that any opposition it sees fit to show to national movements will afford but very small comfort to the govern-ment, while it will bring upon them only the contempt of every Irishman, Protes-tant and Catholic, who is imbued with the God-given sentiment of love of coun-

THERE are numbers of people who still believe that the Irish have little or no grievances which should be redressed. They have, through a narrow-minded method of looking at Imperial affairs, persuaded themselves that the misfortunes of Ireland should be laid at the doors of the people inhabiting that country. "Some human agency," says Lord Dufferin, must be accountable for the perennial desolation of a lovely and fertile island, watered by the fairest streams, caressed by a clement atmosphere, held in the embraces of a sea whose affluence fills the noblest harbors of the world, and inhabited by a race valiant, generous, tender-gifted beyond measure with the power of physical endurance, and graced with liveliest intelligence. Dufferin is an Irishman, but lest any weight might be attached to that fact by those whose minds are warped by sort of Irishphobia, we will allow celebrated Englishman to answer Lord Dufferin as to the cause: English," says Mr. Carlyle, "pay, even now, the bitter smart of centuries of injustice to our neighbor Ireland. Injustice, doubt it not, abounds, or Ire and would not be miserable. The earth is good, bountifully sends food and increase, if man's unwisdom did not intervene The Prince of Wales has an annuity of and forbid. It was an evil day when He could not extirpate them: could they but have agreed together and extrpated him. . . . England is guilty towards Ireland, and reaps at last, in full measure, the fruit of full fifteen generations of wrong-doing."

The expulsion of the religious orders continues in France. Some strange occurrences take place as the decrees are being enforced. Tuesday's Figaro says that the congregations now threatened have carefully taken their precautions, so as not to be surprised in future, and their solid doors will have to be broken down with the axe. It is affirmed that at the House of the Dominicans, in the Rue Jean de Beauvais, Pero Jonin, the Prior, and another monk, who were decorated during the wir, will appear with the Cross of the Legion of Honor on their white robes, and thus compel the intruders to lay down their axes and give them the military salute. At Vannes a crowd assembled on Monday morning before the College of St. Francis-Xavier, to await the visit of the academy inspector to the Jesuit Establishment. The official arrived at half-past eight, and was greeted with cries of vent les Jesuites." On leaving the house the inspector was followed to his residence by the crowd. The Prefect, the Mayor, the Commissaires of Police, and the gendarmes made their appearance at half-past three, and were received with cries of "Vive la Liberte! Vivent les Jesuites!" The Prefect endeavoyet to The Prefect endeavored to address the crowd, numbering about two thousand persons, but was unable to obtain a hearing. At Toulouse the utmost excitement prevailed during the day, as the expulsion of the Dominicans, Capuchins and Marists About five o'clock a curious place. incident occurred before the Capuchins' Convent. The Pere Marie-Antoine was shaking hands at the door with some of his friends, when a man shouted "Take him away." ng to ordain Miss Annie L. Shaw to The monk, who though seventy years istry, but declined on the common old is still strong and surdy, mon ami, take me away.

AF

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THE LIFE Seven turies-i so well h

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#### ST. LAURENCE O'TOOLE. CONFESSOR

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

# SEPTCENTENERY CELEBRATION OF

THE LIFE AND LABORS AND DEATH OF THE PATRIOT SAINT.

HIS BIRTH INTO HEAVEN.

#### For the Catholic Record.

Seven centuries-seven eventful centuries-in the history of the Land he loved so well having elapsed since the great Archbishop of Dublin, St. Lawrence O'Toole, departed this life and entered on his reward, and which occurred on the

FOURTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, 1180, the following short sketch of his life and labors, cannot fail to be of interest at this time in particular.

daughter of the princely house of O'Bryne which for centuries ruled supreme over a low, then called Kill-Mantain, and of whom St. Lawrence was the fourth and youngest son. Messingham's "Garland of Irish Saints" tells us that his parents wished to have him baptized Constantine, but that the sponsors were met on their way that the sponsors were met on their way.

Amidst all the cares of the Archiepiscopal that the sponsors were met on their way to the church of St. Brigid of Kildare, by a man having the reputation of a prophet, who insisted that this child of promise should be called Laurence, thus, as it were, anticipating that eternal laurel wherewith he was to be crowned for all those eminent virtues which were to distinguish the fu- of Christ. ture illustrious prelate.

St. Laurence was taken from the baptismal font at a moment when his country was about to be visited by one of those direful calamities with which Providence is often pleased to punish the crimes of peoples and princes.

Dermod MacMurrough—"the Ishmael of his race"- was King of Leinster, and when Laurence was about ten years of age the ferocious Dermod made a predatory incursion into the County Kildare, and the father of the future Saint, to avert the fire and sword of this infamous prince, was obliged to give him his son as a hostage, to whom neither gentleness nor humanity was shewn by this Christian Pharaoh. He was banished to a most inhospitable region where he could barely find what was necessary to sustain life, or clothing against the inclemency of the weather. St madness by the accounts that reached him of his child's sufferings, the father seized twelve of Dermod's soldiers and vowed he would slay them if his son was not restored to him. The threat had its effect, and Abbot of Glendalough, where was a great school where the scholar in quest of knowlon a constant

year, his father again brought him to Glendalough to visit and thank the Abbot-his immemorial rights, but, much as he loved the land of his birth—for to him this love was his earliest and latest sentithis love was his earliest and latest senti-ment—his aspirations were not for such; he longed not for earthly fame. Though he alone was to survive all his father's princely line, he cared not for the honors of chief of his sept. The white wand, the symbol of a chieftain's power, what was it compared to the confessor's laural, or the blood-gemmed crown of the martyr? When, therefore, his father was about to decide his child's destiny, Laurence had already made choice of the state of life to which God called him. All importunity was set aside by one simple answer—"The Lord is the portion of my inheritance and of my cup; the lines have fallen unto me in goodly places: for my inheritance is goodly unto me." The father would not thwart the designs of Providence, and he therefore dedicated his son to God and St.

Here, then, under the auspices of the fere, then, that the alephes of the good Bishop, like another Samuel under Elcana, says his biographer, the boy processed in knowledge and the fear of the Lord; so much so that at twenty-five years of age he was unanimously chosen Abbot. During his Abbacy a famine which lasted ars .- when "the tongue of the suckling child stuck to the roof of its mouth for thirst"—visited the land and St. Laurence put forth all his energies in prayer and in assisting the needy ones. God heard his prayer. The gates of the monastery were ever open and he distributed to the poor a large treasure deposited with his father; the fame of his sanctity abroad throughout the length and sped abroad through

Bending beneath the weight of years and austerities, Gildas, Bishop of Glendalough, was about to lay down the crozier the bosom of St. Kevin. The religious and the people would have con-ferred the pastoral staff on Laurence, but his humility would not allow him to take this most responsible charge; furthermore et attained the canonical age

prescribed for bishops.

But God had reserved for him a greater dignity. Gregory, Archbishop of Dublin, having departed this life, Laurence was called to the vacant throne by the unanimous voices of clergy and people. Yielding to their solicitations, and in obedience ing to their sometations, that it is to the Holy Spirit, he consented and proceeded to Dublin, where he was consecrated by Gelasius, Primate of all Ireland, and sor of St. Malachy, in the Catholic

church.

The first care of the holy prelate was to stimulate the zeal of priests and people, both by word and example. The historian of his life dwells with particular pleasure on the personal appearance of St. Laurence, telling us that he was of elegant and comely stature; and even at this distance of time fancy, added by the facts which subsections.

The first care of the holy prelate was to the coast of Eu, and on being told that the towers which he saw were those of the towers which he saw the towers which he to towers w

quently raised him to the dignity of a Saint, can revive mellowed memories of the period when the anomted prelate offered the Holy Sacrifice within the walls of Holy Trinity, (now known as Christ's Church,) and raised his venerable hands to bless the multitude that prostrated them-selves in those aisles and nave, where now, alas! his very name is forgotten. Here again, his sanctity and charity knew no bounds. He himself was an exemplar of every perfection to priests and people. He was instant in season and out of season in every good work; beneath the habit of his order he invariably wore a shirt of haircloth; he rose at midnight to sing the holy office; and when others retired to rest after this duty, he descended, says the historian, to the neighboring cemetery to meditate on death, and pray for the souls of those who lay there awaiting the resur-rection. His charity knew no bounds; sixty poor people daily received food at his hands. He never ate flesh meat; and every Friday, remembering our Redeem-St. Laurence was born A. D. 1105. His father was Maurice, lord or chieftain of Hy-Murray, and his mother was a flable. The great ones of the land were invited to his table; but he himself partock assion, he took nothing save a little and water. Withal, this model of not of the luxuries which he generous spread for others. His chief delight was considerable portion of the County Wick- kneel before the crucifix and commune with his God, and doubtless there received many consolations and mayhap a revelation, that like Him whom it symbolized, he too was destined to ascend his Calvary and have was

> office, Laurence made many pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Kevin at the Valley of the two Lakes. During these retreats he would not allow himself to be disturbed, save for matters of the greatest importance. He then, says his biographer, came forth, like Moses from the mountain, all radiant and prepared to announce the law It would appear that during one of those pilgrimages, Heaven was pleased to reveal to him the long series of calamities which it was about to inflict on the Irish people who had outraged God by their feuds and other vices. The Saint predicted all the woes that were to follow their disunion and sanguinary conflicts. King Dermod, not satisfied with plundering and burning churches, sought to invade his jurisdiction by intruding an unworthy person into the Abbacy of Glendalough; but the Saint withstood him, and the ferocious tyrant, whose hand was against every an, and to whom Laurence was given a hostage in his tender youth, shrank abashed before the inflexible determination of the man now grown to eminence and

his brow crowned with the thorny crown

sanctity. events of this period in unhappy Ireland are, alas! but too well known as a series of rapine, murder and sacrilege, to need being recounted here. The soul loathes the task. Passing over these, as also the death of the infamous Dermod, also the death of the infamous Dermod, who died "without unction, the body of Christ or repentance, as his sins deserved," we find the Patriot-Saint, who would, if he could, have united the Irish people against the invader, in 1173 assisting at the Synod of Cashel in that grand old Cathedral which now crowns Munster like a shattered diagrams. Laurence was released after two years of Cashel in that grand old Cathedral which captivity and placed in the keeping of the Abbot of Glendalough, where was a great school where the scholar in quest of knowledge, where the light of civilization had ic to Henry II., for as yet neither north almost gone out in Europe, came to find bread and book. After staying twelve days with the Bishop and Abbot, Laurence returned to his father's principality.

Shortly afterwards, in his thirteenth Boyne to that of the Shannon." (See note

being raised by the attendants, who thought him dead, he directed a cup of water to be brought, over which he made the sign of the cross, washed the wound, staunched the hemorrhage and then went on with the Mass. The fracture was to Saint's skull after his death. The fracture was to be seen in the

In 1179 St. Laurence, accompanied by Catholicus, Archbishop of Tuam, and five other Irish Bishops, attended the general Council of Lateran. (See Note 2.) Passing through England, Henry, actuated, no doubt, by a guilty conscience, admentical doubt, by a guilty conscience, admonished him against doing anything that might prejudice him, (Herry,) with the Pope, Alexander III. Amidst all the cares and serious occupations that then engaged him, amidst all the glories of Rome, the Saint ceased not to think of his native soil: and even when he knelt within the temple raised by Constantine over the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul, may we not sup-pose that his memory often reverted to

the land of his fathers, and that his fervent prayers were offered for the preservation of that holy religion whose interests were so dear to his heart? The Pope on this occasion appointed Laurence his Le gate, and confirmed his jurisdiction over the Sees of Glendalough, Kildare, Ferns, Leighlin and Ossory.

Once again in his metropolitan see, he found the country suffering from famine;

for indeed there was little time for tillage while the work of devastation was go on between the invaders and the invaded Here again, his great charity came into action, feeding and providing for the needy,

the widow and the orphan—as many as three hundred of the latter being entirely provided for by him.

In 1180, the English marched from Dublin, crossed the Shannon, and made an incursion into Connaught. Rodere drove them leads and the latter than leads and the statement of the s them back, and at his request St. Laurence proceeded to the court of Henry to acommodate a peace between the two monarchs. Henry was inflexible, and having sailed for Normandy, Laurence fell ill of fever in the monastery of Abingdon. Henry meanwhile had given orders that the ports of Ireland should be closed against the Archible of the state of the sail of the s

Ireland should be closed against the Archbishop, who now made up his mind to follow him into France.

Taking ship at Dover, with the fever still on him, and sick at heart, he lost no time in proceeding on his mission. But it was not the will of Heaven that he should see Henry, or return to that land which he loved so well. Accompanied by one attendant he arrived on the highest point of tendant, he arrived on the highest point of the coast of Eu, and on being told that

people, who now will comfort you? who will heal your infirmities?"

Thus, on the 14th of November, 1180,

died St. Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin.
At the moment of his death, says his biographer, there came such a flood of light into the abbey that we believed it to be on fire. Oh, how admirable in the sight of God is the death of his saints!

In 1186, St. Laurence's body was ex-humed and found entire. Guy, the Abbot, then hastened to Rome, where he spent seven years urging the canonization of the holy prelate, whom the people had alholy prelate, whom the people had already canonized for the many miracles wrought by his relies. In 1218, Honorius III. issued the bull of canonization; and thus was this scion of the old Celtic race placed on the Calendar of Saints. In 1226, Godefrey, Bishop of Amiens, deposited the Saint's relies on the grand altar of the Church of our Lady which thenceforth Saint's relies on the grand altar of the Church of our Lady, which thenceforth began to be called the Church of St. Laurence. A portion of his relies was long preserved in his own Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, along with the crucifix before which he was wont to pray; but they, together with St. Patrick's crozier, were burned by a fanatic. An oratory was erected on the very snot where the Saint erected on the very spot where the Saint landed, and the Archbishop of Rouen, aided by the munificence of Lusignan II., caused a magnificent shrine to be made for his body. The chalice that he was wont to use was religiously preserved in the Abbey of St. Victor till 1562, when it was Abbey of St. Victor till 1562, when it was carried off by the Huguenots of Dieppe. The tomb, however, escaped the Vandalism of that period, and still exists. The following passages occur in the Bull of Canonization: "We therefore, have learned from these letters that Laurence sprung from a royal race, that from his earliest years he addicted himself to the study of sacred letters, that even in his youth he was distinguished by all the gravity of a sage, and that at a period when youth is wont to be fascinated by such, he put away from to be fascinated by such, he put away from him all the illusions of mundane vanities When raised to

Archbishop of Dublin, he progressed from virture to virtue, till he became assiduous in prayer, austere in his mortifications, and a most bountiful giver of alms.

From the depositions of these witnesses, it plainly appears that the holy life of this man has been proved by miracles so numerous that they should make a goodly gird bitter. sized history were they all committed to writing seriatin: not to speak of the lame, and the deaf and the leprous, who have been cured by the invocation of his holy name, we will here record that his intercession restored seven dead men (one of

whom was three days in the grave, . . . . We, guided by the judgment, have decreed that the name of this holy man should be inscribed in the catalogue of Confessors, and amongst those who are to be venerated by the faithful of Christ."—Abridged from Duffy's Lives of Irish Saints: Dublin Pocket edition.

Note No. 1.-Long as we have been accustomed to hear of the "seven centuries customed to hear of the 'seven centuries of oppression," it would appear that 'tis only in the present year of grace that they have expired—as it was only in 1180 that the Saxon may be said to have invaded the shade of the seven customer in the second of the whole of Ireland, on his entry into the Province of Connaught with hostile intent. Walsh's Ecclesiastical history of Ireland mentions the presence there of a small

mentions the presence there of a small contingent on a visit in 1179.

May we hope that the present glorious apparitions of the Blessed Mother of God, in Ireland, at the end of the mystical "seven," are the forerunners of her liberation from her long night of thraldom and

sufficient refutation of the calumnies pub lished as to the "disorganized" "scanda &c., state of the Church in Ireland at that

### WINDSOR LETTER.

The Rev. Dean Wagner has recently organized a society for the instruction of the Catholic young men of Windsor in the doctrinal truths of the Catholic Its meetings are held Tuesday evening at St. Alphonsus Hall and are presided over by Father Wagner or one of his reverend assistants. Four or one of his reverena assistances five members of the Society selected for the purpose delivered short addresses upon the constinuous prepared for discussion. The Chairman concludes by summing up arguments and adding such further obs valions as may be necessary to thoroughly impress the question on the minds of the audience. "The existence of God" was audience. "The existence of God" was the subject discussed at the first meeting. The chair was occupied by Father Wag-ner. After all the gentlemen selected had spoken the Chairman delivered a very interesting and instructive discourse, in which he conclusively established the truth of the existance of a Supreme Being, with out the aid of scriptural arguments Tuesday, the 9th inst., being the Feast of Father Wagner's Patron Saint, the members of the Society presented him with an address. It referred at some length to the zeal and energy which he has always displayed in the management of the affairs of the parish—to the beautiful Church which has been planned and erected under him to the contract of the second of th efforts to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Catholic young men of the parish and to the great success which has crowned all his undertaking concluded with the assurance that labors and sacrifices were highly appreciated and would ever be held in remembrance. The reverend gentleman replied at some length. In speaking of St. Theodore, his patron saint, he observe that Theodore literally signified a gift of Garage The priest also is a gift of God to people and should be regarded by n that light. In referring to the affairs of the parish he was pleased to say that it temporal concerns were in a highly pros perous condition. Through the co-opera-ion of the laity he had erected a material temple to which they could all point with pride. Though this was a great work it was his ambition to build up spiritual temples which would be infinitely more precious in the sight of God. To accomplish the table of God.

dressed the meeting, pointing out in an eloquent manner the great advantage that will be sure to result if all the young a parish co-operate in the good work. "The quiescent attributes of God" will be discussed at the next meeting.

## HAMILTON LETTER.

#### MATRERS IN GENERAL.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association of this city purpose holding a series of monthly reunions during the coming season. On Wednesday evening last they held a very successful entertain. ment of this kind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, a debate, and a short lecture. The Society is to be commended for commencing a work so capable of producing good results. It will benefit the society at large by tending to sustain and increase the membership, and it will certainly conduce to the intellectual improvement of the individual members themselves. The Father Mathew Society of Hamilton is a live organization

Society of Hamilton is a nice organization and well worthy of encouragement.

Another step has been taken towards the construction of the new City Hospital.

Tenders have been advertised for, to be sent in by the 20th inst. The authorities having this matter in hand appear to move with great caution. They have been some three months considering the plans, and in the same proportion it will take them six months to come to a con clusion on the tenders. The building itself will no doubt be completed before the next centennial comes around. The question recently asked by an Eng-

lish paper: "Do we eat too much?" re minds one of another which never appeared in the Times, "Column for the Curious"— "Why do Englishmen eat crackers and cheese?" The answer given to the latter cheese?" The answer given to the latter by a Hamilton John Bull may help to a solution of the former—" In order to give them an appetite for their meals!"

From Dundas comes the intelligence that Mr. John Cosgriff, for 32 years a resident of that town, died recently in Sedalia. Mo., where he had been living during the last three years with his son. The old gentleman was well-known and respected both in Dundas and Hamilton.

The Spectator says that about forty
young ladies of Hamilton can play the They are certainly well supplied

with beaux. The horse disease is becoming very pre valent in this city, but as far as heard from there have been no deaths as yet. The veterin ry surgeons have their hands full, and quite naturally feel it is an ill

wind that blows nobody good.

A Hamilton daily paper rather aston. ished the public the other night by an-nouncing the coming of the celebrated vocalist—say, Miss Smith, nee Brown. First time we ever heard of a woman being born married.

Sheriff McKellar, of Wentworth, has been advocating the payment of sheriffs by salary, instead of leaving them to the tender mercies of fees, their present source of revenue. The *Times* opposes the project, thinking that, as these salaries would have to come out of the taxes, well-behaved people are already taxed enough to pay the expenses of the disor-derly. Public opinion perfectly agrees with this statement.

with this statement.

The Spectator gravely hints that the Mayo agitation is a farce of the duplexeliptic sort. It is a farce on the part of the agitators because they neve to hinder any one from working Boycott ernment, and the mayo tenants are the spectators enjoying the scene. Because they have the ludicrous spectacle of forty Orangemen guarding the property, one Orangemen guarding the property, one hundred policemen taking care of the Orangemen, and one thousand veteran soldiers guarding the police, Grip could make a splendid cartoon out of this affair by representing the Government of British Empire digging turnips in the field

of an Irish farmer. of an Irish farmer.

The great question in Hamilton, on the street and by the fireside, at present, is "who shall be our next Mayor?" Several citizens are mentioned as likely to be candidates, but as the day of nomination is rather distant yet it would be premature to mention their names. Some people are cynical enough to say that the Hamilton mayoralty is a bone worth picking in these days; for besides the honor attached to the position, there is also the Chamber check for one hundred dollars

Subsidiary to the above is the alder manic question. The different wards are beginning to cost about them for the tal "fit and proper" representatives, there has been no vital question at issue during the past year by which they could make themselves obnoxious according to the position assumed, it is hat the majority of the present aldermen vill be returned for the ensuing year. The system of sewerage in this city is

getting to be something extensive. Be-sides the number of sewers laid down at the public expense, there are also not a few being constructed from private resources. The citizens generally have taken advanage of the convenience afforded by the ystem and squads of workers are system and squads of workers are con-tinually at work in various quarters of the city, making connections between private dwellings and the city pipes. Although the sewers are numerous, still there are yet a great many streets in the city in which they are very much needed.

The increasing cold weather is gradually driving the "boys" from the corners, and householders are being less subjected to the annoyances which these pests cause. These youths who spend their leisure hours during two-thirds of the year on the streets, might during the next four ishione months spend their time very profitably in indoor improvement. There are a num-

ance, however, as the growth of the city

is unmistakably towards the east.

The recent indications of cold weather has caused our citizens to examine the condition of wood-piles and coal-bins. The prices of coal and wood are not very encouraging — that of the former still holding to six dollars, and the latter hovering around the snug little sum of five dollars and a half. Dealers charge the bad condition of the roads with being the cause of the high price of wood; but as travelling is no worse now then this time last year, the main cause must be in the fact that farmers have taken advantage

of the rise in coal.

The St. Thomas' Church Literary Society of this city having negatived the question; "Would Home Rule Benefit Ireland?" there is no earthly use in the Irish members continuing the struggle longer. What that august and sapient society decides upon must be infallibly correct, notwithstanding that men do that they are most inclined to oftener than otherwise.

Since the appointment of the new chief of police, the force has been increased by five additional men, and a new district set apart. Some people have a particular fancy for police life, for there were no less than forty applicants for these five posi-

The funny men on newspapers have been gloating over the sign hung out by a Vermont man, reading: "Honey taken in exchange for coffins," but there was an auctioneer in this county a few years ago who always posted his advertising bills with "Marriage Licenses and Land Plas ter constantly on hand." CLANCAHILL

#### OUEBEC LETTER.

We have been favored during the week with the presence of several DISTINGUISHED VISITORS,

amongst them the venerable Bishop of St. John, N. B., Most Revd. Dr. Sweeney. The Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier of Prince Edward Island, passed through here on Thursday. I had the pleasure of hearing him make a short address at the Club Cartier on that evening, when he made a most favorable impression on his audi-

The Revd. Dr. Leeming, of Sydney, New South Wales, was also here and delivered a lecture on O'Connell on Tuesday evening. The lecture was very eloquent and interesting, and the lecturer most attractive and pleasing in his manner of Advisory. His recitation of Shamus of delivery. His recitation of Shamus O'Brien was very fine. On account of having received a telegram, requiring his presence in Montreal, the Kev. gentleman postponed until his return the lecture which had been announced for Wednes-

which had been announced for Wednesday evening.

Mr. R. P. Bowers, editor of the Charlattetown, P. E. I., New Era, was also here during the week, en route for Ottawa.

A '37 MAN.

Mr. John Grace, of Batiscan, who has been in town during the last few days, is alrived to have been wranting and the second an

claimed to have been prominently connected with the troubles of 1837-38. It said that he lived at that time on Garneau street, and not only assisted the two Americans, Dr. Teller and Dodge, in escaping from the Citadel where they were in captivity, but kept them hidden in his own house until they got safely out of the

In the latter part of October His Grace Archbishop Croke, and all the other Bishops of the Province of Cashel, in Ireand, were in Paris en route for Rome. During their sojourn in the former city they

A VISIT OF CONDOLENCE to the Jesuits lately dispossessed by the so-called Liberal government of France. The account of the interview as published in the French papers is most affecting.

Their lordships subsequently continued on to Rome, and their presence there cannot fail to be of immense benefit to the Irish cause and there is little or no doub that their representation of the real of affairs has been the cause of the follow ing appearing, which comes to us over the cable:—"The organ of the Vatican says in consequence of the unsupportable state of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off the oppression. The crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. Radical reform is indispensable; otherwise Ireland will be combelled to choose between anarchy and starvation. THE HONORABLE ADOLPHE P. CARON

arrived in town on Tuesday morning from Ottawa, where he had just been sworn in as Minister of Militia. He was met at the railway depot by a large number of friends and escorted to his residence. attended a meeting of the Club Cartier Thursday evening, when he was warmly congratulated on his well-deserved promotion as I have already told you. He motion as I have already told you. His an immense favorite with Irish Catholic His re-election by acclamation is a cer-A matter ever interesting to newspaper

A LIBEL SUIT. in which damages were laid at five thousand dollars, was brought to a close at a late hour last night. The matter arose out of the robbery of a sum of three or out of the robbery of a sum of three of four hundred dollars from your fellow-citizens, the Mesrs. Holman, in this city in January last. One of the employees of the hotel was arrested on suspicion and certain words used by the Chronicle in reporting the affair formed the ground of porting the analy formed the ground of the present action. Messrs George and Alfred Holman and Dalton were brought here and gave their evidence. The special jury gave a verdict of one hundred and lifty dollars.

tifty dollars.

FETE STE. CECILE.

The Mass usually celebrated in St.

John's Church with great pomp in honor
of the fete Ste. Cecile, on 22nd November,
will be held on Sunday next, as the parishioners will be "in retreat" on the

MISCELLANEOUS,

indoor improvement. There are a number of night schools in the city, some free, some charging very reasonable rates, and boys and young men would show their wisdom by taking advantage of the same. Notwithstanding that the close season is rapidly approaching, building operations are still briskly progressing. Builders and laborers have very little reason to complain of want of work during the present fall.

The proposition to extend the eastern

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a report current in town that important despatches have arrived in Ottawa from the British Government, which may necessitate the placing of a few regiments of our militia to d. garrison duty along our frontier this winter. At all events, the arms, &c., stored on St. Helen's Island, Montreal, are being removed thence to the Citidal here. The removal has been going on for several weeks past.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a report current in town that despited in town that important despatches have arrived in facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Poence of ladies' and gentlemen's fines goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

PREMARE FOR WINTER.—The place to get stoves of all kinds and everything in

in the face of one of a number of Scotch immigrants, recently arrived, who had made some remarks as to to the quality of the fluid supplied him. On the other hand 'tis said that a good deal of provocation was given before the extreme course mentioned had been resorted

It is said the "epizoot" is prevalent to considerable extent amongst horses in

The Quebec Legislature is further prorogued pro forma until Wednesday, ti 29th of December. Brannagh. Quebec, Nov. 13, 1880.

#### GODERICH LETTER.

It is our painful duty to record the death of the late Peter Nolan, Esq. For the last three years he has been in a delicate three years he has been in a delicate state of health, and on Thursday, the 11th inst., that fell destroyer, consumption, numbered him among its victims. He came to Goderich 33 years ago, and worked assiduously at his business, that of blacksmith, and being most obliging and cordial in his manners, earned the respect of all who knew him. He was a trustee of the Separate Schools for several years. Throughout his lengthened illness he bettayed no sign of discontent, but was ever cheerful, and quietly resigned to the will thayed no sign of discontent, but was ever cheerful, and quietly resigned to the will of the Most High, frequently approaching the Blessed Sacrament. His widow, a convert to the Holy Catholic fuith, and a most devout Christian, feels his loss keenly. Mr. Nolan was a native of the Co. Cavan, Ireland, and at his death was 57 years of age. On Saturday, after the Requiem High Mass, the Rev. Father Watters ad-dressed the people assembled for the funeral in that beautiful language peculi-

funeral in that beautiful language peculiarly his own.
At St. Peter's, on Monday, the 15th inst. a wedding was solemnized, Revd. Father Watter's officiating. The contracting parties were Mr. Reynolds, of Hullett, and Miss Grey, of the same place. May their lives be blessed with constant happiness. A concert and lecture will be held in Crabbe's Hall, Goderich, on 1st December, in aid of the Catholic Church. Father Flannery, the talanted and genial pastor

Flannery, the talanted and genial paster of St. Thomas, will deliver a lecture on "Tom Moore." Some of the best vocal talent of Western Ontario have consented to sing on the occasion. Miss Annie Doyle, the accomplished organist of the church, will take charge of the con-cert, and this being the case we doubt not it will be eminently successful in every particular.

#### ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On last Friday we were all well pleased to see the Rev. Father Dillon in our midst once again, and several of the leading genonce again, and several of the leading gen-tlemen of his former parish took occasion of his presence to present him with a well-filled purse, as a token of their esteem for a pastor who did so much for their spiritual welfare during his pastorate in the city. The Rev. gentleman was completely taken by surprise, and thanked his parishioners most feelingly. The presentation was accompanied by the following address: REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—Oftentimes have we repeated to ourselves and admitted the truth of the words:

"Friend after friend departs;
"Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end."

But never did we completely realize their full force until the news of your sudden removal fell upon us, and caused the heart of all, both young and old, to shrink from the inevitable separation which would cause the departure uctantly did we compet ourselves to say ood bye to such a beloved and valued pasor. But a wider field was waiting for your postolic care and God's will, being always saramount with his anointed, we have to be essigned. We would willingly express our hanks to you for the innumerable acts of tindness which have rendered us your Higgory of the wise counsel which helped us along the path of virtue, and for your self-sacrificing endeavors, which hore such abundant fruit, as evidenced by the nereased number who attend the Holy was finded and Sacraments, but words prove in adequate for the task, and the only return we can make you is the assurance that we will ever, with God's help, follow your children was the same will be most pleasing to you, the many hours of anxiety and unceasing labor which this parish paceasioned you during your solourn in our midst.

and unceasing labor which this parish occasioned you during your solourn in our midst.

In conclusion, we beg of you to accept the accompanying gift as a small token of the appreciation of your people in St. Marys, and we pray that when offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in your new home your prayers for us will ascend simultaneously with ours for us a will ascend simultaneously with ourse for us about a pastor, and thus form a union which knows not here an end. Wishing you new in God's vineyard, we subscribe ourselves. Your devoted children. The congregation of St. Marys.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,
Rought Martin, George Mc'Causlin,
London, Nov. 5th, 1880.

Father Dillon made a suitable and

Father Dillon made a suitable and pleasing reply, thanking his kind friends for their warm sentiments of frendship

#### BUSINESS ITEMS

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 any store in Ontario. This will enable all 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. MOUNTOY, City Hall.

MOINTJOY, City Hall.

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS
FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior
Works. Received Prizes at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia,
1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box
226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has rereceded A. I. Westerkend at Land

special Notice.—J. McKenzie has re-noved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's selebrated ma-chines on sale.

present fall.

The proposition to extend the eastern limits of the city has been dropped for the present. It cannot remain long in abey.

The proposition to extend the eastern limits of the city has been dropped for the present. It cannot remain long in abey.

A tavern-keeper at South Quebec is accused of having thrown a glass of liquor st., opposite the market.

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

#### DUBLIN.

The council of the Orange Society in Dublin have published an absurd and mischievous address to their brethren in 'he "disturbed counties," assuring them of the support and sympathies of the tens of thousands of the Orangemen of Ulster, who will be prepared to defend the lives of those endangered, and take such steps

of those endangered, and take such steps as will be required for this purpose.

Mr. H. Fuller, as an Irish land agent, suggests in the Times that the true method for settling the Irish land question is to pass an Act to compel the landlords to pay the value of the tenant right to their tenants either in cash or by a reduction of rent in the four years next following the reason of the Act. ng of the Act.

#### WICKLOW.

On October 17th a vast meeting in supon October 17th a vast meeting in sup-port of land reform was held at Dunla-vin, county Wicklow, under the auspices of the local branch of the Land League, recently formed in the parish. The chair was taken by Mr. Corbett, M. P. for the

#### WEXFORD.

The Very Rev. Bernard E. Meyler died on October 20th, at Ballytory, after a long

and tedious illness.

The farmers of the district surrounding
New Ross met in the Tholsel on October
18th to form a branch of the Land League.
The Rev. P. M. Furlong, C. C., was
elected president. He said the time had
come when the friends of Ireiand should come when the friends of Ireland should unite together in striking a decisive blow against that feudal oppression that had ground the country to dust—that had impoverished, degraded, and destroyed millions of our race. The Land League was not Communistic or irreligious. The organization maintained no principles opportunity. ganization maintained no principles op-posed to the teaching of the Catholic Church, and would be, under God, the means of emancipating the Irish people.

#### QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On October 17th one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Queen's County assembled at Maryborough. The proceedings commenced shortly after two o'clock, at which time it was estimated that from 12,000 to 15,it was estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 persons were present. Deputations carrying numerous flags and banners were present from Mountrath, Ballyroan, Mountmellick, Cloneslee, Borrisin-Ossory, Rathdowney, Stradbally, &c.; and in addition to the people of the country others were present from Kilkenny, Tipperary, Kildare, and King's County. A platform was erected in front of the Town Hall in the Market square, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags bearing such inscriptions as "Reduce the Rents," "Live and let Live," "Home Rule," Employment for the People," "Ancient Leix Welcomes Chivalrous Parnell and his Worthy Colleagues."

WESTMEATH

The tenants in the estates of Barryshire, Clare have been served with processes for the May rents. They show no disposition to come to terms, except a rent equal to the Government valuation is accepted from them. The various branches of the Land League in the country Clare have been served with processes for the May rents. They show no disposition to come to terms, except a rent equal to the Government valuation is accepted from them.

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The valuation of the Town Hall in the Country the Warious branches of the Land League in the Country the May rents. They show no disposition to come to terms, except a rent equal to the Government valuation is accepted from them.

The valuation of the Town Hall in the Country the May rents. They show no disposition to come

#### WESTMEATH.

The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, the zealous Bishop of Meath, on October 17, in the church of Mullingar, referred to outrages which had been committed in Westmeath, which had been committed in Westmeath, and called on the people to do all in their power to put them down. He said that he believed that such outrages emanated from a very different source from that from which they were surged to the from which they were supposed to proceed. Each of these outrages, he added, strengthened the cry made by the landlords against justice, and it would not be surprising if it were found out that the minions of the landlords were guilty of many of the threatening notices!

Mr. Dillon, the representative of the Land League, was received with great enthusism.

DONEGAL.

On Oct. 15th, four families were evicted by bailifs and police, on the Derryveigh estates, Donegal.

square of Longford on October 17th. Owing to the favorable weather there was a very numerous influx of country people of the tenant farmer and laboring classes, and several of the contingents were swelled by the presence of large numbers of young women and girls in holiday attire. Green sashes were worn by probably two-thirds of the men, and the women allowed the same color to predominate in their bonnet strings and ties. The market place, which is as nearly as possible quite square, and nearly an English acre in extent, was closely packed with people over four-fifths of its acre. About 200 horsemen, who were, with scarcely an exception, comfortably clad, and who were followed by a large number of men and women on foot, with fife and drum bands, and accompanied by several banners, formed a conspicuous feature of the demonstration. They came from Rathclive Killashee, Ballymahon, and various parts of Roscommon. Other contingents poured into the town from Ardagh, Granard, Carrickedmund, Ballinalee, Ballynacormack, Newtown-cashel, and other adiacent places. Mr. Ballinalee, Ballymacormack, Newtown-cashel, and other adjacent places. Mr. Parnell reached the platform, accompanied Ballinalee, Ballymacormack, Newtown-cashel, and other adjacent places. Mr. Parnell reached the platform, accompanied by Mr Justin McCarthy and a couple of friends, in a closed carriage, about a quarter to three o'clock. He was greatly cheered. Immediately afterwards the Granard and Leitrim processions, which were the most imposing ones, of mounted or designation of the control o were the most imposing ones, of mounted and unmounted men, with brass bands, arrived, and were accorded enthusiastic arrived, and were accorded enthusiastic receptions. The banners were inscribed with such mottoes as "Hold the harvest," "Parnell our leader," "Down with landlordism," "We must have our rights." The proceedings did not occupy an hour and a-half.

The tenants on the Drummond estate came in, on Oct. 18th, in a body, and offered Mr. Franks, the agent, the Government valuation. He refused to accept it. They went away, taking the money in their pockets. This caused great excitement.

CORK.

At a land meeting held at Kingwilliamstown on Sunday, Oct. 17th, the Rev. Mr. McMahon, P. P., Boherboy, who presided, alluded to the relations of the laborers toalluded to the relations of the laborers towards the present land movement. He assured the farmers that they grossly deceived themselves if they expected a redress of their grievances to come from the landlords. The Rev. Mr. Green, C. C., in proposing a resolution, said he would hail with satisfaction a settlement of the land question based on Griffith's valuation, with leases forever, because he considered that that would make rack-renting impossible, and would ultimately lead to a peasant proprietary. Resolutions of the usual character were adopted, and nearly the proposition of the usual character were adopted, and nearly the proposition of the usual character were adopted, and nearly the proposition of the usual character were adopted, and nearly the proposition of the usual character were adopted, and nearly the proposition of the usual character were adopted, and nearly the proposition of the usual character were adopted, and nearly the proposition of the usual character were adopted as the great impor-

tance of discountenancing the taking of land from which an honest tenant had been unlawfully evicted. KERRY.

At the meeting of the Tralee Land League, on Oct.16th, it was announced that those tenants of the Messrs. Laeny who recently tendered the amount of the Government valuation as their rent had been since served with ejectments from Dublin. It was stated that the rent was double the Government valuation. Mr. Kearney proposed that the two members for the proposed that the two members for the county be called on to resign, but it was decided, as it was a matter affecting the whole county, that no action should be taken on it pending the county meeting to be held in the course of a few weeks. The chairman (Mr. Harrington) stated that under any circumstances it was most probable Sir R. Blennerhassett would not attend Parliament next session owing to the state of his health—in fact, on that account his resignation might be said to be already in the hands of his constituents.

LIMERICK.

At a large and influential meeting of the people of Newcastle West and the adjoining district held at the Courtnay Arms Hotel, on Oct. 17th, it was unanimously resolved—"That a monster land meeting upder the apprices of the light.

Arms Hotel, on Oct. 17th, it was unanimously resolved—"That a monster land meeting, under the auspices of the Irish National Land League, be held there on Sunday, the 7th of November.

At the meeting of the Limerick Land League, on Oct. 16th, Mr. Finucane stated League, on Oct. 16th, Mr. Finucane stated that some landlords in the west of the county Limerick were encouraging the laborers to oppose the land movement, and one landlord promised to attend if the laborers held a meeting for thrt purpose. An address to the laborers was read by Mr. Abraham, stating that it would be the duty of the Irish representatives to introduce into the future Land Bill a introduce into the future Land Bill a clause providing for the laborers comfortable houses and plots of land. It was decided to invite a large number of members of Parliament to the approaching land meeting. The name of Mr. Gabbett, M. P., was omitted. The Parnell Reception Committee also decided not to invite that gentleman to the banquet.

#### CLARE.

The tenants on the estates of Barryshire, Ballygarry, and other places in the county Clare have been served with processes for

Ou Oct. 16th, the windows of the Cath-olic church in Edenderry were broken by some parties at present unknown. The police have up to the present obtained no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

#### DERRY.

A meeting numbering some 10,000 persons was held on the top of a mountain peak called Cruckaughrim, near Carndonagh, on Oct. 19th. A snowstorm prevailed, but the enthusiasm was in no way abated. Mr. P. J. McDonagh presided. Mr. Dillon, the representative of the Land League, was received with great enthusiasm.

many of the threatening notices!

LONGFORD.

A land meeting was held on the market square of Longford on October 17th. Owing to the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing to the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing to the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable weather there was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable was a gray numerous influx of country people of the Land League, pointing the favorable was a gray numerous influx of country people of the land League and the favorable was a gray numerous influx of country people of the land League and the favorable was a gray numerous influx of country people of the land League and the favorable was a gray numerous influx of country people of the land league and the favorable was a gray numerous influx of country people of the la

Seven hundred extra police have been sent to Galway. Two troops have been sent to Clifden to protect the rate-collec-

Griffith's valuation.

On October 18th a house at Barra, near
Galway, from which a man named Fagan
had recently been evicted, was burned to
the ground. A woman and a boy sleeping on the premises had a narrow escape.

A land meeting attended by two thousand persons, was held on Sunday, October

17th, at Barragoe, County Galway. The
Chairman, Rev. Father Kane, called on them to assist in putting down the land grabbers, making pointed reference to one individual. Mr. Sneridan, from Mayo, also spoke, observing that until the country was on the eve of rebellion the people need expect nothing from the English Government. Most of those present formed in military line, and marched from the ground with banners, &c. A large number of police were present.

#### MAYO.

#### AGGREEABLE PEOPLE.

Agreeable people are born with the qualities which make them beloved by all. Some unhappy men are so organized that it is only with difficulty they can even force the appearance of politieness. Without intending it, their manner is repellant, and antagonistic to such an extent as to make their society unsought and disagreeable. They receive favors ungraciously, and grant them in such a manner as makes the receipent regret having asked them

the recipient regret having asked them. But the naturally agreeable person both

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

#### Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

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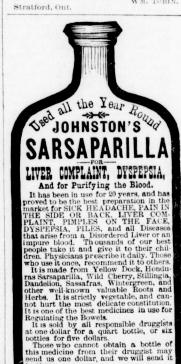
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A wester gift of a pe says, "It is bring tears At a soci asked, "Of relsome ma young lady prickly pai A wag, hinges—in some timefel and kill then be hur "I'm sitti the man sa wife's new

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#### HJMOROUS.

A western editor, in acknowledging the gift of a peck of onions from a subscriber, says, "It is such kindnesses as these that bring tears to our eyes!"

At a social gathering the question was asked, "Of what sort of fruit does a quarrelsome man and wife remind you?" The young lady who promptly answered, "A prickly pair," got the medal.

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges—in which condition it had been for some time—observed that when it had falfel and killed some one it would probably then be him. then be hung.

"I'm staid when he was sitting on his wife's new hat, and thought it rather a dear joke when the wife retorted "Give dear joke when the wife retorted, "Give us money, and we'll call it square."

A lady in Jericho, Vt., hearing a great deal about "preserving autumn leaves," put up some with sugar, pound for pound, but afterward told a neighbor that they were not fit to eat.

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Quiggs?" "Why, the doctor says as how if he lives till morning he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he must give him up."

A spread-eagle orator, at a political meeting the other night, said, "If he had the wings of a bird he would fly to every village and hamlet in the broad land, and carry the glad tidings of victory which he was so sure of." A naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you had flied a mile."

Honest.—An honest ignoramus, who had accomplished an act of heroism, was complimented for his bravery. One lady said, "I wish I could have seen your feat." Whereupon he blushed and stammered, LONDON POST OFFICE. and, finally producing his pedal extremities, said, "Well, there they be, mum."

The Irishman had a just appreciation of the fitness of things, who, being asked by the judge when he applied for a licence to sell whiskey if he was of good moral character, replied; "Faith, yer honor, I don't see the necessity of a good moral character to sell whiskey."

Here is a verbatum sample of a preacher's prayer of a colored camp meeting at Seneca, Md., last summer:—"Oh, Lord! send down thy spirit! Let down de right foot ob Thy power! Oh, Lord! Mount de gray horse ob Zion, an' come down an' stir us up wid long poles."

"I—aw—dweamed last night," said he to her whom he bored greatly by his attentions, "that I laid in wait for a man with an immense sum of money, and knocked his braius out, and then wobbed him of his wealth." "There would have been more merit in the theft if you had stolen the brains," replied she. "Gweat heavens! What would I have done with them?" She gave it up. heavens! What would I ! them?" She gave it up.

An exchange says—"One of the best modes of taking down an overdressed young dandy on the platform of a street car is to offer him your fare as if you took car is to offer him your fare as if you took him for the conductor. Conductors are very respectable men, but, like editors, they frequently wear their last year's clothes." We heard of this being tried once, says the New York Herald. The dandy gratefully accepted the six cents, paid his own fare with it when the conductor came along, and smiled significantly as he saw the giver paying his over again.

A Definition in Political Economy.

A Definition in Political Economy.—

"Will you never learn, my dear, the difference between real and exchangeable value?" The question was put to a husband who had been lucky enough to be tied to a political economist in petticoats.

"Oh, yes, my dear, I think I begin to see it." "Indeed!" responded the lady.

"Yes," replied the husband. "For instance, my dear, I know your deep learnstance, my dear, I know your deep learning, and all your other virtues. That's your real value. But I know also, that none of my married friends would swop wives with me. That's your exchangeable

#### Know My Boy Bill?

As the overland express was snorting through Almeda yesterday on its way to New York the engineer suddenly whistled down breaks, the conductor frantically

led down breaks, the conductor frantically shouted and jerked the signal line, and with many a jar and squeak the long line of cars was brought to a stop.

The cause of this sudden "fetch up" was a fat old lady with a red face and a green parsol, who had planted herself squarely in front of the engine, and was making the most frantic signals for it to pause.

"What's the matter: anything on the "What's the matter; anything on the cack?" asked the engineer, excitedly.
"Nothing but me," said the old lady,

"Has there been a smashup? Is there drawbridge open?" there a poke fun at me, young man; I "Don't in e proprietor."
"The what?"

"The what?"
"The man who runs this thing—the

captain—or whatever you call him."
"What do you want with the conduc-

None of your business. I want to see "None of your business. I want to see
the head man—the boss—and to onet."
"Well, ma'am," said that functionary
running up, watch in hand. "What's up?
What can I do for you?"
"You go through Chicago, don't you?"
"Why, of course. What is it?"
"Know my son Bill—Bill Skinderson—there?"
"No. For heaven's sake get off the

"No. For heaven's sake get off the track, you old—"

"Don't sass me, you red nosed gorilla, or I'll inform on you. Deary me. I thought everybody knew my boy Bill—prominent man there—runs the biggest fruit stand in town, and—hands off, you rascal. Don't dare to tech me. I'll move

rascal. Don't dare to tech me. I'll move when I'm a good ready."
"Well, hurry up. What do you want?"
"Oh? I thought you'd change your tune. Well, I wish you'd just stop over a day or two at Chicago and look up Bill and tell him that little Mariah Jane's janders have kinder worked round into fits.

"I there's work hours. She's sorter—"

and there's more hopes. She's sorter—"
"Start her up, Jimmy?" yelled the furious conductor; and if the old lady hadn't hustled her skirts and humped herself she would have had a first-class case of damwould have had a first-class case of damages against the company. After that she stood apopletic with rage, shaking her parasol at the disappearing train, and announcing her determination to go right over and see Governor Standard the very minute the dishes were washed.—San Francisco Post.

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Catalog Ø wanting Illusti by only Ont. our ns made any Farill send London, ewill mail is ewill 2 be Works, I. B.--Wev Chromo to N. B.--and Chro Machine 5

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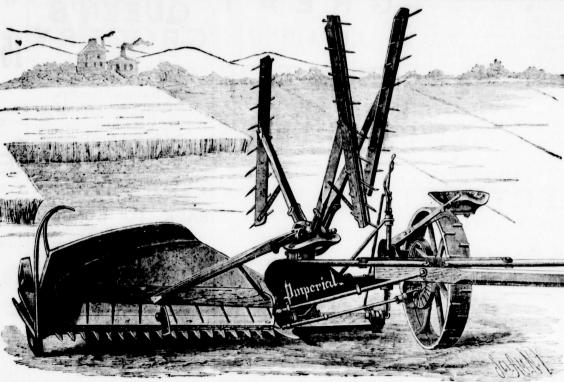
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Thro Bage—Hamilton Would warn the public against being imposed upon by Houses advertising Rouillion Josephine Kid Gloves at \$1.60 and \$1.25 without stating those Gloves are only second quality, and made from the refuse skins rejected by the manufacturers from ond quanty, and many the first their better quality.

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Has purchased Mr. SALTER'S Drug Stock, and will continue the business in the same stand No. 214 Dundas Street. Customers and friends from the East part will please call. Everything will be sold at the lowest possible price.



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Blood, acts upon the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, while at the same time it allays Nervous Irritation, and strengthens the Debilitated System, perfectly and speedily curing Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Nervous and General Debility, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and every species of Chronic Disease arising from

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Albion Block, Richmond St., next door to the Post Office, about the 1st o DECEMBER. To avoid the trouble and ex pense of moving more stock than necessary I will sel GROCERIC and D'ROVISIONS a collection of the collection of the collection of the The thought of the collection of the col

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On Nov. leth, at St. Peter's Cathedral, by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, JohnCrotty, Esq., Mayor of Bothwell, to Margaret Hennessy, eldest daughter of the late Andrew O'Mara, Esq., London.

#### IRELAND.

CONTINUANCE OF THE AGITATION.

THE BOYCOTT RELIEF PARTY.

Rome, November 10.—The organ of the Vatican says: In consequence of the unsupportable state of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off their oppression. The crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. Radical reform is indispensible, otherwise Ireland will be compelled to choose between anarchy and starvation.

Dublin Nov. 10.—The authorities have consented to allow fifty unarmed men to go to Loughmask to cut Boycott's crops, and will afford them full protection, and give them a cavalry escort. The date of the decorators is kent secret. At a meettheir departure is kept secret. At a meeting of the Land League yesterday Justin McCarthy was elected a member.

It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed

to send a large force of troops into Ireland

to send a large force of troops into ireland without delay.
London, Nov. 11.—A correspondent at Ballinrobe telegraphs that Boycott has no place in which to lodge the Orangemen except a barn. The Liberals of this district denounce the relief movement as a Tory trick to force the hand of the Government and provoke coercion by promoting civil war. The relief expedition numbers fifty-eight men, and is provided with tents.

tents.
London, Nov. 11.—The escort for the Orangemen going to the relief of Boycott will consist of two squadrons of hussars, a squadron of dragoons and 150 infantry, with two cannons and 150 constabulary. The troops have been strictly ordered not

The troops have been streety ordered not to fire on the people.

London, Nov. 11.—The Times believes that the Irish Executive are in possession of indisputable proof of organized forces, and systematic methods of lawlessness are

of indisputable proof of organized forces, and systematic methods of lawlessness are spreading from county to county.

Dublin, Nov. 11.—The first public step in the state prosecutions was taken this morning, in the Queen's Bench division, on behalf of Parnell and thirteen others. It was a motion that within two days the prosecution should deliver to the defendants full particulars of the charges against them. The Court ordered that the particulars in writing be furnished the defendants. The Court crowded.

Lo don, Nov. 11.—The Boycott relief expedition has not yet started. It will consist of twenty-three laborers and twenty-seven gentlemen volunteers. Thirteen of the latter, armed by permission with revolvers, have left Dublin to make arrangements for provisioning the party.

Ballinrobe, November 11.—Considerable excitement during the night. Two hundred more troops have arrived. The relief expedition starts for the Boycott Farm at noon, guarded by 250 infantry and two squadrons of hussars. One hundred infantry and a squadron of cavalry were encamped during the night near Boycott's. Boycott announcing his intention of quitting Ireland.

Dublin, Nov. 12.—When the Orange-

of quitting Ireland.

Dublin, Nov. 12.—When the Orangemen arrived at Loughmask, Boycott was seen standing near his house with a rifle in his hands. Within two hours after their arrival a number of men commenced work •n the farm. It is estimated that a week or ten days will be required to do the work. If machines are brought from Dublin in a reasonable time, the Orangemen will thresh the corn, and bring it men will thresh the corn, and oring it to market. The hussars who acted to escort for the Orangemen have returned to Bal-liarobe. The other troops remain. The baggage and implements of the Orange-men arrived in the evening and were not

It is reported that great preparations are to be made for the departure of the Orangemen from Lough Mast, when their

Orangemen from Longin Mass, when their task is completed.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel has written from Rome to Mr. Gray, Mayor of Dublin, stating that the trish Bishops at Rome desire to subscribe to the fund for Parnell's defence.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Herald's Dublin cable says: Boycott exacts the last farthing for everything eaten by the relieving force. The Inspectors of Police whose upon have been guarding Boycott. farthing for every single farthing force. The Inspectors of Polle whose men have been guarding Boycof for some months say the latter charge them three half-pence for a cup of butter. milk and fourpeace per stone for potat which they had to dig themselves. laborers of the expedition are cheen but are surprised that from the time their coming Boycott has not spoken them, nor recognized them in any while the leaders, though they would

cordial reception that might have that Boycott is brave to a fault that Boycott is brave to a fault, but the makes eccentric rules in his dealin with his laborers. He is punctillious tharsh and quixotic degree. His labor state that instead of summoning the used to fine them himself openoy a fewl for every hat trespassed on his grass or farm, it a man was fined if he left a spade or sho in the wrong place, fined if he left the gopen, fined if he were two minutes behither ring of the beil. The result was t

the ring of the beil. a man embloyed a sometimes found hims seven shillings after hi enmity agains

reputation as a landlo of grievous pressure, ut paying rents. But since

the volunteer Orangemen who went to the relief of Mr. Boycott, near Loughmask, have clearly banished every necessity of the Habeas Corpus Act, and opened the eyes of the public to the fact that the Cabinet not only has to deal with a very knotty question, but to contend against men who are clearly united, with an immense following, and who, while they have both the power and will, to do anything to gain their ends, are yet skillful enough to keep within the limits of the law. The result of to-morrow's session and the conclusion therein arrived at will not perhaps be definitely know till Parliament assembles on the 28th Jan. next. next.

New Advertisements.

# LECTURE!

REV. W. O'MAHONY

Will deliver a Lecture in the CITY HALL, On Thursday, 25th November.

SUBJECT:—" The Sunshine and Shade of Irish History."

The proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to relieve the Poor who are aided by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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A. S. ABBOTT, City Clerk

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STOVES!

London, Nov. 10.—The Cauther will meet again to-morrow, and the Irish question will again come up for discussion. The good sense and wise generalship shown by the leaders of the Land League in preventing any attack on the force of

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I don't Sell at Cost price, but will give fair quality and

quantity.

THE LONDON STEAM SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY would caution consumers against shutting off the steam entirity on Sunday, as by so doing the water accuming mainting of the steam entirity on Sunday, as by so doing the water accuming mainting of the steam entirity on Sunday, as by so doing the water accuming mainting of the steam entirity on Sunday, as by so doing the water accuming mainting of the steam entirity on Sunday, as by so doing the water accuming mainting of the steam entirity on Sunday, as by so doing the water accuming the steam. By leaving some of the radiators partially turned on over Sunday, they will find no trouble in getting proper heat on Monday morning.

LONDON STEAM SUPPLY

AND MANUFACTURING CO.

THE BEST PAPER

THE BEST PAPER

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-field, in the most beautiful style, profusely in the first that the married of Box by Innor Department of the R. Catholle Separate School, Chatham. 1893.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-field in the most beautiful style, profusely interesting facets in Agri-dullar New and Interesting

#### PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters." "A little Hop Bitters saves big docto bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters." "When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need." "Don't physic and physic, for it weak ens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters, Test them."
"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty." "There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines." "When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of slee and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters." Hop Bitters Min' Co., Rochester, Net York, and Toronte, Ontario.

AMERICAN FURNITURE HOUSE.

GEO. BAWDEN & CO. 171 & 173 King Street. Come and see the "Hanlan" Bedroom Sets in Walnut, for \$35.

Our Furniture is cheaper than any other 70 N. B.—New Furniture exchanged for old. Repairing and carving done.

#### WOOD WANTED TO PURCHASE On the Grand Trunk and Toronto, Grey & Bruce

HARD

10,000 CORDS GREEN. Twenty-five cents per cord higher for last Winter's cutting will be paid than any other buyer on the line is paying. Offers will be received from parties on other railways, or

BURNS, Coal and Wood Merchant. Offices-Cor. Bathurst and Front streets, or 51 King street East,

INSURANCE

The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Farm In ura nee Company in Canada.

THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)

HEAD OFFICE,

Motsons Buildings, London, Ontario.

Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,

and constantly being added to CROWELL WILSON, President.
D. BLACK, Vice-President.
W. R. VINING, Treasurer.
C. G. CODY, Inspector

C. G. CODY, Inspector.

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issued 1,940 policies and in July 2,082 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Ist. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazard; that, being Purely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

bers.

2nd. That it is the only Company that has always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of Ontario alone than any other Company—stock or mutual—English, Canadian, or American, fyide Government Returns).
3rd. That it has paid nearly a million dol-lars in compensation for losses, having dis-tributed the same in nearly every township

in the Province
4th. That its books and affairs are always
open to the inspection of the members, and
the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised. FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new venuers and the theories of amateurs in the in-

THE DEA Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECULY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum Always in position, but invisible to others. Al

# WOOD YARD. MAIL CONTRACT.

General, will be received at Ottawa unt n, on FRIDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 188 the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail proposed Contract for four years. Tw



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS SEALED Tenders, addressed to the under-Signed, and endorsed "Tender for Owen Sound Works," will be received until Friday the 19th November, for the execution of Works for the improvement of the Harbour of Owen Sound, according to a plan and

of Owen Sound, according to a plan and specification to be seen on application at the Office of the River and Harbour Commissioners, Owen Sound, and at the Public Works Department, Ottawa, where Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, equal to five per cent. of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the contract when called on to do so, or H he less complete the work contracted for. If tender is not accepted, the cheque will be

arned.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order.

Pethick & McDonald's FALL AND WINTER GOODSI

Scotch Tweed Suits,

Scotch Tweed Suits, English Cloth Suits,

PETHICK & MCDONALD First Door North of City Hall, RICHMOND STREET

NOTICE.—THE CANADA ADVERTISING Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. BUTCHER, MANAGER, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Railway Lines.

5,000 CORDS LAST WINTER'S CUTTING,

for delivery by lake.

TORONTO. DRY GOODS.

EATON'S PALACE. THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Eaton's new carpet rooms. Grand opening.
In addition to our large stock we have just received Nine Bales containing 36 pieces of the very newest coloring in Brussels Carpets, which we offer for a few days at \$1.35—bordering to match these goods—usual price \$1.50 to \$1.60. We show to-day and all this week a good display in our new Millinery Rooms. Our rooms were late of being opened—carpenters and joiners working day and night. All complete now and the novelties from Parls, novelties from England, and novelties from four American markets, all very attractive and useful, as well as cheap. In connection with our Millinery opening, Mantle opening, and Carpet opening, we have a Clothing opening.

\*\*Description\*\*

JAS. EATON & CO.

FALL 1880

NEW

Opening out Daily

J. J. GIBBONS. New Dress Materials.

New Cloakings. Flannels, Cottons, Blankets, Quilts.

All Goods Sold at the Lowest Cash Prices. A CALL SOLICITED.

EXTRAORDINARY THAN WHAT HAS BEEN!

-STILL MORE-

**GLOVE** MUUSE FIVE DIFFERENT CASES

CORSETS!

A complete clearance of a Wholesale Steel Ladies' Corsets—wholesale price rangin from §7 to §10 per dozen. The lot will b cleared out at the extraordinary price o 400. PER PAIR

The Great CASHMERE Sale will be continued ALL NEXT WEEK. The 20-Cent Briliant Black Lustre will be sold from 10 to 12 o'clock each day, until further notice, for TEN CENTS per yd. N. B.—The hours of the Great Print Sale will be from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. each day until further

notice.

REMEMBER—We will sell you "The Best American Prints" at FOUR CENTS PER YARD during the above hours. A. B. POWELL & CO.

THE KID GLOVE HOUSE BATHS.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE. 244 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont.

MOLIERE ELECTRIC VAPOR BATHS.

The first physiological effect of the Moliere Electric-Vapor Baths is to perfect the perspiratory functions of the skin, to give a living and healthy cuticle, instead of the weak, diseased covering which the majority of people possess. The skin is thus fitted for imbibing the oxygen of the atmosphere, and giving off the carbon from the blood—neo most important processes. To a person liable to take cold from exposure to slight drafts, the feeling of defiance to cold imparted by the Electric-Vapor Baths is one of the most striking results. In no diseases are the effects more magical than in Rheumatism and Gout ch T veed Suits,
\$14, worth \$17.
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\$16, worth \$20.
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\$20, worth \$25.
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